FIRST READING
MISSING

44th Legislature

HB 0228/02 H3 0228/02

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efendant.

Approved by Committee on Judiciary

2	INTRODUCED BY GAMES MOOKE, THEET
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4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO GENERALLY REVISE AND
5	UPDATE MONTANA STATUTES THAT AFFECT JUSTICE COURTS RELATING
6	TO FEES, ALLOWANCES, TRAINING, JURISDICTIONAL LIMITS,
7	HOLIDAYS, CALLING OF OTHER JUSTICES, CONCURRENT
8	JURISDICTION, VENUE AND FORMATION OF TRIAL JURY; AMENDING
9	SECTIONS 11-727, 11-1604, 25-301, 25-307, 25-310, 25-311,
.0	25-400, 25-410, 93-401, 93-403, 93-408, 93-409, 93-410,
.1	93-567, 93-6811, 93-6802.2, 93-7704, 95-1910, 95-2003,
.2	95-2005, R.C.M. 1947, AND REPEALING SECTIONS 93-6802,
. 3	93-6804, 93-6807 AND 93-6808, R.C.M. 1947.
.4	
.5	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
16	Section 1. Section 11-727, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
.7	read as follows:
. 8	"11-727. Compensation of justices of the peace acting
L9	as police judge. In towns, the council may designate a
20	justice of the peace of the county in which the town is
21	situated to act as police judge, and may by ordinance fix
22	his compensation for his services, not-exceeding-one-hundred
23	dollars(6188) per-annum; and the justices of the peace so
24	designated must MAY act as a police judge in all cases
25	arising out of a violation of ordinances where the town is a

HOUSE BILL NO. 228

THEROPHED BY TAMES MOODE PINIER

party. Where the justice of the peace must travel from his town of residence to hold court, he shall be paid per diem and mileage as provided in section 59-801 by the town in which court is held." Section 2. Section 11-1604, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows: "11-1604. When judge cannot act. In all cases in which the judge is a party, or in which he is interested, or when he is related to either party by consanguinity or affinity within the sixth degree, and in case of his sickness, absence, or inability to act, the police judge or mayor may call in a justice of the peace, residing--in or some qualified resident of the city or town, to act in his place and stead." Section 3. Section 25-301, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows: "25-301. Fees--of--justices-of-the-peace Justice court fees in civil actions. The following is the schedule of fees which must shall be collected-by-justices-of-the-peace paid in every civil action introduced in a justice court: Three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) when-summons-is issued when complaint is filed, to be paid by the plaintiff. Three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) when--issue--is joined when the defendant appears, to be paid by the

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Three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) of by the prevailing party when judgment is rendered. In cases where judgment is entered by default, no charge except the three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) for the issuance-of-summons filing of the complaint shall be made for any services, including issuing and return of execution.

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7 Three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) for all services 8 in an action where judgment is rendered by confession.

Three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) for filing notice of appeal and transcript on appeal, justifying and approving undertaking on appeal, and transmitting papers to the district court with certificate."

13 Section 4. Section 25-307, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 14 read as follows:

"25-307. Collection and disposition of fees--itemized statement. Justices of the peace shall collect the fees prescribed by law for justices-of-the-peace justice courts and shall pay the same into the county treasury of the county wherein they hold office, on the-first OR BEFORE THE TENTH day of each month, to be credited to the contingent GENERAL fund of the county; and shall also file an itemized statement showing all fees received during the preceding month in connection-with-his-office the justice court; said statement shall also state that all fees required by law to be paid in connection with matters pending before him--as--a justice the court during the preceding month have been paid to-him; and-by-nim-paid into the county treasury, and listed in said itemized statement, and that he has not received or been promised, nor has any one else received or been promised for him, any other moneys, emolument, or thing whatsoever by virtue of or in connection with his office; and said statement shall be subscribed and sworn to by the justice. This section, however, shall not apply to "miscellaneous fees" excepted by section 25-304, supra."

read as follows: "25-310. Fees--of--iustices--of--the-peace-in-criminal actions Justice court costs in criminal actions. following fees court costs shall be cellected withheld by justices of the peace which-shall-be--collected from fines and forfeitures received-by--justices--ef--the--peace in applicable criminal actions.

Section 5. Section 25-310, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to

- (1) for all each services-rendered action filed where 18 there--is--a--plea--of--quiltyy-or-forfeiture-of-a-bondy-not 20 vacated, seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50);
- (2) for-all-services-rendered where there is a trial, 21 22 fifteen--dellars-(615) an additional seven dollars and fifty 23 cents (\$7.50)."

24 Section 6. Section 25-311, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

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"25-311. Remittance and retention of fees-by-justices of the peace shall remit to the county treasurer the fees as set forth in section 25-310; provided however, that in all cases justices of the peace may retain the miscellaneous fees provided for in section 25-304."

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7 Section 7. Section 25-409, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 8 read as follows:

"25-409. Witnesses in courts not of record. Witnesses in courts not of record in civil actions and proceedings shall receive three dollars (\$3) for each day's actual attendance, and seven-cents-(\$.07) mileage as provided in section 59-801 for each mile actually traveled in going from his residence by the usual traveled route to the said court and return."

Section 8. Section 25-410, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

"25-410. Witnesses in criminal actions or coroner's inquests. Witnesses in courts not of record in criminal actions and on coroner's inquests shall receive three dollars (\$3) per day for actual attendance, and seven-cents (\$7.07)--per--mile mileage as provided in section 59-801 for each mile actually and necessarily traveled from his place of residence to the said court and return."

25 Section 9. Section 93-401, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to

1 read as follows:

2 "93-401. Justices' courts and justices of the peace. 3 (1) There must be at least one (1) justice court in each 4 county of the state. The board of county commissioners of 5 each county of the state shall have authority to constitute 6 one (1) additional justice court in their respective 7 counties as the board deems necessary. One (1) justice court R in each county must be located at the county seat and the board of county commissioners shall determine the location 9 10 of the other justice court in their respective counties. Each justice of the peace must be elected by the qualified 11 12 electors of the county at the general state election next preceding the expiration of the term of office of his 13 predecessor. 14

15 (2) A justice of the peace shall be nominated and 16 elected on the non-partisan judicial ballot in the same 17 manner as are judges of the district court. Each judicial 18 office shall be a separate and independent office for election purposes and each office shall be numbered by the 19 20 county commissioners and each candidate for justice of the 21 peace shall specify the number of the office for which he 22 seeks to be elected. A candidate may not file for more than 23 one (1) office. Section 23-4511 prohibiting political party 24 endorsement for judicial officers shall also apply to justices of the peace. 25

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(3) Each justice of the peace, elected or appointed, after he has received his certificate of election or appointment, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office take the constitutional oath of office, which must be filed with the county clerk.

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- (4) Before the county clerk may file the oath the elected or appointed justice must satisfy the clerk that he is either:
- (a) an attorney at law authorized to practice law in the state of Montana, or
- (b) a person who has held the office of justice of the peace within the preceding five (5) years, or
- (c) a person who has completed the orientation course of study held under the direction of the university of Montana law school; or if a person is appointed after the course is offered he must agree to take the course at the next offering and failure to do so will disqualify him.
- (5) The university of Montana law school shall present a course of study as soon as is practical following each general election. Mileage and per diem shall be paid the elected or appointed justice of the peace for attending the course and shall be a proper charge against the county wherein the justice of the peace will hold court.
- 24 (6) There shall be an annual training session for all 25 elected and appointed justices of the peace. This training

session, which may be held in conjunction with the Montana
magistrates' association convention, shall be supervised by
the supreme court. Mileage and per diem shall be paid the
elected or appointed justice of the peace for attending the
course and shall be a proper charge against the county
wherein the justice holds court."

7 Section 10. Section 93-403, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

9 "93-403. Holding court for another justice within 10 county. A justice of the peace of any county may hold the 11 court of any other justice of the peace of-the--same--county at his request, and while so acting is vested with the power 1.3 of the justice for whom he so holds court, in which case the 14 proper entry of the proceedings before the attending 15 justice, subscribed by him, must be made in the docket of 16 the justice for whom he so holds the court. The visiting 17 justice of the peace shall be paid all necessary and actual expenses including mileage by the county where court is 18 19 held."

20 Section 11. Section 93-408, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 21 read as follows:

*93-408. Jurisdiction of justices' courts. The justicecourts have jurisdiction:

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 In actions arising on contract for the recovery of money only, if the sum claimed does not exceed three <u>fifteen</u> HB 0228/02

hundred dollars (\$1500) exclusive of court costs;

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- 2. In actions for damages not exceeding three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) exclusive of courts costs for taking, detaining, or injuring personal property, or for injury to real property where no issue is raised by the verified answer of defendant involving the title to or possession of the same; in actions for damages not exceeding three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) exclusive of court costs for injury to the person; provided, that in actions for false imprisonment, libel, slander. criminal conversation, seduction, malicious prosecution, bastardy, abduction, and alienation of affections, the justice of the peace shall not have jurisdiction;
- 3. In actions to recover the possession of personal property, if the value of such property does not exceed three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500);
- 4. In actions for a fine, penalty, or forfeiture, not exceeding three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500), given by statute. or the ordinance of an incorporated city or town, where no issue is raised by the answer involving the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine:
- 5. In actions upon bonds or undertakings conditioned 23 for the payment of money, if the sum claimed does not exceed 24 three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500), though the penalty 25

may exceed that sum;

2 6. To take and enter judgment for the recovery of money on the confession of a defendant, when the amount confessed does not exceed three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) exclusive of court costs."

6 Section 12. Section 93-409, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 7 read as follows:

"93-409. Concurrent jurisdiction. The justices' courts 3 9 have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts within 10 their respective townships counties in actions of forcible 11 entry and unlawful detainer."

Section 13. Section 93-410, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 12 read as follows: 13

"93-410. Criminal jurisdiction. The justices' courts 14 15 have jurisdiction of the following public offenses committed 16 within the respective counties in which such courts are established: 17

- 18 1. Petit--largeny Theft of property not exceeding one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) in value. 19
- 20 2. Assault in-the-third-degree;-as-defined--in--section 21 94-603, as defined in section 94-5-201.
- 22 3. Breaches of peace, riots, routs, affrays, committing 23 a willful injury to property, and all misdemeanors punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or 24 imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine 25

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to read as follows:

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1 and imprisonment." 2 Section 14. Section 93-507, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 3 read as follows: "93-507. Nonjudicial days. No court must may be open, nor must may any judicial business be transacted -- on-Sunday, 5 on--the--first--day--of-January,-on-the-twenty-second-day-of 7 February,-on-the-thirtieth-day-of-May,-on-the-fourth-day--of 8 Julyy--on-the-first-Monday-of-Septembery-on-the-twenty-fifth 9 day-of-December--on-a-day--on--which--an--election--is--held throughout--the--state, on legal holidays as provided for in 10 11 section 19-107 and on a day appointed by the president of 12 the United States, or by the governor of this state, for a 13 public fast, thanksgiving, or holiday, except for the 14 following purposes:

1. To give, upon their request, instructions to a jury
when deliberating on their verdict.

2. To receive a verdict, or discharge a jury.

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3. For the exercise of the powers of a magistrate in a
criminal action, or in a proceeding of a criminal nature;
but injunctions, writs of prohibition, and habeas corpus may
be issued and served on any day."

22 Section 15. Section 93-6811, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 23 to read as follows:

25 When a pleading is amended, the adverse party may answer er

"93-6811. Answer or--demurrer to amended pleadings.

1 demur-te it within such time, not exceeding two days, as the
2 court may allow."
3 Section 16. Section 93-6802.2, R.C.M. 1947, is amended

5 "93-6802.2. Demurrers and-pleas abolished. Demurrers;
6 pleas and exceptions for insufficiency of a pleading shall
7 not be used."

8 Section 17. Section 93-7704, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 9 to read as follows:

24 (1) Disqualification. When a justice of the peace is
25 disqualified from acting on any action because of the

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application of subsection (1), (2), or (3) of section 93-901, he shall either transfer the action to another justice court in the same county or call a justice from a neighboring county to preside in his behalf, who while so acting is vested with the power of the justice for whom he so holds court.

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(2) Illness or absence. In case of sickness, disability, or absence of a justice for such a period of time that the county commissioners of the county find that there is a delay in the proper administration of justice or upon the written request of the county attorney, another justice, if there is one readily available, or a police judge or some other qualified person shall be called to hold court for the absent justice until the return of the absent justice, and when so called and so acting that person is vested with the power of the justice for whom he so holds court.

(3) Vacation. During the time, when a justice of the 18 peace is on vacation or attending a training session, 19 another justice of the peace of the same county shall be 20 authorized to handle matters that otherwise would be handled 21 by the absent justice. When there is no other justice of 22 the peace in the county, the county commissioners shall 23 handle the situation in the same manner as if the justice 24 were sick or absent. 25

1 (4) Necessary expenses. Whenever a justice of the
2 peace or other person is called to preside over the court of
3 a justice who is disqualified, sick, or absent, that
4 visiting justice of the peace or other person shall be paid
5 all necessary and actual expenses including mileage and if
6 that acting justice is not a justice of the peace receiving
7 a salary then that acting justice shall receive such
8 compensation as is proper for the time involved. Such
9 expenses shall be a proper charge against the county where
10 the court is held.

(5) Court docket entries. When another justice, or any other qualified person is called to preside in a justice court proper entries of all proceedings must be made in the docket of the justice for whom the visiting justice or person holds court. When the appointment is made by order of the county commissioners the order shall be placed in the court docket.

18 (6) Jurisdiction of called in person. When called to
19 preside over a justice court as above provided the visiting
20 justice of the peace or other qualified person while acting
21 as justice of the peace is vested with all the power of the
22 justice for whom he so holds court.*

23 Section 18. Section 95-1910, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 24 to read as follows:

5 "95-1910. Order of trial. (a) The court may instruct

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the jury as to its duties. Such general instructions must be settled in the same manner as provided for the settlement of special instructions in subsection (d) of this section.

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- (b) The county attorney must state the case and offer evidence in support of the prosecution. The defendant may make his opening statement prior to the state's offer of evidence, or may state his defense and then offer evidence in support thereof after the state rests.
- (c) The parties may then respectively offer rebutting testimony only, unless the court, for good cause, permits them to offer evidence upon their original case.
- (d) When the evidence is concluded, if either party desires special instructions to be given to the jury, such instructions shall be reduced to writing, numbered, and signed by the party, or his attorney, and delivered to the court. The instructions shall be settled by the court, without the presence of the jury, at which settlement counsel for the parties, or the defendant if he is without counsel, shall be allowed reasonable opportunity to examine the instructions requested and proposed to be given by the court, and to present and argue to the court objections to the adoption or rejection of any instruction offered by counsel or proposed to be given to the jury by the court. On such settlement of instructions, the respective counsel, or the parties, shall specify and state the particular ground

on which an instruction is objected to, and it shall not be sufficient to object generally that the instruction does not state the law, or is against the law, but the objection must specify particularly wherein the instruction is insufficient, or does not state the law, or what particular

clause therein is objected to.

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7 The court shall pass upon the objections to the instructions and shall either give each instruction as requested or proposed or positively refuse to do so, or give 10 the instruction with modification, and shall mark or endorse 11 upon each instruction in such a manner that it shall 12 distinctly appear what instructions were given in whole or 13 in part, and in like manner those refused or modified, and 14 if modified, wherein and how modified. All instructions must 15 be filed as a part of the record of the cause. No exceptions 16 are necessary to the rulings of the court on the settlement 17 of instructions.

The court reporter shall be present at such settlement and shall take down all the objections to any or all of the instructions given or refused by the court, together with modifications made therein, and the ruling of the court thereon.

23 (e) When the instructions have been passed upon and 24 settled by the court, and before the arguments to the jury 25 have begun, the court shall charge the jury in writing, H3 0228/02

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giving in such charge only such instructions as have been passed upon and settled. In charging the jury, the court shall give them all matters of law which it thinks necessary for the jury's information in rendering a verdict.

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(f) When the jury has been charged, unless the case is submitted to the jury on either side or on both sides without argument, the county attorney must commence and may conclude the argument. If several defendants having several defenses appear by different counsel, the court must determine their relative order in evidence and argument. Counsel, in arguing the case to the judge or jury, may argue and comment upon the law of the case as given in the instructions of the court, as well as upon the evidence of the case."

15 Section 19. Section 95-2003, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 16 to read as follows:

"95-2003. Change of place of trial. (a) The defendant or prosecution, before trial, may move for a change of place of trial on the ground that there exists in the township county in which the charge is pending such prejudice that a fair trial cannot be had in such township county.

(b) The motion shall be in writing and supported by affidavit which shall state facts showing the nature of the prejudice alleged. The defendant or the state may file counteraffidavits. The court shall conduct a hearing and

determine the merits of the motion.

2 (c) If the court determines that there exists in the
3 township county where the prosecution is pending such
4 prejudice that a fair trial cannot be had it shall transfer
5 the cause to any other court of competent jurisdiction in
6 any township county where a fair trial may be had."

7 Section 20. Section 95-2005, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 8 to read as follows:

9 "95-2005. Formation of trial jury. (a) Number of 10 jurors. A jury in justice or police court shall consist of 11 six (6) persons, but the parties may agree to a number less 12 then six (6)

12 than six (6). 13 (b) Formation of trial jury. The county 14 commission, at the time of preparing the district court jury 15 list, shall prepare a jury list for each justice and police 16 court within the county. Each list shall consist of 17 residents of the appropriate township county, city or town. 18 Such list shall be selected in any reasonable manner which shall ensure fairness, and it shall include a number of 19 names sufficient to meet the annual jury requirements of the respective court. Additional lists may be prepared if 2.2 required. The list shall be filed in the office of the clerk 23 of the district court and the appropriate list shall be 24 posted in a public place in each such township county, city

c town, and such list shall comprise the trial jury list

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-18- HB 228

	1	for	the	ensuing	year	for	such	township	county,	city	or	town
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- Trial jurors shall be summoned from the jury list by
 notifying each orally that he is summoned and of the time
 and place at which his attendance is required.
- The prosecuting attorney and the defendant or his attorney shall conduct the examination of prospective jurors. The court may conduct an additional examination. The court may limit the examination by the defendant, his attorney or the prosecuting attorney if the court believes
- that the challenge must be tried by the court. The challenge may be for any cause enumerated in section 95-1909(d) (2) of this code. Each defendant shall be allowed three (3) peremptory challenges and the state shall be allowed the same number of peremptory challenges as all of the defendants.*

such examination to be improper.

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17 Section 21. Repealer. Sections 93-6802, 93-6804, 18 93-6807 and 93-6808, R.C.M. 1947, are repealed.

-End-

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defendant.

1	HOUSE BILL NO. 228
2	INTRODUCED BY JAMES MOORE, FINLEY
3	
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO GENERALLY REVISE AND
5	UPDATE MONTANA STATUTES THAT AFFECT JUSTICE COURTS RELATING
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13	93-6804, 93-6807 AND 93-6808, R.C.M. 1947."
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15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
16	Section 1. Section 11-727, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
17	read as follows:
18	*11-727. Compensation of justices of the peace acting
19	as police judge. In towns, the council may designate a
20	justice of the peace of the county in which the town is
21	situated to act as police judge, and may by ordinance fix
22	his compensation for his services, not-exceeding-one-hundred
23	dollars (6100) per-annum, and the justices of the peace so
24	designated must MAY act as a police judge in all cases
25	arising out of a violation of ordinances where the town is a

1	party. Where the justice of the peace must travel from his
2	town of residence to hold court, he shall be paid per diem
3 ,	and mileage as provided in section 59-801 by the town in
4	which court is held."
5	Section 2. Section 11-1604, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
6	read as follows:
7	"11-1604. When judge cannot act. In all cases in which
8	the judge is a party, or in which he is interested, or when
9	he is related to either party by consanguinity or affinity
10	within the sixth degree, and in case of his sickness,
11	absence, or inability to act, the police judge or mayor may
12	call in a justice of the peace, residingin or some
13	qualified resident of the city or town, to act in his place
14	and stead."
15	Section 3. Section 25-301, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
16	read as follows:
17	"25-301. Feesofjustices-of-the-peace Justice court
18	$\underline{\text{fees}}$ in civil actions. The following is the schedule of fees
19	which must shall be collected-by-justices-of-the-peace paid
20	in every civil action introduced in a justice court:
21	Three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) when-summens-is
22	issued when complaint is filed, to be paid by the plaintiff.

Three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) when-issue-is

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Three	dollars	and	fifty	cents	(\$3.50)	of	by the	2
prevailing	party w	hen j	udgment	is ren	dered. In	cas	es where	e
judgment is	entered 1	by de	fault, n	no char	ge except	th	e three	e
dollars and	d fifty c	ents	(\$3.50)	for the	e issuanc	e-of	-summon:	•
filing of the	ne compla	int s	hall be	made	for an	y s	ervices	,
including is	ssuing and	d ret	urn of e	execution	on.			

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Three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) for all services in an action where judgment is rendered by confession.

Three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) for filing notice of appeal and transcript on appeal, justifying and approving undertaking on appeal, and transmitting papers to the district court with certificate."

13 Section 4. Section 25-307, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

*25-307. Collection and disposition of fees--itemized statement. Justices of the peace shall collect the fees prescribed by law for justices-of-the-peace justice courts and shall pay the same into the county treasury of the county wherein they hold office, on the-first OR BEFORE THE TENTH day of each month, to be credited to the contingent GENERAL fund of the county; and shall also file an itemized statement showing all fees received during the preceding month in connection with-his-office the justice court; said statement shall also state that all fees required by law to be paid in connection with matters pending before him-as--e

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1	justice the court during the preceding month have been paid
2	to-him; -and-by-him-paid into the county treasury, and listed
3	in said itemized statement, and that he has not received or
4	been promised, nor has any one else received or been
5	promised for him, any other moneys, emolument, or thing
6	whatsoever by virtue of or in connection with his office;
7	and said statement shall be subscribed and sworn to by the
8	justice. This section, however, shall not apply to
9	"miscellaneous fees" excepted by section 25-304, supra."
10	Section 5. Section 25-310, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
11	read as follows:

"25-310. Pees-of--justices-of--the-peace-in-criminal

actions Justice court costs in criminal actions. The

following fees court costs shall be collected withheld by

justices of the peace which-shall-be--collected from fines

and forfeitures received--by--justices--of--the--peace in

applicable criminal actions.

- 18 (1) for all each services-rendered action filed where

 19 there--is--a--plea--of--guilty;-or-forfeiture-of-a-bond;-not

 20 vacated; seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50);
- 21 (2) for-all-services-rendered where there is a trial,
 22 fifteen-dollars-(fift) an additional seven dollars and fifty
 23 cents (\$7.50)."
- Section 6. Section 25-311, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

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"25-311. Remittance and retention of fees-by-justices of the peace shall remit to the county treasurer the fees as set forth in section 25-310; provided however, that in all cases justices of the peace may retain the miscellaneous fees provided for in section 25-304."

7 Section 7. Section 25-409, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 8 read as follows:

"25-409. Witnesses in courts not of record. Witnesses in courts not of record in civil actions and proceedings shall receive three dollars (\$3) for each day's actual attendance, and seven-cents-{\$707} mileage as provided in section 59-801 for each mile actually traveled in going from his residence by the usual traveled route to the said court and return."

Section 8. Section 25-410, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

"25-410. Witnesses in criminal actions or coroner's inquests. Witnesses in courts not of record in criminal actions and on coroner's inquests shall receive three dollars (\$3) per day for actual attendance, and seven-cents three-mile mileage as provided in section 59-801 for each mile actually and necessarily traveled from his place of residence to the said court and return."

25 Section 9. Section 93-401, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to

read as follows:

"93-401. Justices' courts and justices of the peace. (1) There must be at least one (1) justice court in each county of the state. The board of county commissioners of each county of the state shall have authority to constitute one (1) additional justice court in their respective counties as the board deems necessary. One (1) justice court in each county must be located at the county seat and the board of county commissioners shall determine the location of the other justice court in their respective counties. Each justice of the peace must be elected by the qualified electors of the county at the general state election next preceding the expiration of the term of office of his predecessor.

(2) A justice of the peace shall be nominated and elected on the non-partisan judicial ballot in the same manner as are judges of the district court. Each judicial office shall be a separate and independent office for election purposes and each office shall be numbered by the county commissioners and each candidate for justice of the peace shall specify the number of the office for which he seeks to be elected. A candidate may not file for more than one (1) office. Section 23-4511 prohibiting political party endorsement for judicial officers shall also apply to justices of the peace.

	(3)	Each	justice	of the	e peace,	electe	d or app	ointed,
after	he	has	received	his	certifi	cate o	f elect	ion or
appoin	ı tinei	nt, s	hall, be	fore e	ntering	upon th	e duties	of his
office	e ta	ke the	constitut	tional	oath of	office	, which	must be
filed	with	the .	county cle	erk.				

- (4) Before the county clerk may file the oath the elected or appointed justice must satisfy the clerk that he is either:
- (a) an attorney at law authorized to practice law in the state of Montana, or
- 11 (b) a person who has held the office of justice of the 12 peace within the preceding five (5) years, or
 - (c) a person who has completed the orientation course of study held under the direction of the university of Montana law school; or if a person is appointed after the course is offered he must agree to take the course at the next offering and failure to do so will disqualify him.
 - (5) The university of Montana law school shall present a course of study as soon as is practical following each general election. Mileage and per diem shall be paid the elected or appointed justice of the peace for attending the course and shall be a proper charge against the county wherein the justice of the peace will hold court.
 - (6) There shall be an annual training session for all elected and appointed justices of the peace. This training

session, which may be held in conjunction with the Montana
magistrates' association convention, shall be supervised by
the supreme court. Mileage and per diem shall be paid the
elected or appointed justice of the peace for attending the
course and shall be a proper charge against the county
wherein the justice holds court."

7 Section 10. Section 93-403, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 8 read as follows:

"93-403. Holding court for another justice within county. A justice of the peace of any county may hold the court of any other justice of the peace of-the--same--county at his request, and while so acting is vested with the power of the justice for whom he so holds court, in which case the proper entry of the proceedings before the attending justice, subscribed by him, must be made in the docket of the justice for whom he so holds the court. The visiting justice of the peace shall be paid all necessary and actual expenses including mileage by the county where court is held."

20 Section 11. Section 93-408, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 21 read as follows:

22 *93-408. Jurisdiction of justices' courts. The justice 23 courts have jurisdiction:

 In actions arising on contract for the recovery of money only, if the sum claimed does not exceed three <u>fifteen</u>

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hundred dollars (\$1500) exclusive of court costs:

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- 2. In actions for damages not exceeding three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) exclusive of courts costs for taking, detaining, or injuring personal property, or for injury to real property where no issue is raised by the verified answer of defendant involving the title to or possession of the same; in actions for damages not exceeding three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) exclusive of court costs for injury to the person; provided, that in actions imprisonment. libel. for false slander, criminal conversation, seduction, malicious prosecution, bastardy, abduction, and alienation of affections, the justice of the peace shall not have jurisdiction;
- 3. In actions to recover the possession of personal 14 15 property, if the value of such property does not exceed 16 three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500);
 - 4. In actions for a fine, penalty, or forfeiture, not exceeding three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500), given by statute. or the ordinance of an incorporated city or town, where no issue is raised by the answer involving the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine:
- 5. In actions upon bonds or undertakings conditioned 23 for the payment of money, if the sum claimed does not exceed 24 three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500), though the penalty 25 **HB 228**

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1 may exceed that s

- 2 6. To take and enter judgment for the recovery of money 3 on the confession of a defendant, when the amount confessed does not exceed three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) 5 exclusive of court costs."
- Section 12. Section 93-409, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows: 7
- *93-409. Concurrent jurisdiction. The justices' courts В have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts within 9 10 their respective townships counties in actions of forcible entry and unlawful detainer." 11
- 12 Section 13. Section 93-410, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 13 read as follows:
- 14 "93-410. Criminal jurisdiction. The justices' courts 15 have jurisdiction of the following public offenses committed 16 within the respective counties in which such courts are 17 established:
- 18 1. Petit--largeny Theft of property not exceeding one 19 hundred fifty dollars (\$150) in value.
- 20 2. Assault in-the-third-degreey-as-defined--in--section 21 94-603, as defined in section 94-5-201.
- 22 3. Breaches of peace, riots, routs, affrays, committing a willful injury to property, and all misdemeanors 23 24 punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment . not exceeding six months, or by both such fine 25

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Τ.	and Imprisonment.
2	Section 14. Section 93-507, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
3	read as follows:
4.	"93-507. Nonjudicial days. No court must may be open,
5	nor must may any judicial business be transacted, on-Sunday,
6	onthefirstdayof-Januaryy-on-the-twenty-second-day-of
7	Pebruary,-on-the-thirtieth-day-of-May,-on-the-fourth-dayof
8	Julyyon-the-first-Monday-of-Septembery-on-the-twenty-fifth
9	day-of-December,-on-a-dayonwhichanelectionisheld
10	throughoutthestate; on legal holidays as provided for in
11	section 19-107 and on a day appointed by the president of
12	the United States, or by the governor of this state, for a
13	public fast, thanksgiving, or holiday, except for the
14	following purposes:
15	1. To give, upon their request, instructions to a jury
16	when deliberating on their verdict.
17 '	2. To receive a verdict, or discharge a jury.
18	3. For the exercise of the powers of a magistrate in a
19	criminal action, or in a proceeding of a criminal nature;
20	but injunctions, writs of prohibition, and habeas corpus may
21	be issued and served on any day.
22	Section 15. Section 93-6811, R.C.M. 1947, is amended
23	to read as follows:
24	*93-6811. Answer ordemarrer to amended pleadings.
25	When a pleading is amended, the adverse party may answer or

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demur-to it within such time, not exceeding two days, as the
      court may allow."
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          Section 16. Section 93-6802.2, R.C.M. 1947, is amended
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      to read as follows:
          *93-6802.2. Demurrers and-pleas abolished. Demurrers7
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      pleas and exceptions for insufficiency of a pleading shall
 7
      not be used."
          Section 17. Section 93-7704, R.C.M. 1947, is amended
 8
      to read as follows:
          "93-7704. In-case-of-disability--of--justicey--another
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      imetice--may--attend-on-his-behalf: Calling another justice,
11
      when, by whom. In-case-of-the-sickness-or-other--disability,
12
      or-necessary-absence-of-a-justicey-on-a-return-of-a-summons;
13
14
      or-at-the-time-appointed-for-a-trialy-another-justice-of-the
15
      same-county,-or-adjoining-county-may,-at-his-requesty-attend
16
      in--his--behalfy-and-thereupon-is-vested-with-the-powery-for
17
      the-time-beingy-of-the-justice-before-whom-the--summons--was
18
      returnable ---- In---that---easey--the--proper--entry--of--the
      proceedings-before-the-attending-justice,-subscribed-by-him,
      must-be-made-in-the-docket-of-the-justice--before--whom--the
      justice-before-whom-the-summons-was--returnable--may--resume
22
      jurisdiction:
          (1) Disqualification. When a justice of the peace is
      disqualified from acting on any action because of the
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applica	tion	of	subsecti	ion	(1),	(2),	or	(3)	of	sect	<u>ion</u>
93-901,	he s	hall	either	tran	sfer	the	act	ion	to	anot	her
justice	cou	ırt i	n the s	same o	county	or c	all a	a ju	stic	e fro	m a
neighbo	ring	count	y to pre	eside	in hi	s beh	alf,	wh	o w	hile	so
acting	is	veste	ed with	the po	ower c	f the	jus	tice	for	whom	he
so hold	s cou	ırt.									

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disability, or absence of a justice for such a period of time that the county commissioners of the county find that there is a delay in the proper administration of justice or upon the written request of the county attorney, another justice, if there is one readily available, or a police judge or some other qualified person shall be called to hold court for the absent justice until the return of the absent justice, and when so called and so acting that person is vested with the power of the justice for whom he so holds court.

(3) Vacation. During the time, when a justice of the peace is on vacation or attending a training session, another justice of the peace of the same county shall be authorized to handle matters that otherwise would be handled by the absent justice. When there is no other justice of the peace in the county, the county commissioners shall handle the situation in the same manner as if the justice were sick or absent.

1	(4) Necessary expenses. Whenever a justice of the
2	peace or other person is called to preside over the court of
3	a justice who is disqualified, sick, or absent, that
4	visiting justice of the peace or other person shall be paid
5	all necessary and actual expenses including mileage and if
6	that acting justice is not a justice of the peace receiving
7	a salary then that acting justice shall receive such
8	compensation as is proper for the time involved. Such
9	expenses shall be a proper charge against the county where
LO	the court is held.

- 11 (5) Court docket entries. When another justice, or
 12 any other qualified person is called to preside in a justice
 13 court proper entries of all proceedings must be made in the
 14 docket of the justice for whom the visiting justice or
 15 person holds court. When the appointment is made by order
 16 of the county commissioners the order shall be placed in the
 17 court docket.
 - (6) Jurisdiction of called in person. When called to preside over a justice court as above provided the visiting justice of the peace or other qualified person while acting as justice of the peace is vested with all the power of the justice for whom he so holds court."
- 23 Section 18. Section 95-1910, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 24 to read as follows:
- 25 "95-1910. Order of trial. (a) The court may instruct

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the jury as to its duties. Such general instructions must be settled in the same manner as provided for the settlement of special instructions in subsection (d) of this section.

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- (b) The county attorney must state the case and offer evidence in support of the prosecution. The defendant may make his opening statement prior to the state's offer of evidence, or may state his defense and then offer evidence in support thereof after the state rests.
- (c) The parties may then respectively offer rebutting testimony only, unless the court, for good cause, permits them to offer evidence upon their original case.
- (d) When the evidence is concluded, if either party desires special instructions to be given to the jury, such instructions shall be reduced to writing, numbered, and signed by the party, or his attorney, and delivered to the court. The instructions shall be settled by the court, without the presence of the jury, at which settlement counsel for the parties, or the defendant if he is without counsel, shall be allowed reasonable opportunity to examine the instructions requested and proposed to be given by the court, and to present and argue to the court objections to the adoption or rejection of any instruction offered by counsel or proposed to be given to the jury by the court. On such settlement of instructions, the respective counsel, or the parties, shall specify and state the particular ground

on which an instruction is objected to, and it shall not be sufficient to object generally that the instruction does not state the law, or is against the law, but the objection must specify particularly wherein the instruction is insufficient, or does not state the law, or what particular clause therein is objected to.

The court shall pass upon the objections to the instructions and shall either give each instruction as requested or proposed or positively refuse to do so, or give the instruction with modification, and shall mark or endorse upon each instruction in such a manner that it shall distinctly appear what instructions were given in whole or in part, and in like manner those refused or modified, and if modified, wherein and how modified. All instructions must be filed as a part of the record of the cause. No exceptions are necessary to the rulings of the court on the settlement of instructions.

The court reporter shall be present at such settlement and shall take down all the objections to any or all of the instructions given or refused by the court, together with modifications made therein, and the ruling of the court thereon.

(e) When the instructions have been passed upon and settled by the court, and before the arguments to the jury have begun, the court shall charge the jury in writing,

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giving in such charge only such instructions as have been passed upon and settled. In charging the jury, the court shall give them all matters of law which it thinks necessary for the jury's information in rendering a verdict.

(f) When the jury has been charged, unless the case is submitted to the jury on either side or on both sides without argument, the county attorney must commence and may conclude the argument. If several defendants having several defenses appear by different counsel, the court must determine their relative order in evidence and argument. Counsel, in arguing the case to the judge or jury, may argue and comment upon the law of the case as given in the instructions of the court, as well as upon the evidence of the case."

Section 19. Section 95-2003, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

"y5-2003. Change of place of trial. (a) The defendant or prosecution, before trial, may move for a change of place of trial on the ground that there exists in the township county in which the charge is pending such prejudice that a fair trial cannot be had in such township county.

(b) The motion shall be in writing and supported by affidavit which shall state facts showing the nature of the prejudice alleged. The defendant or the state may file counteraffidavits. The court shall conduct a hearing and

determine the merits of the motion.

(c) If the court determines that there exists in the township county where the prosecution is pending such prejudice that a fair trial cannot be had it shall transfer the cause to any other court of competent jurisdiction in any township county where a fair trial may be had."

7 Section 20. Section 95-2005, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 8 to read as follows:

9 "95-2005. Formation of trial jury. (a) Number of 10 jurors. A jury in justice or police court shall consist of 11 six (6) persons, but the parties may agree to a number less 12 than six (6).

(b) Formation of trial jury. The county jury commission, at the time of preparing the district court jury list, shall prepare a jury list for each justice and police court within the county. Each list shall consist of residents of the appropriate township county, city or town. Such list shall be selected in any reasonable manner which shall ensure fairness, and it shall include a number of names sufficient to meet the annual jury requirements of the respective court. Additional lists may be prepared if required. The list shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court and the appropriate list shall be posted in a public place in each such township county, city

or town, and such list shall comprise the trial jury list

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for the ensuing year for such township county, city or town.

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15 16 Trial jurors shall be summoned from the jury list by notifying each orally that he is summoned and of the time and place at which his attendance is required.

The prosecuting attorney and the defendant or his attorney shall conduct the examination of prospective jurors. The court may conduct an additional examination. The court may limit the examination by the defendant, his attorney or the prosecuting attorney if the court believes such examination to be improper.

Each party may challenge jurors for cause, and each challenge must be tried by the court. The challenge may be for any cause enumerated in section 95-1909(d) (2) of this code. Each defendant shall be allowed three (3) peremptory challenges and the state shall be allowed the same number of peremptory challenges as all of the defendants.

17 Section 21. Repealer. Sections 93-6802, 93-6804, 18 93-6807 and 93-6808, R.C.M. 1947, are repealed.

-End-

SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 228

That House Bill No. 228, third reading, be amended as follows:

Following: "mus Strike: "may" Insert: "must"

Following: "mus Strike: "may" Insert: "must" 44th Legislature HB 0228/03

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defendant.

1	HOUSE BILL NO. 228
2	INTRODUCED BY JAMES MOORE, FINLEY
3	
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO GENERALLY REVISE AJD
5	UPDATE MONTANA STATUTES THAT AFFECT JUSTICE COURTS RELATING
6	TO FEES, ALLOWANCES, TRAINING, JURISDICTIONAL LIMITS,
7	HOLIDAYS, CALLING OF OTHER JUSTICES, CONCURRENT
8	JURISDICTION, VENUE AND FORMATION OF TRIAL JURY; AMENDING
9	SECTIONS 11-727, 11-1604, 25-301, 25-307, 25-310, 25-311,
10	25-409, 25-410, 93-401, 93-403, 93-408, 93-409, 93-410,
11	93-507, 93-6811, 93-6802.2, 93-7704, 95-1910, 95-2003,
12	95-2005, R.C.M. 1947, AND REPEALING SECTIONS 93-6802,
13	93-6804, 93-6807 AND 93-6808, R.C.M. 1947."
14	
15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
16	Section 1. Section 11-727, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
17	read as follows:
18	"11-727. Compensation of justices of the peace acting
19	as police judge. In towns, the council may designate a
20	justice of the peace of the county in which the town is
21	situated to act as police judge, and may by ordinance fix
	his compensation for his services, not-exceeding-one-hundred
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23	dollars(6100) per-annum; and the justices of the peace so
24	designated must MAY act as a police judge in all cases
25	arising out of a violation of ordinances where the town is a

party. Where the justice of the peace must travel from hi
town of residence to hold court, he shall be paid per die
and mileage as provided in section 59-801 by the town i
which court is held."
Section 2. Section 11-1604, R.C.M. 1947, is amended t
read as follows:
"11-1604. When judge cannot act. In all cases in whic
the judge is a party, or in which he is interested, or whe
he is related to either party by consanguinity or affinit
within the sixth degree, and in case of his sickness
absence, or inability to act, the police judge or mayor ma
call in a justice of the peace, residingin or som
qualified resident of the city or town, to act in his plac
and stead."
Section 3. Section 25-301, R.C.M. 1947, is amended t
read as follows:
"25-301. Fees-of-justices-of-the-peace Justice cour
fees in civil actions. The following is the schedule of fee
which must shall be collected-by-justices-of-the-peace pai
in every civil action introduced in a justice court:
Three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) whensummers
issued when complaint is filed, to be paid by the plaintiff
Three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) when-issue-i
joined when the defendant appears, to be paid by the
lettied when the determent appears, to be bard by the

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1	Three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) of by the
2	prevailing party when judgment is rendered. In cases where
3	judgment is entered by default, no charge except the three
4	dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) for the issuance-of-summers
5	filing of the complaint shall be made for any services,
6	including issuing and return of execution.
7	Three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) for all services
8	in an action where judgment is rendered by confession.
9	Three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) for filing notice

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read as follows:

district court with certificate." Section 4. Section 25-307, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to

of appeal and transcript on appeal, justifying and approving

undertaking on appeal, and transmitting papers to the

*25-307. Collection and disposition of fees--itemized statement. Justices of the peace shall collect the fees prescribed by law for justices-of-the-peace justice courts and shall pay the same into the county treasury of the county wherein they hold office, on the-first OR BEFORE THE TENTH day of each month, to be credited to the contingent GENERAL fund of the county; and shall also file an itemized statement showing all fees received during the preceding month in connection-with-his-office the justice court; said statement shall also state that all fees required by law to be paid in connection with matters pending before him--as--a

justice the court during the preceding month have been paid to-him; -and-by-him-paid into the county treasury, and listed in said itemized statement, and that he has not received or been promised, nor has any one else received or been promised for him, any other moneys, emolument, or thing whatsoever by virtue of or in connection with his office; and said statement shall be subscribed and sworn to by the justice. This section, however, shall not apply to "miscellaneous fees" excepted by section 25-304, supra." Section 5. Section 25-310, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows: *25-310. Fees--of--justices--of--the-peace-in-criminal actions Justice court costs in criminal actions. following fees court costs shall be collected withheld by justices of the peace which-shall-be--collected from fines and forfeitures received-by--justices--of--the--peace in

- (1) for all each services-rendered action filed where 19 there--is--a--plea--of--quilty;-or-forfeiture-of-a-bond;-not vacated, seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50); 20
- 21 (2) for-all-services-rendered where there is a trial, 22 fifteen--dollars-{615} an additional seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50)." 23
- 24 Section 6. Section 25-311, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 25 read as follows:

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"25-311. Remittance and retention of fees-by-justices of the peace shall remit to the county treasurer the fees as set forth in section 25-310; provided however, that in all cases justices of the peace may retain the miscellaneous fees provided for in section 25-304."

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Section 7. Section 25-409, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

"25-409. Witnesses in courts not of record. Witnesses in courts not of record in civil actions and proceedings shall receive three dollars (\$3) for each day's actual attendance, and seven-cents-(6:07) mileage as provided in section 59-801 for each mile actually traveled in going from his residence by the usual traveled route to the said court and return."

Section 8. Section 25-410, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

"25-410. Witnesses in criminal actions or coroner's inquests. Witnesses in courts not of record in criminal actions and on coroner's inquests shall receive three dollars (\$3) per day for actual attendance, and seven-cents (\$707)--per-mile mileage as provided in section 59-801 for each mile actually and necessarily traveled from his place of residence to the said court and return."

25 Section 9. Section 93-401, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to -5- HB 228 1 read as follows:

"93-401. Justices' courts and justices of the peace. (1) There must be at least one (1) justice court in each county of the state. The board of county commissioners of each county of the state shall have authority to constitute one (1) additional justice court in their respective counties as the board deems necessary. One (1) justice court in each county must be located at the county seat and the board of county commissioners shall determine the location of the other justice court in their respective counties. Each justice of the peace must be elected by the qualified electors of the county at the general state election next preceding the expiration of the term of office of his predecessor.

(2) A justice of the peace shall be nominated and elected on the non-partisan judicial ballot in the same manner as are judges of the district court. Each judicial office shall be a separate and independent office for election purposes and each office shall be numbered by the county commissioners and each candidate for justice of the peace shall specify the number of the office for which he seeks to be elected. A candidate may not file for more than one (1) office. Section 23-4511 prohibiting political party endorsement for judicial officers shall also apply to justices of the peace.

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	(3)	Each	justice	of the	e peace,	elected	or appoin	ted,
after	he	nas	received	his	certifi	cate of	election	or
appoi	ntme	nt, s	hall, bei	fore e	ntering	upon the	duties of	his
offic	e tal	ke the	constitut	tional	oath of	office,	which mus	t be
filed	with	n the	county cle	erk.				

- (4) Before the county clerk may file the oath the elected or appointed justice must satisfy the clerk that he is either:
- 9 (a) an attorney at law authorized to practice law in 10 the state of Montana, or

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- (b) a person who has held the office of justice of the peace within the preceding five (5) years, or
- (c) a person who has completed the orientation course of study held under the direction of the university of Montana law school; or if a person is appointed after the course is offered he must agree to take the course at the next offering and failure to do so will disqualify him.
- (5) The university of Montana law school shall present a course of study as soon as is practical following each general election. Mileage and per diem shall be paid the elected or appointed justice of the peace for attending the course and shall be a proper charge against the county wherein the justice of the peace will nold court.
- 24 (6) There shall be an annual training session for all 25 elected and appointed justices of the peace. This training

2 magistrates' association convention, shall be supervised by
3 the supreme court. Mileage and per diem shall be paid the

session, which may be held in conjunction with the Montana

- 4 elected or appointed justice of the peace for attending the
- 5 course and shall be a proper charge against the county
- 6 wherein the justice holds court."
- 7 Section 10. Section 93-403, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
- 8 read as follows:

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- 9 "93-403. Holding court for another justice within
- 10 county. A justice of the peace of any county may hold the
- 11 court of any other justice of the peace of-the--same--county
- 12 at his request, and while so acting is vested with the power
- 13 of the justice for whom he so holds court, in which case the
- 14 proper entry of the proceedings before the attending
- iustice, subscribed by him, must be made in the docket of
- 16 the justice for whom he so holds the court. The visiting
- 17 justice of the peace shall be paid all necessary and actual
- 18 expenses including mileage by the county where court is
- 19 <u>held.</u>"
- 20 Section 11. Section 93-408, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
- 21 read as follows:
- 22 "93-498. Jurisdiction of justices' courts. The justice
- 23 courts have jurisdiction:
- 24 l. In actions arising on contract for the recovery of
- 25 money only, if the sum claimed does not exceed three fifteen

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hundred dollars (\$1500) exclusive of court costs;

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- 2. In actions for damages not exceeding three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) exclusive of courts costs for taking, detaining, or injuring personal property, or for injury to real property where no issue is raised by the verified answer of defendant involving the title to or possession of the same; in actions for damages not exceeding three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) exclusive of court costs for injury to the person; provided, that in actions for false imprisonment, libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction, malicious prosecution, bastardy, abduction, and alienation of affections, the justice of the peace shall not have jurisdiction;
- 3. In actions to recover the possession of personal property, if the value of such property does not exceed three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500);
 - 4. In actions for a fine, penalty, or forfeiture, not exceeding three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500), given by statute, or the ordinance of an incorporated city or town, where no issue is raised by the answer involving the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine;
- 5. In actions upon bonds or undertakings conditioned for the payment of money, if the sum claimed does not exceed three <u>fifteen</u> hundred dollars (\$1500), though the penalty

l may exceed that sum;

- 2 6. To take and enter judgment for the recovery of money
- 3 on the confession of a defendant, when the amount confessed
- 4 does not exceed three fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500)
- 5 exclusive of court costs."
- 6 Section 12. Section 93-409, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
- 7 read as follows:
- 8 "93-409. Concurrent jurisdiction. The justices' courts
- 9 have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts within
- 10 their respective townships counties in actions of forcible
- ll entry and unlawful detainer."
- 12 Section 13. Section 93-410, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
- 13 read as follows:
- 14 "93-410. Criminal jurisdiction. The justices' courts
- 15 have jurisdiction of the following public offenses committed
- 16 within the respective counties in which such courts are
- 17 established:
- 18 1. Petit--largery Theft of property not exceeding one
- 19 hundred fifty dollars (\$150) in value.
- 20 2. Assault in-the-third-degreey-as-defined--in--section
- 21 94-693, as defined in section 94-5-201.
- 3. Breaches of peace, riots, routs, affrays, committing
- 23 a willful injury to property, and all misdemeanors
- 24 punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or
- 25 imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine

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- 2 Section 14. Section 93-507, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:
- 4 "93-507. Nonjudicial days. No court must may MUST be
- open, nor must may MUST any judicial business be transacted,
- 6 on-Sunday7-on-the-first-day-of-January7-on-the-twenty-second
- 7 day--of-Pebruary,-on-the-thirtieth-day-of-May,-on-the-fourth
- 8 day-of-July7-on-the-first--Monday--of--September7--on--the
- 9 twenty-fifth--day-of-Decembery-on-a-day-on-which-an-election
- 10 is-held-throughout-the-state; on legal holidays as provided
- 11 for in section 19-107 and on a day appointed by the
- 12 president of the United States, or by the governor of this
- 13 state, for a public fast, thanksgiving, or holiday, except
- 14 for the following purposes:
- 15 l. To give, upon their request, instructions to a jury
- 16 when deliberating on their verdict.
- 2. To receive a verdict, or discharge a jury.
- 18 3. For the exercise of the powers of a magistrate in a
- 19 criminal action, or in a proceeding of a criminal nature;
- 20 but injunctions, writs of prohibition, and habeas corpus may
- 21 be issued and served on any day."
- 22 Section 15. Section 93-6811, R.C.M. 1947, is amended
- 23 to read as follows:
- 24 "93-6811. Answer er--demurrer to amended pleadings.
- 25 When a pleading is amended, the adverse party may answer ex

- demur-to it within such time, not exceeding two days, as the
- 2 court may allow."
- 3 Section 16. Section 93-6802.2, R.C.M. 1947, is amended
- 4 to read as follows:
- 5 "93-6802.2. Demurrers and-pleas abolished. Demurrers,
- 6 pleas and exceptions for insufficiency of a pleading small
- 7 not be used."
- 8 Section 17. Section 93-7704, R.C.M. 1947, is amended
- 9 to read as follows:
- 10 "93-7704. In-case-of-disability-of-justice,-another
- 11 justice-may-attend-on-his-behalfr Calling another justice,
- 12 when, by whom. In-case-of-the-sickness-or-other-disability,
- 13 or-necessary-absence-of-a-justice,-on-a-return-of-a-summons,
- 14 or-at-the-time-appointed-for-a-trialy-another-justice-of-the
- 15 same-county-or-adjoining-county-may-at-his-requesty-attend
- 16 in-his-behalfy-and-thereupon-is-vested-with-the--powery--for
- 17 the--time--being;-of-the-justice-before-whom-the-summons-was
- 18 returnable:--In--that--case;--the--proper---entry---of---the
- 19 proceedings-before-the-attending-justice-subscribed-by-him-
- 20 must-be--made--in-the-docket-of-the-justice-before-whom-the
- 21 summons-was--returnable:--If--the--case--is--adjournedy--the
- 22 justice-before-whom-the-summons-was-returnable-may-resume
- 23 jurisdiction:
- 24 (1) Disqualification. When a justice of the peace is
- 25 disqualified from acting on any action because of the

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- application of subsection (1), (2), or (3) of section
 93-901, he shall either transfer the action to another
 justice court in the same county or call a justice from a
 neighboring county to preside in his behalf, who while so
 acting is vested with the power of the justice for whom he
 so holds court.

 (2) Illness or absence. In case of sickness,
 disability, or absence of a justice for such a period of
 - (2) Illness or absence. In case of sickness, disability, or absence of a justice for such a period of time that the county commissioners of the county find that there is a delay in the proper administration of justice or upon the written request of the county attorney, another justice, if there is one readily available, or a police judge or some other qualified person shall be called to hold court for the absent justice until the return of the absent justice, and when so called and so acting that person is vested with the power of the justice for whom he so holds court.

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(3) Vacation. During the time, when a justice of the peace is on vacation or attending a training session, another justice of the peace of the same county shall be authorized to handle matters that otherwise would be handled by the absent justice. When there is no other justice of the peace in the county, the county commissioners shall nandle the situation in the same manner as if the justice were sick or absent.

- 1 (4) Necessary expenses. Whenever a justice of the
 2 peace or other person is called to preside over the court of
 3 a justice who is disqualified, sick, or absent, that
 4 visiting justice of the peace or other person shall be paid
 5 all necessary and actual expenses including mileage and if
 6 that acting justice is not a justice of the peace receiving
 7 a salary then that acting justice shall receive such
 8 compensation as is proper for the time involved. Such
 9 expenses shall be a proper charge against the county where
 10 the court is held.
- 11 (5) Court docket entries. When another justice, or
 12 any other qualified person is called to preside in a justice
 13 court proper entries of all proceedings must be made in the
 14 docket of the justice for whom the visiting justice or
 15 person holds court. When the appointment is made by order
 16 of the county commissioners the order shall be placed in the
 17 court docket.
- 18 (6) Jurisdiction of called in person. When called to

 19 preside over a justice court as above provided the visiting

 20 justice of the peace or other qualified person while acting

 21 as justice of the peace is vested with all the power of the

 22 justice for whom he so holds court."
- 23 Section 18. Section 95-1910, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 24 to read as follows:
- 25 "95-1910. Order of trial. (a) The cour. may instruct

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the jury as to its duties. Such general instructions must be settled in the same manner as provided for the settlement of special instructions in subsection (d) of this section.

- (b) The county attorney must state the case and offer evidence in support of the prosecution. The defendant may make his opening statement prior to the state's offer of evidence, or may state his defense and then offer evidence in support thereof after the state rests.
- (c) The parties may then respectively offer rebutting testimony only, unless the court, for good cause, permits them to offer evidence upon their original case.
- (d) When the evidence is concluded, if either party desires special instructions to be given to the jury, such instructions shall be reduced to writing, numbered, and signed by the party, or his attorney, and delivered to the court. The instructions shall be settled by the court, without the presence of the jury, at which settlement counsel for the parties, or the defendant if he is without counsel, shall be allowed reasonable opportunity to examine the instructions requested and proposed to be given by the court, and to present and argue to the court objections to the adoption or rejection of any instruction offered by counsel or proposed to be given to the jury by the court. On such settlement of instructions, the respective counsel, or the parties, shall specify and state the particular ground

on which an instruction is objected to, and it shall not be sufficient to object generally that the instruction does not state the law, or is against the law, but the objection must specify particularly wherein the instruction is insufficient, or does not state the law, or what particular clause therein is objected to.

The court shall pass upon the objections to the instructions and shall either give each instruction as requested or proposed or positively refuse to do so, or give the instruction with modification, and shall mark or endorse upon each instruction in such a manner that it shall distinctly appear what instructions were given in whole or in part, and in like manner those refused or modified, and if modified, wherein and how modified. All instructions must be filed as a part of the record of the cause. No exceptions are necessary to the rulings of the court on the settlement of instructions.

The court reporter shall be present at such settlement and shall take down all the objections to any or all of the instructions given or refused by the court, together with modifications made therein, and the ruling of the court thereon.

23 (e) When the instructions have been passed upon and 24 settled by the court, and before the arguments to the jury 25 have begun, the court shall charge the jury in writing,

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giving in such charge only such instructions as have been passed upon and settled. In charging the jury, the court shall give them all matters of law which it thinks necessary for the jury's information in rendering a verdict.

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submitted to the jury on either side or on both sides without argument, the county attorney must commence and may conclude the argument. If several defendants having several defenses appear by different counsel, the court must determine their relative order in evidence and argument. Counsel, in arguing the case to the judge or jury, may argue and comment upon the law of the case as given in the instructions of the court, as well as upon the evidence of the case."

15 Section 19. Section 95-2003, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 16 to read as follows:

"95-2003. Change of place of trial. (a) The defendant or prosecution, before trial, may move for a change of place of trial on the ground that there exists in the township county in which the charge is pending such prejudice that a fair trial cannot be had in such township county.

(b) The motion shall be in writing and supported by affidavit which shall state facts showing the nature of the prejudice alleged. The defendant or the state may file counteraffidavits. The court shall conduct a hearing and

determine the merits of the motion.

(c) If the court determines that there exists in the tewnship county where the prosecution is pending such prejudice that a fair trial cannot be had it shall transfer the cause to any other court of competent jurisdiction in any tewnship county where a fair trial may be had."

7 Section 20. Section 95-2005, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 8 to read as follows:

9 "95-2005. Formation of trial jury. (a) Number of 10 jurors. A jury in justice or police court shall consist of 11 six (6) persons, but the parties may agree to a number less 12 than six (6).

(b) Formation of trial jury. The county jury

commission, at the time of preparing the district court jury

list, shall prepare a jury list for each justice and police
court within the county. Each list shall consist of
residents of the appropriate township county, city or town.

Such list shall be selected in any reasonable manner which
shall ensure fairness, and it shall include a number of
names sufficient to meet the annual jury requirements of the

22 required. The list shall be filed in the office of the clerk

respective court. Additional lists may be prepared if

23 of the district court and the appropriate list shall be

posted in a public place in each such township county, city

25 or town, and such list shall comprise the trial jury list

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- for the ensuing year for such township county, city or town.
- 2 Trial jurors shall be summoned from the jury list by
- 3 notifying each orally that he is summoned and of the time
 - and place at which his attendance is required.
- 5 The prosecuting attorney and the defendant or his
- 5 attorney shall conduct the examination of prospective
- 7 jurors. The court may conduct an additional examination. The
- 8 court may limit the examination by the defendant, his
- 9 attorney or the prosecuting attorney if the court believes
- 10 such examination to be improper.
- 11 Each party may challenge jurors for cause, and each
- 12 challenge must be tried by the court. The challenge may be
- 13 for any cause enumerated in section 95-1909(d) (2) of this
- 14 code. Each defendant shall be allowed three (3) peremptory
- 15 challenges and the state shall be allowed the same number of
- 16 peremptory challenges as all of the defendants."
- 17 Section 21. Repealer. Sections 93-6802, 93-6804,
- 18 93-6807 and 93-6808, R.C.M. 1947, are repealed.

-End-