1	HOUSE BILL NO. 282
2	INTRODUCED BY S. GALLOWAY, F. ANDERSON, J. SCHILLINGER, S. ESSMANN, S. VINTON, L.
3	REKSTEN, L. SHELDON-GALLOWAY, T. MOORE, L. BREWSTER, B. MERCER, N. NICOL, M. BINKLEY, B
4	LER, A. REGIER, F. NAVE, R. MARSHALL, E. BUTTREY, D. LOGE, B. KEENAN, C. HINKLE, J. READ, M.
5	HOPKINS, J. GILLETTE, G. OBLANDER, J. BERGSTROM, T. BROCKMAN, M. YAKAWICH, T. MANZELLA,
6	B. USHER, M. NOLAND, C. FRIEDEL, P. GREEN, G. KMETZ, T. FALK, D. ZOLNIKOV, J. ETCHART, W.
7	RUSK, J. TREBAS, B. PHALEN, B. CARTER, L. DEMING, T. SMITH, R. KNUDSEN
8	
9	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING RENTAL LAWS; REVISING LAW FOR
10	REFUSAL OF ACCESS; REVISING ACTION FOR POSSESSION PROCEDURE; REVISING REMEDIES;
11	PROVIDING A DEFINITION; AMENDING SECTIONS 70-24-103, 70-24-424, 70-24-427, 70-24-429, 70-33-
12	103, 70-33-424, 70-33-427, AND 70-33-429, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE."
13	
14	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
15	
16	Section 1. Section 70-24-103, MCA, is amended to read:
17	"70-24-103. General definitions. Subject to additional definitions contained in subsequent sections
18	and unless the context otherwise requires, in this chapter the following definitions apply:
19	(1) "Abandon" means to give up possession of the premises unless the landlord does not accept
20	abandonment or surrender as provided in 70-24-426 or unless the rental agreement has been terminated as
21	provided by law.
22	(2) "Action" includes recoupment, counterclaim, setoff suit in equity, and any other proceeding in
23	which rights are determined, including an action for possession.
24	(3) "Actual and reasonable cost" means the actual amount of expenses and labor incurred or
25	expended and the reasonable amount of expenses and labor estimated to be incurred or expended.
26	(4) "Case of emergency" means an extraordinary occurrence beyond the tenant's control requiring
27	immediate action to protect the premises or the tenant. A case of emergency may include the interruption of
28	essential services, including heat, electricity, gas, running water, hot water, and sewer and septic system



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1	service, or life-threatening events in which the tenant or landlord has reasonable apprehension of immediate
2	danger to the tenant or others.
3	(5) "Court" means the appropriate district court, small claims court, justice's court, or city court.
4	(6) "Deficiency notice" means a notice posted on the tenant's front door and communicated to the
5	tenant by phone or e-mail that details a tenant's violation of the rental agreement and provides at least 24 hours
6	to correct the violation, after which time the landlord may terminate the rental agreement.
7	(6)(7) "Dwelling unit" means a structure or the part of a structure that is used as a home, residence,
8	or sleeping place by a person who maintains a household or by two or more persons who maintain a common
9	household. Dwelling unit, in the case of a person who rents space in a mobile home park and rents the mobile
10	home, means the mobile home itself.
11	(7)(8) "Good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct of the transaction concerned.
12	(8)(9) "Guest" means a person staying with a tenant for a temporary period of time as defined in the
13	rental agreement or, if not defined in the rental agreement, for a period of time no more than 7 days unless the
14	tenant has received the landlord's written consent to a longer period of time.
15	(9)(10) "Landlord" means:
16	(a) the owner of the dwelling unit or the building of which it is a part;
17	(b) a person who has written authorization from the owner to act as the owner's agent or assignee
18	for purposes related to the premises or the rental agreement;
19	(c) a person who has written authorization from the owner to act as a manager of the premises for
20	the purposes of the tenancy or the rental agreement; or
21	(d) a lessor who has written authorization from the owner of the premises to sublease the
22	premises.
23	(10)(11) "Organization" includes a corporation, government, governmental subdivision or agency,
24	business trust, estate, trust, or partnership or association, two or more persons having a joint or common
25	interest, and any other legal or commercial entity.
26	(11)(12) "Owner" means one or more persons, jointly or severally, in whom is vested all or part of:
27	(a) the legal title to property; or
28	(b) the beneficial ownership and a right to present use and enjoyment of the premises, including a



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1	mortgagee in possession.
2	(12)(13) "Person" includes an individual or organization.
3	(13)(14) "Premises" means a dwelling unit and the structure of which it is a part, the facilities and
4	appurtenances in the structure, and the grounds, areas, and facilities held out for the use of tenants generally
5	or promised for the use of a tenant.
6	(14)(15) "Rent" means all payments to be made to the landlord, including rent, late fees, or other
7	charges as agreed on in the rental agreement, except money paid as a security deposit.
8	(15)(16) "Rental agreement" means all agreements, written or oral, and valid rules adopted under 70-
9	24-311 embodying the terms and conditions concerning the use and occupancy of a dwelling unit and
10	premises.
11	(16)(17) "Roomer" means a person occupying a dwelling unit that does not include a toilet, a bathtub
12	or a shower, a refrigerator, a stove, or a kitchen sink, all of which are provided by the landlord and one or more
13	of which are used in common by occupants in the structure.
14	(17)(18) "Single-family residence" means a structure maintained and used as a single dwelling unit. A
15	dwelling unit that shares one or more walls with another dwelling unit is a single-family residence if it has direct
16	access to a street or thoroughfare and does not share heating facilities, hot water equipment, or any other
17	essential facility or service with another dwelling unit.
18	(18)(19) "Tenant" means:
19	(a) a person entitled under a rental agreement to occupy a dwelling unit to the exclusion of others;
20	Of
21	(b) a person who, with the written approval of the landlord and pursuant to the rental agreement,
22	has a sublease agreement with the person who is entitled to occupy the dwelling unit under the rental
23	agreement.
24	(19)(20) "Unauthorized person or trespasser" means a person who:
25	(a) enters or remains after being asked to leave by the landlord and does not receive written
26	permission by the landlord to remain on the premises;
27	(b) is in violation of 45-6-201;
28	(c) is in violation of 45-6-203; or



(d) is in violation of 70-27-102."

Section 1. Section 70-24-424, MCA, is amended to read:

"70-24-424. Refusal of access -- landlord's remedies. (1) If the tenant refuses to allow lawful access, the landlord may either issue a deficiency notice 24-HOUR NOTICE TO CORRECT or obtain IMMEDIATE injunctive relief to compel access or terminate the rental agreement. In either case, the landlord may recover actual damages. If the landlord issues a deficiency notice and the time expires without access, the rental agreement terminates. If the 24-HOUR NOTICE TO CORRECT IS NOT REMEDIED, THE LANDLORD MAY ISSUE A 3-DAY NOTICE TO TERMINATE THE RENTAL AGREEMENT.

(2) If a tenant removes a lock or replaces or adds a lock not supplied by the landlord to the premises and fails to provide a key as required by 70-24-312(5), the landlord may-either_issue a deficiency notice 24-HOUR NOTICE TO CORRECT or obtain IMMEDIATE injunctive relief or terminate the rental agreement. If the landlord issues a deficiency notice and the time expires without amelioration, the rental agreement terminates.

If the 24-HOUR NOTICE TO CORRECT IS NOT REMEDIED, THE LANDLORD MAY ISSUE A 3-DAY NOTICE TO TERMINATE THE RENTAL AGREEMENT."

Section 2. Section 70-24-427, MCA, is amended to read:

"70-24-427. Landlord's remedies after termination -- action for possession. (1) If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord has a claim for possession—and for, rent, and a separate claim for actual damages for any breach of the rental agreement.

(2) (a) An-Except as provided in subsection (2)(b), an action filed pursuant to subsection (1) in a court must be heard within 44 § 10 BUSINESS days after the tenant's appearance or the answer date stated in the summons, except that if the rental agreement is terminated because of noncompliance under 70-24-321(3), the action must be heard within 5 business days after the tenant's appearance or the answer date stated in the summons. If the action is appealed to the district court, the hearing must be held within 14 § 10 BUSINESS days after the case is transmitted to the district court, except that if the rental agreement is terminated because of noncompliance under 70-24-321(3), the hearing must be held within 5 business days after the case is transmitted to the district court.



(b)

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2	after the claim of possession and rent has been adjudicated.
3	(3) The landlord and tenant may stipulate to a continuance of the hearing beyond the time limit in
4	subsection (2) without the necessity of an undertaking.
5	(4) In a landlord's action for possession filed pursuant to subsection (1), the court shall rule on the
6	action within 5 days after at WITHIN 5 DAYS AFTER the hearing. If a landlord's claim for possession is granted, the
7	court shall issue a writ of possession and a writ of assistance immediately. The writ of assistance must be
8	executed by the sheriff:
9	(a) within 5 business days of the sheriff receiving the writ of assistance, excluding of the date of
10	receipt by the sheriff; or
11	(b) at a time no more than 5 business days after the sheriff receives the writ of assistance or as
12	otherwise agreed to by the landlord and the sheriff."
13	
14	Section 3. Section 70-24-429, MCA, is amended to read:
15	"70-24-429. Holdover remedies consent to continued occupancy tenant's response to
16	service in action for possession. (1) If the tenant remains in possession without the landlord's consent after
17	expiration of the term of the rental agreement or its termination, the landlord may bring an action for
18	possession.
19	(2) If the term is longer than month-to-month and the landlord terminates the rental agreement
20	with cause and the tenant's holdover is purposeful and not in good faith, the landlord may recover an amount
21	not more than 3 months' periodic rent or treble damages, whichever is greater.
22	(3) If the term of the rental is month-to-month and the landlord terminates the rental agreement
23	without cause and issues a lawful 30-day notice and the tenant remains in the rental unit after the termination
24	date, then the holdover is purposeful and the landlord shall MAY recover an amount not more than 3 months! 1
25	MONTH'S periodic rent or treble damages, whichever is greater FOR EACH HOLDOVER MONTH.
26	(2)(4) In an action for possession or unlawful holdover, the provisions of the Montana Justice and City
27	Court Rules of Civil Procedure, Title 25, chapter 23, apply, except that the time for filing an answer under Rule
28	4C(2)(b) is 10-5 BUSINESS days after service of summons and complaint, exclusive of the date of service.

A hearing for damages for any breach of the rental agreement must be held within 45 days



1	(3)(5) If the landlord consents to the tenant's continued occupancy, 70-24-201(2)(e) applies."
2	
3	Section 5. Section 70-33-103, MCA, is amended to read:
4	"70-33-103. Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, in this chapter, the following
5	definitions apply:
6	(1) "Abandon" means to give up possession of the premises unless the landlord does not accept
7	abandonment or surrender as provided in 70-33-426 or unless the rental agreement has been terminated as
8	provided by law.
9	(2) "Action" includes recoupment, counterclaim, setoff suit in equity, and any other proceeding in
10	which rights are determined, including an action for possession.
11	(3) "Actual and reasonable cost" means the actual amount of expenses and labor incurred or
12	expended and the reasonable amount of expenses and labor estimated to be incurred or expended.
13	(4) "Case of emergency" means an extraordinary occurrence beyond the tenant's control requiring
14	immediate action to protect the premises or the tenant. A case of emergency may include the interruption of
15	essential services, including electricity, gas, running water, and sewer and septic system service, or life-
16	threatening events in which the tenant or landlord has reasonable apprehension of immediate danger to the
17	tenant or others.
18	(5) "Court" means the appropriate district court, small claims court, justice's court, or city court.
19	(6) "Deficiency notice" means a notice posted on the tenant's front door and communicated to the
20	tenant by phone or e-mail that details a tenant's violation of the rental agreement and provides at least 24 hours
21	to correct the violation, after which time the landlord may terminate the rental agreement.
22	(6)(7) "Good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct of the transaction concerned.
23	(7)(8) "Landlord" means:
24	(a) the owner of:
25	(i) space or land, including a lot, that is rented to a tenant for a mobile home; or
26	(ii) a mobile home park;
27	(b) a person who has written authorization from the owner to act as the owner's agent or assignee
28	for purposes related to the premises or the rental agreement;



1	(c) a manager of the premises who fails to disclose the managerial position; or
2	(d) a lessor who has written authorization from the owner of the premises to sublease the
3	premises.
4	(8)(9) "Lot" means the space or land rented and not a mobile home itself.
5	(9)(10) "Mobile home" has the same meaning as provided in 15-1-101 and includes manufactured
6	homes as defined in 15-1-101.
7	(10)(11) "Mobile home owner" means the owner of a mobile home entitled under a rental agreement to
8	occupy a lot.
9	(11)(12) "Mobile home park" means a trailer court as defined in 50-52-101.
10	(12)(13) "Organization" includes a corporation, government, governmental subdivision or agency,
11	business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest,
12	and any other legal or commercial entity.
13	(13)(14) "Person" includes an individual or organization.
14	(14)(15) "Premises" means a lot and the grounds, areas, and facilities held out for the use of tenants
15	generally or promised for the use of a tenant.
16	(15)(16) "Rent" means all payments to be made to a landlord, including rent, late fees, or other
17	charges as agreed on in the rental agreement, except money paid as a security deposit.
18	(16)(17) "Rental agreement" means all agreements, written or oral, and valid rules adopted under 70-
19	33-311 embodying the terms and conditions concerning the use and occupancy of the premises.
20	(17)(18) "Tenant" means:
21	(a) a person entitled under a rental agreement to occupy a lot to the exclusion of others; or
22	(b) a person who, with the written approval of the landlord and pursuant to the rental agreement,
23	has a sublease agreement with the person who is entitled to occupy the dwelling unit under the rental
24	agreement.
25	(18)(19) "Unauthorized person or trespasser" means a person who:
26	(a) enters or remains after being asked to leave by the landlord and does not receive written
27	permission by the landlord to remain on the premises;
28	(b) is in violation of 45-6-201;



1	(c) is in violation of 45-6-203; or
2	(d) is in violation of 70-27-102."
3	
4	Section 4. Section 70-33-424, MCA, is amended to read:
5	"70-33-424. Refusal of access landlord's remedies. (1) If the tenant refuses to allow lawful
6	access, the landlord may either issue a deficiency notice 24-HOUR NOTICE TO CORRECT or obtain IMMEDIATE
7	injunctive relief to compel access-or terminate the rental agreement. In either case, the landlord may recover
8	actual damages. If the landlord issues a deficiency notice and the time expires without access, the rental
9	agreement terminates. If the 24-hour notice to correct is not remedied, the landlord may issue a 3-day
10	NOTICE TO TERMINATE THE RENTAL AGREEMENT.
11	(2) If a tenant removes a lock or replaces or adds a lock not supplied by the landlord to the
12	premises and fails to provide a key as required by 70-33-312(5), the landlord may either issue a deficiency
13	notice 24-HOUR NOTICE TO CORRECT or obtain IMMEDIATE injunctive relief-or terminate the rental agreement. If the
14	landlord issues a deficiency notice and the time expires without amelioration, the rental agreement terminates.
15	IF THE 24-HOUR NOTICE TO CORRECT IS NOT REMEDIED, THE LANDLORD MAY ISSUE A 3-DAY NOTICE TO TERMINATE THE
16	RENTAL AGREEMENT."
17	
18	Section 5. Section 70-33-427, MCA, is amended to read:
19	"70-33-427. Landlord's remedies after termination action for possession. (1) If the rental
20	agreement is terminated, the landlord has a claim for possession-and for, rent, and a separate claim for actual
21	damages for any breach of the rental agreement.
22	(2) (a) An-Except as provided in subsection (2)(c), an action filed pursuant to subsection (1) in a
23	court must be heard within 205 10 BUSINESS days after the tenant's appearance or the answer date stated in
24	the summons,-except that if the rental agreement is terminated because of noncompliance under 70-33-321(4),
25	the action must be heard within 5 business days after the tenant's appearance or the answer date stated in the
26	summons.
27	(b) If the action is appealed to the district court, the hearing must be held within 20 5 10 BUSINESS



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days after the case is transmitted to the district court, except that if the rental agreement is terminated because

1	of noncompliance under 70-33-321(4), the hearing must be held within 5 business days after the case is
2	transmitted to the district court.
3	(c) A hearing for damages for any breach of the rental agreement must be held within 45 days
4	after the claim of possessions and rent has been adjudicated.
5	(3) The landlord and tenant may stipulate to a continuance of the hearing beyond the time limit in
6	subsection (2) without the necessity of an undertaking.
7	(4) In a landlord's action for possession filed pursuant to subsection (1), the court shall rule on the
8	action within 5 days after at WITHIN 5 DAYS AFTER the hearing. If a landlord's claim for possession is granted, the
9	court shall issue a writ of possession immediately."
10	
11	Section 6. Section 70-33-429, MCA, is amended to read:
12	"70-33-429. Holdover remedies consent to continued occupancy. (1) If the tenant remains in
13	possession without the landlord's consent after expiration of the term of the rental agreement or other
14	termination of the rental agreement, the landlord may bring an action for possession.
15	(2) If the term is longer than month-to month and the landlord terminates the agreement with
16	cause and the tenant's holdover is purposeful and not in good faith, the landlord may recover an amount of not
17	more than 3 months' rent or treble damages, whichever is greater.
18	(3) If the term of the rental is month-to-month and the landlord terminates the rental agreement
19	without cause and issues a lawful 30-day notice and the tenant remains in the rental unit after the termination
20	date, then the holdover is purposeful and the landlord shall MAY recover an amount not more than 3 months ! 1
21	MONTH'S periodic rent or treble damages, whichever is greater FOR EACH HOLDOVER MONTH.
22	(2)(3) In an action for possession or unlawful holdover, the provisions of the Montana Justice and City
23	Court Rules of Civil Procedure, Title 25, chapter 23, apply, except that the time for filing an answer under Rule
24	4C(2)(b) is 10-5 BUSINESS days after service of summons and complaint, exclusive of the date of service.
25	(3)(4) If the landlord consents to the tenant's continued occupancy, 70-33-201(2)(e) applies."
26	
27	NEW SECTION. Section 7. Effective date. [This act] is effective on passage and approval.
28	- END -

