



AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING LAWS RELATING TO SURETY BAIL BOND INSURANCE; PROVIDING QUALIFICATIONS FOR A SURETY BAIL BOND INSURANCE LICENSE; PROVIDING LICENSE REQUIREMENTS AND TRAINING; PROVIDING FOR THE ARREST AUTHORITY OF BAIL BOND SURETY INSURANCE PRODUCERS; REVISING SURPLUS LINES INSURANCE LAWS; REVISING RULEMAKING AUTHORITY BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE; AMENDING SECTIONS 33-17-212, 33-26-106, 33-26-108, 46-9-401, AND 46-9-510, MCA; AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE DATES.

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

Section 1. Special qualifications for surety bail bond insurance license. (1) Before approving an application for a surety bail bond insurance license, the commissioner shall verify that the individual:

- (a) is a natural person at least 21 years of age;
- (b) is a citizen of the United States or is lawfully entitled to remain and work in the United States;
- (c) has obtained a high school diploma, a general equivalency diploma or equivalent document, or an equivalent education as determined by the commissioner;

- (d) has complied with the requirements of 33-17-211; and
- (e) has successfully completed the training required in [section 2].

(2) An individual may not receive, renew, or hold a surety bail bond license if the individual:

- (a) has been convicted of a felony in this state or of any offense committed in another state that would be a felony if committed in this state; or
- (b) has been convicted of an offense involving dishonesty, a breach of trust, violence, threatened violence, or the unlawful use, sale, or possession of a controlled substance.

Section 2. Surety bail bond insurance license -- basic course of training -- temporary license.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, an applicant for a surety bail bond insurance license shall satisfactorily complete a basic course of training for bail enforcement agents that is approved by the commissioner.

(2) The basic course of training must consist of at least 40 hours of training that includes instruction in:

(a) the following areas of the law:

- (i) constitutional law;
 - (ii) procedures for arresting a defendant and surrendering a defendant into custody;
 - (iii) civil liability;
 - (iv) the civil rights of a person who is detained in custody;
 - (v) the use of force; and
 - (vi) the history and principles of bail;
- (b) procedures for field operations, including without limitation:
- (i) handling a person with mental illness or a person who is under the influence of alcohol or

a controlled substance; and

- (ii) the care and custody of a prisoner;
- (c) the skills required of bail enforcement agents, including without limitation:
- (i) writing reports and completing forms;
 - (ii) methods of arrest;
 - (iii) nonlethal weapons;
 - (iv) the safe retention of weapons;
 - (v) qualifications for the use of firearms; and
 - (vi) defensive tactics; and
- (d) the following subjects:
- (i) first aid used in emergencies; and
 - (ii) cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

(3) In lieu of completing the basic course of training required by subsection (1), an applicant may submit proof to the commissioner that the applicant has completed a course of training required by a municipal,

state, or federal law enforcement agency or a branch of the armed forces to carry out the duties of a peace officer.

(4) An applicant for a surety bail bond insurance license shall complete the training required by this section within 12 months after the date the applicant is employed by a licensed surety bail bond agent. The commissioner may issue a temporary license to an applicant who has not completed the training if the applicant is otherwise qualified to be issued a license as a surety bail bond agent. The temporary license:

(a) authorizes the applicant to act as a surety bail bond agent while employed by a licensed surety bail bond agent;

(b) is valid for up to 12 months; and

(c) may not be renewed.

Section 3. Arrest by surety bail bond insurance producer. (1) A surety bail bond insurance producer who has probable cause to believe that a principal insured by the surety insurer to which the producer is appointed will fail to appear in court, in violation of 46-9-503(2), or has violated a condition of the principal's release may use reasonable force to arrest and detain the principal only as described in 46-9-510 and this section.

(2) The producer shall:

(a) except under exigent circumstances, prior to and no more than 6 hours before attempting to apprehend the principal, notify the local police department or sheriff's office of the intent to apprehend the principal in that jurisdiction by telephoning nonemergency dispatch and providing:

(i) the name and producer license number of the individual who will be effecting the arrest; and

(ii) the name and approximate location of the principal; and

(b) immediately after the arrest of the principal, notify the local police department or sheriff's office by telephoning nonemergency dispatch and providing:

(i) the name and producer license number of the individual who effected the arrest;

(ii) the name of the principal arrested and the description of the location of the arrest; and

(iii) if no notification was given under subsection (2)(a), a detailed explanation of the reasons a notification could not be given.

(3) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Principal" means a defendant or a witness who has been admitted to bail and who is obligated to appear in court as required on penalty of forfeiting bail under a commercial bail bond.

(b) "Surety bail bond insurance producer" or "producer" means an insurance producer who is licensed to sell, solicit, or negotiate commercial bail bonds pursuant to Title 33, chapters 17 and 26.

Section 4. Section 33-17-212, MCA, is amended to read:

"33-17-212. Examination required -- exceptions -- fees. (1) Except as provided in subsection (6), an individual applying for a license is required to pass a written examination. The examination must test the knowledge of the individual concerning each kind of insurance listed in subsection (5) for which application is made, the duties and responsibilities of an insurance producer, and the insurance laws and rules of this state. The examination must be developed and conducted under rules adopted by the commissioner.

(2) (a) The commissioner may conduct the examination or make arrangements, including contracting with an outside testing service, for administering the examination. The commissioner may arrange for the testing service to recover the cost of the examination from the applicant.

(b) The commissioner may not charge a fee for an applicant taking an examination pertaining to prepaid legal insurance. However, the commissioner may contract with an outside testing service for administering the examination, and the commissioner may arrange for the testing service to recover the cost of the examination from the applicant.

(3) An individual who fails to appear for the examination as scheduled or fails to pass the examination may reapply for an examination and shall remit all forms before being rescheduled for another examination.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (6), if the applicant is a business entity, each individual who is to be named in the license as having authority to act for the applicant in its insurance transactions under the license must meet the qualifications provided for in this section.

(5) Examination of an applicant for a license must cover only the kinds of insurance for which the applicant has applied to be licensed, as constituted by any one or more of the following classifications:

- (a) life insurance;
- (b) disability insurance;
- (c) property insurance, which for the purposes of this provision includes marine insurance;
- (d) casualty insurance;
- (e) surety insurance;
- (f) surety bail bond insurance;
- ~~(f)~~(g) limited lines credit insurance;
- ~~(g)~~(h) title insurance;
- ~~(h)~~(i) prepaid legal insurance as provided for in 33-1-215.

(6) This section does not apply to and an examination is not required of:

- (a) an individual lawfully licensed as an insurance producer as to the kind or kinds of insurance to be transacted as of or immediately prior to January 1, 1961, and who continues to be licensed;
- (b) an applicant for a license covering the same kind or kinds of insurance as to which the applicant was licensed in this state, other than under a temporary license, within the 12 months immediately preceding the date of application unless the commissioner has suspended, revoked, or terminated the previous license;
- (c) an applicant for a license as a nonresident insurance producer;
- (d) a limited lines travel insurance producer and those registered under the limited lines travel insurance producer's license pursuant to 33-17-1402;
- (e) an association applying for a license under 33-17-211; or
- (f) a casualty insurance producer for the purposes of a separate exam for prepaid legal insurance if the casualty insurance producer sells prepaid legal insurance as of April 26, 2013, and continues to maintain a license in good standing as a casualty insurance producer.

(7) (a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (7)(b), an individual who applies for a nonresident insurance producer license in this state and who was previously licensed for the same lines of authority in another state may not be required to complete any prelicensing education or examination.

(b) The exemption in subsection (7)(a) is available only if the individual is currently licensed in the other state or the individual's application is received within 90 days of the cancellation of the individual's

previous license and if the other state issues a certification that, at the time of the cancellation, the individual was in good standing in that state or the state's database records, maintained by the national association of insurance commissioners or any of the association's affiliates or subsidiaries that the association oversees, indicate that the insurance producer is or was licensed in good standing for the lines of authority requested."

Section 5. Section 33-26-106, MCA, is amended to read:

"33-26-106. Cost of surety bond to be allowed in account of officer. (1) Any court or officer whose duty it is to pass upon the account of any person or corporation required by law to give a bond may, whenever such person or corporation has given any such surety company as surety upon such bond, allow in the settlement of such account a reasonable sum for the expense of procuring such surety.

(2) A surety bail bond insurance producer who provides surety appearance bonds shall collect a minimum premium of 10% of the guaranteed amount of the surety appearance bond. Premium must be collected in full and a receipt provided with the surety appearance bond and power in accordance with 46-9-401."

Section 6. Section 33-26-108, MCA, is amended to read:

"33-26-108. Rulemaking authority for surety insurers. The commissioner may adopt rules regarding surety insurers who sell, solicit, or negotiate commercial bail bonds and effect arrests or surrenders pursuant to Title 46, chapter 9. The rules must include but are not limited to rules regarding the receipt of collateral, the description of collateral received, the penalty for failure to return collateral, ~~and~~ an annual list of forfeitures of bonds, and the form and manner for reporting surrenders and arrests effected under Title 46, chapter 9."

Section 7. Section 46-9-401, MCA, is amended to read:

"46-9-401. Forms of bail. (1) Bail may be furnished in the following ways:

- (a) by a deposit with the court of an amount equal to the required bail of cash, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, or other personal property approved by the court;
- (b) by pledging real estate situated within the state with an unencumbered equity, not exempt,

owned by the defendant or sureties at a value double the amount of the required bail;

(c) by posting a written undertaking executed by the defendant and by two sufficient sureties;

(d) by posting a commercial surety bond executed by the defendant and by a qualified agent for and on behalf of the surety company, with proof of the full premium payment collected by surety; or

(e) by posting an offender's driver's license in lieu of bail if the summons describes a violation of any offense as provided in 61-5-214 and if the offender is the holder of an unexpired driver's license.

(2) The amount of the bond must ensure the appearance of the defendant at all times required through all stages of the proceeding including trial de novo, if any, and unless the bond is denied by the court pursuant to 46-9-107, must remain in effect until final sentence is pronounced in open court.

~~(3) This chapter does not prohibit a surety from surrendering the defendant pursuant to 46-9-510 in a case in which the surety feels insecure in accepting liability for the defendant.~~

~~(4)~~(3) Whenever a driver's license is accepted in lieu of bail, the judge shall return the driver's license to the defendant:

(a) after the required bail has been posted or there has been a final determination of the charge;

and

(b) if the defendant pleaded guilty or was convicted, after a \$25 administrative fee has been paid to the court."

Section 8. Section 46-9-510, MCA, is amended to read:

"46-9-510. Surrender of defendant. (1) ~~At any time before the forfeiture of bail or within 90 days after forfeiture:~~ The surety may arrest the defendant pursuant to [section 3]:

(a) before the forfeiture of bail; or

(b) within 90 days after the notice of forfeiture.

(2) ~~(a) the defendant may surrender to the court or any peace officer of this state; or,~~

~~(b) the~~ The surety company or a surety bail bond insurance producer licensed to sell, solicit, or negotiate commercial bail bonds pursuant to Title 33, chapter 17, may arrest the defendant pursuant to [section 3] and surrender the defendant to the court, any peace officer, or any detention center facility of this state. Any arrest or surrender made pursuant to this subsection (2) must be reported to the commissioner of insurance on

a form and in a manner to be determined by the commissioner.

(3) The defendant may surrender to the court or any peace officer of this state.

~~(2)~~(4) The peace officer or detention center facility shall detain the defendant in custody as upon commitment and shall file a certificate, acknowledging the surrender, in the court having jurisdiction of the defendant. The court shall then order the bail exonerated."

Section 9. Codification instruction. (1) [Sections 1 and 2] are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 33, chapter 17, and the provisions of Title 33, chapter 17, apply to [sections 1 and 2].

(2) [Section 3] is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 46, chapter 6, and the provisions of Title 46, chapter 6, apply to [section 3].

Section 10. Severability. If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this act] is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid applications.

Section 11. Coordination instruction. If both House Bill No. 62 and [this act] are passed and approved and if both contain a section that amend 46-9-510, then [section 7 of House Bill No. 62], amending 46-9-510, is void.

Section 12. Coordination instruction. If both Senate Bill No. 172 and [this act] are passed and approved, then Senate Bill No. 172 is void.

Section 13. Effective dates. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] is effective on passage and approval.

(2) [Sections 2 and 4] are effective January 1, 2024.

- END -

I hereby certify that the within bill,
HB 808, originated in the House.

Chief Clerk of the House

Speaker of the House

Signed this _____ day
of _____, 2023.

President of the Senate

Signed this _____ day
of _____, 2023.

HOUSE BILL NO. 808

INTRODUCED BY S. GUNDERSON

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