

1 HOUSE BILL NO. 370

2 INTRODUCED BY D. KARY

3
4 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT ABOLISHING THE DEATH PENALTY AND REPLACING IT WITH
5 LIFE IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE; REVISING ELIGIBILITY FOR BAIL; REVISING
6 THE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE OF COMPULSION; AMENDING SECTIONS 2-15-201, 10-1-1402, 37-3-103,
7 37-8-103, 41-5-1602, 41-5-1604, 41-5-2510, 44-5-103, 44-6-101, 45-2-101, 45-2-212, 45-5-102, 45-5-303,
8 45-5-503, 46-1-401, 46-4-201, 46-9-102, 46-9-106, 46-16-115, 46-16-116, 46-16-122, 46-18-102, 46-18-115,
9 46-18-207, 46-18-219, 46-18-220, 46-19-101, 46-20-204, 46-21-201, 46-23-201, 46-23-210, 46-23-301,
10 46-23-307, 46-23-315, 47-1-105, 47-1-202, 47-1-205, 47-1-216, 53-9-103, AND 53-30-403, MCA; REPEALING
11 SECTIONS 45-3-109, 46-18-301, 46-18-302, 46-18-303, 46-18-304, 46-18-305, 46-18-306, 46-18-307,
12 46-18-308, 46-18-309, 46-18-310, 46-19-103, 46-19-201, 46-19-202, 46-19-203, AND 46-19-204, MCA; AND
13 PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE AND A RETROACTIVE APPLICABILITY DATE."

14
15 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

- 16
17 **Section 1.** Section 2-15-201, MCA, is amended to read:
- 18 **"2-15-201. Powers and duties of governor.** (1) In addition to the duties prescribed by the constitution,
19 the governor shall:
- 20 (a) supervise the official conduct of all executive and ministerial officers;
- 21 (b) ensure that all offices are filled and that the duties of the offices are performed or, in default of the
22 performance, apply a remedy that the law allows. If the remedy is imperfect, the governor shall acquaint the
23 legislature with the issue at its next session.
- 24 (2) (a) The governor shall make the appointments and fill the vacancies as required by law. When a
25 vacancy in a position on a council, board, commission, or committee has occurred or is expected to occur and
26 must be filled by gubernatorial appointment, the governor shall have posted in a conspicuous place in the state
27 capitol a notice:
- 28 (i) announcing the actual or anticipated vacancy in the position;
- 29 (ii) describing the qualifications for the position, if any; and
- 30 (iii) describing the procedure for applying for appointment to the position.

1 (b) A copy of the notice required under subsection (2)(a) must be sent to the lieutenant governor who
2 may publish the notice in an appropriate publication.

3 (3) The governor is the sole official organ of communication between the government of this state and
4 the government of any other state or of the United States.

5 (4) Whenever any suit or legal proceeding is pending against this state that may affect the title of this
6 state to any property or that may result in any claim against the state, the governor may direct the attorney
7 general to appear on behalf of the state and may employ additional counsel that the governor may judge
8 expedient.

9 (5) The governor may require the attorney general or the county attorney of any county to inquire into
10 the affairs or management of any corporation existing under the laws of this state.

11 (6) The governor may require the attorney general to aid the county attorney in the discharge of the
12 county attorney's duties.

13 (7) The governor may offer rewards not exceeding \$1,000 each, payable out of the general fund, for the
14 apprehension of any convict who has escaped from the state prison or any person who has committed or is
15 charged with an offense punishable by ~~death~~ life imprisonment without possibility of parole.

16 (8) The governor shall perform the duties respecting fugitives from justice that are prescribed by Title
17 46, chapter 30.

18 (9) The governor shall issue land warrants and patents, as prescribed in 77-2-342.

19 (10) The governor may require any officer or board to make special reports, upon demand, in writing.

20 (11) The governor shall discharge the duties of a member of the board of examiners, of a nonvoting ex
21 officio member of the state board of education, and of a member of the board of land commissioners.

22 (12) The governor has the other powers and shall perform the other duties that are devolved upon the
23 governor by this section or any other law of this state."
24

25 **Section 2.** Section 10-1-1402, MCA, is amended to read:

26 **"10-1-1402. Legislative intent.** It is the intent of the legislature that:

27 (1) the youth challenge program assist youth between 16 and 18 years of age to achieve a quality
28 education and develop the skills and abilities necessary to become productive citizens;

29 (2) the youth challenge program focus on the physical, emotional, and educational needs of youth within
30 a voluntary, highly structured environment;

1 (3) eligible participants be drug-free, not be on parole or probation for other than juvenile-status offenses,
 2 not have been indicted for or charged with an offense other than a juvenile-status offense, and not have been
 3 convicted of a felony or ~~capital~~ an offense punishable by life imprisonment without possibility of parole;

4 (4) recruiting for the youth challenge program treat all eligible youth equitably and seek representation
 5 from different genders, ethnic groups, and geographic locations;

6 (5) the youth challenge program conduct structured training consisting of a residential phase and a
 7 postresidential phase with curriculum that focuses on academic excellence, including the successful completion
 8 of the tests for general educational development, and on physical fitness, job skills, service to the community,
 9 health and hygiene, responsible citizenship, leadership, how to follow directions, and life-coping skills; and

10 (6) the youth challenge program be conducted in cooperation with other community programs for at-risk
 11 youth."

12
 13 **Section 3.** Section 37-3-103, MCA, is amended to read:

14 **"37-3-103. Exemptions from licensing requirements.** (1) This chapter does not prohibit or require a
 15 license with respect to any of the following acts:

16 (a) the gratuitous rendering of services in cases of emergency or catastrophe;

17 (b) the rendering of services in this state by a physician lawfully practicing medicine in another state or
 18 territory. However, if the physician does not limit the services to an occasional case or if the physician has any
 19 established or regularly used hospital connections in this state or maintains or is provided with, for the physician's
 20 regular use, an office or other place for rendering the services, the physician must possess a license to practice
 21 medicine in this state.

22 (c) the practice of dentistry under the conditions and limitations defined by the laws of this state;

23 (d) the practice of podiatry under the conditions and limitations defined by the laws of this state;

24 (e) the practice of optometry under the conditions and limitations defined by the laws of this state;

25 (f) the practice of chiropractic under the conditions and limitations defined by the laws of this state;

26 (g) the practice of Christian Science, with or without compensation, and ritual circumcisions by rabbis;

27 (h) the practice of medicine by a physician licensed in another state and employed by the federal
 28 government;

29 (i) the rendering of nursing services by registered or other nurses in the lawful discharge of their duties
 30 as nurses or of midwife services by registered nurse-midwives under the conditions and limitations defined by

1 law;

2 (j) the rendering of services by interns or resident physicians in a hospital or clinic in which they are
3 training, subject to the conditions and limitations of this chapter. The board may require a resident physician to
4 be licensed if the physician otherwise engages in the practice of medicine in the state of Montana.

5 (k) the rendering of services by a physical therapist, technician, medical assistant, as provided in
6 37-3-104, or other paramedical specialist under the appropriate amount and type of supervision of a person
7 licensed under the laws of this state to practice medicine, but this exemption does not extend the scope of a
8 paramedical specialist;

9 (l) the rendering of services by a physician assistant in accordance with Title 37, chapter 20;

10 (m) the practice by persons licensed under the laws of this state to practice a limited field of the healing
11 arts, and not specifically designated, under the conditions and limitations defined by law;

12 ~~(n) the execution of a death sentence pursuant to 46-19-103;~~

13 ~~(n)~~ the practice of direct-entry midwifery. For the purpose of this section, the practice of direct-entry
14 midwifery means the advising, attending, or assisting of a woman during pregnancy, labor, natural childbirth, or
15 the postpartum period. Except as authorized in 37-27-302, a direct-entry midwife may not dispense or administer
16 a prescription drug, as those terms are defined in 37-7-101.

17 ~~(p)~~(o) the use of an automated external defibrillator pursuant to Title 50, chapter 6, part 5.

18 (2) Licensees referred to in subsection (1) who are licensed to practice a limited field of healing arts shall
19 confine themselves to the field for which they are licensed or registered and to the scope of their respective
20 licenses and, with the exception of those licensees who hold a medical degree, may not use the title "M.D.",
21 "D.O.", or any word or abbreviation to indicate or to induce others to believe that they are engaged in the
22 diagnosis or treatment of persons afflicted with disease, injury, or defect of body or mind except to the extent and
23 under the conditions expressly provided by the law under which they are licensed."

24

25 **Section 4.** Section 37-8-103, MCA, is amended to read:

26 **"37-8-103. Exemptions -- limitations on authority conferred.** (1) This chapter may not be construed
27 as prohibiting:

28 (a) gratuitous nursing by friends or members of the family;

29 (b) incidental care of the sick by domestic servants or persons primarily employed as housekeepers;

30 (c) nursing assistance in the case of an emergency;

- 1 (d) the practice of nursing by students enrolled in approved nursing education programs;
- 2 (e) the practice of nursing in this state by any legally qualified nurse of another state whose engagement
3 requires the nurse to accompany and care for a patient temporarily residing in this state during the period of one
4 engagement not to exceed 6 months in length, ~~provided if~~ that person does not represent to the public that the
5 person is a nurse licensed to practice in this state;
- 6 (f) the practice of any legally qualified nurse of another state who is employed by the United States
7 government or any bureau, division, or agency of the United States while in the discharge of that nurse's official
8 duties;
- 9 (g) nursing or care of the sick, with or without compensation, when done in connection with the practice
10 of the religious tenets of any well-established religion or denomination by adherents of the religion or
11 denomination;
- 12 (h) nursing or care of a minor who is in the care of a licensed foster parent, to the same extent that the
13 care may be provided by a parent or guardian;
- 14 ~~(i) the execution of a death sentence pursuant to 46-19-103;~~
- 15 ~~(j)~~(i) nursing tasks delegated by licensed nurses to unlicensed persons according to rules adopted by
16 the board; and
- 17 ~~(k)~~(i) the provision of nutrition, inclusive of supplements and medications prescribed by a physician, an
18 advanced practice registered nurse, or a physician assistant, to be administered to an individual through a
19 gastrostomy or jejunostomy tube by a parent, guardian, foster parent, surrogate parent, other family member, or
20 individual, regardless of compensation, who is authorized and trained by the individual receiving the nutrition,
21 inclusive of supplements and prescribed medications, or who is authorized and trained by a parent, guardian,
22 foster parent, surrogate parent, or other adult family member. The exemption in this subsection ~~(1)(k)~~ (1)(i) does
23 not apply to provision of nutrition, inclusive of supplements and prescribed medications, in a licensed facility that
24 provides skilled nursing care as provided in Title 50, chapter 5.
- 25 (2) This chapter may not be construed:
- 26 (a) as conferring any authority to practice medicine, surgery, or any combination of medicine or surgery;
- 27 (b) to confer any authority to practice any of the healing arts prescribed by law to be practiced in the state
28 of Montana; or
- 29 (c) to permit any person to undertake the treatment of disease by any of the methods employed in the
30 healing arts unless the licensee has been qualified under the applicable law or laws licensing the practice of those

1 professions or healing arts in the state of Montana.

2 (3) (a) This chapter may not be construed to apply to a personal assistant performing health
3 maintenance activities and acting at the direction of a person with a disability.

4 (b) The following definitions apply to this subsection (3):

5 (i) "Health care professional" means an individual licensed pursuant to Title 37 as a physician assistant,
6 advanced practice registered nurse, registered nurse, or occupational therapist or a medical social worker
7 working as a member of a case management team for the purposes of the home- and community-based services
8 program of the department of public health and human services.

9 (ii) "Health maintenance activities" includes urinary systems management, bowel treatments,
10 administration of medications, and wound care if the activities in the opinion of the physician or other health care
11 professional for the person with a disability could be performed by the person if the person were physically
12 capable and if the procedure may be safely performed in the home.

13 (iii) "Physician" means an individual licensed pursuant to Title 37, chapter 3."
14

15 **Section 5.** Section 41-5-1602, MCA, is amended to read:

16 **"41-5-1602. Extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution -- designation.** (1) A youth court case
17 involving a youth alleged to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, except
18 an offense punishable by ~~death~~ or life imprisonment or life imprisonment without possibility of parole or when a
19 sentence of 100 years could be imposed, is an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution if:

20 (a) the youth was at least 14 years of age at the time of the alleged offense, the county attorney requests
21 that the case be designated an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, a hearing is held under 41-5-1603, and
22 the court designates the case as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution;

23 (b) the county attorney designates in the delinquency petition that the proceeding is an extended
24 jurisdiction juvenile prosecution and the youth is alleged to have committed:

25 (i) an offense that is listed under 41-5-206, except an offense punishable by ~~death~~ or life imprisonment
26 or life imprisonment without possibility of parole or when a sentence of 100 years could be imposed; or

27 (ii) any offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, except an offense punishable by ~~death~~
28 ~~or~~ life imprisonment or life imprisonment without possibility of parole or when a sentence of 100 years could be
29 imposed, in which the youth allegedly used a firearm, if the youth was at least 12 years of age at the time of the
30 alleged offense; or

1 (c) after a hearing upon a motion for transfer of the matter of prosecution to the district court under
2 41-5-206, the court designates the case as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.

3 (2) To enforce the court's disposition in an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, the court shall
4 retain jurisdiction as provided in 41-5-205."
5

6 **Section 6.** Section 41-5-1604, MCA, is amended to read:

7 **"41-5-1604. Disposition in extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecutions.** (1) (a) After designation as
8 an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, the case must proceed with an adjudicatory hearing, as provided
9 in 41-5-1502. If a youth in an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution admits to or is adjudicated to have
10 committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, except an offense punishable by ~~death or~~
11 life imprisonment or life imprisonment without possibility of parole or when a sentence of 100 years could be
12 imposed, the court shall, subject to subsection (1)(b), impose a single judgment consisting of:

13 (i) one or more juvenile dispositions under 41-5-1512 or 41-5-1513; and

14 (ii) any sentence allowed by the statute that establishes the penalty for the offense of which the youth
15 is convicted and that would be permissible if the offender were an adult. The execution of the sentence imposed
16 under this subsection must be stayed on the condition that the youth not violate the provisions of the disposition
17 order and not commit a new offense.

18 (b) The combined period of time of a juvenile disposition under subsection (1)(a)(i) plus an adult
19 sentence under subsection (1)(a)(ii) may not exceed the maximum period of imprisonment that could be imposed
20 on an adult convicted of the offense or offenses that brought the youth under the jurisdiction of the youth court.
21 This subsection does not limit the power of the department to enter into a parole agreement with the youth
22 pursuant to 52-5-126.

23 (2) If a youth prosecuted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile after designation by the county attorney
24 in the delinquency petition under 41-5-1602(1)(b) admits to or is adjudicated to have committed an offense that
25 would be a felony if committed by an adult that is not an offense described in 41-5-1602(1)(b), except an offense
26 punishable by ~~death or~~ life imprisonment or life imprisonment without possibility of parole or when a sentence of
27 100 years could be imposed, the court shall adjudicate the youth delinquent and order a disposition under
28 41-5-1513.

29 (3) If a youth in an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution admits to or is adjudicated to have
30 committed an offense that would not be a felony if committed by an adult, the court shall impose a disposition as

1 provided under subsection (1)(a)."

2

3 **Section 7.** Section 41-5-2510, MCA, is amended to read:

4 **"41-5-2510. Sentence review hearing.** (1) When a youth has been convicted as an adult pursuant to
5 the provisions of 41-5-206, except for offenses punishable by ~~death or life imprisonment~~ or life imprisonment
6 without possibility of parole or when a sentence of 100 years could be imposed, the county attorney, defense
7 attorney, or youth may, at any time before the youth reaches the age of 21, request a hearing to review the
8 sentence imposed on the youth. The department shall notify the court of the youth's impending birthday no later
9 than 90 days before the youth's 21st birthday.

10 (2) After reviewing the status report and upon motion for a hearing, the court shall determine whether
11 to hold a criminally convicted youth sentence review hearing. If the court, in its discretion, determines that a
12 sentence review hearing is warranted or is required under 41-5-2503, the hearing must be held within 90 days
13 after the filing of the request or determination. The sentencing court or county attorney shall notify the victim of
14 the offense pursuant to Title 46, chapter 24.

15 (3) The sentencing court shall review the department's records, formal youth court records, victim
16 statements, and any other pertinent information.

17 (4) The sentencing court, after considering the criminal, social, psychological, and any other records of
18 the youth; any evidence presented at the hearing; and any statements by the victim and by the parent or parents
19 or guardian of the youth and any other advocates for the youth shall determine whether the criminally convicted
20 youth has been substantially rehabilitated based upon a preponderance of the evidence.

21 (5) ~~In the event that~~ If the sentencing court determines that the youth has been substantially rehabilitated,
22 the court shall determine whether to:

23 (a) suspend all or part of the remaining portion of the sentence, impose conditions and restrictions
24 pursuant to 46-18-201, and place the youth on probation under the direction of the department, unless otherwise
25 specified;

26 (b) impose all or part of the remaining sentence and make any additional recommendations to the
27 department regarding the placement and treatment of the criminally convicted youth; or

28 (c) impose a combination of options allowed under subsections (5)(a) and (5)(b), not to exceed the total
29 sentence remaining.

30 (6) The sentencing court may revoke a suspended sentence of a criminally convicted youth pursuant

1 to 46-18-203."

2

3 **Section 8.** Section 44-5-103, MCA, is amended to read:

4 **"44-5-103. Definitions.** As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

5 (1) "Access" means the ability to read, change, copy, use, transfer, or disseminate criminal justice
6 information maintained by criminal justice agencies.

7 (2) "Administration of criminal justice" means the performance of any of the following activities: detection,
8 apprehension, detention, pretrial release, posttrial release, prosecution, adjudication, correctional supervision,
9 or rehabilitation of accused persons or criminal offenders. It includes criminal identification activities and the
10 collection, storage, and dissemination of criminal justice information.

11 (3) "Confidential criminal justice information" means:

12 (a) criminal investigative information;

13 (b) criminal intelligence information;

14 (c) fingerprints and photographs;

15 (d) criminal justice information or records made confidential by law; and

16 (e) any other criminal justice information not clearly defined as public criminal justice information.

17 (4) (a) "Criminal history record information" means information about individuals collected by criminal
18 justice agencies consisting of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests; detentions; the filing of complaints,
19 indictments, or informations and dispositions arising from complaints, indictments, or informations; sentences;
20 correctional status; and release. † The term includes identification information, such as fingerprint records or
21 photographs, unless the information is obtained for purposes other than the administration of criminal justice.

22 (b) Criminal history record information does not include:

23 (i) records of traffic offenses maintained by the department of justice; or

24 (ii) court records.

25 (5) (a) "Criminal intelligence information" means information associated with an identifiable individual,
26 group, organization, or event compiled by a criminal justice agency:

27 (i) in the course of conducting an investigation relating to a major criminal conspiracy, projecting potential
28 criminal operation, or producing an estimate of future major criminal activities; or

29 (ii) in relation to the reliability of information, including information derived from reports of informants or
30 investigators or from any type of surveillance.

1 (b) Criminal intelligence information does not include information relating to political surveillance or
2 criminal investigative information.

3 (6) (a) "Criminal investigative information" means information associated with an individual, group,
4 organization, or event compiled by a criminal justice agency in the course of conducting an investigation of a
5 crime or crimes. † The term includes information about a crime or crimes derived from reports of informants or
6 investigators or from any type of surveillance.

7 (b) The term does not include criminal intelligence information.

8 (7) "Criminal justice agency" means:

9 (a) any court with criminal jurisdiction;

10 (b) any federal, state, or local government agency designated by statute or by a governor's executive
11 order to perform as its principal function the administration of criminal justice, including a governmental fire
12 agency organized under Title 7, chapter 33, or a fire marshal who conducts criminal investigations of fires;

13 (c) any local government agency not included under subsection (7)(b) that performs as its principal
14 function the administration of criminal justice pursuant to an ordinance or local executive order; or

15 (d) any agency of a foreign nation that has been designated by that nation's law or chief executive officer
16 to perform as its principal function the administration of criminal justice and that has been approved for the receipt
17 of criminal justice information by the Montana attorney general, who may consult with the United States
18 department of justice.

19 (8) (a) "Criminal justice information" means information relating to criminal justice collected, processed,
20 or preserved by a criminal justice agency.

21 (b) The term does not include the administrative records of a criminal justice agency.

22 (9) "Criminal justice information system" means a system, automated or manual, operated by foreign,
23 federal, regional, state, or local governments or governmental organizations for collecting, processing, preserving,
24 or disseminating criminal justice information. † The term includes equipment, facilities, procedures, and
25 agreements.

26 (10) (a) "Disposition" means information disclosing that criminal proceedings against an individual have
27 terminated and describing the nature of the termination or information relating to sentencing, correctional
28 supervision, release from correctional supervision, the outcome of appellate or collateral review of criminal
29 proceedings, or executive clemency. Criminal proceedings have terminated if a decision has been made not to
30 bring charges or if criminal proceedings have been concluded, abandoned, or indefinitely postponed.

- 1 (b) Particular dispositions include but are not limited to:
- 2 (i) conviction at trial or on a plea of guilty;
- 3 (ii) acquittal;
- 4 (iii) acquittal by reason of mental disease or defect;
- 5 (iv) acquittal by reason of mental incompetence;
- 6 (v) the sentence imposed, including all conditions attached to the sentence by the sentencing judge;
- 7 (vi) deferred imposition of sentence with any conditions of deferral;
- 8 (vii) nolle prosequi;
- 9 (viii) a nolo contendere plea;
- 10 (ix) deferred prosecution or diversion;
- 11 (x) bond forfeiture;
- 12 ~~(xi) death;~~
- 13 ~~(xii)(xi)~~ release as a result of a successful collateral attack;
- 14 ~~(xiii)(xii)~~ dismissal of criminal proceedings by the court with or without the commencement of a civil action
- 15 for determination of mental incompetence or mental illness;
- 16 ~~(xiv)(xiii)~~ a finding of civil incompetence or mental illness;
- 17 ~~(xv)(xiv)~~ exercise of executive clemency;
- 18 ~~(xvi)(xv)~~ correctional placement on probation or parole or release; or
- 19 ~~(xvii)(xvi)~~ revocation of probation or parole.
- 20 (c) A single arrest of an individual may result in more than one disposition.
- 21 (11) "Dissemination" means the communication or transfer of criminal justice information to individuals
- 22 or agencies other than the criminal justice agency that maintains the information. † The term includes
- 23 confirmation of the existence or nonexistence of criminal justice information.
- 24 (12) "Fingerprints" means the recorded friction ridge skin of the fingers, palms, or soles of the feet.
- 25 (13) "Public criminal justice information" means:
- 26 (a) information made public by law;
- 27 (b) information of court records and proceedings;
- 28 (c) information of convictions, deferred sentences, and deferred prosecutions;
- 29 (d) information of postconviction proceedings and status;
- 30 (e) information originated by a criminal justice agency, including:

- 1 (i) initial offense reports;
2 (ii) initial arrest records;
3 (iii) bail records; and
4 (iv) daily jail occupancy rosters;
5 (f) information considered necessary by a criminal justice agency to secure public assistance in the
6 apprehension of a suspect; or
7 (g) statistical information.
8 (14) "State repository" means the recordkeeping systems maintained by the department of justice
9 pursuant to 44-2-201 in which criminal history record information is collected, processed, preserved, and
10 disseminated.
11 (15) "Statistical information" means data derived from records in which individuals are not identified or
12 identification is deleted and from which neither individual identity nor any other unique characteristic that could
13 identify an individual is ascertainable."
14

15 **Section 9.** Section 44-6-101, MCA, is amended to read:

16 **"44-6-101. Definitions.** As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

- 17 (1) "Biological sample" means cheek cells removed by using a buccal swab of a type authorized by the
18 department or a vial or other container of blood.
19 (2) "Department" means the department of justice provided for in 2-15-2001.
20 (3) "DNA" means deoxyribonucleic acid.
21 (4) "DNA identification index" means the DNA identification record system established under 44-6-102.
22 (5) "DNA record" means DNA identification information stored in the DNA identification index for
23 purposes of establishing identification in connection with law enforcement investigations or supporting statistical
24 interpretation of the results of DNA analysis. The DNA record is considered the objective form of the results of
25 a DNA analysis, such as the numerical representation of DNA fragment lengths, autoradiographs and the digital
26 image of autoradiographs, and discrete allele assignment numbers.
27 (6) "DNA testing" means DNA analysis of materials derived from the human body for the purposes of
28 identification consistent with this part.
29 (7) "Felony offense" means any offense under the Montana Code Annotated for which the maximum
30 potential sentence under statute is ~~death~~ or imprisonment in a state prison for a term exceeding 1 year.

1 (8) "Forensic DNA laboratory" means any laboratory operated by state government that performs DNA
2 analysis on materials derived from the human body for use as evidence in a criminal proceeding or for purposes
3 of identification.

4 (9) "Marker" means a method of describing individuals by genetic profile, such as blood or DNA type,
5 and has the specific meaning given to the word by department rule, which must take into account the meaning
6 generally given to the word for forensic typing by DNA technologists.

7 (10) "Sexual offense" means the offenses contained in the definition of that term in 46-23-502.

8 (11) "Violent offense" has the meaning contained in 46-23-502."

9

10 **Section 10.** Section 45-2-101, MCA, is amended to read:

11 **"45-2-101. General definitions.** Unless otherwise specified in the statute, all words must be taken in
12 the objective standard rather than in the subjective, and unless a different meaning plainly is required, the
13 following definitions apply in this title:

14 (1) "Acts" has its usual and ordinary meaning and includes any bodily movement, any form of
15 communication, and when relevant, a failure or omission to take action.

16 (2) "Administrative proceeding" means a proceeding the outcome of which is required to be based on
17 a record or documentation prescribed by law or in which a law or a regulation is particularized in its application
18 to an individual.

19 (3) "Another" means a person or persons other than the offender.

20 (4) (a) "Benefit" means gain or advantage or anything regarded by the beneficiary as gain or advantage,
21 including benefit to another person or entity in whose welfare the beneficiary is interested.

22 (b) Benefit does not include an advantage promised generally to a group or class of voters as a
23 consequence of public measures that a candidate engages to support or oppose.

24 (5) "Bodily injury" means physical pain, illness, or an impairment of physical condition and includes
25 mental illness or impairment.

26 (6) "Child" or "children" means any individual or individuals under 18 years of age, unless a different age
27 is specified.

28 (7) "Cohabit" means to live together under the representation of being married.

29 (8) "Common scheme" means a series of acts or omissions motivated by a purpose to accomplish a
30 single criminal objective or by a common purpose or plan that results in the repeated commission of the same

1 offense or that affects the same person or the same persons or the property of the same person or persons.

2 (9) "Computer" means an electronic device that performs logical, arithmetic, and memory functions by
3 the manipulation of electronic or magnetic impulses and includes all input, output, processing, storage, software,
4 or communication facilities that are connected or related to that device in a system or network.

5 (10) "Computer network" means the interconnection of communication systems between computers or
6 computers and remote terminals.

7 (11) "Computer program" means an instruction or statement or a series of instructions or statements, in
8 a form acceptable to a computer, that in actual or modified form permits the functioning of a computer or computer
9 system and causes it to perform specified functions.

10 (12) "Computer services" ~~include~~ includes but ~~are~~ is not limited to computer time, data processing, and
11 storage functions.

12 (13) "Computer software" means a set of computer programs, procedures, and associated documentation
13 concerned with the operation of a computer system.

14 (14) "Computer system" means a set of related, connected, or unconnected devices, computer software,
15 or other related computer equipment.

16 (15) "Conduct" means an act or series of acts and the accompanying mental state.

17 (16) "Conviction" means a judgment of conviction or sentence entered upon a plea of guilty or nolo
18 contendere or upon a verdict or finding of guilty of an offense rendered by a legally constituted jury or by a court
19 of competent jurisdiction authorized to try the case without a jury.

20 (17) "Correctional institution" means a state prison, detention center, multijurisdictional detention center,
21 private detention center, regional correctional facility, private correctional facility, or other institution for the
22 incarceration of inmates under sentence for offenses or the custody of individuals awaiting trial or sentence for
23 offenses.

24 (18) "Deception" means knowingly to:

25 (a) create or confirm in another an impression that is false and that the offender does not believe to be
26 true;

27 (b) fail to correct a false impression that the offender previously has created or confirmed;

28 (c) prevent another from acquiring information pertinent to the disposition of the property involved;

29 (d) sell or otherwise transfer or encumber property without disclosing a lien, adverse claim, or other legal
30 impediment to the enjoyment of the property, whether the impediment is or is not of value or is or is not a matter

1 of official record; or

2 (e) promise performance that the offender does not intend to perform or knows will not be performed.

3 Failure to perform, standing alone, is not evidence that the offender did not intend to perform.

4 (19) "Defamatory matter" means anything that exposes a person or a group, class, or association to
5 hatred, contempt, ridicule, degradation, or disgrace in society or to injury to the person's or its business or
6 occupation.

7 (20) "Deprive" means:

8 (a) to withhold property of another:

9 (i) permanently;

10 (ii) for such a period as to appropriate a portion of its value; or

11 (iii) with the purpose to restore it only upon payment of reward or other compensation; or

12 (b) to dispose of the property of another and use or deal with the property so as to make it unlikely that
13 the owner will recover it.

14 (21) "Deviate sexual relations" means sexual contact or sexual intercourse between two persons of the
15 same sex or any form of sexual intercourse with an animal.

16 (22) "Document" means, with respect to offenses involving the medicaid program, any application, claim,
17 form, report, record, writing, or correspondence, whether in written, electronic, magnetic, microfilm, or other form.

18 (23) "Felony" means an offense in which the sentence imposed upon conviction is ~~death~~ or imprisonment
19 in a state prison for a term exceeding 1 year.

20 (24) "Forcible felony" means a felony that involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against
21 any individual.

22 (25) A "frisk" is a search by an external patting of a person's clothing.

23 (26) "Government" includes a branch, subdivision, or agency of the government of the state or a locality
24 within it.

25 (27) "Harm" means loss, disadvantage, or injury or anything so regarded by the person affected, including
26 loss, disadvantage, or injury to a person or entity in whose welfare the affected person is interested.

27 (28) A "house of prostitution" means a place where prostitution or promotion of prostitution is regularly
28 carried on by one or more persons under the control, management, or supervision of another.

29 (29) "Human being" means a person who has been born and is alive.

30 (30) An "illegal article" is an article or thing that is prohibited by statute, rule, or order from being in the

1 possession of a person subject to official detention.

2 (31) "Inmate" means a person who is confined in a correctional institution.

3 (32) (a) "Intoxicating substance" means a controlled substance, as defined in Title 50, chapter 32, and
4 an alcoholic beverage, including but not limited to a beverage containing 1/2 of 1% or more of alcohol by volume.

5 (b) Intoxicating substance does not include dealcoholized wine or a beverage or liquid produced by the
6 process by which beer, ale, port, or wine is produced if it contains less than 1/2 of 1% of alcohol by volume.

7 (33) An "involuntary act" means an act that is:

8 (a) a reflex or convulsion;

9 (b) a bodily movement during unconsciousness or sleep;

10 (c) conduct during hypnosis or resulting from hypnotic suggestion; or

11 (d) a bodily movement that otherwise is not a product of the effort or determination of the actor, either
12 conscious or habitual.

13 (34) "Juror" means a person who is a member of a jury, including a grand jury, impaneled by a court in
14 this state in an action or proceeding or by an officer authorized by law to impanel a jury in an action or
15 proceeding. The term "juror" also includes a person who has been drawn or summoned to attend as a prospective
16 juror.

17 (35) "Knowingly"--a person acts knowingly with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a
18 statute defining an offense when the person is aware of the person's own conduct or that the circumstance exists.
19 A person acts knowingly with respect to the result of conduct described by a statute defining an offense when
20 the person is aware that it is highly probable that the result will be caused by the person's conduct. When
21 knowledge of the existence of a particular fact is an element of an offense, knowledge is established if a person
22 is aware of a high probability of its existence. Equivalent terms, such as "knowing" or "with knowledge", have the
23 same meaning.

24 (36) "Medicaid" means the Montana medical assistance program provided for in Title 53, chapter 6.

25 (37) "Medicaid agency" has the meaning in 53-6-155.

26 (38) "Medicaid benefit" means the provision of anything of pecuniary value to or on behalf of a recipient
27 under the medicaid program.

28 (39) (a) "Medicaid claim" means a communication, whether in oral, written, electronic, magnetic, or other
29 form:

30 (i) that is used to claim specific services or items as payable or reimbursable under the medicaid

1 program; or

2 (ii) that states income, expense, or other information that is or may be used to determine entitlement to
3 or the rate of payment under the medicaid program.

4 (b) The term includes related documents submitted as a part of or in support of the claim.

5 (40) "Mentally defective" means that a person suffers from a mental disease or defect that renders the
6 person incapable of appreciating the nature of the person's own conduct.

7 (41) "Mentally incapacitated" means that a person is rendered temporarily incapable of appreciating or
8 controlling the person's own conduct as a result of the influence of an intoxicating substance.

9 (42) "Misdemeanor" means an offense for which the sentence imposed upon conviction is imprisonment
10 in the county jail for a term or a fine, or both, or for which the sentence imposed is imprisonment in a state prison
11 for a term of 1 year or less.

12 (43) "Negligently"--a person acts negligently with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by
13 a statute defining an offense when the person consciously disregards a risk that the result will occur or that the
14 circumstance exists or when the person disregards a risk of which the person should be aware that the result will
15 occur or that the circumstance exists. The risk must be of a nature and degree that to disregard it involves a gross
16 deviation from the standard of conduct that a reasonable person would observe in the actor's situation. "Gross
17 deviation" means a deviation that is considerably greater than lack of ordinary care. Relevant terms, such as
18 "negligent" and "with negligence", have the same meaning.

19 (44) "Nolo contendere" means a plea in which the defendant does not contest the charge or charges
20 against the defendant and neither admits nor denies the charge or charges.

21 (45) "Obtain" means:

22 (a) in relation to property, to bring about a transfer of interest or possession, whether to the offender or
23 to another; and

24 (b) in relation to labor or services, to secure the performance of the labor or ~~service~~ services.

25 (46) "Obtains or exerts control" includes but is not limited to the taking, the carrying away, or the sale,
26 conveyance, or transfer of title to, interest in, or possession of property.

27 (47) "Occupied structure" means any building, vehicle, or other place suitable for human occupancy or
28 night lodging of persons or for carrying on business, whether or not a person is actually present, including any
29 outbuilding that is immediately adjacent to or in close proximity to an occupied structure and that is habitually
30 used for personal use or employment. Each unit of a building consisting of two or more units separately secured

1 or occupied is a separate occupied structure.

2 (48) "Offender" means a person who has been or is liable to be arrested, charged, convicted, or punished
3 for a public offense.

4 (49) "Offense" means a crime for which a sentence of ~~death or of~~ imprisonment or a fine is authorized.
5 Offenses are classified as felonies or misdemeanors.

6 (50) (a) "Official detention" means imprisonment resulting from a conviction for an offense, confinement
7 for an offense, confinement of a person charged with an offense, detention by a peace officer pursuant to arrest,
8 detention for extradition or deportation, or lawful detention for the purpose of the protection of the welfare of the
9 person detained or for the protection of society.

10 (b) Official detention does not include supervision of probation or parole, constraint incidental to release
11 on bail, or an unlawful arrest unless the person arrested employed physical force, a threat of physical force, or
12 a weapon to escape.

13 (51) "Official proceeding" means a proceeding heard or that may be heard before a legislative, a judicial,
14 an administrative, or another governmental agency or official authorized to take evidence under oath, including
15 any referee, hearings examiner, commissioner, notary, or other person taking testimony or deposition in
16 connection with the proceeding.

17 (52) "Other state" means a state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the
18 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

19 (53) "Owner" means a person other than the offender who has possession of or other interest in the
20 property involved, even though the interest or possession is unlawful, and without whose consent the offender
21 has no authority to exert control over the property.

22 (54) "Party official" means a person who holds an elective or appointive post in a political party in the
23 United States by virtue of which the person directs or conducts or participates in directing or conducting party
24 affairs at any level of responsibility.

25 (55) "Peace officer" means a person who by virtue of the person's office or public employment is vested
26 by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for offenses while acting within the scope of the
27 person's authority.

28 (56) "Pecuniary benefit" is benefit in the form of money, property, commercial interests, or anything else
29 the primary significance of which is economic gain.

30 (57) "Person" includes an individual, business association, partnership, corporation, government, or other

1 legal entity and an individual acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of a government or subdivision of
2 government.

3 (58) "Physically helpless" means that a person is unconscious or is otherwise physically unable to
4 communicate unwillingness to act.

5 (59) "Possession" is the knowing control of anything for a sufficient time to be able to terminate control.

6 (60) "Premises" includes any type of structure or building and real property.

7 (61) "Property" means a tangible or intangible thing of value. Property includes but is not limited to:

8 (a) real estate;

9 (b) money;

10 (c) commercial instruments;

11 (d) admission or transportation tickets;

12 (e) written instruments that represent or embody rights concerning anything of value, including labor or
13 services, or that are otherwise of value to the owner;

14 (f) things growing on, affixed to, or found on land and things that are part of or affixed to a building;

15 (g) electricity, gas, and water;

16 (h) birds, animals, and fish that ordinarily are kept in a state of confinement;

17 (i) food and drink, samples, cultures, microorganisms, specimens, records, recordings, documents,
18 blueprints, drawings, maps, and whole or partial copies, descriptions, photographs, prototypes, or models thereof;

19 (j) other articles, materials, devices, substances, and whole or partial copies, descriptions, photographs,
20 prototypes, or models thereof that constitute, represent, evidence, reflect, or record secret scientific, technical,
21 merchandising, production, or management information or a secret designed process, procedure, formula,
22 invention, or improvement; and

23 (k) electronic impulses, electronically processed or produced data or information, commercial
24 instruments, computer software or computer programs, in either machine- or human-readable form, computer
25 services, any other tangible or intangible item of value relating to a computer, computer system, or computer
26 network, and copies thereof.

27 (62) "Property of another" means real or personal property in which a person other than the offender has
28 an interest that the offender has no authority to defeat or impair, even though the offender may have an interest
29 in the property.

30 (63) "Public place" means a place to which the public or a substantial group has access.

1 (64) (a) "Public servant" means an officer or employee of government, including but not limited to
2 legislators, judges, and firefighters, and a person participating as a juror, adviser, consultant, administrator,
3 executor, guardian, or court-appointed fiduciary. The term "public servant" includes one who has been elected
4 or designated to become a public servant.

5 (b) The term does not include witnesses.

6 (65) "Purposely"--a person acts purposely with respect to a result or to conduct described by a statute
7 defining an offense if it is the person's conscious object to engage in that conduct or to cause that result. When
8 a particular purpose is an element of an offense, the element is established although the purpose is conditional,
9 unless the condition negatives the harm or evil sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense. Equivalent
10 terms, such as "purpose" and "with the purpose", have the same meaning.

11 (66) (a) "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury that:

12 (i) creates a substantial risk of death;

13 (ii) causes serious permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function or process
14 of a bodily member or organ; or

15 (iii) at the time of injury, can reasonably be expected to result in serious permanent disfigurement or
16 protracted loss or impairment of the function or process of a bodily member or organ.

17 (b) The term includes serious mental illness or impairment.

18 (67) "Sexual contact" means touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of the person of another,
19 directly or through clothing, in order to knowingly or purposely:

20 (a) cause bodily injury to or humiliate, harass, or degrade another; or

21 (b) arouse or gratify the sexual response or desire of either party.

22 (68) (a) "Sexual intercourse" means penetration of the vulva, anus, or mouth of one person by the penis
23 of another person, penetration of the vulva or anus of one person by a body member of another person, or
24 penetration of the vulva or anus of one person by a foreign instrument or object manipulated by another person
25 to knowingly or purposely:

26 (i) cause bodily injury or humiliate, harass, or degrade; or

27 (ii) arouse or gratify the sexual response or desire of either party.

28 (b) For purposes of subsection (68)(a), any penetration, however slight, is sufficient.

29 (69) "Solicit" or "solicitation" means to command, authorize, urge, incite, request, or advise another to
30 commit an offense.

1 (70) "State" or "this state" means the state of Montana, all the land and water in respect to which the state
2 of Montana has either exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction, and the air space above the land and water.

3 (71) "Statute" means an act of the legislature of this state.

4 (72) "Stolen property" means property over which control has been obtained by theft.

5 (73) A "stop" is the temporary detention of a person that results when a peace officer orders the person
6 to remain in the peace officer's presence.

7 (74) "Tamper" means to interfere with something improperly, meddle with it, make unwarranted
8 alterations in its existing condition, or deposit refuse upon it.

9 (75) "Telephone" means any type of telephone, including but not limited to a corded, uncorded, cellular,
10 or satellite telephone.

11 (76) "Threat" means a menace, however communicated, to:

12 (a) inflict physical harm on the person threatened or any other person or on property;

13 (b) subject any person to physical confinement or restraint;

14 (c) commit a criminal offense;

15 (d) accuse a person of a criminal offense;

16 (e) expose a person to hatred, contempt, or ridicule;

17 (f) harm the credit or business repute of a person;

18 (g) reveal information sought to be concealed by the person threatened;

19 (h) take action as an official against anyone or anything, withhold official action, or cause the action or
20 withholding;

21 (i) bring about or continue a strike, boycott, or other similar collective action if the person making the
22 threat demands or receives property that is not for the benefit of groups that the person purports to represent;

23 or

24 (j) testify or provide information or withhold testimony or information with respect to another's legal claim
25 or defense.

26 (77) (a) "Value" means the market value of the property at the time and place of the crime or, if the market
27 value cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, the cost of the replacement of the property within a reasonable time
28 after the crime. If the offender appropriates a portion of the value of the property, the value must be determined
29 as follows:

30 (i) The value of an instrument constituting an evidence of debt, such as a check, draft, or promissory

1 note, is considered the amount due or collectible. The figure is ordinarily the face amount of the indebtedness
2 less any portion of the indebtedness that has been satisfied.

3 (ii) The value of any other instrument that creates, releases, discharges, or otherwise affects any valuable
4 legal right, privilege, or obligation is considered the amount of economic loss that the owner of the instrument
5 might reasonably suffer by virtue of the loss of the instrument.

6 (iii) The value of electronic impulses, electronically produced data or information, computer software or
7 programs, or any other tangible or intangible item relating to a computer, computer system, or computer network
8 is considered to be the amount of economic loss that the owner of the item might reasonably suffer by virtue of
9 the loss of the item. The determination of the amount of economic loss includes but is not limited to consideration
10 of the value of the owner's right to exclusive use or disposition of the item.

11 (b) When it cannot be determined if the value of the property is more or less than \$1,500 by the
12 standards set forth in subsection (77)(a), its value is considered to be an amount less than \$1,500.

13 (c) Amounts involved in thefts committed pursuant to a common scheme or the same transaction,
14 whether from the same person or several persons, may be aggregated in determining the value of the property.

15 (78) "Vehicle" means a device for transportation by land, water, or air or by mobile equipment, with
16 provision for transport of an operator.

17 (79) "Weapon" means an instrument, article, or substance that, regardless of its primary function, is
18 readily capable of being used to produce death or serious bodily injury.

19 (80) "Witness" means a person whose testimony is desired in an official proceeding, in any investigation
20 by a grand jury, or in a criminal action, prosecution, or proceeding."

21

22 **Section 11.** Section 45-2-212, MCA, is amended to read:

23 **"45-2-212. Compulsion.** A person is not guilty of an offense, ~~other than an offense punishable with~~
24 ~~death,~~ by reason of conduct that the person performs under the compulsion of threat or menace of the imminent
25 infliction of death or serious bodily harm if the person reasonably believes that death or serious bodily harm will
26 be inflicted upon the person if the person does not perform the conduct."

27

28 **Section 12.** Section 45-5-102, MCA, is amended to read:

29 **"45-5-102. Deliberate homicide.** (1) A person commits the offense of deliberate homicide if:

30 (a) the person purposely or knowingly causes the death of another human being; or

1 (b) the person attempts to commit, commits, or is legally accountable for the attempt or commission of
 2 robbery, sexual intercourse without consent, arson, burglary, kidnapping, aggravated kidnapping, felonious
 3 escape, assault with a weapon, aggravated assault, or any other forcible felony and in the course of the forcible
 4 felony or flight thereafter, the person or any person legally accountable for the crime causes the death of another
 5 human being.

6 (2) A person convicted of the offense of deliberate homicide shall be punished by ~~death as provided in~~
 7 ~~46-18-301 through 46-18-310, unless the person is less than 18 years of age at the time of the commission of~~
 8 ~~the offense, by life imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not less than 10 years or~~
 9 ~~more than 100 years, or by life imprisonment without possibility of parole,~~ except as provided in 46-18-219 and
 10 46-18-222."

11
 12 **Section 13.** Section 45-5-303, MCA, is amended to read:

13 **"45-5-303. Aggravated kidnapping.** (1) A person commits the offense of aggravated kidnapping if the
 14 person knowingly or purposely and without lawful authority restrains another person by either secreting or holding
 15 the other person in a place of isolation or by using or threatening to use physical force, with any of the following
 16 purposes:

- 17 (a) to hold for ransom or reward or as a shield or hostage;
 18 (b) to facilitate commission of any felony or flight thereafter;
 19 (c) to inflict bodily injury on or to terrorize the victim or another;
 20 (d) to interfere with the performance of any governmental or political function; or
 21 (e) to hold another in a condition of involuntary servitude.

22 (2) Except as provided in 46-18-219 and 46-18-222, a person convicted of the offense of aggravated
 23 kidnapping shall be punished by ~~death or life imprisonment as provided in 46-18-301 through 46-18-310 or be~~
 24 ~~imprisoned, by imprisonment~~ in the state prison for a term of not less than 2 years or more than 100 years, or by
 25 life imprisonment without possibility of parole and may be fined not more than \$50,000; unless the person has
 26 voluntarily released the victim alive, in a safe place, and with no serious bodily injury, in which event the person
 27 shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not less than 2 years or more than 10 years and may be fined
 28 not more than \$50,000."

29
 30 **Section 14.** Section 45-5-503, MCA, is amended to read:

1 **"45-5-503. Sexual intercourse without consent.** (1) A person who knowingly has sexual intercourse
2 without consent with another person commits the offense of sexual intercourse without consent. A person may
3 not be convicted under this section based on the age of the person's spouse, as provided in 45-5-501(1)(a)(ii)(D).

4 (2) A person convicted of sexual intercourse without consent shall be punished by life imprisonment or
5 by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not less than 2 years or more than 100 years and may be fined
6 not more than \$50,000, except as provided in 46-18-219, 46-18-222, and subsections (3) and (4) of this section.

7 (3) (a) If the victim is less than 16 years old and the offender is 4 or more years older than the victim or
8 if the offender inflicts bodily injury upon anyone in the course of committing sexual intercourse without consent,
9 the offender shall be punished by life imprisonment or by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not less
10 than 4 years or more than 100 years and may be fined not more than \$50,000, except as provided in 46-18-219
11 and 46-18-222.

12 (b) If two or more persons are convicted of sexual intercourse without consent with the same victim in
13 an incident in which each offender was present at the location where another offender's offense occurred during
14 a time period in which each offender could have reasonably known of the other's offense, each offender shall be
15 punished by life imprisonment or by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not less than 5 years or more
16 than 100 years and may be fined not more than \$50,000, except as provided in 46-18-219 and 46-18-222.

17 (c) If the offender was previously convicted of an offense under this section or of an offense under the
18 laws of another state or of the United States that if committed in this state would be an offense under this section
19 and if the offender inflicted serious bodily injury upon a person in the course of committing each offense, the
20 offender shall be:

21 ~~(i) punished by death as provided in 46-18-301 through 46-18-310, unless the offender is less than 18~~
22 ~~years of age at the time of the commission of the offense; or~~

23 ~~(ii) punished as provided in 46-18-219.~~

24 (4) (a) If the victim was 12 years of age or younger and the offender was 18 years of age or older at the
25 time of the offense, the offender:

26 (i) shall be punished by imprisonment in a state prison for a term of 100 years. The court may not
27 suspend execution or defer imposition of the first 25 years of a sentence of imprisonment imposed under this
28 subsection (4)(a)(i) except as provided in 46-18-222, and during the first 25 years of imprisonment, the offender
29 is not eligible for parole.

30 (ii) may be fined an amount not to exceed \$50,000; and

1 (iii) shall be ordered to enroll in and successfully complete the educational phase and the cognitive and
2 behavioral phase of a sexual offender treatment program provided or approved by the department of corrections.

3 (b) If the offender is released after the mandatory minimum period of imprisonment, the offender is
4 subject to supervision by the department of corrections for the remainder of the offender's life and shall participate
5 in the program for continuous, satellite-based monitoring provided for in 46-23-1010.

6 (5) In addition to any sentence imposed under subsection (2) or (3), after determining the financial
7 resources and future ability of the offender to pay restitution as required by 46-18-242, the court shall require the
8 offender, if able, to pay the victim's reasonable medical and counseling costs that result from the offense. The
9 amount, method, and time of payment must be determined in the same manner as provided for in 46-18-244.

10 (6) As used in subsections (3) and (4), an act "in the course of committing sexual intercourse without
11 consent" includes an attempt to commit the offense or flight after the attempt or commission."
12

13 **Section 15.** Section 46-1-401, MCA, is amended to read:

14 **"46-1-401. Penalty enhancement -- pleading, proof, and mental state requirements.** (1) A court may
15 not impose a penalty enhancement specified in Title 45, Title 46, or any other provision of law unless:

16 (a) the enhancing act, omission, or fact was charged in the information, complaint, or indictment, with
17 a reference to the statute or statutes containing the enhancing act, omission, or fact and the penalty for the
18 enhancing act, omission, or fact;

19 (b) if the case was tried before a jury, the jury unanimously found in a separate finding that the enhancing
20 act, omission, or fact occurred beyond a reasonable doubt;

21 (c) if the case was tried to the court without a jury, the court finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the
22 enhancing act, omission, or fact occurred; and

23 (d) a defendant who knowingly and voluntarily pleaded guilty to an offense also admitted to the
24 enhancing act, omission, or fact.

25 (2) The enhancement issue may be submitted to a jury on a form separate from the verdict form or may
26 be separately stated on the verdict form. The jury must be instructed that it is to reach a verdict on the offense
27 charged in the information, complaint, or indictment before the jury can consider whether the enhancing act,
28 omission, or fact occurred.

29 (3) An enhancing act, omission, or fact is an act, omission, or fact, whether stated in the statute defining
30 the charged offense or stated in another statute, that is not included in the statutory definition of the elements of

1 the charged offense and that allows or requires a sentencing court to add to, as provided by statute, a penalty
 2 provided by statute for the charged offense ~~or to impose the death penalty instead of a statutory incarceration~~
 3 ~~period provided by statute for the charged offense. Except as provided in subsection (4), the aggravating~~
 4 ~~circumstances contained in 46-18-303 are enhancing acts, omissions, or facts.~~

5 (4) Use of the fact of one or more prior convictions for the same type of offense or for one or more other
 6 types of offenses to enhance the penalty for a charged offense is not subject to the requirements of this section."

7

8 **Section 16.** Section 46-4-201, MCA, is amended to read:

9 **"46-4-201. Inquest -- definition -- when held -- how conducted.** (1) An inquest is a formal inquiry into
 10 the causes of and circumstances surrounding the death of a person and is conducted by the coroner before a
 11 coroner's jury.

12 (2) The coroner may hold an inquest only if requested to do so by the county attorney of the county in
 13 which death occurred or by the county attorney of the county in which the acts or events causing death occurred.
 14 However, the county attorney shall order the coroner to hold an inquest if the death of a person occurs:

15 (a) in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility and is not caused by the terminal condition, as defined
 16 in 50-9-102, ~~of, or the execution of a death penalty upon,~~ the person while the person is incarcerated in the
 17 prison, jail, or other correctional facility because of conviction of a criminal offense. This subsection (2)(a) applies
 18 to a death caused by a terminal condition only if the person was under medical care at the time of death.

19 (b) while a person is being taken into custody or is in the custody of a peace officer or if the death is
 20 caused by a peace officer, except when criminal charges have been or will be filed.

21 (3) If an inquest is held, the proceedings are public. The coroner shall conduct the inquest with the aid
 22 and assistance of the county attorney. The coroner shall, and the county attorney may, examine each witness,
 23 after which the witness may be examined by the jurors. The inquest must be held in accordance with this part.

24 (4) (a) A coroner who also serves as a peace officer may not conduct an inquest into the death of a
 25 person who:

26 (i) died in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility;

27 (ii) died while in the custody of a peace officer; or

28 (iii) was killed by a peace officer.

29 (b) If a coroner is disqualified under subsection (4)(a), the county attorney shall request a qualified
 30 coroner of a neighboring county to conduct the inquest. The expenses of a coroner fulfilling the request, including

1 salary, must be paid by the requesting county."

2

3 **Section 17.** Section 46-9-102, MCA, is amended to read:

4 **"46-9-102. Bailable offenses.** ~~(1) All persons shall be~~ are bailable before conviction, ~~except when death~~
5 ~~is a possible punishment for the offense charged and the proof is evident or the presumption great that the person~~
6 ~~is guilty of the offense charged.~~

7 ~~(2) On the hearing of an application for admission to bail made before or after indictment or information~~
8 ~~for a capital offense, the burden of showing that the proof is evident or the presumption great that the defendant~~
9 ~~is guilty of the offense is on the state."~~

10

11 **Section 18.** Section 46-9-106, MCA, is amended to read:

12 **"46-9-106. Release or detention of defendant pending trial.** Before a verdict has been rendered, the
13 court shall:

14 (1) authorize the release of the defendant upon reasonable conditions that ensure the appearance of
15 the defendant and protect the safety of the community or of any person; or

16 (2) detain the defendant when there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed an
17 offense for which death life imprisonment without possibility of parole is a possible punishment and adequate
18 safeguards are not available to ensure the defendant's appearance and the safety of the community."

19

20 **Section 19.** Section 46-16-115, MCA, is amended to read:

21 **"46-16-115. Challenges for cause.** (1) Each party may challenge jurors for cause, and each challenge
22 must be tried by the court.

23 (2) A challenge for cause may be taken for all or any of the following reasons or for any other reason that
24 the court determines:

25 (a) having consanguinity or relationship to the defendant or to the person who is alleged to be injured
26 by the offense charged or on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted;

27 (b) standing in the relation of guardian and ward, attorney and client, master and servant, landlord and
28 tenant, or debtor and creditor with or being a member of the family or in the employment of the defendant or the
29 person who is alleged to be injured by the offense charged or on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted;

30 (c) being a party adverse to the defendant in a civil action or having complained against or been accused

1 by the defendant in a criminal prosecution;

2 (d) having served on the grand jury that found the indictment or on a coroner's jury that inquired into the
3 death of a person whose death is the subject of the indictment or information;

4 (e) having served on a trial jury that tried another person for the offense charged or a related offense;

5 (f) having been a member of a jury formerly sworn to try the same charge, the verdict of which was set
6 aside or which was discharged without verdict after the case was submitted to it;

7 (g) having served as a juror in a civil action brought against the defendant for the act charged as an
8 offense;

9 ~~(h) if the offense charged is punishable with death, having any conscientious opinions concerning the
10 punishment as would preclude finding the defendant guilty, in which case the person must neither be permitted
11 nor compelled to serve as a juror;~~

12 ~~(f)(h)~~ having a belief that the punishment fixed by law is too severe for the offense charged; or

13 ~~(f)(i)~~ having a state of mind in reference to the case or to either of the parties that would prevent the juror
14 from acting with entire impartiality and without prejudice to the substantial rights of either party.

15 (3) An excuse from service on a jury is not a cause of challenge but the privilege of the person excused."
16

17 **Section 20.** Section 46-16-116, MCA, is amended to read:

18 **"46-16-116. Peremptory challenges.** (1) Each defendant is allowed ~~eight~~ six peremptory challenges
19 in ~~capital cases and six in all other cases~~ a case tried in the district court before a 12-person jury. There may not
20 be additional challenges for separate counts charged in the indictment or information.

21 ~~(2) If the indictment or information charges a capital offense as well as lesser offenses in separate
22 counts, the maximum number of challenges is eight.~~

23 ~~(3)(2)~~ The state is allowed the same number of peremptory challenges as all of the defendants.

24 ~~(4)(3)~~ In a criminal case tried before a six-person jury, the prosecution and all the defendants are allowed
25 three peremptory challenges each.

26 ~~(5)(4)~~ When the parties in a criminal case in the district court agree upon a jury consisting of a number
27 of persons other than 6 or 12, they shall also agree in writing upon the number of peremptory challenges to be
28 allowed."
29

30 **Section 21.** Section 46-16-122, MCA, is amended to read:

1 **"46-16-122. Absence of defendant from trial.** (1) In a misdemeanor case, if the defendant fails to
2 appear in person, either at the time set for the trial or at any time during the course of the trial and if the
3 defendant's counsel is authorized to act on the defendant's behalf, the court shall proceed with the trial unless
4 good cause for continuance exists.

5 (2) If the defendant's counsel is not authorized to act on the defendant's behalf as provided in subsection
6 (1) or if the defendant is not represented by counsel, the court, in its discretion, may do one or more of the
7 following:

8 (a) order a continuance;

9 (b) order bail forfeited;

10 (c) issue an arrest warrant; or

11 (d) proceed with the trial after finding that the defendant had knowledge of the trial date and is voluntarily
12 absent.

13 (3) After the trial of a felony offense has commenced in the defendant's presence, the absence of the
14 defendant during the trial may not prevent the trial from continuing up to and including the return of a verdict if
15 the defendant:

16 (a) has been removed from the courtroom for disruptive behavior after receiving a warning that removal
17 will result if the defendant persists in conduct that is so disruptive that the trial cannot be carried on with the
18 defendant in the courtroom; or

19 (b) is voluntarily absent and the offense is not one that is punishable by ~~death~~ life imprisonment without
20 possibility of parole.

21 (4) Nothing in this section limits the right of the court to order the defendant to be personally present at
22 the trial for purposes of identification unless defense counsel stipulates to the issue of identity."
23

24 **Section 22.** Section 46-18-102, MCA, is amended to read:

25 **"46-18-102. Rendering judgment and pronouncing sentence -- use of two-way electronic**
26 **audio-video communication.** (1) The judgment must be rendered in open court. For purposes of this section,
27 a judgment rendered through the use of two-way electronic audio-video communication, allowing all of the
28 participants to be heard in the courtroom by all present and allowing the party speaking to be seen, is considered
29 to be a judgment rendered in open court. Audio-video communication may be used if neither party objects and
30 the court agrees to its use and has informed the defendant that the defendant has the right to object to its use.

1 The audio-video communication must operate as provided in 46-12-201.

2 (2) If the verdict or finding is not guilty, judgment must be rendered immediately and the defendant must
3 be discharged from custody or from the obligation of a bail bond.

4 (3) (a) ~~Except as provided in 46-18-301, if~~ If the verdict or finding is guilty, sentence must be pronounced
5 and judgment rendered within a reasonable time.

6 (b) When the sentence is pronounced, the judge shall clearly state for the record the reasons for
7 imposing the sentence."
8

9 **Section 23.** Section 46-18-115, MCA, is amended to read:

10 **"46-18-115. Sentencing hearing -- use of two-way electronic audio-video communication.** Before
11 imposing sentence or making any other disposition upon acceptance of a plea or upon a verdict or finding of
12 guilty, the court shall conduct a sentencing hearing, without unreasonable delay, as follows:

13 (1) The court shall afford the parties an opportunity to be heard on any matter relevant to the disposition,
14 including the imposition of a sentence enhancement penalty and the applicability of mandatory minimum
15 sentences, persistent felony offender status, or an exception to these matters.

16 ~~(2) If there is a possibility of imposing the death penalty, the court shall hold a hearing as provided by~~
17 ~~46-18-301.~~

18 ~~(3)~~(2) Except as provided in 46-11-701 and 46-16-120 through 46-16-123, the court shall address the
19 defendant personally to ascertain whether the defendant wishes to make a statement and to present any
20 information in mitigation of punishment or reason why the defendant should not be sentenced. If the defendant
21 wishes to make a statement, the court shall afford the defendant a reasonable opportunity to do so. For purposes
22 of this section, the requirement that the court address the defendant personally may be satisfied by the use of
23 two-way electronic audio-video communication. Audio-video communication may be used if neither party objects
24 and the court agrees to its use and has informed the defendant that the defendant has the right to object to its
25 use. The audio-video communication must operate as provided in 46-12-201.

26 ~~(4)~~(3) (a) The court shall permit the victim to present a statement concerning the effects of the crime on
27 the victim, the circumstances surrounding the crime, the manner in which the crime was perpetrated, and the
28 victim's opinion regarding appropriate sentence. At the victim's option, the victim may present the statement in
29 writing before the sentencing hearing or orally under oath at the sentencing hearing, or both.

30 (b) The court shall give copies of any written statements of the victim to the prosecutor and the defendant

1 prior to imposing sentence.

2 (c) The court shall consider the victim's statement along with other factors. However, if the victim's
3 statement includes new material facts upon which the court intends to rely, the court shall allow the defendant
4 adequate opportunity to respond and may continue the sentencing hearing if necessary.

5 ~~(5)~~(4) The court shall impose sentence or make any other disposition authorized by law.

6 ~~(6)~~(5) In felony cases, the court shall specifically state all reasons for the sentence, including restrictions,
7 conditions, or enhancements imposed, in open court on the record and in the written judgment."
8

9 **Section 24.** Section 46-18-207, MCA, is amended to read:

10 **"46-18-207. Sexual offender treatment.** (1) Upon sentencing a person convicted of a sexual offense,
11 as defined in 46-23-502, the court shall designate the offender as a level 1, 2, or 3 offender pursuant to
12 46-23-509.

13 (2) (a) Except as provided in subsection (2)(b), the court shall order an offender convicted of a sexual
14 offense, as defined in 46-23-502, except an offense under 45-5-301 through 45-5-303, and sentenced to
15 imprisonment in a state prison to:

16 (i) enroll in and successfully complete the educational phase of the prison's sexual offender treatment
17 program;

18 (ii) if the person has been or will be designated as a level 3 offender pursuant to 46-23-509, enroll in and
19 successfully complete the cognitive and behavioral phase of the prison's sexual offender treatment program; and

20 (iii) if the person is sentenced pursuant to 45-5-503(4), 45-5-507(5), 45-5-601(3), 45-5-602(3),
21 45-5-603(2)(c), or 45-5-625(4) and is released on parole, remain in an outpatient sex offender treatment program
22 for the remainder of the person's life.

23 (b) A person who has been sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of ~~release~~ parole may not
24 participate in treatment provided pursuant to this section.

25 (3) A person who has been ordered to enroll in and successfully complete a phase of a state prison's
26 sexual offender treatment program is not eligible for parole unless that phase of the program has been
27 successfully completed as certified by a sexual offender evaluator to the board of pardons and parole.

28 (4) (a) Except for an offender sentenced pursuant to 45-5-503(4), 45-5-507(5), 45-5-601(3), 45-5-602(3),
29 45-5-603(2)(c), or 45-5-625(4), during an offender's term of commitment to the department of corrections or a
30 state prison, the department may place the person in a residential sexual offender treatment program approved

1 by the department under 53-1-203.

2 (b) If the person successfully completes a residential sexual offender treatment program approved by
3 the department of corrections, the remainder of the term must be served on probation unless the department
4 petitions the sentencing court to amend the original sentencing judgment.

5 (5) If, following a conviction for a sexual offense as defined in 46-23-502, any portion of a person's
6 sentence is suspended, during the suspended portion of the sentence the person:

7 (a) shall abide by the standard conditions of probation established by the department of corrections;

8 (b) shall pay the costs of imprisonment, probation, and any sexual offender treatment if the person is
9 financially able to pay those costs;

10 (c) may have no contact with the victim or the victim's immediate family unless approved by the victim
11 or the victim's parent or guardian, the person's therapists, and the person's probation officer;

12 (d) shall comply with all requirements and conditions of sexual offender treatment as directed by the
13 person's sex offender therapist;

14 (e) may not enter an establishment where alcoholic beverages are sold for consumption on the premises
15 or where gambling takes place;

16 (f) may not consume alcoholic beverages;

17 (g) shall enter and remain in an aftercare program as directed by the person's probation officer;

18 (h) shall submit to random or routine drug and alcohol testing;

19 (i) may not possess pornographic material or access pornography through the internet; and

20 (j) at the discretion of the probation and parole officer, may be subject to electronic monitoring or
21 continuous satellite monitoring.

22 (6) The sentencing of a sexual offender is subject to 46-18-202(2) and 46-18-219.

23 (7) The sentencing court may, upon petition by the department of corrections, modify a sentence of a
24 sexual offender to impose any part of a sentence that was previously suspended."
25

26 **Section 25.** Section 46-18-219, MCA, is amended to read:

27 **"46-18-219. ~~Life sentence without possibility of release~~ Enhanced penalty for repeat offenses.**

28 (1) (a) Except as provided in subsection (3), if an offender convicted of one of the following offenses was
29 previously convicted of one of the following offenses or of an offense under the laws of another state or of the
30 United States that, if committed in this state, would be one of the following offenses, the offender must be

1 sentenced to life in prison, ~~unless the death penalty is applicable and imposed:~~

- 2 (i) 45-5-102, deliberate homicide;
- 3 (ii) 45-5-303, aggravated kidnapping;
- 4 (iii) 45-5-503, sexual intercourse without consent;
- 5 (iv) 45-5-625, sexual abuse of children; or
- 6 (v) 45-5-627, except subsection (1)(b), ritual abuse of a minor.

7 (b) Except as provided in subsection (3), if an offender convicted of one of the following offenses was
8 previously convicted of two of the following offenses, two of any combination of the offenses listed in subsection
9 (1)(a) or the following offenses, or two of any offenses under the laws of another state or of the United States that,
10 if committed in this state, would be one of the offenses listed in subsection (1)(a) or this subsection, the offender
11 must be sentenced to life in prison, ~~unless the death penalty is applicable and imposed:~~

- 12 (i) 45-5-103, mitigated deliberate homicide;
- 13 (ii) 45-5-202, aggravated assault;
- 14 (iii) 45-5-302, kidnapping;
- 15 (iv) 45-5-401, robbery; or
- 16 (v) 45-5-603, aggravated promotion of prostitution.

17 (2) Except as provided in 46-23-210 and subsection (3) of this section, an offender sentenced under
18 subsection (1):

- 19 (a) shall serve the entire sentence;
- 20 (b) shall serve the sentence in prison;
- 21 (c) may not for any reason, except a medical reason, be transferred for any length of time to another type
22 of institution, facility, or program;
- 23 (d) may not be paroled; and
- 24 (e) may not be given time off for good behavior or otherwise be given an early release for any reason.

25 (3) If the offender was previously sentenced for either of two or three offenses listed in subsection (1),
26 pursuant to any of the exceptions listed in 46-18-222, then the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section
27 do not apply to the offender's present sentence.

28 (4) The imposition or execution of the sentences prescribed by this section may not be deferred or
29 suspended. In the event of a conflict between this section and any provision of 46-18-201 or 46-18-205, this
30 section prevails.

1 (5) (a) For purposes of this section, "prison" means a secure detention facility in which inmates are
 2 locked up 24 hours a day and that is operated by this state, another state, the federal government, or a private
 3 contractor.

4 (b) Prison does not include a work release center, prerelease center, boot camp, or any other type of
 5 facility that does not provide secure detention."
 6

7 **Section 26.** Section 46-18-220, MCA, is amended to read:

8 **"46-18-220. Sentences for certain offenses committed in official detention --~~death penalty~~.** An
 9 offender convicted of having committed attempted deliberate homicide, aggravated assault, or aggravated
 10 kidnapping while in official detention, as defined in 45-2-101, shall, if the provisions of 46-1-401 have been
 11 complied with, be sentenced to ~~death or life imprisonment as provided in 46-18-301 through 46-18-310~~ or life
 12 imprisonment without possibility of parole."
 13

14 **Section 27.** Section 46-19-101, MCA, is amended to read:

15 **"46-19-101. Commitment of defendant -- transfer of information in possession of sheriff.** (1) Upon
 16 oral pronouncement of a sentence imposing punishment of imprisonment, commitment to the department of
 17 corrections, or placement in a prerelease center, community corrections facility, or other place of confinement,
 18 ~~or death~~, the court shall commit the defendant to the custody of the sheriff, who shall deliver the defendant to the
 19 place of confinement; or commitment; ~~or execution~~ and give that place an order, which must be signed by the
 20 sentencing judge on the date of oral pronouncement of sentence, stating that the defendant is sentenced to that
 21 place for imprisonment, commitment, or placement; ~~or execution, as the case may be.~~ The order is authority for
 22 that place to hold the defendant pending receipt by that place of a copy of the written judgment.

23 (2) When a sheriff delivers the defendant to the place of confinement; or commitment; ~~or execution~~; the
 24 sheriff shall deliver at the same time all information in the possession of the sheriff regarding the physical and
 25 mental health of the defendant, including health information contained in a presentence investigation report."
 26

27 **Section 28.** Section 46-20-204, MCA, is amended to read:

28 **"46-20-204. Stay of execution and relief Relief pending appeal.** ~~(1) If an appeal is taken, a sentence~~
 29 ~~of death must be stayed by order of the trial court until final order by the supreme court.~~

30 ~~(2)~~(1) If an appeal is taken and the defendant is admitted to bail, a sentence of imprisonment must be

1 stayed by the trial court.

2 ~~(3)~~(2) If an appeal is taken, a sentence to pay a fine or a fine and costs must be stayed by the trial court
3 or by the reviewing court.

4 ~~(4)~~(3) If an appeal is taken and the accused defendant was ~~admitted to~~ on probation, the ~~accused~~
5 defendant shall remain on probation or post bail."

6

7 **Section 29.** Section 46-21-201, MCA, is amended to read:

8 **"46-21-201. Proceedings on petition.** (1) (a) Unless the petition and the files and records of the case
9 conclusively show that the petitioner is not entitled to relief, the court shall cause notice of the petition to be sent
10 to the county attorney in the county in which the conviction took place and to the attorney general and order that
11 a responsive pleading be filed. The attorney general shall determine whether the attorney general will respond
12 to the petition and, if so, whether the attorney general will respond in addition to or in place of the county attorney.
13 Following its review of the responsive pleading, the court may dismiss the petition as a matter of law for failure
14 to state a claim for relief or it may proceed to determine the issue.

15 ~~(b) If the death sentence has been imposed, upon receipt of the response or responses to the petition,~~
16 ~~the court shall promptly hold a conference to determine a schedule for the expeditious resolution of the~~
17 ~~proceeding. The court shall issue a decision within 90 days after the hearing on the petition or, if there is no~~
18 ~~hearing, within 90 days after the filing of briefs as allowed by rule or by court order. If the decision is not issued~~
19 ~~during that period, a party may petition the supreme court for a writ of mandate or other appropriate writ or relief~~
20 ~~to compel the issuance of a decision.~~

21 ~~(e)~~(b) To the extent that they are applicable and are not inconsistent with this chapter, the rules of
22 procedure governing civil proceedings apply to the proceeding.

23 (2) ~~If the death sentence has not been imposed and~~ a hearing is required or if the interests of justice
24 require, the court shall order the office of state public defender, provided for in 47-1-201, to assign counsel for
25 a petitioner who qualifies for the assignment of counsel under Title 46, chapter 8, part 1, and the Montana Public
26 Defender Act, Title 47, chapter 1.

27 ~~(3)~~ (a) ~~Within 30 days after a conviction for which a death sentence was imposed becomes final, the~~
28 ~~sentencing court shall notify the sentenced person that if the person is indigent, as defined in 47-1-103, and~~
29 ~~wishes to file a petition under this chapter, the court will order the office of state public defender, provided for in~~
30 ~~47-1-201, to assign counsel who meets the Montana supreme court's standards and the office of state public~~

1 ~~defender's standards for competency of assigned counsel in proceedings under this chapter for an indigent~~
 2 ~~person sentenced to death.~~

3 ~~—— (b) Within 75 days after a conviction for which a death sentence was imposed upon a person who wishes~~
 4 ~~to file a petition under this chapter becomes final, the sentencing court shall:~~

5 ~~—— (i) order the office of state public defender to assign counsel to represent the person pending a~~
 6 ~~determination by the office of state public defender that the person is indigent, as defined in 47-1-103, and that~~
 7 ~~the person either has accepted the offer of assigned counsel or is unable to competently decide whether to~~
 8 ~~accept the offer of assigned counsel;~~

9 ~~—— (ii) if the offer of assigned counsel is rejected by a person who understands the legal consequences of~~
 10 ~~the rejection, enter findings of fact after a hearing, if the court determines that a hearing is necessary, stating that~~
 11 ~~the person rejected the offer with an understanding of the legal consequences of the rejection; or~~

12 ~~(iii) if the petitioner is determined not to be indigent, deny or rescind any order requiring the assignment~~
 13 ~~of counsel.~~

14 ~~(c) The office of state public defender may not assign counsel who has previously represented the~~
 15 ~~person at any stage in the case unless the person and the counsel expressly agree to the assignment.~~

16 ~~—— (d) If a petitioner entitled to counsel under this subsection (3) is determined not to be indigent but~~
 17 ~~becomes indigent at any subsequent stage of the proceedings, the court shall order the assignment of counsel~~
 18 ~~as provided in subsection (3)(b)(i).~~

19 ~~—— (e) The expenses of counsel assigned pursuant to this subsection (3) must be paid by the office of state~~
 20 ~~public defender.~~

21 ~~—— (f) Violation of this subsection (3) is not a basis for a claim or relief under this chapter.~~

22 ~~(4)(3)~~ The court, for good cause, may grant leave to either party to use the discovery procedures
 23 available in criminal or civil proceedings. Discovery procedures may be used only to the extent and in the manner
 24 that the court has ordered or to which the parties have agreed.

25 ~~(5)(4)~~ The court may receive proof of affidavits, depositions, oral testimony, or other evidence. In its
 26 discretion, the court may order the petitioner brought before the court for the hearing.

27 ~~(6)(5)~~ If the court finds in favor of the petitioner, it shall enter an appropriate order with respect to the
 28 judgment or sentence in the former proceedings and any supplementary orders as to reassignment, retrial,
 29 custody, bail, or discharge that may be necessary and proper. If the court finds for the prosecution, the petition
 30 must be dismissed."

1

2 **Section 30.** Section 46-23-201, MCA, is amended to read:

3 **"46-23-201. Prisoners eligible for nonmedical parole -- rulemaking.** (1) Subject to the restrictions
4 contained in subsections (2) through (5) and when in the board's opinion there is reasonable probability that a
5 prisoner can be released without detriment to the prisoner or to the community, the board may release on
6 nonmedical parole by appropriate order any person who is:

7 (a) confined in a state prison;

8 (b) sentenced to the state prison and confined in a prerelease center;

9 (c) sentenced to prison as an adult pursuant to 41-5-206 and confined in a youth correctional facility;

10 (d) sentenced to be committed to the custody of the director of the department of public health and
11 human services as provided in 46-14-312 and confined in the Montana state hospital, the Montana developmental
12 center, or the Montana mental health nursing care center.

13 (2) Persons ~~under sentence of death~~, persons sentenced to the department who have been placed by
14 the department in a state prison temporarily for assessment or sanctioning, persons sentenced to life
15 imprisonment without possibility of parole, and persons serving sentences imposed under 46-18-202(2) or
16 46-18-219 may not be granted a nonmedical parole.

17 (3) A prisoner serving a time sentence may not be paroled under this section until the prisoner has
18 served at least one-fourth of the prisoner's full term.

19 (4) A prisoner serving a life sentence may not be paroled under this section until the prisoner has served
20 30 years.

21 (5) A parole may be ordered under this section only for the best interests of society and not as an award
22 of clemency or a reduction of sentence or pardon. A prisoner may be placed on parole only when the board
23 believes that the prisoner is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen.

24 (6) If a hearing panel denies parole, it may order that the prisoner serve up to 6 years before a hearing
25 panel conducts another hearing or review. The board shall adopt by administrative rule a process by which a
26 prisoner may request an earlier hearing or review."

27

28 **Section 31.** Section 46-23-210, MCA, is amended to read:

29 **"46-23-210. Medical parole.** (1) The board may release on medical parole by appropriate order any
30 person confined in a state prison or adult community corrections facility or any person sentenced to a state prison

1 and confined in a prerelease center who:

2 (a) is not under ~~sentence of death~~ or sentence of life imprisonment without possibility of ~~release~~ parole;

3 (b) is unlikely to pose a detriment to the person, victim, or community; and

4 (c) (i) has a medical condition requiring extensive medical attention; or

5 (ii) has been determined by a physician to have a medical condition that will likely cause death within 6
6 months or less.

7 (2) A person designated ineligible for parole under 46-18-202(2) must have approval of the sentencing
8 judge before being eligible for medical parole. If the court does not respond within 30 days to a written request
9 from the department, the person is considered to be approved by the court for medical parole. The provisions of
10 this subsection do not apply to a person who is ineligible for medical parole under subsection (1)(a).

11 (3) Medical parole may be requested by the board, the department, an incarcerated person, or an
12 incarcerated person's spouse, parent, child, grandparent, or sibling by submitting a completed application to the
13 administrator of the correctional institution in which the person is incarcerated. The application must include a
14 detailed description of the person's proposed placement and medical care and an explanation of how the person's
15 medical care will be financed if the person is released on medical parole. The application must include a report
16 of an examination and written diagnosis by a physician licensed under Title 37 to practice medicine. The
17 physician's report must include:

18 (a) a description of the medical attention required to treat the person's medical condition;

19 (b) a description of the person's medical condition, any diagnosis, and any physical incapacity; and

20 (c) a prognosis addressing the likelihood of the person's recovery from the medical condition or diagnosis
21 and the extent of any potential recovery. The prognosis may include whether the person has a medical condition
22 causing the likelihood of death within 6 months.

23 (4) The application must be reviewed and accepted by the department before the board may consider
24 granting a medical parole.

25 (5) Upon receiving the application from the department, a hearing panel shall hold a hearing. Any
26 interested person or the interested person's representative may submit written or oral statements, including
27 written or oral statements from a victim. A victim's statement may be kept confidential.

28 (6) The hearing panel shall require as a condition of medical parole that the person agree to placement
29 in an environment approved by the department during the parole period, including but not limited to a hospital,
30 nursing home, hospice facility, or prerelease center, to intensive supervision, to some other appropriate

1 community corrections facility or program, or to a family home. The hearing panel may require as a condition of
2 parole that the person agree to periodic examinations and diagnoses at the person's expense. Reports of each
3 examination and diagnosis must be submitted to the board and department by the examining physician. If either
4 the board or department determines that the person's medical condition has improved to the extent that the
5 person no longer requires extensive medical attention or is likely to pose a detriment to the person, victim, or
6 community, a hearing panel may revoke the parole and return the person to the custody of the department.

7 (7) A grant or denial of medical parole does not affect the person's eligibility for nonmedical parole.

8 (8) Sections 46-23-203, 46-23-205 through 46-23-207, and 46-23-215 through 46-23-218 apply to
9 medical parole.

10 (9) Before July 1 of each even-numbered year, the board and the department shall report to the children,
11 families, health, and human services interim committee and the law and justice interim committee regarding the
12 outcome related to any person released on medical parole since the last report, including health care costs and
13 payments related to the care of the person released on medical parole."
14

15 **Section 32.** Section 46-23-301, MCA, is amended to read:

16 **"46-23-301. Cases of executive clemency -- application for clemency -- definitions.** (1) (a)
17 "Clemency" means kindness, mercy, or leniency that may be exercised by the governor toward a convicted
18 person. The governor may grant clemency in the form of:

19 (i) the remission of fines or forfeitures;

20 (ii) the commutation of a sentence to one that is less severe;

21 (iii) respite; or

22 (iv) pardon.

23 (b) "Pardon" means a declaration of record that an individual is to be relieved of all legal consequences
24 of a prior conviction.

25 (2) A person convicted of a crime need not exhaust judicial or administrative remedies before filing an
26 application for clemency, ~~except that an application may not be filed with respect to a sentence of death while~~
27 ~~an automatic review proceeding is pending before the Montana supreme court under 46-18-307 through~~
28 ~~46-18-310.~~ The board shall consider cases of executive clemency only upon application. All applications for
29 executive clemency must be made to the board. ~~An application for executive clemency in capital cases may be~~
30 ~~filed with the board no later than 10 days after the district court sets a date of execution.~~ Applications may be filed

1 only by the person convicted of the crime, by the person's attorney acting on the person's behalf and with the
 2 person's consent, or by a court-appointed next friend, guardian, or conservator acting on the person's behalf.
 3 After a hearing panel has considered an application for executive clemency and has by majority vote favored a
 4 hearing, the hearing panel shall cause an investigation to be made of and base any recommendation it makes
 5 on:

- 6 (a) all the circumstances surrounding the crime for which the applicant was convicted;
- 7 (b) the applicant's criminal record; and
- 8 (c) the individual circumstances relating to social conditions of the applicant prior to commission of the
 9 crime, at the time the offense was committed, and at the time of the application for clemency.

10 (3) A hearing panel may recommend that clemency be granted or denied. ~~In noncapital cases, if~~ If the
 11 hearing panel recommends that clemency be denied, the application may not be forwarded to the governor and
 12 the governor may not take action on the case. ~~In capital cases, the hearing panel shall transmit the application~~
 13 ~~and either a recommendation that clemency be granted or a recommendation that clemency be denied to the~~
 14 ~~governor.~~ The governor is not bound by ~~any~~ a recommendation of the hearing panel, but the governor shall
 15 review the record of the hearing and the hearing panel's recommendation before granting or denying clemency.
 16 The governor has the final authority to grant or deny clemency in those cases forwarded to the governor. An
 17 appeal may not be taken from the governor's decision to grant or deny clemency."

18

19 **Section 33.** Section 46-23-307, MCA, is amended to read:

20 **"46-23-307. Decision of board.** Within 30 days after the hearing ~~of any capital case or in noncapital~~
 21 ~~cases where~~ a case in which the decision is made to recommend that clemency be granted, the hearing panel
 22 ~~must shall~~ shall make a decision in writing, and if ~~such a~~ such a decision ~~be is~~ is made to recommend executive clemency, the
 23 copy of the decision together with all papers used in ~~each the~~ each the case ~~shall must~~ must be immediately transmitted to the
 24 governor."

25

26 **Section 34.** Section 46-23-315, MCA, is amended to read:

27 **"46-23-315. Authority of governor to grant respite -- application.** The governor has the power to
 28 grant respites after conviction and judgment for any offenses committed against the criminal laws of the state for
 29 the time that the governor thinks proper. The governor may grant a respite upon application of a person
 30 authorized to apply for executive clemency and prior to any review or recommendation by the board of pardons

1 and parole. A respite must be of temporary duration for a definite period of time. ~~Any respite that is granted that~~
2 ~~stays the execution of a death warrant has the effect of postponing the execution of the warrant. In that case, if~~
3 ~~clemency is not granted, the death warrant is again in effect at the expiration of the period of respite and the~~
4 ~~execution must take place on the date of expiration of the respite."~~

5

6 **Section 35.** Section 47-1-105, MCA, is amended to read:

7 **"47-1-105. Commission -- duties -- report -- rules.** The commission shall supervise and direct the
8 system. In addition to other duties assigned pursuant to this chapter, the commission shall:

9 (1) (a) establish the qualifications, duties, and compensation of the chief public defender, as provided
10 in 47-1-201, appoint a chief public defender after considering qualified applicants, and regularly evaluate the
11 performance of the chief public defender; and

12 (b) establish the qualifications, duties, and compensation of the chief appellate defender, as provided
13 in 47-1-205, appoint a chief appellate defender after considering qualified applicants, and regularly evaluate the
14 performance of the chief appellate defender;

15 (2) establish statewide standards for the qualification and training of attorneys providing public defender
16 services to ensure that services are provided by competent counsel and in a manner that is fair and consistent
17 throughout the state. The standards must take into consideration:

18 (a) the level of education and experience that is necessary to competently handle certain cases and case
19 types, such as criminal, juvenile, abuse and neglect, civil commitment, ~~capital~~, and other case types, including
20 cases on appeal, in order to provide effective assistance of counsel;

21 (b) acceptable caseloads and workload monitoring protocols to ensure that public defender workloads
22 are manageable;

23 (c) access to and use of necessary professional services, such as paralegal, investigator, and other
24 services that may be required to support a public defender in a case;

25 (d) continuing education requirements for public defenders and support staff;

26 (e) practice standards;

27 (f) performance criteria; and

28 (g) performance evaluation protocols.

29 (3) review and approve the strategic plan and budget proposals submitted by the chief public defender,
30 the administrative director, and the chief appellate defender;

- 1 (4) review and approve any proposal to create permanent staff positions;
- 2 (5) establish and oversee a conflicts office with a conflicts manager responsible for conflicts of interest
3 and for ensuring that cases involving a conflict of interest are handled according to professional ethical standards;
- 4 (6) establish policies and procedures for handling excess caseloads;
- 5 (7) establish policies and procedures to ensure that detailed expenditure and caseload data is collected,
6 recorded, and reported to support strategic planning efforts for the system;
- 7 (8) adopt administrative rules pursuant to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act to implement the
8 provisions of this chapter; and
- 9 (9) submit a biennial report to the governor, the supreme court, and the legislature, as provided in
10 5-11-210. Each interim, the commission shall also specifically report to the law and justice interim committee
11 established pursuant to 5-5-202 and 5-5-226. The report must cover the preceding biennium and include:
- 12 (a) all policies or procedures in effect for the operation and administration of the statewide public
13 defender system;
- 14 (b) all standards established or being considered by the commission, the chief public defender, or the
15 chief appellate defender;
- 16 (c) the number of deputy public defenders and the region supervised by each;
- 17 (d) the number of public defenders employed or contracted with in the system, identified by region;
- 18 (e) the number of attorney and nonattorney staff supervised by each deputy public defender;
- 19 (f) the number of new cases in which counsel was assigned to represent a party, identified by region,
20 court, and case type;
- 21 (g) the total number of persons represented by the office and the office of appellate defender, identified
22 by region, court, and case type;
- 23 (h) the annual caseload and workload of each public defender, except for the chief public defender, and
24 of the office of appellate defender, identified by region, court, and case type;
- 25 (i) the training programs conducted by the office and the number of attorney and nonattorney staff who
26 attended each program;
- 27 (j) the continuing education courses on criminal defense or criminal procedure attended by each public
28 defender employed or contracted with in the system; and
- 29 (k) detailed expenditure data by court and case type."
30

1 **Section 36.** Section 47-1-202, MCA, is amended to read:

2 **"47-1-202. Chief public defender -- duties.** (1) In addition to the duties provided in 47-1-201, the chief
3 public defender shall:

4 (a) act as secretary to the commission and provide administrative staff support to the commission until
5 the commission can hire its staff as provided in 2-15-1028(6)(b);

6 (b) assist the commission in establishing the state system and establishing the standards, policies, and
7 procedures required pursuant to this chapter;

8 (c) develop and present for the commission's approval a regional strategic plan for the delivery of public
9 defender services;

10 (d) establish processes and procedures to ensure that office and contract personnel use information
11 technology and caseload management systems so that detailed expenditure and caseload data is accurately
12 collected, recorded, and reported;

13 (e) establish administrative management procedures for regional offices;

14 (f) establish procedures for managing caseloads and assigning cases in a manner that ensures that
15 public defenders are assigned cases according to experience, training, and manageable caseloads and taking
16 into account case complexity, the severity of charges and potential punishments, and the legal skills required to
17 provide effective assistance of counsel;

18 ~~(g) establish policies and procedures for assigning counsel in capital cases that are consistent with~~
19 ~~standards issued by the Montana supreme court for counsel for indigent persons in capital cases;~~

20 ~~(h)~~(g) establish and supervise a training and performance evaluation program for attorneys and
21 nonattorney staff members and contractors;

22 ~~(i)~~(h) establish procedures to handle complaints about public defender performance and to ensure that
23 public defenders, office personnel, and clients are aware of avenues available for bringing a complaint and that
24 office procedures do not conflict with the disciplinary jurisdiction of the supreme court and the rules promulgated
25 pursuant to Article VII, section 2, of the Montana constitution and the applicable provisions of Title 37, chapter
26 61;

27 ~~(j)~~(i) actively seek gifts, grants, and donations that may be available through the federal government or
28 other sources to help fund the system; and

29 ~~(k)~~(j) perform all other duties assigned by the commission pursuant to this chapter.

30 (2) The chief public defender may not maintain a client caseload."

1

2 **Section 37.** Section 47-1-205, MCA, is amended to read:

3 **"47-1-205. Office of appellate defender -- chief appellate defender.** (1) There is an office of appellate
4 defender. The office of appellate defender must be located in Helena, Montana.

5 (2) (a) The commission shall hire and supervise a chief appellate defender to manage and supervise
6 the office of appellate defender. The chief appellate defender is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the
7 commission. The commission shall establish compensation for the position commensurate with the position's
8 duties and responsibilities, taking into account the compensation paid to prosecutors with similar responsibilities.

9 (b) The chief appellate defender must be an attorney licensed to practice law in the state.

10 (c) The position of chief appellate defender is exempt from the state classification and pay plan as
11 provided in 2-18-103.

12 (3) The chief appellate defender shall:

13 (a) direct, manage, and supervise all public defender services provided by the office of appellate
14 defender, including budgeting, reporting, and related functions;

15 (b) ensure that when a court orders the office of appellate defender to assign an appellate lawyer or
16 when a defendant or petitioner is otherwise entitled to an appellate public defender, the assignment is made
17 promptly to a qualified and appropriate appellate defender who is immediately available to the defendant or
18 petitioner when necessary;

19 (c) ensure that appellate defender assignments comply with the provisions of 47-1-202(1)(f) ~~and~~
20 ~~standards for counsel for indigent persons in capital cases issued by the Montana supreme court;~~

21 (d) hire and supervise the work of office of appellate defender personnel as authorized by the appellate
22 defender;

23 (e) contract for services as provided in 47-1-216 and as authorized by the commission according to the
24 strategic plan for the delivery of public defender services;

25 (f) keep a record of appellate defender services and expenses of the office of appellate defender and
26 submit records and reports to the commission as requested through the office of state public defender;

27 (g) implement standards and procedures established by the commission for the office of appellate
28 defender;

29 (h) maintain a minimum client caseload as determined by the commission;

30 (i) confer with the chief public defender on budgetary issues and submit budgetary requests and the

1 reports required by law or by the governor through the chief public defender; and
 2 (j) perform all other duties assigned to the chief appellate defender by the commission."

3

4 **Section 38.** Section 47-1-216, MCA, is amended to read:

5 **"47-1-216. Contracted services -- rules.** (1) The commission shall establish standards for a statewide
 6 contracted services program that ensures that contracting for public defender services is done fairly and
 7 consistently statewide and within each public defender region and that contracting for appellate defender services
 8 is done fairly and consistently statewide.

9 (2) The chief contract manager shall oversee the contracting program and may not maintain a client
 10 caseload.

11 (3) The office of state public defender and each regional office, in a manner consistent with statewide
 12 standards adopted by the commission pursuant to this section, may contract to provide public defender,
 13 professional nonattorney, and other personal services necessary to deliver public defender services within each
 14 public defender region. The chief appellate defender, in a manner consistent with statewide standards adopted
 15 by the commission pursuant to this section, may contract to provide appellate defender, professional nonattorney,
 16 and other personal services necessary to deliver appellate defender services in the state. All contracting pursuant
 17 to this section is exempt from the Montana Procurement Act as provided in 18-4-132.

18 (4) Contracts may not be awarded based solely on the lowest bid or provide compensation to contractors
 19 based solely on a fixed fee paid irrespective of the number of cases assigned.

20 (5) Contracting for public defender and appellate defender services must be done through a competitive
 21 process that must, at a minimum, involve the following considerations:

22 (a) attorney qualifications necessary to provide effective assistance of counsel that meets the standards
 23 established by the commission;

24 ~~(b) attorney qualifications necessary to provide effective assistance of counsel that meet the standards~~
 25 ~~issued by the Montana supreme court for counsel for indigent persons in capital cases;~~

26 ~~(c)~~(b) attorney access to support services, such as paralegal and investigator services;

27 ~~(d)~~(c) attorney caseload, including the amount of private practice engaged in outside the contract;

28 ~~(e)~~(d) reporting protocols and caseload monitoring processes;

29 ~~(f)~~(e) a process for the supervision and evaluation of performance;

30 ~~(g)~~(f) a process for conflict resolution; and

1 ~~(h)~~(g) continuing education requirements in accordance with standards set by the commission.

2 (6) The chief public defender, deputy public defenders, and the chief appellate defender shall provide
3 for contract oversight and enforcement to ensure compliance with established standards.

4 (7) The commission shall adopt rules to establish reasonable compensation for attorneys contracted to
5 provide public defender and appellate defender services and for others contracted to provide nonattorney
6 services.

7 (8) Contract attorneys may not take any money or benefit from an appointed client or from anyone for
8 the benefit of the appointed client.

9 (9) The commission shall limit the number of contract attorneys so that all contracted attorneys may be
10 meaningfully evaluated.

11 (10) The commission shall implement rules requiring evaluation of every contract attorney on a biennial
12 basis by the chief contract manager based on written evaluation criteria."

13

14 **Section 39.** Section 53-9-103, MCA, is amended to read:

15 **"53-9-103. Definitions.** As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

16 (1) "Claimant" means any of the following claiming compensation under this part:

17 (a) a victim;

18 (b) a dependent of a deceased victim; or

19 (c) an authorized person acting on behalf of any of them.

20 (2) "Collateral source" means a source of benefits, other than welfare benefits, or advantages for
21 economic loss otherwise compensable under this part that the claimant has received or that is readily available
22 to the claimant from:

23 (a) the offender;

24 (b) the government of the United States or any agency thereof, a state or any of its political subdivisions,
25 or an instrumentality of two or more states, unless the law providing for the benefits or advantages makes them
26 excess or secondary to benefits under this part;

27 (c) social security, medicare, and medicaid;

28 (d) workers' compensation;

29 (e) wage continuation programs of any employer;

30 (f) proceeds of a contract of insurance payable to the claimant for loss that was sustained because of

1 the criminally injurious conduct;

2 (g) a contract, including an insurance contract, providing hospital and other health care services or
3 benefits for disability. A contract in this state may not provide that benefits under this part are a substitute for
4 benefits under the contract or that the contract is a secondary source of benefits and benefits under this part are
5 a primary source.

6 (h) a crime victims compensation program operated by the state in which the victim was injured or killed
7 that compensates residents of this state injured or killed in that state; or

8 (i) any other third party.

9 (3) "Criminally injurious conduct" means conduct that:

10 (a) occurs or is attempted in this state or an act of international terrorism, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2331,
11 committed outside of the United States against a resident of this state;

12 (b) results in bodily injury or death or involves domestic violence in a home where minor children were
13 present; and

14 (c) is punishable by a fine, or imprisonment, ~~or death~~ or would be so punishable except that the person
15 engaging in the conduct lacked capacity to commit the crime under the laws of this state; however, criminally
16 injurious conduct does not include conduct arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle
17 unless the bodily injury or death occurred during the commission of an offense defined in Title 45 that requires
18 the mental state of purposely as an element of the offense or the injury or death was inflicted by the driver of a
19 motor vehicle who is found by the office, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been operating the motor
20 vehicle while under the influence, as that term is defined in 61-8-401; or

21 (d) is committed in a state without a crime victims compensation program that covers a resident of this
22 state if the conduct meets the requirements in subsections (3)(b) and (3)(c).

23 (4) "Dependent" means a natural person who is recognized under the law of this state to be wholly or
24 partially dependent upon the victim for care or support and includes a child of the victim conceived before the
25 victim's death but born after the victim's death, including a child that is conceived as a result of the criminally
26 injurious conduct.

27 (5) "Office" means the office of victims services established in 2-15-2016.

28 (6) "Victim" means:

29 (a) a person who suffers bodily injury or death as a result of:

30 (i) criminally injurious conduct;

- 1 (ii) the person's good faith effort to prevent criminally injurious conduct; or
 2 (iii) the person's good faith effort to apprehend a person reasonably suspected of engaging in criminally
 3 injurious conduct; or

4 (b) a minor child present in a home where domestic violence occurred."
 5

6 **Section 40.** Section 53-30-403, MCA, is amended to read:

7 **"53-30-403. Boot camp incarceration program -- eligibility -- rulemaking.** (1) The department shall
 8 establish a boot camp incarceration program for offenders incarcerated in a correctional institution.

9 (2) In order to be eligible for participation in the boot camp incarceration program, an inmate:

10 (a) must be serving a sentence of at least 1 year in a Montana correctional institution for a felony offense
 11 other than a felony punishable by death, ~~except as provided in 46-18-201(4)(m)~~ life imprisonment without
 12 possibility of parole;

13 (b) must have the approval of the department of corrections and sign a statement that the inmate's
 14 participation in the boot camp incarceration program is voluntary;

15 ~~(b)(c)~~ shall obtain the concurrence of the sentencing court; and

16 ~~(c)(d)~~ shall pass a physical examination to ensure sufficient health for participation.

17 (3) The boot camp incarceration program must include:

18 (a) as a major component, a strong emphasis on work, physical activity, physical conditioning, and good
 19 health practices;

20 (b) a strong emphasis on intensive counseling and treatment programming designed to correct criminal
 21 and other maladaptive thought processes and behavior patterns and to instill self-discipline and self-motivation;

22 (c) a detailed, clearly written explanation of program goals, objectives, rules, and criteria that must be
 23 provided to, read by, and signed by all prospective enrollees; and

24 (d) a maximum enrollment period of 120 days.

25 (4) (a) Inmate participation in the boot camp incarceration program must be voluntary. The admission
 26 of an inmate to the program is discretionary with the department, which shall request and consider the written
 27 recommendation of the prosecuting attorney's office. Enrollment may be revoked only:

28 (i) at the participant's request; or

29 (ii) upon written departmental documentation of a participant's failure or refusal to comply with program
 30 requirements.

1 (b) A revocation of program enrollment is not subject to appeal. An inmate may not be admitted to the
2 boot camp incarceration program more than twice.

3 (5) The department may adopt rules for the establishment and administration of the boot camp
4 incarceration program."

5
6 **NEW SECTION. Section 41. Repealer.** The following sections of the Montana Code Annotated are
7 repealed:

- 8 45-3-109. Execution of death sentence.
- 9 46-18-301. Hearing on imposition of death penalty.
- 10 46-18-302. Evidence that may be received.
- 11 46-18-303. Aggravating circumstances.
- 12 46-18-304. Mitigating circumstances.
- 13 46-18-305. Effect of aggravating and mitigating circumstances.
- 14 46-18-306. Specific written findings of fact.
- 15 46-18-307. Automatic review of sentence.
- 16 46-18-308. Time for review -- consolidation with appeal.
- 17 46-18-309. Transmission of transcript and record of trial.
- 18 46-18-310. Supreme court's determination as to sentence.
- 19 46-19-103. Execution of death sentence.
- 20 46-19-201. When and how mental fitness of defendant determined.
- 21 46-19-202. Proceedings following determination regarding fitness.
- 22 46-19-203. Procedure for determining if woman is pregnant.
- 23 46-19-204. Proceedings following determination regarding pregnancy.

24
25 **NEW SECTION. Section 42. Effective date.** [This act] is effective on passage and approval.

26
27 **NEW SECTION. Section 43. Retroactive applicability -- resentencing.** (1) [This act] applies
28 retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to offenses that occurred prior to [the effective date of this act].

29 (2) A person who is under sentence of death must be resentenced by the court in which the person was
30 convicted to life imprisonment without possibility of parole.

31 - END -