| 1 | HOUSE BILL NO. 233 |
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| 2 | INTRODUCED BY S. LAVIN |
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| 4 | A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REVISING THE 24/7 SOBRIETY PROGRAM; EXPANDING THE 24/7 |
| 5 | SOBRIETY PROGRAM TO INCLUDE OTHER CRIMES IN WHICH THE ABUSE OF ALCOHOL OR |
| 6 | DANGEROUS DRUGS WAS A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IN THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME; EXPANDING |
| 7 | USE OF THE 24/7 PROGRAM TO ADDITIONAL LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES; REQUIRING THE |
| 8 | STATEWIDE PROGRAM TO MEET CERTAIN STANDARDS; AUTHORIZING ANY COURT, COUNTY |
| 9 | ATTORNEY, OR CITY ATTORNEY TO UTILIZE THE PROGRAM; AMENDING SECTIONS 44-4-1201, |
| 10 | 44-4-1202, 44-4-1203, 44-4-1204, 44-4-1205, AND 44-4-1206, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE |
| 11 | EFFECTIVE DATE." |
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| 13 | WHEREAS, a Rand Corporation study published in the American Journal of Public Health concluded that |
| 14 | the 24/7 Sobriety Program's frequent alcohol testing combined with swift, certain, and modest sanctions for |
| 15 | violations can reduce problem drinking and improve public health outcomes; and |
| 16 | WHEREAS, the Rand Corporation analysis provides strong evidence that the 24/7 Sobriety Program, |
| 17 | when applied to repeat DUI offenders and offenders of other crimes in which the abuse of alcohol or dangerous |
| 18 | drugs is a factor such as domestic violence, is successful in reducing arrests for those crimes; and |
| 19 | WHEREAS, as a result of the success of the 24/7 Sobriety Program, the program is an authorized |
| 20 | program for which impaired driving countermeasure incentive grant funding is available under federal law. |
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| 22 | BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA: |
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| 24 | Section 1. Section 44-4-1201, MCA, is amended to read: |
| 25 | "44-4-1201. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Montana 24/7 Sobriety and Drug Monitoring |
| 26 | Program Act"." |
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| 28 | Section 2. Section 44-4-1202, MCA, is amended to read: |
| 29 | "44-4-1202. Purpose definitions. (1) The legislature declares that driving in Montana upon a way of |
| 30 | this state open to the public is a privilege, not a right. A driver who wishes to enjoy the benefits of this privilege |
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1 must shall accept the corresponding responsibilities.

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(2) The legislature further declares that the purpose of this part is:

(a) to protect the public health and welfare by reducing the number of people on Montana's highways who drive under the influence of alcohol or dangerous drugs; and

(b) to protect the public health and welfare by reducing the number of repeat offenders for crimes in which the abuse of alcohol or dangerous drugs was a contributing factor in the commission of the crime; and

(b)(c) to strengthen the pretrial and posttrial options available to prosecutors and judges in responding to repeat DUI offenders or other repeat offenders who commit crimes in which the abuse of alcohol or dangerous drugs was a contributing factor in the commission of the crime.

- (3) As used in this part, the following definitions apply:
- (a) "Core components" means those elements of a sobriety program that analysis demonstrates are most likely to account for positive program outcomes.
- 13 (a)(b) "Department" means the department of justice provided for in 2-15-2001.
 - (c) "Immediate sanction" means a sanction that is applied within minutes of a noncompliant test event.
- (d) "Law enforcement agency" means the county sheriff's office or other law enforcement agency
 charged with enforcing the sobriety program.
 - (b)(e) "Sobriety program" or "program" means the 24/7 sobriety and drug monitoring program established in 44-4-1203, which authorizes a court or agency as a condition of bond, sentence, probation, parole, or work permit to:-
 - (i) require an individual who has been charged, pleaded guilty, or been convicted of a crime in which the abuse of alcohol or dangerous drugs was a contributing factor in the commission of the crime, including but not limited to driving under the influence of alcohol or dangerous drugs, to abstain from alcohol or dangerous drugs for a period of time; and
 - (ii) require the individual to be subject to testing to determine the presence of alcohol or dangerous drugs:
- 25 (A) at least twice a day at a central location where immediate sanctions may be applied;
- 26 (B) when testing twice a day is impractical, by continuous or transdermal alcohol monitoring by means 27 of an electronic monitoring device that allows timely sanctions to be applied; or
- 28 (C) with the concurrence of the department, by an alternate method that is consistent with 44-4-1203.
- (c)(f) "Testing" means a procedure for determining the presence and level of alcohol or a dangerous drug, as defined in 50-32-101, in an individual's breath or body fluid, including blood, breath, or urine, saliva, or



perspiration, and includes any combination of the use of breath testing, drug patch testing, urinalysis testing,
 saliva testing, or continuous or transdermal alcohol monitoring. With the concurrence of the department and
 consistent with 44-4-1203, alternate body fluids may be approved for testing.

(g) "Timely sanction" means a sanction that is applied within hours or days after a noncompliant test event, but the period of time must be as short as possible and may not exceed 14 days."

- **Section 3.** Section 44-4-1203, MCA, is amended to read:
- "44-4-1203. Sobriety <u>and drug monitoring</u> program created. (1) There is a statewide 24/7 sobriety <u>and drug monitoring</u> program within the department of justice to be administered by the attorney general.
- (2) The core components of the sobriety program must include use of a primary testing methodology for the presence of alcohol or dangerous drugs that best facilitates the ability to apply immediate sanctions for noncompliance at an affordable cost. In cases of economic hardship or when a sobriety program participant is subject to less-stringent testing requirements, testing methodologies with timely sanctions for noncompliance may be utilized.
- (3) The sobriety program must be supported by evidence of effectiveness and satisfy at least two of the following categories:
 - (a) the program is included in the federal registry of evidence-based programs and practices;
- (b) the program has been reported in a peer-reviewed journal as having positive effects on the primary targeted outcome; or
 - (c) the program has been documented as effective by informed experts and other sources.
- (2)(4) If a county sheriff law enforcement agency chooses to participate in the sobriety program, the department shall assist in the creation and administration of the program in the county in the manner provided in this part. The department shall also assist counties in which a sobriety program exists entities participating in the program in determining alternatives to incarceration.
- (3)(5) (a) If a county law enforcement agency participates in the program, the sheriff law enforcement agency may designate an entity to provide the testing services or to take any other action required or authorized to be provided by the sheriff law enforcement agency pursuant to this part, except that the sheriff's law enforcement agency's designee may not determine whether to participate in the sobriety program.
- (b) The sheriff <u>law enforcement agency</u> shall establish the testing locations and times for the county but must have at least one testing location and two daily testing times approximately 12 hours apart.



(6) Any efforts by the department to alter or modify the core components of the statewide sobriety program must include a documented strategy for achieving and measuring the effectiveness of the proposed modifications. Before core components may be modified, a pilot program with defined objectives and timelines must be initiated in which measurements of the effectiveness and impact of any proposed modifications to the core components are monitored. The data must be assessed by the department, and a determination must be made as to whether the stated goals were achieved and whether the modifications should be formally implemented in the sobriety program."

Section 4. Section 44-4-1204, MCA, is amended to read:

"44-4-1204. Rulemaking -- testing fee. The attorney general shall adopt rules to implement this part.
 The rules must:

- (1) provide for the nature and manner of testing and the procedures and apparatus to be used for testing;
- (2) establish reasonable participation and testing fees for the program, including the collection of fees to pay the cost of installation, monitoring, and deactivation of any testing device;
- (3) provide for the establishment and use of local accounts for the deposit of fees collected pursuant to these rules; and
- (4) require and provide for the approval of a sobriety program data management technology plan that must be used by the department and participating counties law enforcement agencies to manage testing, data access, fees and fee payments, and any required reports."

- **Section 5.** Section 44-4-1205, MCA, is amended to read:
- "44-4-1205. Authority of court <u>and other entities</u> to order participation in sobriety <u>and drug</u> monitoring program -- probationary license -- condition of parole. (1) Any court, county attorney, or city attorney may participate in the sobriety program.
- (2) (a) Any entity participating in the sobriety program may stay any sanctions imposed against an offender while the offender is in compliance with the sobriety program.
- (1)(b) If an individual convicted of a second or subsequent offense of driving under the influence in violation of 61-8-401 or second or subsequent offense of driving with excessive alcohol concentration in violation of 61-8-406 has been required to participate in the sobriety program, the court may, upon the individual's successful completion of a court-approved chemical dependency treatment program and proof of insurance

pursuant to 61-6-301, notify the department that as a participant in the sobriety program, the individual is eligible for a restricted probationary driver's license pursuant to 61-2-302, notwithstanding the requirements of 61-5-208 that an individual must complete a certain portion of a suspension period before a probationary license may be issued.

(2)(c) If the individual fails to comply with the requirements of the sobriety program, the court may notify the department of the individual's noncompliance and direct the department to withdraw the individual's probationary driver's license and reinstate the remainder of the suspension period provided in 61-5-208.

- (3) The court may condition any bond or pretrial release for an individual charged with a second or subsequent violation of 61-8-401 or 61-8-406 or charged with any crime in which the abuse of alcohol or dangerous drugs was a contributing factor in the commission of the crime upon participation in the sobriety program and payment of the fees required by 44-4-1204.
- (4) The court may condition the granting of a suspended execution of sentence or probation for an individual convicted of a second or subsequent violation of 61-8-401 or 61-8-406 or convicted of any crime in which the abuse of alcohol or dangerous drugs was a contributing factor in the commission of the crime upon participation in the sobriety program and payment of the fees required by 44-4-1204.
- (5) The board of pardons and parole, the department of corrections, or a parole officer may condition parole for a second or subsequent violation of 61-8-401 or 61-8-406 or for any crime in which the abuse of alcohol or dangerous drugs was a contributing factor in the commission of the crime upon participation in the sobriety program and payment of the fees required by 44-4-1204."

Section 6. Section 44-4-1206, MCA, is amended to read:

"44-4-1206. Collection, distribution, and use of testing fees. The sheriff law enforcement agency of a county in which a sobriety program exists shall collect the testing fee required by the rules of the department and deposit the fees into the local sobriety program account established pursuant to department rules. The fee must be distributed according to those rules to the proper county entity for use by the sheriff law enforcement agency or the sheriff's law enforcement agency's designee pursuant to the terms determined by the sheriff law enforcement agency in accordance with the provisions of this part and the rules implementing this part."

NEW SECTION. Section 7. Effective date. [This act] is effective on passage and approval.

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