HOUSE BILL 691

IN THE HOUSE

February 9, 1979		Introduced and referred to Committee on Judiciary.
February 19, 1979		Intent statement attached.
		Committee recommend bill, do pass.
February 20, 1979		Printed and placed on members' desks.
February 22, 1979		Second reading, as amended
February 23, 1979		Considered correctly engrossed.
		Third reading, passed.
	IN THE	SENATE
February 23, 1979		Introduced and referred to Committee on Judiciary.
March 22, 1979		Committee recommend bill, not concurred.
	IN THE	HOUSE
March 23, 1979		Returned from Senate, not concurred.

1	House BILL Mg 691. Kemmis
2	INTRODUCED BY Hamington Kammes Joulin
3	Waily Cooney Carried yordley
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITYED: "AN ACT TO PERMIT THE FORMATION
5	OF NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS TO PROVIDE PREPAID LEGAL SERVICES
6	AND TO REGULATE THE ACTIVITIES OF SUCH CORPORATIONS."
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В	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
9	Section 1. Short title. [This act] may be cited as the
١0	"Prepaid Legal Services Act".
11	Section 2. Purpose. The purpose of [this act] is to
2	permit and encourage the formation of nonprofit prepaid
13	legal services plans in order to make legal services more

following definitions apply:

(1) "Attorney" means a person who is currently an

Section 3. Definitions. As used in [this act], the

available to the public.

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- active member of the state bar of Montana.
- (2) "Applicant" means a person applying for a contract for performance of legal services through a corporation organized or operating under [this act].
- (3) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of insurance of the state of Montana.
- (4) "Contracting attorney" means an attorney who has
 entered into a contract with a legal services corporation as

provided in [section 9].

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- 2 (5) "Legal services corporation" means a nonprofit
 3 corporation organized for the purposes of establishing and
 4 operating a nonprofit plan or plans under which prepaid
 5 legal services or reimbursement therefor is furnished to
 6 members.
- (6) "Member" means a person entitled to the performance of legal services under a contract with a legal
- (7) "Membership contract" means any agreements contract, or certificate by which a legal services corporation describes the legal services to which its members are entitled.
- Section 4. Purposes of legal services corporation. (1)

 A legal services corporation may be organized for the purposes of:
- 17 (a) establishing and operating a voluntary, nonprofit
 18 plan or plans under which legal services or reimbursement
 19 therefor is furnished to persons who become members or
 20 beneficiaries;
- 21 (b) acting as agent or intermediary for other legal 22 services corporations, for governmental bodies or agencies, 23 or for other corporations, associations, partnerships, or 24 individuals in the field of legal services; and
 - (c) the promotion of social welfare through research

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and through charitable, educational, and related activities.

(2) No profit organization may be a legal services corporation. No group, association, or organization created for or engaged in business or activity for profit, provision for the incorporation of which is made by any of the corporation laws of this state, may be organized or operated, directly or indirectly, as a legal services corporation.

Section 5. Application of other laws. (1) A legal services corporation is subject to the provisions of the Montana Nonprofit Corporation Act to the extent that such provisions are not in conflict with the provisions of [this act].

(2) A legal services corporation which complies with [this act] is not considered as being engaged in the business of insurance or transacting insurance business and is not subject to the laws regarding insurers.

Section 6. Application of Montana Administrative Procedure Act. All final administrative actions or decisions of the commissioner under [this act] are subject to judicial review in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

Section 7. Participation contracts -- agreements with insurers. (1) A legal services corporation may contract with other legal services corporations and insurers licensed to

do business in Montana for joint participation through
mutualization contract agreements or guaranty treaties and
may otherwise cede or accept legal services obligations from
such organizations. Prior to their effectiveness, the
contract forms, documents, treaties, or agreement forms must
be filed with and approved by the commissioner as being in
accordance with the plan of operation of the corporation.

(2) The commissioner may issue such rules concerning participation contracts and agreements with insurers as he considers necessary to carry out the purposes of [this act].

Section 8. Management and exclusive agency contracts.

Section 8. Management and exclusive agency contracts.

(1) No legal services corporation may enter into an exclusive agency or management contract unless the contract is first filed with and approved by the commissioner.

15 (2) The commissioner shall disapprove a contract
16 submitted under subsection (1) if he finds that:

- (a) it subjects the corporation to excessive charges;
- (b) it extends for an unreasonable period of time;

(d) the persons empowered under the contract to manage the corporation are not sufficiently trustworthy, competent, and free from conflict of interest to give reasonable assurance that the interests of the corporation's participants and creditors and the interests of the public

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will be protected; or

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(e) the contract contains provisions which are likely to impair the interests of the corporation's participants or creditors or the interests of the public.

Section 9. Agreements with contracting attorneys. A legal services corporation may contract with attorneys in such a manner as to assure to each participant holding a membership contract of the corporation the furnishing of such legal services by a contracting attorney as agreed upon in the membership contract. The corporation may limit in the membership contract the types and extent of benefits and the circumstances in which legal services will be furnished.

Section 10. Corporation to have a sufficient number of contracting attorneys. Before issuing any membership contracts, a legal services corporation shall have contracts with a sufficient number of contracting attorneys to enable it to fulfill its contractual obligations to its members. As long as the corporation has obligations under membership contracts, it shall maintain contracts with a sufficient number of contracting attorneys. Ten percent of the currently active members of the state bar of Montana is always sufficient. The commissioner may allow a legal services corporation to operate with less than 10% of the active members of the state bar of Montana under contract if the commissioner determines that the number of attorneys

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1 under contract is sufficient under the circumstances.

Section 11. Noninterference with attorney-client relationships. (1) A legal services corporation may not itself practice law in any manner nor may it control or attempt to control the relations between a member and the member's attorney. It shall confine its activities to contracting as an agent on behalf of its members for legal services to be rendered by contracting attorneys who may never be employees of the corporation but must always be independent contractors maintaining direct attorney-client relationships with the members.

(2) A legal services corporation must offer the same contract terms to all attorneys who desire to become contracting attorneys.

Section 12. Membership contracts. A legal services corporation shall issue a membership contract to each applicant it accepts as a member. A membership contract may be on an individual, group, or franchise basis and way provide for payments to help defray the costs of legal services provided by noncontracting attorneys.

Section 13. Definition of enrollment representative. (1) A person who, for compensation, solicits membership in a prepaid legal services plan offered by a legal services corporation is an enrollment representative of that corporation. HB 69/

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(2) For the purposes of [this act], an enrollment representative does not include an individual:

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- (a) employed by enrollment representatives for the performance of clerical, stenographic, and similar office duties:
- (b) employed for taking applications for coverage on a nonregular basis in the office of an enrollment representative:
- (c) who secures and forwards information for an existing group contractor for the purpose of enrolling individuals under an existing group contract.
- Section 14. Licensing of enrollment representatives.

 (1) Each legal services corporation shall notify the commissioner through its proper officer or agent of the name, title, and address of each person it desires appointed as an enrollment representative. The notice must be accompanied by a written application upon a form furnished by the commissioner from the appointee.
- (2) The commissioner shall issue an appointee a license to act as an enrollment representative of the corporation if upon receipt of the written application provided for in subsection (1) accompanied by the proper fee, it appears that the appointee:
- 24 (a) is a competent and suitable person who intends to
 25 hold himself out in good faith as the corporation's

enrollment representative; and

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- (b) qualifies under the provisions of this section.
- 3 (3) If the commissioner considers it desirable, he may
 4 require an appointee to submit to an examination to
 5 determine the qualifications of the appointee to act as an
 6 enrollment representative. The examination shall inquire
 7 into an applicant's knowledge of the provisions of {this
 8 act} and of the forms submitted and used by the employing
 9 corporation.
 - (4) Upon receipt by the commissioner of notification from a legal services corporation that the corporation desires a particular individual to be appointed as its enrollment representative, that person has a temporary enrollment representative's license until the commissioner notifies the corporation of action taken upon the application. If the commissioner rejects the application, the prospective appointee's eligibility to act as an enrollment representative ceases on the day the corporation is notified of a final rejection.
 - (5) The commissioner shall notify both the appointee and the corporation in writing of any refusal to grant a license. No application may be finally rejected without a hearing or examination.
- Section 15. License renewal. Unless revoked by the commissioner or unless the corporation by written

- notification to the commissioner cancels the authority of an enrollment representative to act for it, a license issued or a renewal thereof expires on January 1 after its issuance. A license may be renewed annually upon payment of the annual license renewal fee as provided in [section 21].
- Section 16. Suspension and revocation of license. (1)

 The commissioner may suspend for not more than 12 months or
 revoke or refuse to continue any license issued under [this
 act] if he finds that as to the licensee any one or more of
 the following causes exist:
 - (a) any cause for which issuance of the license could have been refused had it then existed and been known to the commissioner:
- 14 (b) obtaining or attempting to obtain a license 15 through misrepresentation or fraud;

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- (c) violation of or noncompliance with applicable provisions of [this act] or willful violation of any lawful rule or order of the commissioner:
- (d) misappropriation or conversion to his own use or illegal withholding of money or property belonging to the legal services corporation, its members, beneficiaries, or others and received in the conduct of business under the license;
 - (e) conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude;
- 25 (f) fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct

of his affairs under the license; or

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- 2 (g) incompetence, untrustworthiness, or injury and
 3 loss to the public while acting under the license.
- 4 (2) No action may be taken under subsection (1) unless
 5 a hearing has been granted the licensee with 20 days*
 6 notice. The notice and the reasons for the commissioner*s
 7 action must be sent by certified mail to the licensee and
 8 the corporation.
 - Section 17. Forms -filing. disapproval by commissioner. (i) A copy of all forms of the membership contract or any type of endorsement or rider must be filed with the commissioner within 30 days after that form is first used. When a form does not comply with the requirements of (this act) the commissioner shall notify the corporation in writing of that failure and include the reasons for his opinion. Unless the corporation requests a hearing within 10 days, notice by the commissioner disallows use of this form by the corporation. If the corporation challenges the commissioner's disallowance of a form, the corporation shall request a hearing on that issue. The commissioner shall schedule a hearing as soon as practicable but not less than 15 days from the date of the request. If the commissioner finds, after the hearing, that the form is not in compliance with [this act] he may disapprove the form and issue a final order to that effect. Notice of

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- disapproval. including the grounds for disapproval. must be presented to the corporation within 30 days after the hearing. The final order is effective 30 days after presentation of the notice of disapproval.
- (2) A corporation whose forms have been ordered discontinued by the commissioner may appeal, within 15 days after an order, to a district court. The court, upon filing of the proper petition, shall cause the forms and orders of the commissioner to be brought before it, and upon hearing the case, the court shall either affirm or reverse and vacate the order of the commissioner.
- (3) The court may suspend or stay a final order of the commissioner under this section pending trial of the issues or an appeal.
- Section 18. Financial security. (1) The corporation shall maintain at all times unobligated funds adequate to meet:
 - (a) its obligations under membership contracts; and
- (b) all costs and expenses.
- (2) In addition, reserves of a legal services corporation in cash, certificates of deposit, obligations issued or guaranteed by the government of the United States, or other assets approved by the commissioner must be maintained in an amount not less than the lesser of:
 - (a) \$500±000; or

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1	(b)	an am	ount e	faup	to 1	month's averag	e income	from
2	dues or	fees	paid	to	the	corporation by	its membe	rs or
3	beneficia	ries.						

- (3) The determination of minimum reserves is subject, as to amounts payable to contracting attorneys, to any right of the corporation to prorate amounts under the terms of its contracts with contracting attorneys. The commissioner may decrease or suspend the requirements of this section if he finds that the action is in the best interest of the members of the corporation.
- Section 19. Annual report. Each legal services corporation shall make and file annually with the commissioner before March 1 a report under oath setting forth:
 - (1) the name of the corporation;
- 16 (2) the address of its registered office in this state
 17 and the name of its registered agent at that address;
- 18 (3) the names and addresses of its directors and officers;
- 20 (4) a brief statement of the character of the affairs
 21 which the corporation is actually conducting;
- 22 (5) the amount of all dues or fees collected from its 23 members in the last fiscal year, the amounts actually paid 24 during that year for legal services for the benefit of its 25 members or beneficiaries, and the amounts placed in

1	reserves;

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- (6) a balance sheet and statement of income and expenditures for the most recent fiscal year of the corporation, prepared and verified by two officers of the corporation and certified by a certified public accountant; and
- 7 (7) a statement of any other facts or information 8 concerning the financial affairs of the legal services 9 corporation which may be reasonably required by the 10 commissioner.
 - Section 20. Examination of a legal services corporation. (1) If the commissioner believes a legal services corporation is unable or potentially unable to fulfill its contractual obligations to its members, the commissioner may conduct an examination of that corporation.
 - (2) Each officer, employee, or agent of a legal services corporation examined shall produce and make available to the commissioner or his examiners the accounts, records, documents, files, information, assets, and matters in his possession or control relating to the subject of the examination.
 - (3) The commissioner or his examiner shall make a verified report of the examination.
- 24 (4) The report shall comprise only facts appearing 25 from the books, papers, records, and documents of the

1	corporation examined; facts ascertained from the testimony
2	under oath, of individuals concerning its affairs; an
3	conclusions and recommendations as warranted by those facts
4	(5) The commissioner shall furnish a copy of th
5	proposed report to the corporation examined not less than 2
6	days prior to its filing in his office. If the corporation
7	requests a hearing, in writing, within the 20-day period
8	the commissioner shall grant one with respect to the repor
9	, and shall not file the report until after the hearing an
10	after modifications, if any, that the commissioner consider
11	proper.
12	Section 21. Fees. (1) Each legal services corporation
13	must pay the following fees to the commissioner fo
14	enforcement of the provisions of [this act]:
15	(a) enrollment representative's license:
16	(i) application for an original license includin
17	examination and issuance of license
18	(ii) annual renewal 5
19	(b) filing any other statement or report
20	(c) for a certified copy of any document or othe
21	paper filed in the office of the commissioner
22	•••••50 cents a page

(d) for the certificate and for affixing the seal

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- (f) filing of a membership contract package.....\$25;
- (g) filing the annual report.....20 cents for each individual or family unit the corporation covered at the close of the year to which the annual report is applicable, with a minimum of \$100.

- (2) The commissioner shall deposit with the state treasurer to the credit of the general fund all fees received by him under this section.
- Section 22. Premium tax exemption. A legal services corporation is exempt from all premium taxes.

Section 23. Grievance procedure -- complaints against the corporation. A member of a legal services corporation who believes himself to be aggrieved by any act or omission of the corporation or its officers, directors, or employees may file a statement in writing of his grievance in the office of the commissioner, and the commissioner may investigate the grievance. No investigation by the commissioner may act as a bar to any suit in a court of competent jurisdiction instituted by the aggrieved member or as a bar to any defense by the involved corporation.

Section 24. Grievance procedures -- complaints against attorneys. The commissioner shall refer any complaints received by him concerning the conduct of contracting attorneys to the commission on practice of the Montana supreme court.

Section 25. Malpractice insurance. Contracting

attorneys shall maintain such malpractice insurance as the

corporation considers proper. The commissioner may establish

a rule setting a minimum amount of malpractice coverage to

be maintained by each contracting attorney.

Section 26. Nonliability for attorney's malpractice.

A legal services corporation and its officers and directors are not liable for damages resulting from neglect.

misfeasance, malfeasance, or malpractice on the part of any contracting attorney.

Section 27. Trade practices prohibited. In order to regulate trade practices of legal services corporations, the following prohibitions are imposed:

- (1) No person may make, issue, circulate, or cause to be made, issued, or circulated any estimate, circular, or statement misrepresenting the terms of any legal services corporation membership contract issued or to be issued or the benefits or advantages promised thereby.
- (2) No person may make, publish, disseminate, circulate, or place before the public or cause, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public, in a newspaper, magazine, or other publication; in the form of a notice, circular, pamphlet, letter, or poster; over any radio or television station; or in any other way, an advertisement,

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announcement, or statement containing any representation with respect to the business of a legal services corporation which is false or misleading.

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- (3) No person may make or issue or cause to be made or issued any written or oral statement elsrepresenting or making incomplete comparisons as to the terms, conditions, or benefits contained in any legal services corporation membership contract tending to induce a member to cancel or convert any membership contract.
- (4) No person may file with any public official; make: publish. disseminate. circulate. or deliver to any person: place before the public; or cause, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, delivered to any person, or placed before the public any false or misleading statement concerning the financial condition of a legal services corporation with intent to deceive.
- (5) No person may make any false entry in any book, report, or statement of any legal services corporation with intent to deceive any agent or examiner lawfully appointed to examine its condition or any of its affairs or any public official to whom the legal services corporation is required by law to report or who has authority by law to examine its condition or any of its affairs. No person may: with like intent, willfully omit to make a true entry of any material fact pertaining to the business of the legal services

- 1 corporation in any book, report, or statement of the legal 2 services corporation.
- 3 (6) No person may make, publish, disseminate, or circulate, directly or indirectly, or aid, abet, or encourage the making, publishing, disseminating, circulating of any oral or written statement or any pamphlet, circular, article, or literature which is false or maliciously critical of or derogatory to the financial condition of a legal services corporation or of an organization proposing to become a legal services corporation and which is calculated to injure any person engaged or proposing to engage in the business of operating a legal services corporation.
 - (7) No person may enter into an agreement to commit or, by any concerted action, commit any act of boycott, coercion. or intimidation resulting in or tending to result in unreasonable restraint of the operation of legal services corporations.
 - (8) No person may knowingly make or permit any unreasonable discrimination between individuals in any classification established by a legal services corporation as to the amount of dues or rates charged for any membership contract, the benefits payable thereunder, any of the terms and conditions of the contract, or any other matter. However, a legal services corporation may, within the

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discretion of its board of directors, limit or define the classes of persons who are eligible to become members, limit and define the benefits which it will furnish, and define such benefits as it undertakes to furnish into classes or kinds. A legal services corporation may make available to its members legal services or reimbursement therefor as the board of directors of that corporation may approve.

Section 28. Certain exclusions. (1) Nothing contained in [subsection (8) of section 27] includes within the definition of discrimination any of the following practices:

- (a) readjustment of the rate of payment for membership in a legal services corporation under a group contract based on the loss or expense experience thereunder at the end of the first or any subsequent contract year thereunder which may be made retroactive only for that contract year;
- (b) in the case of membership contracts issued on the preauthorized bank draft or similar plans, making allowance to members in an amount which fairly represents the saving in collection expense;
- (c) reduction of the rate of payment for group contracts covering a large number of members not exceeding savings in administrative expenses reasonably attributable to these contracts as compared with contracts offering similar benefits to smaller numbers of members;
 - (d) issuing individual membership contracts on a

"salary savings" or payroll deduction plan reasonably commensurate with the savings made by use of such plan.

(2) Nothing in [this act] gives the commissioner power to fix and determine a rate level by classification or otherwise.

Section 29. Notice of violation — conference. If the commissioner for any reason has cause to believe that a violation of [this act] has occurred or is threatened, the commissioner may give written notice to the legal services corporation and to the representatives or other persons who appear to be involved in the suspected violation to arrange a conference with the alleged violators or their authorized representative for the purpose of attempting to ascertain the facts relating to the suspected violation and, in the event it appears that a violation has occurred or is threatened, to arrive at an adequate and effective means of correcting or preventing the violation.

Section 30. Cease and desist order -- hearing. (1) T.e commissioner acting in the name of the state may issue an order directing a legal services corporation or a representative of a legal services corporation to cease and desist from engaging in any act or practice in violation of the provisions of {this act}.

(2) Within 15 days after service of the order, the respondent may request a hearing on the question of whether

1 acts or practices in violation of [this act] have occurred.
2 The hearing must be conducted under the Montana
3 Administrative Procedure Act.

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Section 31. Injunctive relief. If there has been a violation of the provisions of [this act] and the commissioner elects not to issue a cease and desist order or if there is noncompliance with a cease and desist order issued under [this act], the commissioner may institute a proceeding to obtain injunctive relief, receivership, or other appropriate relief in the district court of the county in which the violation occurred or in which the principal place of business of the legal services corporation is located. Any proceeding under this section must conform to the requirements of Title 27, except that the commissioner is not required to allege facts tending to show the lack of an adequate remedy at law or tending to show irreparable damage or loss.

Section 32. Dissolution. A dissolution or liquidation of a legal services corporation must be under the supervision of the commissioner. and members claims must be given priority over all other claims except cost of liquidation.

Section 33. Method of dissolution. A legal services corporation may be dissolved at any time by a vote of its board of directors after such action has been approved by

1 the commissioner. In the case of voluntary dissolution, the disposition of the affairs of the corporation must be made 2 3 by the officers, and when the liquidation has been completed and a final statement has been filed with and approved by 5 the commissioner, the provisions for voluntary dissolution under the Montana Nonprofit Corporation Act must be followed 7 to dissolve the corporation. In all other cases in which a legal services corporation is found to be insolvent or to .have violated the provisions of [this act], on a 10 determination of that condition and after due notice and hearing, the affairs of the corporation must be disposed of 11 by a liquidator appointed by and under the supervision of 12 the commissioner. 13

-End-

HB691

STATE OF MONTANA

REQUEST NO. 463-79

FISCAL NOTE

Form BD-15

In	compliance	with	a written	request received	March 8		9 79	, there is	hereby s	submitted a	a Fiscal N	ote
for	House	Bill	691	pursu	ant to Chapter 53	, Laws of Mo	ntana, 19	65 - Thirty	/-Ninth L	egislative A	ssembly.	
Ba	ckground inf	orma	tion used in	developing this	Fiscal Note is avai	ilable from th	e Office o	f Budget a	and Progra	am Plannin	g, to memi	bers
of	the Legislatu	are up	on request	t .								

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

House Bill 691 is an act to permit the formation of nonprofit corporations to provide prepaid legal services and for their regulation by the Commissioner of Insurance.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1. Act effective July 1, 1979.
- 2. One additional FTE required.
- 3. Desk, calculator and typewriter required.
- 4. Commissioner required to design forms to gather information, license enrollment representatives, approve forms, handle complaints.

FISCAL IMPACT:	FY80	FY81
Additional revenue from license and other fees	\$0	\$ 500
Less: Additional expenditures		
Personal services	12,200	12,932
Operating expenses	2,800	2,050
Equipment	1,500	0
	16,500	14,982
Net additional cost due to proposed legislation	\$16,500	\$14,482

The additional cost must be funded from the State General Fund.

Richard & Drug for BUDGET DIRECTOR

Office of Budget and Program Planning

Date: 3/15/79

STATEMENT OF INTENT RE: HB 691

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If the commissioner chooses to exercise his discretion 4 5 issue rules under S7(2) of [the act] then the following and considerations should quide him.

The purpose of the law is to facilitate the providing legal services through a prepayment plan. This is similar to medical prepayment plans in their infancy many years ago. The watchword should ease in establishing such plans because the initial plans are likely to be small without large amounts of capital to comply with lengthy and detailed rules and procedures. The rules should safequard the members by requiring that the contracting attorneys agree to provide the services during the term of the membership contracts. This means that there must be a sufficient number of contracting attorneys. If the membership contract is local in scope then a sufficient number of local attorneys should contracting attorneys. Complementary this consideration is the policy of the Legislature that members have free choice of attorneys. The sponsoring organization should not specify the attorneys available to the members. Any rules promulgated pertaining to contracting attorneys should make the free choice of attorneys an integral feature of the rules. To further this goal the rules, if any, should

- 1 make it easy for an attorney to become a contracting
- 2 attorney. For example, an attorney should be able to become
- 3 a contracting attorney by submitting a claim after having
- 4 performed services for a member, so that there are not
- 5 "paperwork" barriers to the member's ability to obtain legal
- 6 services when and where he desires.
- 7 First adopted by the HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY on
- 8 February 18, 1979.

STATEMENT OF INTENT RE: HB 691

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If the commissioner chooses to exercise his discretion and issue rules under \$7(2) of [the act] then the following considerations should guide him.

The purpose of the law is to facilitate the providing legal services through a prepayment plan. This is similar to medical prepayment plans in their infancy many years ago. The watchword should ease in establishing such plans because the initial plans are likely to be small without large amounts of capital to comply with lengthy and detailed rules and procedures. The rules should safeguard the members by requiring that the contracting attorneys agree to provide the services during the term of the membership contracts. This means that there must be a sufficient number of contracting attorneys. If the membership contract is local in scope them a sufficient number of local attorneys should Complementary to this contracting attorneys. consideration is the policy of the Legislature that members have free choice of attorneys. The sponsoring organization should not specify the attorneys available to the members. Any rules promulgated pertaining to contracting attorneys should make the free Choice of attorneys an integral feature of the rules. To further this goal the rules, if any, should make it easy for an attorney to become a contracting attorney. For example, an attorney should be able to become a contracting attorney by submitting a claim after having performed services for a member, so that there are not "paperwork" barriers to the member's ability to obtain legal services when and where he desires.

First adopted by the HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY on February 18, 1979.

HB 691

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of the state of Montana.

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1	HOUSE BILL NO. 691
2	INTRODUCED BY HARRINGTON, RAMIREZ, QUILICI,
3	KEMMIS, DAILY, COONEY, PAVLOVICH, YARDLEY
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5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: MAN ACT TO PERMIT THE FORMATION
6	OF NUMPROFIT CORPORATIONS TO PROVIDE PREPAID LEGAL SERVICES
7	AND TO REGULATE THE ACTIVITIES OF SUCH CORPORATIONS."
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9	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
LO	Section 1. Short title. [This act] may be cited as the
11	"Prepaid Legal Services Act".
12	Section 2. Purpose. The purpose of [this act] is to
13	permit and encourage the formation of nonprofit prepaid
14	legal services plans in order to make legal services more
15	available to the public.
16	Section 3. Definitions. As used in [this act]. the
17	following definitions apply:
18	(1) "Attorney" means a person who is currently an
19	active member of the state bar of Montana.
20	(2) "Applicant" means a person applying for a contract
21	for performance of legal services through a corporation
22	organized or operating under fable act.

(3) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of insurance

(4) "Contracting attorney" means an attorney who has

1	entered into a contract with a legal services corporation as
2	provided in [section 9].
3	(5) "Legal services corporation" means a nonprofit
4	corporation organized for the purposes of establishing and
5	operating a nonprofit plan or plans under which prepaid
6	lagal services or reimbursement therefor is furnished to
7	members.
8	(6) "Member" means a person entitled to the
9	performance of legal services under a contract with a legal
10	services corporation.
11	(7) "Membership contract" means any agreement.
12	contract, or certificate by which a legal services
13	corporation describes the legal services to which its
14	members are entitled.
15	Section 4. Purposes of legal services corporation. (1)
16	A legal services corporation may be organized for the
17	purposes of:
18	(a) establishing and operating a voluntary* nonprofit
19	plan or plans under which legal services or reimbursement
20	therefor is furnished to persons who become members or
21	beneficiaries;
22	(b) acting as agent or intermediary for other legal
23	services corporations, for governmental bodies or agencies,
24	or for other corporations, associations, partnerships, or

individuals in the field of legal services; and

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and through	gh ci	haritable:	edi	ıcat i ona	. fe	and	related	act	iviti	es.

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- (2) No profit organization may be a legal services corporation. No group, association, or organization created for or engaged in business or activity for profit, provision for the incorporation of which is made by any of the corporation laws of this state, may be organized or operated, directly or indirectly, as a legal services corporation.
- Section 5. Application of other laws. (1) A legal services corporation is subject to the provisions of the Montana Nonprofit Corporation Act to the extent that such provisions are not in conflict with the provisions of [this act].
- (2) A legal services corporation which complies with [this act] is not considered as being engaged in the business of insurance or transacting insurance business and is not subject to the laws regarding insurers.
- Section 6. Application of Montana Administrative Procedure Act. All final administrative actions or decisions of the commissioner under [this act] are subject to judicial review in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.
- Section 7. Participation contracts -- agreements with insurers. (1) A legal services corporation may contract with

other legal services corporations and insurers licensed to do business in Montana for joint participation through mutualization contract agreements or guaranty treaties and may otherwise cede or accept legal services obligations from such organizations. Prior to their effectiveness, the contract forms, documents, treaties, or agreement forms must be filed with and approved by the commissioner as being in accordance with the plan of operation of the corporation.

- (2) The commissioner may issue such rules concerning participation contracts and agreements with insurers as he considers necessary to carry out the purposes of [this act].
- Section 8. Management and exclusive agency contracts.

 (1) No legal services corporation may enter into an exclusive agency or management contract unless the contract is first filed with and approved by the commissioner.
- (2) The commissioner shall disapprove a contract submitted under subsection (1) if he finds that:
 - (a) it subjects the corporation to excessive charges;
 - (b) it extends for an unreasonable period of time;
- 20 (c) it does not contain fair and adequate standards of 21 performance;
 - (d) the persons empowered under the contract to manage the corporation are not sufficiently trustworthy; competent; and free from conflict of interest to give reasonable assurance that the interests of the corporation's

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participants and creditors and the interests of the public
will be protected; or

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(e) the contract contains provisions which are likely to impair the interests of the corporation's participants or creditors or the interests of the public.

Section 9. Agreements with contracting attorneys. A legal services corporation may contract with attorneys in such a manner as to assure to each participant holding a membership contract of the corporation the furnishing of such legal services by a contracting attorney as agreed upon in the membership contract. The corporation may limit in the membership contract the types and extent of benefits and the circumstances in which legal services will be furnished.

Section 10. Corporation to have a sufficient number of contracting attorneys. Before issuing any membership contracts, a legal services corporation shall have contracts with a sufficient number of contracting attorneys to enable it to fulfill its contractual obligations to its members. As long as the corporation has obligations under membership contracts, it shall maintain contracts with a sufficient number of contracting attorneys. Ten percent of the currently active members of the state bar of Montana is always sufficient. The commissioner may allow a legal services corporation to operate with less than 10% of the active members of the state bar of Montana under contract if

the commissioner determines that the number of attorneys

3 Section 11. Noninterference with attorney-client relationships. (1) A legal services corporation may not itself practice law in any manner nor way it control or attempt to control the relations between a member and the 7 member's attorney. It shall confine its activities to contracting as an agent on behalf of its members for legal services to be rendered by contracting attorneys who may 10 never be employees of the corporation but must always be 11 independent contractors maintaining direct attorney-client 12 relationships with the members.

(2) A legal services corporation must offer the same contract terms to all attorneys who desire to become contracting attorneys.

Section 12. Membership contracts. A legal services corporation shall issue a membership contract to each applicant it accepts as a member. A membership contract may be on an individual. group, or franchise basis and may provide for payments to help defray the costs of legal services provided by moncontracting attorneys.

Section 13. Definition of enrollment representative.

(1) A person who, for compensation, solicits membership in a prepaid legal services plan offered by a legal services corporation is an enrollment representative of that

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- (2) For the purposes of [this act], an enrollment
 representative does not include an individual:
- (a) employed by enrollment representatives for the performance of clerical, stenographic, and similar office duties:
- 7 (b) employed for taking applications for coverage on a nonregular basis in the office of an annollment representative:
 - (c) who secures and forwards information for an existing group contractor for the purpose of enrolling individuals under an existing group contract.
 - Section 14. Licensing of enrollment representatives.

 (1) Each legal services corporation shall notify the commissioner through its proper officer or agent of the name, title, and address of each person it desires appointed as an enrollment representative. The notice must be accompanied by a written application upon a form furnished by the commissioner from the appointee.
 - (2) The commissioner shall issue an appointee a license to act as an enrollment representative of the corporation if, upon receipt of the written application provided for in subsection (1) accompanied by the proper fee, it appears that the appointee:

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(a) is a competent and suitable person who intends to

- hold himself out in good faith as the corporation's enrollment representative; and
- (b) qualifics under the provisions of this section.
 - (3) If the commissioner considers it desirable, he may require an appointee to submit to an examination to determine the qualifications of the appointee to act as an enrollment representative. The examination shall inquire into an applicant's knowledge of the provisions of [this act] and of the forms submitted and used by the employing corporation.
 - (4) Upon receipt by the commissioner of notification from a legal services corporation that the corporation desires a particular individual to be appointed as its enrollment representative, that person has a temporary enrollment representative's license until the commissioner notifies the corporation of action taken upon the application. If the commissioner rejects the application, the prospective appointee's eligibility to act as an enrollment representative ceases on the day the corporation is notified of a final rejection.
- (5) The commissioner shall notify both the appointee and the corporation in writing of any refusal to grant a license. No application may be finally rejected without a hearing or examination.
- 25 Section 15. License renewal. Unless revoked by the

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commissioner or unless the corporation by written notification to the commissioner cancels the authority of an enrollment representative to act for it, a license issued or a renewal thereof expires on January 1 after its issuance. A license may be renewed annually upon payment of the annual license renewal fee as provided in [section 21].

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- Section 16. Suspension and revocation of license. (1)

 The commissioner may suspend for not more than 12 months or revoke or refuse to continue any license issued under [this act] if he finds that as to the licensee any one or more of the following causes exist:
- (a) any cause for which issuance of the license could have been refused had it then existed and been known to the commissioner:
- (b) obtaining or attempting to obtain a licensethrough misrepresentation or fraud;
 - (c) violation of or noncompliance with applicable provisions of [this act] or willful violation of any lawful rule or order of the commissioner;
 - (d) misappropriation or conversion to his own use or illegal withholding of money or property belonging to the legal services corporation, its members, beneficiaries, or others and received in the conduct of business under the license;
 - (e) conviction of a felony involving moral turnitude;

- 1 (f) fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct
 2 of his affair's under the license; or
 - (g) incompetence, untrustworthiness, or injury and loss to the public while acting under the license.
- (2) No action may be taken under subsection (1) unless a hearing has been granted the licensee with 20 days* notice. The notice and the reasons for the commissioner*s action must be sent by certified mail to the licensee and the corporation.
 - Section 17. Forms -filing, disapproval by commissioner. (1) A copy of all forms of the membership contract or any type of endorsement or rider must be filed with the commissioner within 30 days after that form is first used. When a form does not comply with the requirements of [this act], the commissioner shall notify the corporation in writing of that failure and include the reasons for his opinion. Unless the corporation requests a hearing within 10 days, notice by the commissioner disallows use of this form by the corporation. If the corporation challenges the commissioner's disallowance of a form: the corporation shall request a hearing on that issue. The commissioner shall schedule a hearing as soon as practicable but not less than 15 days from the date of the request. If the commissioner finds, after the hearing, that the form is not in compliance with [this act], he may disapprove the

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form and issue a final order to that effect. Notice of disapproval, including the grounds for disapproval, must be presented to the corporation within 30 days after the hearing. The final order is effective 30 days after presentation of the notice of disapproval.

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- (2) A corporation whose forms have been ordered discontinued by the commissioner may appeal, within 15 days after an order, to a district court. The court, upon filing of the proper petition, shall cause the forms and orders of the commissioner to be brought before it, and upon hearing the case, the court shall either affirm or reverse and vacate the order of the commissioner.
- (3) The court may suspend or stay a final order of the commissioner under this section pending trial of the issues or an appeal.
- Section 18. Financial security. (1) The corporation shall maintain at all times unobligated funds adequate to meet:
 - (a) its obligations under membership contracts; and
 - (b) all costs and expenses.
- (2) In addition, reserves of a legal services corporation in cash, certificates of deposit, obligations issued or guaranteed by the government of the United States, or other assets approved by the commissioner must be maintained in an amount not less than the lesser of:

1 (a) \$500,000; or

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- 2 (b) an amount equal to 1 month's average income from
 3 dues or fees paid to the corporation by its members or
 4 beneficiaries.
 - (3) The determination of minimum reserves is subject, as to amounts payable to contracting attorneys, to any right of the corporation to prorate amounts under the terms of its contracts with contracting attorneys. The commissioner may decrease or suspend the requirements of this section if he finds that the action is in the best interest of the members of the corporation.
- 12 Section 19. Annual report. Each legal services
 13 corporation shall make and file annually with the
 14 commissioner before March 1 a report under oath setting
 15 forth:
 - (1) the name of the corporation;
 - (2) the address of its registered office in this state and the name of its registered agent at that address;
- 19 (3) the names and addresses of its directors and officers:
- (4) a brief statement of the character of the affairswhich the corporation is actually conducting;
 - (5) the amount of all dues or fees collected from its members in the last fiscal year, the amounts actually paid during that year for legal services for the benefit of its

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1	members	or	beneficiaries.	and	the	amounts	placed	ir
2	reserves;							

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- (6) a balance sheet and statement of income and expenditures for the most recent fiscal year of the corporation, prepared and verified by two officers of the corporation and certified by a certified public accountant; and
- (7) a statement of any other facts or information concerning the financial affairs of the legal services corporation which may be reasonably required by the commissioner.
- Section 20. Examination of a legal services corporation. (1) If the commissioner believes a legal services corporation is unable or potentially unable to fulfill its contractual obligations to its members, the commissioner may conduct an examination of that corporation.
- (2) Each officer, employee, or agent of a legal services corporation examined shall produce and make available to the commissioner or his examiners the accounts, records, documents, files, information, assets, and matters in his possession or control relating to the subject of the examination.
- (3) The commissioner or his examiner shall make a verified report of the examination.
 - (4) The report shall comprise only facts appearing

from the books, papers, records, and documents of the
corporation examined; facts ascertained from the testimony
under oath, of individuals concerning its affairs; and
conclusions and recommendations as warranted by those facts
(5) The commissioner shall furnish a copy of the
proposed report to the corporation examined not less than 20

- proposed report to the corporation examined not less than 20 days prior to its filing in his office. If the corporation requests a hearing, in writing, within the 20-day period, the commissioner shall grant one with respect to the report and shall not file the report until after the hearing and after modifications, if any, that the commissioner considers proper.
 - Section 21. Fees. (1) Each legal services corporation must pay the following fees to the commissioner for enforcement of the provisions of [this act]:
 - (a) enrollment representative's license:

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- - (ii) annual renewal....... 5;
- 23 ***************************50 cents a page;

(e)	filing of	a membership	contract	0 :
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- (f) filing of a membership contract package.....\$25;
- - (2) The commissioner shall deposit with the state treasurer to the credit of the general fund all fees received by him under this section.
 - Section 22. Premium tax exemption. A legal services corporation is exempt from all premium taxes.

Section 23. Grievance procedure -- complaints against the corporation. A member of a legal services corporation who believes himself to be aggrieved by any act or omission of the corporation or its officers, directors, or employees may file a statement in writing of his grievance in the office of the commissioner, and the commissioner may investigate the grievance. No investigation by the commissioner may act as a bar to any suit in a court of competent jurisdiction instituted by the aggrieved member or as a bar to any defense by the involved corporation.

Section 24. Grievance procedures -- complaints against attorneys. The commissioner shall refer any complaints received by him concerning the conduct of contracting attorneys to the commission on practice of the Montana

1 supreme court.

Section 25. Malpractice insurance. Contracting attorneys shall maintain such malpractice insurance as the corporation considers proper. The commissioner may establish a rule setting a minimum amount of malpractice coverage to be maintained by each contracting attorney.

Section 26. Nonliability for attorney's malpractice.

A legal services corporation and its officers and directors are not liable for damages resulting from neglect.

misfeasance, malfeasance, or malpractice on the part of any contracting attorney.

Section 27. Trade practices prohibited. In order to regulate trade practices of legal services corporations, the following prohibitions are imposed:

- (1) No person may make, issue, circulate, or cause to be made, issued, or circulated any estimate, circular, or statement misrepresenting the terms of any legal services corporation membership contract issued or to be issued or the benefits or advantages promised thereby.
- (2) No person may make, publish, disseminate, circulate, or place before the public or cause, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public, in a newspaper, magazine, or other publication; in the form of a notice, circular, pamphlet, letter, or poster; over any radio or television.

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station; or in any other way, an advertisement, announcement, or statement containing any representation with respect to the business of a legal services corporation which is false or misleading.

- (3) No person may make or issue or cause to be made or issued any written or oral statement misrepresenting or making incomplete comparisons as to the terms, conditions, or benefits contained in any legal services corporation membership contract tending to induce a member to cancel or convert any membership contract.
- (4) No person may file with any public official; make, publish, disseminate, circulate, or deliver to any person; place before the public; or cause, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, delivered to any person, or placed before the public any false or misleading statement concerning the financial condition of a legal services corporation with intent to deceive.
- (5) No person may make any false entry in any book, report, or statement of any legal services corporation with intent to deceive any agent or examiner lawfully appointed to examine its condition or any of its affairs or any public official to whom the legal services corporation is required by law to report or who has authority by law to examine its condition or any of its affairs. No person may, with like intent, willfully omit to make a true entry of any material

- fact pertaining to the business of the legal services
 corporation in any book, report, or statement of the legal
 services corporation.
 - (6) No person may make, publish, disseminate, or circulate, directly or indirectly, or aid, abet, or encourage the making, publishing, disseminating, or circulating of any oral or written statement or any pamphlet, circular, article, or literature which is false or maliciously critical of or derogatory to the financial condition of a legal services corporation or of an organization proposing to become a legal services corporation and which is calculated to injure any person engaged or proposing to engage in the business of operating a legal services corporation.
 - (7) No person may enter into an agreement to commit or, by any concerted action, commit any act of boycott, coercion, or intimidation resulting in or tending to result in unreasonable restraint of the operation of legal services corporations.
 - (8) No person may knowingly make or permit any unreasonable discrimination between individuals in any classification established by a legal services corporation as to the amount of dues or rates charged for any membership contract, the benefits payable thereunder, any of the terms and conditions of the contract, or any other matter.

However, a legal services corporation may, within the discretion of its board of directors, limit or define the classes of persons who are eligible to become members, limit and define the benefits which it will furnish, and define such benefits as it undertakes to furnish into classes or kinds. A legal services corporation may make available to its members legal services or reimbursement therefor as the board of directors of that corporation may approve.

Section 28. Certain exclusions. (1) Nothing contained in (subsection (8) of section 27) includes within the definition of discrimination any of the following practices:

- (a) readjustment of the rate of payment for membership in a legal services corporation under a group contract based on the loss or expense experience thereunder at the end of the first or any subsequent contract year thereunder which may be made retroactive only for that contract year;
- (b) in the case of membership contracts issued on the preauthorized bank draft or similar plans, making allowance to members in an amount which fairly represents the saving in collection expense;
- (c) reduction of the rate of payment for group contracts covering a large number of members not exceeding savings in administrative expenses reasonably attributable to these contracts as compared with contracts offering similar benefits to smaller numbers of members;

- (d) issuing individual membership contracts on a "salary savings" or payroll deduction plan reasonably commensurate with the savings made by use of such plan.
 - (2) Nothing in [this act] gives the commissioner power to fix and determine a rate level by classification or otherwise.
- Section 29. Notice of violation conference. If the commissioner for any reason has cause to believe that a violation of [this act] has occurred or is threatened, the commissioner may give written notice to the legal services corporation and to the representatives or other persons who appear to be involved in the suspected violation to arrange a conference with the alleged violators or their authorized representative for the purpose of attempting to ascertain the facts relating to the suspected violation and, in the event it appears that a violation has occurred or is threatened, to arrive at an adequate and effective means of correcting or preventing the violation.
- Section 30. Cease and desist order -- hearing. (1) The commissioner acting in the name of the state may issue an order directing a legal services corporation or a representative of a legal services corporation to cease and desist from engaging in any act or practice in violation of the provisions of [this act].
 - (2) Within 15 days after service of the order, the

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respondent may request a hearing on the question of whether 1 2 acts or practices in violation of (this act) have occurred. The hearing must be conducted under the Montana 3 Administrative Procedure Act.

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Section 31. Injunctive relief. If there has been a violation of the provisions of (this act) and the commissioner elects not to issue a cease and desist order or if there is noncompliance with a cease and desist order issued under [this act], the commissioner may institute a proceeding to obtain injunctive relief, receivership, or other appropriate relief in the district court of the county in which the violation occurred or in which the principal place of business of the legal services corporation is located. Any proceeding under this section must conform to the regularements of Title 27, except that the commissioner is not required to allege facts tending to show the lack of an adequate remedy at law or tending to show irreparable damage or loss.

Section 32. Dissolution. A dissolution or liquidation of a legal services corporation must be under the supervision of the commissioner, and members claims must be given priority over all other claims except cost of liquidation.

Section 33. Method of dissolution. A legal services 24 25 corporation may be dissolved at any time by a vote of its

board of directors after such action has been approved by the commissioner. In the case of voluntary dissolution, the disposition of the affairs of the corporation must be made by the officers, and when the liquidation has been completed and a final statement has been filed with and approved by the commissioner, the provisions for voluntary dissolution under the Montana Nonprofit Corporation Act must be followed to dissolve the corporation. In all other cases in which a legal services corporation is found to be insolvent or to have violated the provisions of fthis actly on a determination of that condition and after due notice and 12 hearing, the affairs of the corporation must be disposed of by a liquidator appointed by and under the supervision of 13 14 the commissioner.

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STATEMENT OF INTENT RE: HB 691

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If the commissioner chooses to exercise his discretion and issue rules under \$7(2) of [the act] then the following considerations should guide him.

The purpose of the law is to facilitate the providing legal services through a prepayment plan. This is similar to medical prepayment plans in their infancy many years ago-The watchword should ease in establishing such plans because the initial plans are likely to be small without large amounts of capital to comply with lengthy and detailed rules and procedures. The rules should safeguard the members by requiring that the contracting attorneys agree to provide the services during the term of the membership contracts. This means that there must be a sufficient number of contracting attorneys. If the membership contract is local in scope then a sufficient number of local attorneys should contracting attorneys. Complementary to this consideration is the policy of the Legislature that members have free choice of attorneys. The sponsoring organization should not specify the attorneys available to the members. Any rules promulgated pertaining to contracting attorneys should make the free choice of attorneys an integral feature of the rules. To further this goal the rules, if any, should make it easy for an attorney to become a contracting attorney. For example, an attorney should be able to become a contracting attorney by submitting a claim after having performed services for a member, so that there are not "paperwork" barriers to the member's ability to obtain legal services when and where he desires.

7 First adopted by the NOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY on R February 18: 1979.

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provided in [section 9].

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beneficiaries;

1	HOUSE BILL NO. 691
2	INTRODUCED BY HARRINGTON, RAMIREZ, QUILICI,
3	KEMMIS, DAILY, COONEY, PAVLOVICH, YARDLEY
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO PERMIT THE FORMATION
6	OF NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS TO PROVIDE PREPAID LEGAL SERVICES
7	AND TO REGULATE THE ACTIVITIES OF SUCH CORPORATIONS."
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18	(1) "Attorney" means a person who is currently an
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20	(2) "Applicant" means a person applying for a contract
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23	(3) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of insurance
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(4) "Contracting attorney" means an attorney who has

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(b) acting as agent or intermediary for other legal

services corporations, for governmental bodies or agencies, or for other corporations, associations, partnerships, or

individuals in the field of legal services; and

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(c) the promotion of social welfare through research and through charitable, educational, and related activities.

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(2) No profit organization may be a legal services corporation. No group, association, or organization created for or engaged in business or activity for profit, provision for the incorporation of which is made by any of the corporation laws of this state, may be organized or operated, directly or indirectly, as a legal services corporation.

Section 5. Application of other laws. (1) A legal services corporation is subject, to the provisions of the Montana Monprofit Corporation Act to the extent that such provisions are not in conflict with the provisions of [this act].

(2) A legal services corporation which complies with [this act] is not considered as being engaged in the business of insurance or transacting insurance business and is not subject to the laws regarding insurers.

Section 6. Application of Montana Administrative Procedure Act. All final administrative actions or decisions of the commissioner under [this act] are subject to judicial review in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

Section 7. Participation contracts -- agreements with insurers. (1) A legal services corporation may contract with

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- (2) The commissioner may issue such rules concerning participation contracts and agreements with insurers as he considers necessary to carry out the purposes of [this act].

 Section 8. Management and exclusive agency contracts.

 (1) No legal services corporation may enter into an exclusive agency or management contract unless the contract is first filed with and approved by the commissioner.
- (2) The commissioner shall disapprove a contract submitted under subsection (1) if he finds that:
 - (a) it subjects the corporation to excessive charges;
- 19 (b) it extends for an unreasonable period of time;
- 20 (c) it does not contain fair and adequate standards of 21 performance:
- 22 (d) the persons empowered under the contract to manage 23 the corporation are not sufficiently trustworthy: competent: 24 and free from conflict of interest to give reasonable 25 assurance that the interests of the corporation's

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participants and creditors and the interests of the public
will be protected; or

(e) the contract contains provisions which are likely to impair the interests of the corporation's participants or creditors or the interests of the public.

Section 9. Agreements with contracting attorneys. A legal services corporation may contract with attorneys in such a manner as to assure to each participant holding a membership contract of the corporation the furnishing of such legal services by a contracting attorney as agreed upon in the membership contract. The corporation may limit in the membership contract the types and extent of benefits and the circumstances in which legal services will be furnished.

Section 10. Corporation to have a sufficient number of contracting attorneys. Before issuing any membership contracts, a legal services corporation shall have contracts with a sufficient number of contracting attorneys to enable it to fulfill its contractual obligations to its members. As long as the corporation has obligations under membership contracts, it shall maintain contracts with a sufficient number of contracting attorneys. Ten percent of the currently active members of the state bar of Montana is always sufficient. The commissioner may allow a legal services corporation to operate with less than 10% of the active members of the state bar of Montana under contract if

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the commissioner determines that the number of attorneys
under contract is sufficient under the circumstances.

Section 11. Noninterference with attorney-client relationships. (1) A legal services corporation may not itself practice law in any manner nor may it control or attempt to control the relations between a member and the member's attorney. It shall confine its activities to contracting as an agent on behalf of its members for legal services to be rendered by contracting attorneys who may never be employees of the corporation but must always be independent contractors maintaining direct attorney-client relationships with the members.

(2) A legal services corporation must offer the same contract terms to all attorneys who desire to become contracting attorneys.

Section 12. Membership contracts. A legal services corporation shall issue a membership contract to each applicant it accepts as a member. A membership contract may be on an individual, group, or franchise basis and may provide for payments to help defray the costs of legal services provided by noncontracting attorneys.

Section 13. Definition of enrollment representative.

(1) A person who, for compensation, solicits membership in a prepaid legal services plan offered by a legal services corporation is an enrollment representative of that

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corporation.

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- 2 {2} For the purposes of [this act], an enrollment
 3 representative does not include an individual:
 - (a) employed by enrollment representatives for the performance of clericals stenographics and similar office duties:
 - (b) employed for taking applications for coverage on a nonregular basis in the office of an enrollment representative;
 - (c) who secures and forwards information for an existing group contractor for the purpose of enrolling individuals under an existing group contract.
 - Section 14. Licensing of enrollment representatives.

 (1) Each legal services corporation shall notify the commissioner through its proper officer or agent of the name, title, and address of each person it desires appointed as an enrollment representative. The notice must be accompanied by a written application upon a form furnished by the commissioner from the appointee.
 - (2) The commissioner shall issue an appointee a license to act as an enrollment representative of the corporation if, upon receipt of the written application provided for in subsection (1) accompanied by the proper fee, it appears that the appointee:
 - (a) is a competent and suitable person who intends to

- 1 hold hisself out in good faith as the corporation's
 2 enrollment representative; and
 - (b) qualifies under the provisions of this section.
- fithe commissioner considers it desirable, he may require an appointee to submit to an examination to determine the qualifications of the appointee to act as an enrollment representative. The examination shall inquire into an applicant's knowledge of the provisions of [this act] and of the forms submitted and used by the employing corporation.
 - (4) Upon receipt by the commissioner of notification from a legal services corporation that the corporation desires a particular individual to be appointed as its enrollment representative, that person has a temporary enrollment representative's license until the commissioner notifies the corporation of action taken upon the application. If the commissioner rejects the application, the prospective appointee's eligibility to act as an enrollment representative ceases on the day the corporation is notified of a final rejection.
 - (5) The commissioner shall notify both the appointee and the corporation in writing of any refusal to grant a license. No application may be finally rejected without a hearing or examination.
- 25 Section 15. License renewal. Unless revoked by the

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commissioner	or	unless	the	corpor	ation	by w	ritten
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a remewal the	ereof e	xpires or	n Janua	ry 1 af	ter its	issua	nce. A
license may b	e rene	wed annua	ally up	on paym	ent of	the	annua 1
license renev	ral fee	as provi	ided in	[secti	on 21].		

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- Section 16. Suspension and revocation of license. (1)
 The commissioner may suspend for not more than 12 months or revoke or refuse to continue any license issued under [this act] if he finds that as to the licensee any one or more of the following causes exist:
- (a) any cause for which issuance of the license could have been refused had it then existed and been known to the commissioner:
- (b) obtaining or attempting to obtain a license through misrepresentation or fraud;
 - (c) violation of or noncompliance with applicable provisions of [this act] or willful violation of any lawful rule or order of the commissioner;
 - (d) misappropriation or conversion to his own use or illegal withholding of money or property belonging to the legal services corporation, its members, beneficiaries, or others and received in the conduct of business under the license;
- 25 (e) conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude;

1	(f) fraudulent	OF	dishonest practices	in	the	conduct
2	of his affairs under	the	license: or			

- 3 (g) incompetence, untrustworthiness, or injury and
 4 loss to the public while acting under the license.
 - (2) No action may be taken under subsection (1) unless a hearing has been granted the licensee with 20 days* notice. The notice and the reasons for the commissioner's action must be sent by certified mail to the licensee and the corporation.

Section 17. Forms -filing. disapproval by commissioner. (1) A copy of all forms of the membership contract or any type of endorsement or rider must be filed with the commissioner within 30 days after that form is first used. When a form does not comply with the requirements of [this act], the commissioner shall notify the corporation in writing of that failure and include the reasons for his opinion. Unless the corporation requests a hearing within 10 days, notice by the commissioner disallows use of this form by the corporation. If the corporation challenges the commissioner's disallowance of a form+ the corporation shall request a hearing on that issue. The commissioner shall schedule a hearing as soon as practicable but not less than 15 days from the date of the request. If the commissioner finds, after the hearing, that the form is not in compliance with [this act], he may disapprove the

form and issue a final order to that effect. Notice of disapproval, including the grounds for disapproval, must be presented to the corporation within 30 days after the hearing. The final order is effective 30 days after presentation of the notice of disapproval.

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- (2) A corporation whose forms have been ordered discontinued by the commissioner may appeal, within 15 days after an order, to a district court. The court, upon filing of the proper petition, shall cause the forms and orders of the commissioner to be brought before it, and upon hearing the case, the court shall either affirm or reverse and vacate the order of the commissioner.
- (3) The court may suspend or stay a final order of the commissioner under this section pending trial of the issues or an appeal.
 - Section 18. Financial security. (1) The corporation shall maintain at all times unobligated funds adequate to meet:
 - (a) its obligations under membership contracts; and
 - (b) all costs and expenses.
 - (2) In addition, reserves of a legal services corporation in cash, certificates of deposit, obligations issued or guaranteed by the government of the United States, or other assets approved by the commissioner must be maintained in an amount not less than the lesser of:

(a) \$500,000; or

- 2 (b) an amount equal to 1 month's average income from
 3 dues or fees paid to the corporation by its members or
 4 beneficiaries.
- 5 (3) The determination of minimum reserves is subject,
 6 as to amounts payable to contracting attorneys, to any right
 7 of the corporation to prorate amounts under the terms of its
 8 contracts with contracting attorneys. The commissioner may
 9 decrease or suspend the requirements of this section if he
 10 finds that the action is in the best interest of the members
 11 of the corporation.
- Section 19. Annual report. Each legal services
 corporation shall make and file annually with the
 commissioner before March 1 a report under oath setting
 forth:
 - the name of the corporation;
- 17 (2) the address of its registered office in this state
 18 and the name of its registered agent at that address;
- 19 {3} the names and addresses of its directors and 20 officers;
- (4) a brief statement of the character of the affairs
 which the corporation is actually conducting;
- 23 (5) the amount of all dues or fees collected from its 24 members in the last fiscal year, the amounts actually paid 25 during that year for legal services for the benefit of its

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1	members	or	beneficiaries,	and	the	amounts	placed	in
2	reserves;							

- (6) a balance sheet and statement of income and expenditures for the most recent fiscal year of the corporation, prepared and verified by two officers of the corporation and certified by a certified public accountant; and
- (7) a statement of any other facts or information concerning the financial affairs of the legal services corporation which may be reasonably required by the commissioner.
- Section 20. Examination of a legal services corporation. (1) If the commissioner believes a legal services corporation is unable or potentially unable to fulfill its contractual obligations to its members, the commissioner may conduct an examination of that corporation.
- (2) Each officer, employee, or agent of a legal services corporation examined shall produce and make available to the commissioner or his examiners the accounts, records, documents, files, information, assets, and matters in his possession or control relating to the subject of the examination.
- (3) The commissioner or his examiner shall make a verified report of the examination.
- (4) The report shall comprise only facts appearing

from	the	books.	papers,	records	and	docum	ents	of	the
corpo	ratio	n exami	ned; facts	ascertair	ned fr	om the	tes	t i mo	ony.
under	oat	h. of	individua	ls concer	rning	its	affai	rs;	and
concl	usion	s and r	ecommendat	ions as wa	rrant	ed hv	t hase	fac	+<.

- (5) The commissioner shall furnish a copy of the proposed report to the corporation examined not less than 20 days prior to its filing in his office. If the corporation requests a hearing, in writing, within the 20-day period, the commissioner shall grant one with respect to the report and shall not file the report until after the hearing and after modifications, if any, that the commissioner considers proper.
- Section 21. fees. (1) Each legal services corporation must pay the following fees to the commissioner for enforcement of the provisions of [this act]:
 - (a) enrollment representative's license:

- 21 (c) for a certified copy of any document or other 22 paper filed in the office of the commissioner......

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- (f) filing of a membership contract package.....\$25;
- (2) The commissioner shall deposit with the state treasurer to the credit of the general—fund <u>EARMARKED</u> <u>REVENUE FUNDs</u> STATE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER ACCOUNTs all fees received by him under this section. <u>THE FEES COLLECTED SHALL</u> <u>BE USED TO PAY THE COST OF THE DUTIES IMPOSED UPON THE COMMISSIONER BY (THIS ACT).</u>

Section 22. Premium tax exemption. A legal services corporation is exempt from all premium taxes.

Section 23. Grievance procedure -- complaints against the corporation. A member of a legal services corporation who believes himself to be aggrieved by any act or omission of the corporation or its officers, directors, or employees may file a statement in writing of his grievance in the office of the commissioner, and the commissioner may investigate the grievance. No investigation by the commissioner may act as a bar to any suit in a court of competent jurisdiction instituted by the aggrieved member or as a bar to any defense by the involved corporation.

Section 24. Grievance procedures -- complaints against

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1 attorneys. The commissioner shall refer any complaints
2 received by him concerning the conduct of contracting
3 attorneys to the commission on practice of the Montana
4 supreme court.

5 Section 25. Malpractice insurance. Contracting 6 attorneys shall maintain such malpractice insurance as the 7 corporation considers proper. The commissioner may establish 8 a rule setting a minimum amount of malpractice coverage to 9 be maintained by each contracting attorney.

Section 26. Nonliability for attorney's malpractice.

A legal services corporation and its officers and directors

are not liable for damages resulting from neglect.

misfeasance. malfeasance. or malpractice on the part of any

contracting attorney.

Section 27. Trade practices prohibited. In order to regulate trade practices of legal services corporations, the following prohibitions are imposed:

- 18 (1) No person may make, issue, circulate, or cause to
 19 be made, issued, or circulated any estimate, circular, or
 20 statement misrepresenting the terms of any legal services
 21 corporation membership contract issued or to be issued or
 22 the benefits or advantages promised thereby.
 - (2) No person may make, publish, disseminate, circulate, or place before the public or cause, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated,

or placed before the public, in a newspaper, magazine, or other publication; in the form of a notice, circular, pamphlet, letter, or poster; over any radio or television station; or in any other way, an advertisement, announcement, or statement containing any representation with respect to the business of a legal services corporation which is false or misleading.

- (3) No person may make or issue or cause to be made or issued any written or oral statement misrepresenting or making incomplete comparisons as to the terms, conditions, or benefits contained in any legal services corporation membership contract tending to induce a member to cancel or convert any membership contract.
- (4) No person may file with any public official; make, publish, disseminate, circulate, or deliver to any person; place before the public; or cause, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, delivered to any person, or placed before the public any false or misleading statement concerning the financial condition of a legal services corporation with intent to deceive.
- (5) No person may make any false entry in any books reports or statement of any legal services corporation with intent to deceive any agent or examiner lawfully appointed to examine its condition or any of its affairs or any public official to whom the legal services corporation is required

- by law to report or who has authority by law to examine its

 condition or any of its affairs. No person may, with like

 intent, willfuily omit to make a true entry of any material

 fact pertaining to the business of the legal services

 corporation in any book, report, or statement of the legal

 services corporation.
 - (6) No person may make, publish, disseminate, or circulate, directly or indirectly, or aid, abet, or encourage the making, publishing, disseminating, or circulating of any oral or written statement or any pamphlet, circular, article, or literature which is false or maliciously critical of or derogatory to the financial condition of a legal services corporation or of an organization proposing to become a legal services corporation and which is calculated to injure any person engaged or proposing to engage in the business of operating a legal services corporation.
- 18 (7) No person may enter into an agreement to commit
 19 or, by any concerted action, commit any act of boycott,
 20 coercion, or intimidation resulting in or tending to result
 21 in unreasonable restraint of the operation of legal services
 22 corporations.
- 23 (8) No person may knowingly make or permit any 24 unreasonable discrimination between individuals in any 25 classification established by a legal services corporation

as to the amount of dues or rates charged for any membership contract, the benefits payable thereunder, any of the terms and conditions of the contract, or any other matter. However, a legal services corporation may, within the discretion of its board of directors, limit or define the classes of persons who are eligible to become members. Fimit and define the benefits which it will furnish, and define such benefits as it undertakes to furnish into classes or kinds. A legal services corporation may make available to its members legal services or reimbursement therefor as the board of directors of that corporation may approve.

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Section 28. Certain exclusions. (1) Nothing contained in [subsection (8) of section 27] includes within the definition of discrimination any of the following practices:

- (a) readjustment of the rate of payment for membership in a legal services corporation under a group contract based on the loss or expense experience thereunder at the end of the first or any subsequent contract year thereunder which may be made retroactive only for that contract year:
- (b) in the case of membership contracts issued on the preauthorized bank draft or similar plans, making allowance to members in an amount which fairly represents the saving in collection expense:
- 24 (c) reduction of the rate of payment for group
 25 contracts covering a large number of members not exceeding

savings in administrative expenses reasonably attributable to these contracts as compared with contracts offering similar benefits to smaller numbers of members;

- (d) issuing individual membership contracts on a "salary savings" or payroll deduction plan reasonably commensurate with the savings made by use of such plan.
- (2) Nothing in [this act] gives the commissioner power to fix and determine a rate level by classification or otherwise.

Section 29. Notice of violation -- conference. If the commissioner for any reason has cause to believe that a violation of [this act] has occurred or is threatened, the commissioner may give written notice to the legal services corporation and to the representatives or other persons who appear to be involved in the suspected violation to arrange a conference with the alleged violators or their authorized representative for the purpose of attempting to ascertain the facts relating to the suspected violation and, in the event it appears that a violation has occurred or is threatened, to arrive at an adequate and effective means of correcting or preventing the violation.

Section 30. Cease and desist order -- hearing. (1) The commissioner acting in the name of the state may issue an order directing a legal services corporation or a representative of a legal services corporation to cease and

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desist from engaging in any act or practice in violation of the provisions of [this act].

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(2) Within 15 days after service of the order, the respondent may request a hearing on the question of whether acts or practices in violation of [this act] have occurred. The hearing must be conducted under the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

Section 31. Injunctive relief. If there has been a violation of the provisions of [this act] and the commissioner elects not to issue a cease and desist order or if there is noncompliance with a cease and desist order issued under [this act], the commissioner may institute a proceeding to obtain injunctive relief, receivership, or other appropriate relief in the district court of the county in which the violation occurred or in which the principal place of business of the legal services corporation is located. Any proceeding under this section must conform to the requirements of Title 27, except that the commissioner is not required to allege facts tending to show the lack of an adequate remedy at law or tending to show irreparable damage or loss.

Section 32. Dissolution. A dissolution or liquidation of a legal services corporation must be under the supervision of the commissioner, and members claims must be given priority over all other claims except cost of

liquidation.

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Section 33. Method of dissolution. A legal services corporation may be dissolved at any time by a vote of its board of directors after such action has been approved by the commissioner. In the case of voluntary dissolution, the disposition of the affairs of the corporation must be made by the officers, and when the liquidation has been completed and a final statement has been filed with and approved by the commissioner, the provisions for voluntary dissolution under the Montana Nonprofit Corporation Act must be followed to dissolve the corporation. In all other cases in which a legal services corporation is found to be insolvent or to have violated the provisions of [this act], on a determination of that condition and after due notice and hearing, the affairs of the corporation must be disposed of by a liquidator appointed by and under the supervision of the commissioner.

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