1	HOUSE BILL NO. 693
2	INTRODUCED BY B. MERCER, J. FULLER, F. NAVE, J. PATELIS
3	
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS OF THE GENERAL
5	APPROPRIATIONS ACT; PROVIDING FOR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF
6	CORRECTIONS; PROVIDING FOR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE OFFICE OF STATE PUBLIC
7	DEFENDER; PROVIDING FOR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE;
8	PROVIDING FOR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATOR;
9	PROVIDING FOR LEGISLATIVE INTENT; PROVIDING FOR AN ADDITIONAL JUDGE TO THE 11TH AND
10	THE 18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT DISTRICTS; REVISING EXPUNGEMENT PROVISIONS IN TREATMENT
11	COURTS; EXTENDING THE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING BUREAU;
12	REQUIRING THE INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE;
13	PROVIDING A DEFINITION OF "RECIDIVIST" FOR THE PURPOSE OF EVALUATION; GRANTING
14	CONSENT TO DISCONTINUE THE CONTRACT WITH THE GREAT FALLS REGIONAL PRISON;
15	PROVIDING NOTIFICATION OF DISCHARGE ELIGIBILITY; ESTABLISHING AN EVIDENCE-BASED
16	PROGRAM UNIT AT THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS; PROVIDING FOR A TRANSFER OF FUNDS;
17	ALLOWING A DRIVER TO RENEW A DRIVER'S LICENSE WHEN APPLYING FOR A REAL ID-COMPLIANT
18	LICENSE; REDUCING FEES FOR A REAL ID-COMPLIANT DRIVER'S LICENSE OR IDENTIFICATION CARD
19	REQUESTED PRIOR TO RENEWAL; AMENDING SECTIONS 3-5-102, 44-7-204, 46-1-1104, 46-1-1204, AND
20	4 <del>6-18-1108, 46-23-1011, 53-1-211, 61-5-111, AND 61-5-129,</del> MCA; AMENDING SECTION 23, CHAPTER 456,
21	LAWS OF 2019; AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE DATES."
22	
23	WHEREAS, the Legislature is concerned with the delays associated with transferring defendants to
24	state custody after imposition of sentence. When the Department of Corrections does not timely assume
25	custody of defendants after sentencing, local government facilities may lack capacity to hold other persons. It is
26	the expectation of the Legislature that the Department of Corrections will ensure that defendants sentenced for
27	one or more felonies will not remain in a county detention facility for more than 10 business days after
28	sentencing unless unusual circumstances arise; and



WHEREAS, with respect to the Department of Corrections, the Legislature has been advised that the vocational opportunities at the Montana Women's Prison are inadequate, particularly when compared to the offerings at the Montana State Men's Prison. The Legislature is mindful that the campuses may face different limitations in what programming may be offered based on location, footprint, and facilities; and

WHEREAS, with respect to the Department of Corrections, the Legislature is concerned with the findings of the Legislative Audit Division in 2020 that the Department of Corrections had drug treatment beds that were not fully utilized in fiscal year 2019, which resulted in a payment for failure to allow the contractor to operate at 75% capacity; and

WHEREAS, with respect to the Department of Corrections, the Legislature is concerned that the Department of Corrections has yet to fully implement statutory directives to measure the effectiveness of its programs—both those provided by the Department of Corrections employees and those provided by contractors. In 2017, the Legislature directed the Department of Corrections to conduct evaluations of programs to determine their impact on reducing recidivism. This work, in addition to other requirements in Senate Bill No. 59 (2017), appears to be unaddressed or incomplete. Moreover, the Department of Corrections' definition of recidivism is an inadequate measure for the determination of effectiveness of its programming. The Legislature is interested in having data on crimes committed by those discharged from the Department of Corrections' custody, not merely "the rate at which adult offenders return to prison in Montana for any reason within three years of their release from prison", which fails to address reentry outcomes of many individuals committed to the Department of Corrections' custody and evaluates a truncated time period; and

WHEREAS, with respect to the Office of State Public Defender, the Legislature is concerned with the findings of the Legislative Audit Division in 2020 regarding billing practices by contractors, including the failure to require the use of assistants for nonattorney tasks, and allowing contractors to work a number of hours each year that may induce attorneys to be contractors instead of the Office of State Public Defender employees; and

WHEREAS, with respect to the Office of State Public Defender, it is the sense of the Legislature that the Office of State Public Defender expends its appropriation, in part, to perform tasks that are not required by the state or federal constitution or by statutory directive, such as in section 47-1-104(4), MCA. Given limited resources and the demands on the Office of State Public Defender staff, the Legislature believes that it is incumbent on the Office of State Public Defender management to limit the scope of its work to what is required



by statute and the constitution; and

WHEREAS, with respect to the Office of State Public Defender, neither through its employees nor its contractors should the Office of State Public Defender impair the Legislature's intent to have defendants share in the costs of counsel provided by the Office of State Public Defender. The Office of State Public Defender employees and contractors should not move the court to waive assessments under section 46-8-113, MCA, unless the defendant can show a compelling reason why they cannot pay this assessment over the course of the sentence; and

WHEREAS, in House Bill No. 640 (2019), the Legislature established a mechanism to ensure that sexual abuse reports generated by those with mandatory reporting responsibilities are provided to county attorneys and that county attorneys report to the Attorney General on the status of the investigations and prosecutions generated from these referrals. It is the sense of the Legislature that the Department of Corrections JUSTICE has not undertaken a thorough review of the reports generated pursuant to section 41-3-210(3), MCA, and the Legislature urges the Department of Corrections JUSTICE to do so; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature has taken a number of steps to strengthen the laws and investigative response to address human trafficking and sexual exploitation of minors. Given the collective commitment in the legislative and executive branches to combat these crimes, the Legislature needs greater clarity on whether its appropriations and statutory changes are having an impact; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature expresses its concern that the backlog of testing on sexual assault kits must be eliminated as soon as possible; and

WHEREAS, the definition of recidivism utilized by the judicial branch in evaluating the effectiveness of treatment courts is different than the definition used by the Department of Corrections for its programming, making it difficult to compare the effectiveness of treatment courts to in-patient treatment. It is the sense of the Legislature that a single definition of recidivism would make it possible to have a consistent evaluation of effectiveness; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature believes that expungement of a conviction for driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol will impair the correctional and public safety goals that the Legislature aims to achieve through the Section D appropriation.





BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. Department of corrections to report. (1) Beginning July 1, 2021, and each quarter afterward OF THE 2023 BIENNIUM, the department of corrections shall report, in accordance with 5-11-210, to the law and justice interim committee and the legislative finance committee on the utilization of drug treatment beds and any payments made to contractors for the failure to allow the contractor to operate at 75% capacity.

- (2) The department of corrections shall report to the law and justice interim committee and the legislative finance committee no later than September 1, 2022, on the rental voucher program to identify:
  - (a) where the voucher program is being utilized based on the location of expenditures; AND
  - (b) whether the program is effectively connected to treatment and supervision; and
- (c)(B) the strengths and weaknesses of the program as identified by the department.
- (3) The department of corrections shall examine additional vocational programming options for the Montana women's prison and report its findings to the law and justice interim committee and the legislative finance committee no later than September 1, 2022.
  - (4) Beginning July 1, 2021, and each quarter afterward OF THE 2023 BIENNIUM, for the quarter preceding the report, the department of corrections shall report to the law and justice interim committee and the legislative finance committee on:
  - (a) the number of occasions a defendant sentenced for one or more felonies remained in a county detention facility for more than 10 business days after sentencing; and
  - (b) the names of the defendants who remained in a county detention facility for more than 10 business days after sentencing and the county detention facility in which they were held; AND
  - (C) FOR THOSE DEFENDANTS REMAINING IN A COUNTY DETENTION FACILITY FOR MORE THAN 10 BUSINESS

    DAYS AFTER SENTENCING, ON THE RELEVANT FACTS LEADING TO THE DELAY IN TRANSFER OUT OF THE FACILITY AND

    WHETHER THE DELAY IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNTIMELY RECEIPT OF A JUDGMENT OR OTHER SENTENCING DOCUMENTS

    FROM THE JUDICIAL BRANCH.
- (5) No later than September 1, 2022, for offenders who were under the department's supervision or in the department's custody between July 1, 2015, and July 1, 2021, the department of corrections shall report to



the law and justice interim committee and the criminal justice oversight council the identity, criminal history, including the crimes or violations requiring the report, and correctional institution history of individuals:

- (a) who were sentenced for a felony offense between July 1, 2021, and June 30, 2022; or
- (b) whose sentences were revoked for a violation of the terms and conditions of a suspended or deferred sentence between July 1, 2021, and June 30, 2022, excluding a violation that:
  - (i) is a compliance violation as defined in 46-18-203; or
- 7 (ii) is not a compliance violation as defined in 46-18-203.

NEW SECTION. Section 2. The office of state public defender to report. (1) By July 1, 2021, the office of state public defender shall report to the legislative finance committee on what measures it is taking in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 to ensure that its employees are accurately and completely making time entries that demonstrate how much time is:

- (a) dedicated to core tasks;
- 14 (b) spent on specific cases; and
  - (c) spent on tasks other than those required to meet the constitutional requirement to provide counsel for individuals not financially able to afford counsel for crimes if jail or prison time may be the punishment if convicted.
  - (2) By July 1, 2021, the office of state public defender shall report to the legislative finance committee on what it will do in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 to address the concerns identified by the legislative audit division in 2020 regarding billing practices by contractors, including the failure to require the use of assistants for nonattorney tasks, and allowing contractors to work a number of hours each year that may induce attorneys to be contractors instead of the office of state public defender employees.
  - (3) No later than August 1, 2022, the office of state public defender shall report to the legislative finance committee on the tasks performed by attorneys and nonattorneys in fiscal year 2022 that were not required by statute or constitutional requirement and the amount of time dedicated to that work.
  - (4) No later than September 1, 2022, the office of state public defender shall report to the legislative finance committee on whether funding from Title IV-E of the Social Security Act provided all funding needed to provide legal representation for children and parents in child abuse and neglect proceedings in fiscal year 2022



and, if not, what necessary expenditures were made from other appropriated funds.

(5) The office of state public defender shall identify data needs for measuring agency performance and establish data-based performance measurements and targets and shall report to the legislative finance committee on these needs and measurements by September 1, 2022.

- (6) No later than September 1, 2022, the office of state public defender shall report to the legislative finance committee on the cases in fiscal year 2022 in which it moved for waiver of the assessment and the basis for the motion.
- (7) No later than September 1, 2022, the office of state public defender shall report to the legislative finance committee on the time spent by employees and contractors in cases involving defendants in treatment courts in the preceding fiscal year for each defendant. The report must report on each defendant without identifying the defendant by name for each district court or court of limited jurisdiction.
- (8) No later than September 1, 2022, the office of state public defender shall report to the legislative finance committee on the time spent by employees and contractors in cases involving defendants in capital cases in fiscal year 2022 for each defendant.

NEW SECTION. Section 3. Department of justice to report. (1) The department shall undertake a thorough review of the reports generated pursuant to 41-3-210(3) and report to the law and justice interim committee and the legislative finance committee no later than August 1, 2021, on the status of reporting by county attorneys since the initial report deadline identified in House Bill No. 640 (2019) and its review of the county attorney reports and overall assessment of the law enforcement and prosecutorial response to reports from mandatory reporters.

- (2) No later than September 1, 2022, the department of justice shall report to the law and justice interim committee and the legislative finance committee on the number of human trafficking investigations initiated by the department of justice in fiscal years 2021 and 2022 and the number of prosecutions generated from the investigations. The report must also include information on the sentences imposed for convictions obtained as a result of these prosecutions, including the names of the defendants and the crimes for which convictions were obtained.
  - (3) No later than September 1, 2022, the department of justice shall report to the law and justice



interim committee and the legislative finance committee on the number of referrals to ICAC-funded programs in fiscal years 2021 and 2022 and the number of investigations initiated in response. The report must also include information on prosecutions initiated in fiscal years 2021 and 2022 as the result of these investigations and the sentences imposed for convictions obtained as a result of these prosecutions.

- (4) The legislature expresses its concern that the backlog of testing on sexual assault kits must be eliminated as soon as possible. It has provided one-time-only funding in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 to provide additional resources to the department of justice to complete this work. No later than September 1, 2022, the department shall report to the legislative finance committee on the number of sexual assault kits evaluated in fiscal year 2022 and the work remaining to eliminate any backlog.
- (5) NO LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 1, 2022, THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SHALL REPORT TO THE LAW AND JUSTICE INTERIM COMMITTEE AND THE LEGISLATIVE FINANCE COMMITTEE ON HOW MANY OFFENDERS HAVE HAD THEIR CONVICTIONS EXPUNGED SINCE THE PASSAGE OF [THIS ACT] THROUGH A TREATMENT COURT AND WHAT THE UNDERLYING CRIME WAS FOR.

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- NEW SECTION. SECTION 4. OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATOR TO REPORT. EACH QUARTER OF THE

  FISCAL YEAR, THE OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATOR SHALL REPORT TO THE LAW AND JUSTICE INTERIM COMMITTEE AND

  THE LEGISLATIVE FINANCE COMMITTEE ON THE NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES THAT HAVE BEEN PENDING FOR MORE THAN 2

  YEARS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT. THE REPORT MUST IDENTIFY:
- 19 (1) THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
- 20 (2) THE NUMBER OF CASES IN THAT DISTRICT THAT ARE PENDING FOR MORE THAN 2 YEARS BUT LESS THAN 3
- 22 (3) THE NUMBER OF CASES IN THAT DISTRICT THAT ARE PENDING FOR MORE THAN 3 YEARS BUT LESS THAN 4
  23 YEARS;
- 24 (4) THE NUMBER OF CASES IN THAT DISTRICT THAT ARE PENDING FOR MORE THAN 4 YEARS BUT LESS THAN 5
  25 YEARS; AND
- 26 (5) THE NUMBER OF CASES IN THAT DISTRICT THAT ARE PENDING FOR MORE THAN 5 YEARS.

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NEW SECTION. Section 5. Legislative intent. It is the intent of the legislature that the judicial



branch confer with the Montana state library and other states' law libraries to evaluate whether a fee for service model would be appropriate given the services offered by the state law library.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 5. — Recidivism evaluation -- definitions. (1) If the d epartment of c orrections, the d epartment of j ustice, the b oard of c rime c ontrol, or the j udicial b ranch undertakes an evaluation of recidivist behavior, except for driving under the influence offenses, the following definitions apply:

- (a) "Custody" means a period in which a person is in the custody of the department of corrections or another correctional institution in another state based on a sentence for a felony conviction.
  - (b) "Recidivist" means a person sentenced for a felony crime after the effective date of the bill:
- (i) who was previously sentenced for a felony crime within 6 years of the date of the imposition of the sentence ;
- (iii) who was released from custody within 6 years of the date of the imposition of the sentence; or

  (iii) whose sentence terminated from supervision as a probationer or parolee by the department of

  corrections or another state's correctional institution within 6 years of the date of the imposition of the sentence.
- (2)—If the department of corrections, the department of justice, the board of crime control, or the judicial branch undertakes an evaluation of recidivist behavior, the government entity conducting the evaluation of recidivism rates is not required to determine whether a person released from the custody of the department of corrections has been convicted of a felony crime committed in a jurisdiction outside the state after release.
- (3)—If the department of corrections, the department of justice, the board of crime control, or the judicial branch undertakes an evaluation to determine the recidivism rate for defendants convicted of an initial driving under the influence offense who are convicted of one or more subsequent driving under the influence offenses, "driving under the influence recidivist" means a person sentenced for a misdemeanor or felony driving under the influence offense who has been previously convicted of a subsequent misdemeanor or felony driving under the influence offense.

NEW SECTION. Section 6. Investigation of environmental organization compliance. (1) Using its consumer protection oversight and authority in accordance with Title 30, chapter 14, the department of justice shall investigate the electioneering and related political and lobbying activities



1	OF ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN MONTANA. THE INVESTIGATION MUST INCLUDE BUT IS NOT LIMITED
2	TO:
3	(A) IF ORGANIZATIONS ARE MEETING THEIR EXEMPT PURPOSE AS ESTABLISHED IN THEIR TAX-EXEMPT STATUS;
4	(B) THE COMPOSITION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN MONTANA AND THE NUMBER OF
5	MONTANA RESIDENTS ACTIVELY SIGNING ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP AGREEMENTS;
6	(C) FUNDING STRUCTURES USED TO PROVIDE REVENUE TO ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN
7	MONTANA AND THE PERCENTAGE OF FUNDING PROVIDED BY OUT-OF-STATE SOURCES, OUT-OF-COUNTRY SOURCES, OR
8	BOTH;
9	(D) POTENTIAL FAILURE TO REGISTER AS A CORPORATION OR BUSINESS ENTITY WITH THE MONTANA
10	SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE WHILE SOLICITING MONETARY OR OTHER SUPPORT AND POTENTIALLY MISLEADING
11	MONTANA RESIDENTS UNDER CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS;
12	(E) ENGAGEMENT IN POLITICAL SPEECH, LOBBYING, AND OTHER POLITICALLY MOTIVATED ACTIVITIES,
13	INCLUDING HOW ORGANIZATIONS SPEND MONEY AND PROVIDE FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND STANDARD AUDITING
14	PRACTICES FOR FUNDING AND STAFF EMPLOYMENT; AND
15	(F) INTERPLAY BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND AFFILIATED FUNDING SOURCES.
16	(2) THE DEPARTMENT SHALL RESEARCH, IDENTIFY, AND LIST ALL LEGAL ACTIONS INVOLVING ENVIRONMENTAL
17	ORGANIZATIONS ACTING TO BLOCK OR OTHERWISE INFLUENCE PERMITTING, LICENSING, AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL
18	ACTION OR REGULATION SINCE JANUARY 1, 2011.
19	(3) THE DEPARTMENT SHALL PREPARE A REPORT OUTLINING ITS FINDINGS BASED ON THE REQUIREMENTS OF
20	THIS SECTION AND PROVIDE THE REPORT TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND THE LEGISLATURE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH 5-
21	11-210, NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 1, 2022.
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23	Section 7. Section 3-5-102, MCA, is amended to read:
24	"3-5-102. Number of judges. In each judicial district, there must be the following number of judges of
25	the district court:
26	(1) in the 2nd, 7th, 16th, 20th, and 21st districts, two judges each;
27	(2) in the 18th district, three judges;
28	(3)(2) in the 1st, 8th, and 11th, and 18th districts, four judges each;



1	(4)(3) in the 4th district AND 11TH DISTRICTS, five judges;					
2	(5)(4) in the 13th district, eight judges; and					
3	(6)(5) in all other districts, one judge each."					
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5	NEW SECTION. Section 8. Appointment and election of judges. (1) The additional judge for the					
6	18th judicial district must be appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 3, chapter 1, part 10, to take office					
7	January 3, 2022. The appointee shall serve until the day before the first Monday of January following the first					
8	general election after appointment. The candidate elected at that election holds the office for the remainder of					
9	the unexpired 6-year term.					
10	(2) THE ADDITIONAL JUDGE FOR THE 11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT MUST BE ELECTED TO TAKE OFFICE JANUARY 2,					
11	<u>2023.</u>					
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13	NEW SECTION. Section 9. Authority to discontinue use. The legislature provides consent for					
14	THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS TO DISCONTINUE THE USE OF THE GREAT FALLS REGIONAL PRISON IN ACCORDANCE					
15	WITH 53-1-202(4).					
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17	SECTION 10. SECTION 44-7-204, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:					
18	"44-7-204. Restriction on use of funds. Funds deposited in the domestic violence intervention					
19	account may be used only for the program authorized in 44-7-201 and the costs authorized under 44-7-203 and					
20	may not be used to pay the expenses of any other program or service administered in whole or in part by the					
21	Montana board of crime control or the department of corrections justice."					
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23	Section 8. Section 46-1-1104, MCA, is amended to read:					
24	"46-1-1104. Drug treatment court structure. (1) Each judicial district or court of limited jurisdiction					
25	may establish a drug treatment court under which drug offenders may be processed to address an identified					
26	substance abuse problem as a condition of pretrial release, pretrial diversion under 46-16-130, probation,					
27	incarceration, parole, or other release from a detention or correctional facility.					
28	(2) Participation in drug treatment court is voluntary and is subject to the consent of the prosecutor,					



the defense attorney, and the court pursuant to a written agreement.

(3) A drug treatment court and governmental entities that refer an offender to a drug treatment court shall adopt an evidence-based program evaluation tool that measures how closely the drug treatment court programs meet the known principles of effective intervention. The tool must measure program content and capacity to ensure the delivery of effective interventions for offenders.

(4) A drug treatment court may grant reasonable incentives under a written agreement if the court finds that a drug offender is performing satisfactorily in drug treatment court, is benefiting from education, treatment, and rehabilitation, has not engaged in criminal conduct, and has not violated the terms and conditions of the agreement. Reasonable incentives may include but are not limited to:

- 10 (a) graduation certificates:
- 11 (b) early graduation;
- 12 (c) fee reduction or waiver of fees:

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- (d) record expungement of the underlying case, unless the offense is a driving under the influence offense; or
- 16 (e) reduced contact with a probation officer.
  - (5) The court may impose reasonable sanctions under the agreement, including incarceration or termination from the drug treatment court, if the court finds that the drug offender is not performing satisfactorily in drug treatment court, is not benefiting from education, treatment, or rehabilitation, has engaged in conduct rendering the offender unsuitable for the program, has otherwise violated the terms and conditions of the agreement, or is for any reason unable to participate. Sanctions may include but are not limited to:
- 22 (a) a short-term jail sentence;
- 23 (b) fines;
- 24 (c) extension of time in the program;
- 25 (d) peer review;
- 26 (e) geographical restrictions;
- 27 (f) termination; or
- 28 (g) contempt of court.



(6) Upon successful completion of drug treatment court, a drug offender's case must be disposed of by the judge in the manner prescribed by the agreement and by the applicable policies and procedures adopted by the drug treatment court. This may include but is not limited to pretrial diversion under 46-16-130, dismissal of criminal charges, probation, deferred sentencing, suspended sentencing, or a reduced period of incarceration. A drug offender who successfully completes the program may be given credit for the time the offender served in the drug treatment program by the judge upon disposition.

- (7) Each local jurisdiction that intends to establish a drug treatment court or to continue the operation of an existing drug treatment court shall establish a local drug treatment court team.
- (8) The drug treatment court team shall, when practicable, conduct a staff meeting prior to each drug treatment court session to discuss and provide updated information regarding drug offenders. After determining the offender's progress or lack of progress, the court, with input from the drug treatment court team, shall determine the appropriate incentive or sanction to be applied.
- (9) The provisions of this part apply only to offenders who qualify for participation based on qualifications established by each drug treatment court. The provisions of this part do not apply to drug offenders who have been convicted of a sexual offense, as defined in 46-23-502. This part does not confer a right or expectation of a right to participate in a drug treatment court and does not obligate a drug treatment court to accept any offender. The establishment of a drug treatment court may not be construed as limiting the discretion of a prosecutor to act on any criminal case that the prosecutor considers advisable to prosecute. Each drug treatment court judge may establish rules and may make special orders and necessary rules that do not conflict with rules adopted by the Montana supreme court.
- (10) Each drug offender shall contribute to the cost of drug treatment court in accordance with 46-1-1112 (2).
- (11) A drug treatment court coordinator is responsible for the general administration of a drug treatment court under the direction of the drug treatment court judge.
- (12) The supervising agency shall timely forward information to the drug treatment court concerning the drug offender's progress and compliance with any court-imposed terms and conditions.
- (13) A department of corrections probation and parole officer may participate in a drug treatment court team if authorized by the department. The department may authorize participation if it determines, in its



discretion, that the caseloads of local probation and parole officers permit participation. If necessitated by a change in caseloads, the department may withdraw authorization for participation by its probation and parole officers in a drug treatment court. The department of corrections may not authorize its probation and parole officers to supervise a participant of a drug treatment court program who has not been convicted of a felony offense and committed to the supervision of the department."

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# Section 9. Section 46-1-1204, MCA, is amended to read:

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"46-1-1204. Mental health treatment court structure. (1) Each judicial district or court of limited jurisdiction may establish a mental health treatment court under which persons with a mental disorder who are charged with a criminal offense may be processed to address an identified mental health problem as a condition of pretrial release, pretrial diversion under 46-16-130, probation, incarceration, parole, or other release from a detention or correctional facility.

- (2) Participation in a mental health treatment court is voluntary and is subject to the consent of the prosecutor, the defense attorney, and the court pursuant to a written agreement.
- (3) A mental health treatment court may grant reasonable incentives under a written agreement.

  Reasonable incentives may include but are not limited to:
- (a) graduation certificates;
- 19 (b) early graduation;
- 20 (c) fee reduction or waiver of fees;
- 21 (d) record expungement of the underlying case, unless the offense is a driving under the influence of 22 fense; or
  - (e) reduced contact with a probation officer.
  - (4) The court may impose reasonable sanctions under the agreement for failure to comply with the agreement. Prior to imposition of a sanction, the mental health treatment court team shall review the participant's individual treatment program and the participant's conduct. If the mental health treatment court team determines that the participant's failure to comply:
- 28 (a) was not willful, was a symptom of a mental disorder, or was a result of an inappropriate treatment



plan, the court may impose sanctions, including but not limited to:

2 (i) fines; 3 (ii) extension of time in the program; (iii) peer review; or 4 5 (iv) geographical restrictions; or 6 (b) was willful, not a symptom of a mental disorder, and not the result of an inappropriate treatment 7 plan, the court may impose sanctions, including: 8 (i) a short-term jail sentence; 9 (ii) termination of participation in the program; or (iii) contempt of court. 10 11 (5) Upon successful completion of mental health treatment court, a participant's case must be 12 disposed of by the judge in the manner prescribed by the agreement and by the applicable policies and 13 procedures adopted by the mental health treatment court. This may include but is not limited to pretrial 14 diversion under 46-16-130, dismissal of criminal charges, probation, deferred sentencing, suspended 15 sentencing, or a reduced period of incarceration. A participant who successfully completes the program must 16 be given credit for the time the participant served in the mental health treatment program by the judge upon 17 disposition. 18 (6) Each local jurisdiction that intends to establish a mental health treatment court or to continue the 19 operation of an existing mental health treatment court shall establish a local mental health treatment court 20 team. 21 (7) The mental health treatment court team shall, when practicable, conduct a staff meeting prior to 22 each mental health treatment court session to discuss and provide updated information regarding participants. 23 After determining the participant's progress or lack of progress, the court, with input from the mental health



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treatment court team, shall determine the appropriate incentive or sanction to be applied. The provisions of this

part apply only to persons with a mental disorder who are charged with a criminal offense and who qualify for

participation based on qualifications established by each mental health treatment court. The provisions of this

part do not apply to participants who have been convicted of a sexual offense, as defined in 46-23-502...This

part does not confer a right or expectation of a right to participate in a mental health treatment court and does

not obligate a mental health treatment court to accept any offender. The establishment of a mental health treatment court may not be construed as limiting the discretion of a prosecutor to act on any criminal case that the prosecutor considers advisable to prosecute. Each mental health treatment court judge may establish rules and may make special orders and necessary rules that do not conflict with rules adopted by the Montana supreme court.

(8) Each participant shall contribute to the cost of treatment and the program in accordance with 46-1-1212 (2). A mental health treatment court coordinator is responsible for the general administration of a mental health treatment court under the direction of the mental health treatment court judge. The supervising agency shall timely forward information to the mental health treatment court concerning the participant's progress and compliance with any court-imposed terms and conditions.

(9) A department of corrections probation and parole officer may participate in a mental health treatment court team if authorized by the department. The department may authorize participation if it determines, in its discretion, that the caseloads of local probation and parole officers permit participation. If necessitated by a change in caseloads, the department may withdraw authorization for participation by its probation and parole officers in a mental health treatment court. The department of corrections may not authorize its probation and parole officers to supervise a participant of a mental health treatment program who has not been convicted of a felony offense and committed to the supervision of the department."

# Section 10. Section 46-18-1108, MCA, is amended to read:

"46-18-1108. When expungement not presumed. (1) Expungement may not be presumed if the person seeking expungement has one or more convictions for assault under 45-5-201, partner or family member assault under 45-5-206, stalking under 45-5-220, sexual assault under 45-5-502, a violation of a protective order under 45-5-626, or driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, however named, under Title 61, chapter 8, part 4, or any offense that carries a statutorily enhanced penalty as a result of the offender driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

- (2) In making the determination of whether expungement should be granted, the district court shall consider:
  - (a) the age of the petitioner at the time the offense was committed;



1 1	h)	the length	of time	hatwaan	the offence	and the re	auget:
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- (c) the rehabilitation of the petitioner;
- 3 (d) the likelihood that the person will reoffend; and
  - (e) any other factor the court considers relevant.

(3) Expungement in treatment courts provided for in 4 6-1-1104 AND 46-1-1204 IS NOT PERMITTED FOR

A DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OFFENSE. "

NEW SECTION. SECTION 11. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ESTABLISH AN EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAM UNIT BY MOVING THREE FULL-TIME

EQUIVALENT POSITIONS FROM THE EXISTING QUALITY ASSURANCE UNIT, INCLUDING ANY MANAGEMENT POSITION, TO THE

EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAM UNIT. IT IS ALSO THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

DISBAND THE CURRENT QUALITY ASSURANCE UNIT AND ASSIGN THE REMAINING DUTIES AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT

POSITIONS TO OTHER APPROPRIATE WORK GROUPS.

# SECTION 12. SECTION 46-23-1011, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:

"46-23-1011. Supervision on probation. (1) The department shall supervise probationers during their probation period, including supervision after release from imprisonment imposed pursuant to 45-5-503(4), 45-5-507(5), 45-5-601(3), 45-5-602(3), 45-5-603(2)(b), or 45-5-625(4), in accord with the conditions set by a sentencing judge. If the sentencing judge did not set conditions of probation at the time of sentencing, the court shall, at the request of the department, hold a hearing and set conditions of probation. The probationer must be present at the hearing. The probationer has the right to counsel as provided in chapter 8 of this title.

- (2) If the probationer is being supervised for a sexual offense as defined in 46-23-502, the conditions of probation may require the probationer to refrain from direct or indirect contact with the victim of the offense or an immediate family member of the victim. If the victim or an immediate family member of the victim requests to the department that the probationer not contact the victim or immediate family member, the department shall request a hearing with a sentencing judge and recommend that the judge add the condition of probation. If the victim is a minor, a parent or guardian of the victim may make the request on the victim's behalf.
  - (3) A copy of the conditions of probation must be signed by the probationer. The department may



- 1 require a probationer to waive extradition for the probationer's return to Montana.
  - (4) The probation and parole officer shall regularly advise and consult with the probationer using effective communication strategies and other evidence-based practices to encourage the probationer to improve the probationer's condition and conduct and shall inform the probationer of the restoration of rights on successful completion of the sentence.
  - (5) (a) The probation and parole officer may recommend and a judge may modify or add any condition of probation or suspension of sentence at any time.
  - (b) The probation and parole officer shall provide the county attorney in the sentencing jurisdiction with a report that identifies the conditions of probation and the reason why the officer believes that the judge should modify or add the conditions.
  - (c) The county attorney may file a petition requesting that the court modify or add conditions as requested by the probation and parole officer.
  - (d) The court may grant the petition if the probationer does not object. If the probationer objects to the petition, the court shall hold a hearing pursuant to the provisions of 46-18-203.
  - (e) Except as they apply to supervision after release from imprisonment imposed pursuant to 45-5-503(4), 45-5-507(5), 45-5-601(3), 45-5-602(3), 45-5-603(2)(b), or 45-5-625(4), the provisions of 46-18-203(7)(a)(ii) do not apply to this section.
  - (f) The probationer shall sign a copy of new or modified conditions of probation. The court may waive or modify a condition of restitution only as provided in 46-18-246.
  - (6) Based on the risk and needs of each individual as determined by the individual's most recent risk and needs assessment, the probation and parole officer shall recommend notify the probationer of eligibility for conditional discharge from supervision when a probationer is in compliance with the conditions of supervision when:
    - (a) a low-risk probationer has served 9 months;
    - (b) a moderate-risk probationer has served 12 months;
- 26 (c) a medium-risk probationer has served 18 months; and
- 27 (d) a high-risk probationer has served 24 months.



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1	(a) under the women's risks and needs assessment:				
2	(i) a low-risk probationer has served 9 months;				
3	(ii) a moderate-risk probationer has served 12 months;				
4	(iii) a medium-risk probationer has served 18 months; and				
5	(iv) a high-risk probationer has served 24 months; and				
6	(b) under the Montana offender reentry and risk assessment:				
7	(i) a low-risk probationer has served 9 months;				
8	(ii) a moderate-risk probationer has served 12 months;				
9	(iii) a high-risk probationer has served 18 months; and				
10	(iv) a very high-risk probationer has served 24 months.				
11	(7) The probationer, the probationer's attorney, or the prosecutor may file a motion recommending				
12	conditional discharge. The motion must set forth the following:				
13	(a) why the probationer meets the requirements of subsection (6); and				
14	(b) whether the department of corrections supports or opposes the motion.				
15	(8) The motion must be served on the county attorney serving in the county of the presiding district				
16	court. The movant does not need to file an accompanying brief as otherwise required by Rule 2 of the Montana				
17	Uniform District Court Rules.				
18	(9) The department of corrections shall make reasonable efforts to notify the victim if required by 46-				
19	24-212, and the county attorney shall make reasonable efforts to notify the victim. The victim must be provided				
20	the following:				
21	(a) a copy of the motion;				
22	(b) written notice that:				
23	(i) the victim may provide written input regarding the motion or may ask the county attorney to state				
24	the victim's position on the motion;				
25	(ii) if a hearing is set, the date, time, and place of the hearing; and				
26	(iii) the victim may appear and testify at any hearing held on the motion.				
27	(10) (a) The court may hold a hearing on the motion. A judge may conditionally discharge a				
28	probationer from supervision before expiration of the probationer's sentence if:				



(i) the judge determines that a conditional discharge from supervision:

- (A) is in the best interests of the probationer and society; and
- (B) will not present unreasonable risk of danger to the victim of the offense; and
- (ii) the offender has paid all restitution and court-ordered financial obligations in full.
- (b) Subsection (10)(a) does not prohibit a judge from revoking the order suspending execution or deferring imposition of sentence, as provided in 46-18-203, for a probationer who has been conditionally discharged from supervision."

#### **SECTION 13.** SECTION 53-1-211, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:

"53-1-211. Quality assurance Evidence-based program unit -- program standards -- evaluation - cooperation with department of public health and human services -- report. (1) There is a quality
assurance an evidence-based program unit in the department of corrections.

- (2) In addition to duties assigned to it by the department director or otherwise required by law, the unit shall:
- (a) adopt an evidence-based program evaluation tool that measures how closely correctional programs meet the known principles of effective intervention. The tool must measure program content and capacity to ensure the delivery of effective interventions for offenders.
  - (b) conduct evaluations of programs to reduce recidivism that are funded by the state; and
- (c) enforce standards to ensure that <u>department-run</u> and <u>contracted</u> programs are using best practices for reducing recidivism, including targeting highest-risk individuals, adhering to evidence-based or research-driven practices, and integrating opportunities for ongoing quality assurance and evaluation; <u>and</u>
- (d) work to enhance training opportunities for evidence-based programs for both department staff and contracted staff, to the extent that resources allow.
  - (3) Subject to the availability of funding, the department may contract with an independent contractor or academic institution to complete evaluations and training.
- (4) The unit <u>leader</u> shall <u>work jointly with the department of public health and human services report</u>

  <u>directly to the department director or deputy director and work with stakeholder and department clinical staff</u> to

  develop standards for quality assurance in behavioral health programs or other clinical programs.



(5) The unit shall conduct regular evaluations of programs operated by the department or under a contract with the department.

- (6) The department shall:
- (a) develop and maintain a list of evidence-based treatment curriculums to be utilized in programs operated by or under contract with the department with priority being placed on adopting treatment curriculums that are in the public domain and evidence-based; and
- (b) report the results of all initial and ongoing program evaluations to the law and justice interim committee each interim, including any identified program deficiencies and the department's plan to correct those deficiencies.
- (7) After May 19, 2017, the <u>The</u> department shall ensure that contracts signed or renewed with providers contain:
- (a) minimum program standards that adhere to the evidence-based program evaluation tool adopted as required in subsection (2);
  - (b) offender eligibility criteria for program entry with the contractor; and
  - (c) program dosage requirements that conform to evidence-based practices."

# SECTION 14. SECTION 61-5-111, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:

- "61-5-111. Contents of driver's license, renewal, license expirations, license replacements, grace period, and fees for licenses, permits, and endorsements -- notice of expiration. (1) (a) The department may appoint county treasurers and other qualified officers to act as its agents for the sale of driver's license receipts. In areas in which the department provides driver licensing services 3 days or more a week, the department is responsible for sale of receipts and may appoint an agent to sell receipts.
- (b) The department may enter into an authorized agent agreement with the county treasurer of any county in which the department no longer maintains a driver examination station for the purpose of providing driver's license renewal services.
- (2) (a) The department, upon receipt of payment of the fees specified in this section, shall issue a driver's license to each qualifying applicant. The license must contain:
  - (i) a full-face photograph of the licensee in the size and form prescribed by the department;



(ii) a distinguishing number issued to the licensee;

(iii) the full legal name, date of birth, and Montana residence address unless the licensee requests use of the mailing address, except that the Montana residence address must be used for a REAL ID-compliant driver's license unless authorized by department rule:

- (iv) a brief description of the licensee;
- (v) either the licensee's customary manual signature or a reproduction of the licensee's customary manual signature; and
  - (vi) if the applicant qualifies under subsection (7), indication of the applicant's status as a veteran.
- (b) The department may not use the licensee's social security number as the distinguishing number. A license is not valid until it is signed by the licensee.
- (3) (a) When a person applies for renewal of a driver's license, the department shall conduct a records check in accordance with 61-5-110(1) to determine the applicant's eligibility status and shall test the applicant's eyesight. The department may also require the applicant to submit to a knowledge and road or skills test if:
- (i) the renewal applicant has a physical or mental disability, limitation, or condition that impairs, or may impair, the applicant's ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable control in the safe operation of a motor vehicle on the highway; and
- (ii) the expired or expiring license does not include adaptive equipment or operational restrictions appropriate to the applicant's functional abilities; or
  - (iii) the applicant wants to remove or modify the restrictions stated on the expired or expiring license.
- (b) In the case of a commercial driver's license, the department shall, if the information was not provided in a prior licensing cycle, require the renewal applicant to provide the name of each jurisdiction in which the applicant was previously licensed to drive any type of motor vehicle during the 10-year period immediately preceding the date of the renewal application and may also require that the applicant successfully complete a written examination as required by federal regulations.
- (c) A person is considered to have applied for renewal of a Montana driver's license if the application is made within 6 months before or 3 months after the expiration of the person's license, or if the person has applied for a REAL ID-compliant driver's license pursuant to 61-5-129. Except as provided in subsection (3)(d),



a person seeking to renew a driver's license shall appear in person at a Montana driver's examination station.

(d) (i) Except as provided in subsections (3)(d)(iii) through (3)(d)(vi), a person may renew a driver's license by mail or online.

- (ii) An applicant who renews a driver's license by mail or online shall submit to the department an approved vision examination and a medical evaluation from a licensed physician, licensed physician assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse, as defined in 37-8-102, in addition to the fees required for renewal.
- (iii) If the department does not have a digitized photograph and signature record of the renewal applicant from the expiring license, then the renewal applicant shall apply in person.
- (iv) Except as provided in subsections (4)(b) and (4)(c), the term of a license renewed by mail or online is 8 years.
  - (v) The department may not renew a license by mail or online if:
- (A) the records check conducted in accordance with 61-5-110(1) shows an ineligible license status for the applicant;
  - (B) the applicant holds a commercial driver's license with a hazardous materials endorsement, the retention of which requires additional testing and a security threat assessment under 49 CFR, part 1572;
    - (C) the applicant seeks a change of address, a change of date of birth, or a name change; or
- 17 (D) the applicant's license:

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- 18 (I) has been expired for 3 months or longer; or
- (II) except as provided in subsection (3)(e), was renewed by mail or online at the time of the applicant's previous renewal.
  - (vi) If a license was issued to a foreign national whose presence in the United States is temporarily authorized under federal law, the license may not be renewed by mail or online.
  - (e) The spouse or a dependent of a renewal applicant who is stationed outside Montana on active military duty may renew the applicant's license by mail or online for one additional consecutive term following a renewal by mail or online.
  - (f) The department shall send electronically or mail a driver's license renewal notice no earlier than 120 days and no later than 30 days prior to the expiration date of a driver's license. The department shall send the notice to the licensee's Montana mailing address shown on the driver's license or, if requested by the



- licensee, provide the notice using an authorized method of electronic delivery, or both.
- 2 (4) (a) Except as provided in subsections (4)(b) through (4)(e), a license expires on the anniversary 3 of the licensee's birthday 8 years or less after the date of issue or on the licensee's 75th birthday, whichever 4 occurs first.
  - (b) A license issued to a person who is 75 years of age or older expires on the anniversary of the licensee's birthday 4 years or less after the date of issue.
    - (c) A license issued to a person who is under 21 years of age expires on the licensee's 21st birthday.
  - (d) (i) Except as provided in subsection (4)(d)(ii), a commercial driver's license expires on the anniversary of the licensee's birthday 4 years or less after the date of issue.
    - (ii) When a person obtains a Montana commercial driver's license with a hazardous materials endorsement after surrendering a comparable commercial driver's license with a hazardous materials endorsement from another licensing jurisdiction, the license expires on the anniversary of the licensee's birthday 4 years or less after the date of the issue of the surrendered license if, as reported in the commercial driver's license information system, a security threat assessment was performed on the person as a condition of issuance of the surrendered license.
    - (e) A license issued to a person who is a foreign national whose presence in the United States is temporarily authorized under federal law expires, as determined by the department, no later than the expiration date of the official document issued to the person by the bureau of citizenship and immigration services of the department of homeland security authorizing the person's presence in the United States.
    - (5) When the department issues a driver's license to a person under 18 years of age, the license must be clearly marked with a notation that conveys the restrictions imposed under 61-5-133.
    - (6) (a) Upon application for a driver's license or commercial driver's license and any combination of the specified endorsements, the following fees must be paid:
      - (i) driver's license, except a commercial driver's license -- \$5 a year or fraction of a year;
      - (ii) motorcycle endorsement -- 50 cents a year or fraction of a year;
- 26 (iii) commercial driver's license:
  - (A) interstate -- \$10 a year or fraction of a year; or
- 28 (B) intrastate -- \$8.50 a year or fraction of a year.



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(b) A renewal notice for either a driver's license or a commercial driver's license is 50 cents.

(7) (a) Upon receiving a request from a person whose status as a veteran has been verified by the department of military affairs pursuant to 10-2-1301 and upon receiving the information and fees required in this part, the department shall include the word "veteran" on the face of the license.

- (b) After a person's status as a veteran is denoted on a driver's license, the department may not require further documentation of that status from the holder of the license upon subsequent renewal or replacement.
- (8) (a) Except as provided in subsection (8)(b), an applicant may request a replacement driver's license online or by mail.
- (b) If the department does not have a digitized photograph and signature record of the applicant, the applicant shall apply in person.
  - (c) The term of the replacement license must be the term of the applicant's current driver's license.
- (9) (a) An applicant may request an expedited delivery service for a driver's license or identification card. The department shall set a fee for expedited delivery based on the cost of providing this service.
- (b) The fees for expedited delivery must be deposited in the motor vehicle division administration account established in 61-3-112 and used for the purposes of expediting delivery, including actual costs for delivery, personnel, and related technology."

# SECTION 15. SECTION 61-5-129, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:

- "61-5-129. (Temporary) REAL ID-compliant driver's license or identification card -- voluntary application. (1) The department shall issue a Montana driver's license or identification card that complies with the requirements of the federal REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109-13, to each qualifying applicant.
- (2) (a) When required to obtain a Montana driver's license or identification card, a person may choose to apply for either a standard driver's license or identification card, or for a REAL ID-compliant driver's license or REAL ID-compliant identification card.
- (b) A person may not hold a valid standard driver's license or identification card and a valid REAL ID-compliant driver's license or identification card at the same time.
  - (3) (a) A REAL ID-compliant driver's license issued pursuant to this section is subject to the other



1 requirements of obtaining, renewing, and using a standard driver's license issued pursuant to this chapter.

- (b) A REAL ID-compliant identification card issued pursuant to this section is subject to the other requirements of obtaining, renewing, and using a standard identification card issued pursuant to Title 61, chapter 12, part 5, and this chapter.
- (4) (a) In addition to the fees charged to apply for or renew a standard driver's license under 61-5-111(6) and the fees charged to apply for a standard identification card under 61-12-504, the department may charge the following additional fees:
- (i) for a person who is applying for a REAL ID-compliant driver's license or identification card during or prior to a renewal period specified in 61-5-111(3)(c), the additional fee is \$25; and
- (ii) for a person who is applying for a REAL ID-compliant driver's license or identification card prior to the renewal period specified in 61-5-111 (3)(c), the additional fee is \$50; and
- (iii)(ii) for a person who renews a standard driver's license or a standard identification card under 61-5-111(3)(c) between June 1, 2017, through December 31, 2017, and is applying for a REAL ID-compliant driver's license or identification card between January 1, 2018, and June 30, 2018, the additional fee is \$25.
- (b) The fees collected under this subsection (4) must be deposited in the state special revenue fund to be used to fund the equipment and staffing necessary to provide REAL ID-compliant driver's licenses and identification cards. (Void on occurrence of contingency--sec. 8, Ch. 443, L. 2017.)"

**Section 16.** Section 23, Chapter 456, Laws of 2019, is amended to read:

"Section 23. Termination. [Sections 3 and 4 5] terminate June 30, <del>2021</del> 2023."

NEW SECTION. Section 17. Transfer of funds. By August 15, 2021, the department of Justice

SHALL TRANSFER \$354,901 IN STATE SPECIAL REVENUE FROM THE ACCOUNT PROVIDED FOR IN 30-14-143 TO THE

STATE SPECIAL REVENUE ACCOUNT PROVIDED FOR IN 46-1-1115. THE TRANSFER SHALL UTILIZE THE PROCEEDS FROM

THE SETTLEMENT IN STATE OF MONTANA V. McKinsey & Company, Inc., DDV 2021-107 (1st Judicial District),

26 AND THE FINAL CONSENT JUDGMENT ORDERED ON FEBRUARY 5, 2021.

NEW SECTION. Section 18. Effective dates. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] is



- 1 effective July 1, 2021.
- 2 (2) [Sections 4.4 and 12.16 AND 18] are effective June 30, 2021.

3 - END -

