

## 1 HOUSE BILL NO. 465

2 INTRODUCED BY C. KAUFMANN, HURDLE, BOHLINGER, CHRISTIAENS, ELLINGSON, FACEY,  
3 HALLIGAN, LEE, TOOLE, WANZENRIED, WATERMAN

4  
5 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT ABOLISHING THE DEATH PENALTY AND REPLACING IT WITH  
6 LIFE IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT POSSIBILITY OF RELEASE; PROVIDING THAT THE PROPOSED ACT BE  
7 SUBMITTED TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF MONTANA; AMENDING SECTIONS 2-15-201, 37-3-103,  
8 37-8-103, 41-5-1602; 41-5-1604; 44-5-103, 45-2-101, 45-2-212, 45-5-102, 45-5-303, 45-5-503,  
9 46-4-201, 46-9-102, 46-9-106, 46-16-115, 46-16-122, 46-18-102, 46-18-115, 46-18-219, 46-18-220,  
10 46-18-604, 46-19-101, 46-20-204, 46-21-201, 46-23-201, 46-23-210, 46-23-301, 46-23-307,  
11 46-23-315, 46-30-301, 46-30-303, 53-9-103, AND 53-30-403, MCA; REPEALING SECTIONS 45-3-109,  
12 46-18-301, 46-18-302, 46-18-303, 46-18-304, 46-18-305, 46-18-306, 46-18-307, 46-18-308,  
13 46-18-309, 46-18-310, 46-19-103, 46-19-201, 46-19-202, 46-19-203, AND 46-19-204, MCA; AND  
14 PROVIDING AN ~~IMMEDIATE~~ EFFECTIVE DATE AND A RETROACTIVE APPLICABILITY PROVISION."

15

16 WHEREAS, there are significant indications that the death penalty's cost is excessive and that the  
17 death penalty is not a deterrent and, therefore, does not do what it was expected to do for Montana, this  
18 bill abolishes the penalty of death by state execution and replaces it with a life sentence without possibility  
19 of release.

20

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

22

23 **Section 1.** Section 2-15-201, MCA, is amended to read:

24 **"2-15-201. Powers and duties of governor.** In addition to the duties prescribed by the constitution,  
25 the governor shall perform the following duties:

26 (1) ~~He~~ The governor shall supervise the official conduct of all executive and ministerial officers.

27 (2) ~~He~~ The governor shall see that all offices are filled and the duties ~~thereof~~ of the office  
28 performed or, in default ~~thereof~~ of performance, apply ~~such a~~ remedy as the law allows. If the remedy is  
29 imperfect, ~~he~~ the governor shall acquaint the legislature ~~therewith~~ with the issue at its next session.

30 (3) (a) ~~He~~ The governor shall make the appointments and supply the vacancies as required by law.

1 When a vacancy in a position on a council, board, commission, or committee has occurred or is expected  
2 to occur and must be filled by gubernatorial appointment, the governor shall have posted in a conspicuous  
3 place in the state capitol a notice:

- 4 (i) announcing the actual or anticipated vacancy in the position;
- 5 (ii) describing the qualifications for the position, if any; and
- 6 (iii) describing the procedure for applying for appointment to the position.

7 (b) A copy of the notice required under subsection (3)(a) must be sent to the lieutenant governor,  
8 who may publish the notice in an appropriate publication.

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

11 (5) Whenever any suit or legal proceeding is pending against this state or ~~which~~ when a suit or  
12 legal proceeding may affect the title of this state to any property or ~~which~~ may result in any claim against  
13 the state, ~~he~~ the governor may direct the attorney general to appear on behalf of the state and may  
14 employ ~~such~~ additional counsel ~~as he~~ that the governor may judge expedient.

15 (6) ~~He~~ The governor may require the attorney general or county attorney of any county to inquire  
16 into the affairs or management of any corporation existing under the laws of this state.

17 (7) ~~He~~ The governor may require the attorney general to aid the county attorney in the discharge  
18 of ~~his~~ the attorney general's duties.

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

23 (9) ~~He~~ The governor shall perform ~~such~~ the duties respecting fugitives from justice as are  
24 prescribed by Title 46, chapter 30.

25 (10) ~~He~~ The governor shall issue land warrants and patents, as prescribed in 77-2-342.

26 (11) ~~He~~ The governor may require any officer or board to make special reports to ~~him~~ the governor,  
27 upon demand, in writing.

28 (12) ~~He~~ The governor shall discharge the duties of a member of the board of examiners, of a  
29 nonvoting ex officio member of the state board of education, and of a member of the board of land  
30 commissioners.

1           (13) He ~~The governor~~ has the other powers and ~~must~~ shall perform the other duties ~~as that~~ are  
2 devolved upon ~~him the governor~~ by ~~this code or any other law~~ laws of this state."

3

4           **Section 2.** Section 37-3-103, MCA, is amended to read:

5           **"37-3-103. Exemptions from licensing requirements.** (1) This chapter does not prohibit or require  
6 a license with respect to any of the following acts:

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

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

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

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

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

16           (f) the practice of osteopathy under the conditions and limitations defined in chapter 5 of this title  
17 for those doctors of osteopathy who do not receive a physician's certificate under this chapter;

18           (g) the practice of chiropractic under the conditions and limitations defined by the laws of this  
19 state;

20           (h) the practice of Christian Science, with or without compensation, and ritual circumcisions by  
21 rabbis;

22           (i) the performance by commissioned medical officers of the armed forces of the United States,  
23 of the United States public health service, or of the United States department of veterans affairs of their  
24 lawful duties in this state as officers;

25           (j) the rendering of nursing services by registered or other nurses in the lawful discharge of their  
26 duties as nurses or of midwife services by registered nurse-midwives under the supervision of a licensed  
27 physician;

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

1 Montana.

2 (l) the rendering of services by a physical therapist, technician, or other paramedical specialist  
3 under the appropriate amount and type of supervision of a person licensed under the laws of this state to  
4 practice medicine, but this exemption does not extend the scope of a paramedical specialist;

5 (m) the rendering of services by a physician assistant-certified in accordance with Title 37, chapter  
6 20;

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

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

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

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

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

21

22 **Section 3.** Section 37-8-103, MCA, is amended to read:

23 **"37-8-103. Exemptions -- limitations on authority conferred.** (1) This chapter may not be  
24 construed as prohibiting:

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

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

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

29 (d) the practice of nursing by students enrolled in approved nursing education programs;

30 (e) the practice of nursing in this state by any legally qualified nurse of another state whose

1 engagement requires the nurse to accompany and care for a patient temporarily residing in this state during  
2 the period of one engagement not to exceed 6 months in length, provided that person does not represent  
3 to the public that the person is a nurse licensed to practice in this state;

4 (f) the practice of any legally qualified nurse of another state who is employed by the United  
5 States government or any bureau, division, or agency of the United States while in the discharge of that  
6 nurse's official duties;

7 (g) nursing or care of the sick, with or without compensation, when done in connection with the  
8 practice of the religious tenets of any well-established religion or denomination by adherents of the religion  
9 or denomination;

10 (h) nursing or care of a minor who is in the care of a licensed foster parent, to the same extent  
11 that the care may be provided by a parent or guardian; and

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

13 ~~—(j) nursing tasks delegated by licensed nurses to unlicensed persons according to rules adopted~~  
14 by the board.

15 (2) This chapter may not be construed:

16 (a) as conferring any authority to practice medicine, surgery, or any combination of medicine or  
17 surgery;

18 (b) to confer any authority to practice any of the healing arts prescribed by law to be practiced  
19 in the state of Montana; or

20 (c) to permit any person to undertake the treatment of disease by any of the methods employed  
21 in the healing arts unless the licensee has been qualified under the applicable law or laws licensing the  
22 practice of those professions or healing arts in the state of Montana.

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

25 (b) The following definitions apply to this subsection:

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

30 (ii) "Health maintenance activities" includes urinary systems management, bowel treatments,

1 administration of medications, and wound care if the activities in the opinion of the physician or other  
2 health care professional for the person with a disability could be performed by the person if the person  
3 were physically capable and if the procedure may be safely performed in the home.

4 (iii) "Physician" means an individual licensed pursuant to Title 37, chapter 3."  
5

6 **Section 4.** Section 41-5-1602, MCA, is amended to read:

7 **"41-5-1602. Extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution -- designation.** (1) A youth court case  
8 involving a youth alleged to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult,  
9 except an offense punishable by ~~death~~ or life imprisonment or when a sentence of 100 years could be  
10 imposed, is an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution if:

11 (a) the youth was at least 14 years of age at the time of the alleged offense, the county attorney  
12 requests that the case be designated an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, a hearing is held under  
13 41-5-1603, and the court designates the case as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution;

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

16 (i) an offense that is listed under 41-5-206, except an offense punishable by ~~death~~ or life  
17 imprisonment or when a sentence of 100 years could be imposed; or

18 (ii) any offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, except an offense punishable by  
19 ~~death~~ or life imprisonment or when a sentence of 100 years could be imposed, in which the youth  
20 allegedly used a firearm, if the youth was at least 12 years of age at the time of the alleged offense; or

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

23 (2) To enforce the court's disposition in an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, the court  
24 shall retain jurisdiction as provided in 41-5-205."  
25

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

27 **"41-5-1604. Disposition in extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecutions.** (1) (a) After designation  
28 as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, the case must proceed with an adjudicatory hearing, as  
29 provided in 41-5-1502. If a youth in an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution admits to or is  
30 adjudicated to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, except an

1 offense punishable by ~~death or~~ life imprisonment or when a sentence of 100 years could be imposed, the  
2 court shall, subject to subsection (1)(b), impose a single judgment consisting of:

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

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

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

13 (2) If a youth prosecuted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile after designation by the county  
14 attorney in the delinquency petition under 41-5-1602(1)(b) admits to or is adjudicated to have committed  
15 an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult that is not an offense described in  
16 41-5-1602(1)(b), except an offense punishable by ~~death or~~ life imprisonment or when a sentence of 100  
17 years could be imposed, the court shall adjudicate the youth delinquent and order a disposition under  
18 41-5-1513.

19 (3) If a youth in an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution admits to or is adjudicated to have  
20 committed an offense that would not be a felony if committed by an adult, the court shall impose a  
21 disposition as provided under subsection (1)(a)."

22

23 **Section 6.** Section 44-5-103, MCA, is amended to read:

24 **"44-5-103. Definitions.** As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

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

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

- 1 (3) "Confidential criminal justice information" means:
- 2 (a) criminal investigative information;
- 3 (b) criminal intelligence information;
- 4 (c) fingerprints and photographs;
- 5 (d) criminal justice information or records made confidential by law; and
- 6 (e) any other criminal justice information not clearly defined as public criminal justice information.
- 7 (4) (a) (i) "Criminal history record information" means information about individuals collected by
- 8 criminal justice agencies consisting of:
- 9 (A) identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests;
- 10 (B) detentions;
- 11 (C) the filing of complaints, indictments, or informations and dispositions arising ~~therefrom~~ from
- 12 the filing;
- 13 (D) sentences;
- 14 (E) correctional status; and
- 15 (F) release.
- 16 (ii) ~~†~~ The term includes identification information, such as fingerprint records or photographs,
- 17 unless the information is obtained for purposes other than the administration of criminal justice.
- 18 (b) Criminal history record information does not include:
- 19 (i) records of traffic offenses maintained by the department of justice; or
- 20 (ii) court records.
- 21 (5) (a) "Criminal intelligence information" means information associated with an identifiable
- 22 individual, group, organization, or event compiled by a criminal justice agency:
- 23 (i) in the course of conducting an investigation relating to a major criminal conspiracy, projecting
- 24 potential criminal operation, or producing an estimate of future major criminal activities; or
- 25 (ii) in relation to the reliability of information, including information derived from reports of
- 26 informants or investigators or from any type of surveillance.
- 27 (b) Criminal intelligence information does not include information relating to political surveillance
- 28 or criminal investigative information.
- 29 (6) (a) "Criminal investigative information" means information associated with an individual, group,
- 30 organization, or event compiled by a criminal justice agency in the course of conducting an investigation

1 of a crime or crimes. It includes information about a crime or crimes derived from reports of informants  
2 or investigators or from any type of surveillance.

3 (b) ~~†~~ The term does not include criminal intelligence information.

4 (7) "Criminal justice agency" means:

5 (a) any court with criminal jurisdiction;

6 (b) any federal, state, or local government agency designated by statute or by a governor's  
7 executive order to perform as its principal function the administration of criminal justice;

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

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

14 (8) "Criminal justice information" means information relating to criminal justice collected,  
15 processed, or preserved by a criminal justice agency. It does not include the administrative records of a  
16 criminal justice agency.

17 (9) "Criminal justice information system" means a system, automated or manual, operated by  
18 foreign, federal, regional, state, or local governments or governmental organizations for collecting,  
19 processing, preserving, or disseminating criminal justice information. It includes equipment, facilities,  
20 procedures, and agreements.

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

27 (b) Particular dispositions include but are not limited to:

28 (i) conviction at trial or on a plea of guilty;

29 (ii) acquittal;

30 (iii) acquittal by reason of mental disease or defect;

- 1 (iv) acquittal by reason of mental incompetence;
- 2 (v) the sentence imposed, including all conditions attached to the sentence by the sentencing  
3 judge;
- 4 (vi) deferred imposition of sentence with any conditions of deferral;
- 5 (vii) nolle prosequi;
- 6 (viii) a nolo contendere plea;
- 7 (ix) deferred prosecution or diversion;
- 8 (x) bond forfeiture;
- 9 ~~(xi) death;~~
- 10 ~~(xii)~~(xi) release as a result of a successful collateral attack;
- 11 ~~(xiii)~~(xii) dismissal of criminal proceedings by the court with or without the commencement of a  
12 civil action for determination of mental incompetence or mental illness;
- 13 ~~(xiv)~~(xiii) a finding of civil incompetence or mental illness;
- 14 ~~(xv)~~(xiv) exercise of executive clemency;
- 15 ~~(xvi)~~(xv) correctional placement on probation or parole or release; or
- 16 ~~(xvii)~~(xvi) revocation of probation or parole.
- 17 (c) A single arrest of an individual may result in more than one disposition.
- 18 (11) "Dissemination" means the communication or transfer of criminal justice information to  
19 individuals or agencies other than the criminal justice agency that maintains the information. It includes  
20 confirmation of the existence or nonexistence of criminal justice information.
- 21 (12) "Fingerprints" means the recorded friction ridge skin of the fingers, palms, or soles of the feet.
- 22 (13) "Public criminal justice information" means:
- 23 (a) information made public by law;
- 24 (b) information of court records and proceedings;
- 25 (c) information of convictions, deferred sentences, and deferred prosecutions;
- 26 (d) information of postconviction proceedings and status;
- 27 (e) information originated by a criminal justice agency, including:
- 28 (i) initial offense reports;
- 29 (ii) initial arrest records;
- 30 (iii) bail records; and

- 1 (iv) daily jail occupancy rosters;
- 2 (f) information considered necessary by a criminal justice agency to secure public assistance in
- 3 the apprehension of a suspect; or
- 4 (g) statistical information.

5 (14) "State repository" means the recordkeeping systems maintained by the department of justice

6 pursuant to 44-2-201 in which criminal history record information is collected, processed, preserved, and

7 disseminated.

8 (15) "Statistical information" means data derived from records in which individuals are not

9 identified or identification is deleted and from which neither individual identity nor any other unique

10 characteristic that could identify an individual is ascertainable."

11

12 **Section 7.** Section 45-2-101, MCA, is amended to read:

13 **"45-2-101. General definitions.** Unless otherwise specified in the statute, all words will be taken

14 in the objective standard rather than in the subjective, and unless a different meaning plainly is required,

15 the following definitions apply in this title:

16 (1) "Acts" has its usual and ordinary meaning and includes any bodily movement, any form of

17 communication, and when relevant, a failure or omission to take action.

18 (2) "Administrative proceeding" means a proceeding the outcome of which is required to be based

19 on a record or documentation prescribed by law or in which a law or a regulation is particularized in its

20 application to an individual.

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

22 (4) "Benefit" means gain or advantage or anything regarded by the beneficiary as gain or

23 advantage, including benefit to another person or entity in whose welfare the beneficiary is interested.

24 Benefit does not include an advantage promised generally to a group or class of voters as a consequence

25 of public measures that a candidate engages to support or oppose.

26 (5) "Bodily injury" means physical pain, illness, or an impairment of physical condition and includes

27 mental illness or impairment.

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

29 (7) "Common scheme" means a series of acts or omissions motivated by a purpose to accomplish

30 a single criminal objective or by a common purpose or plan that results in the repeated commission of the

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

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

7 (9) "Computer network" means the interconnection of communication systems between  
8 computers or computers and remote terminals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

22 (16) "Correctional institution" means a state prison, county or city jail, or other institution for the  
23 incarceration or custody of persons under sentence for offenses or awaiting trial or sentence for offenses.

24 (17) "Deception" means knowingly to:

25 (a) create or confirm in another an impression that is false and that the offender does not believe  
26 to be 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  
30 other legal impediment to the enjoyment of the property, whether the impediment is or is not of value or

1 is or is not a matter of official record; or

2 (e) promise performance that the offender does not intend to perform or knows will not be  
3 performed. Failure to perform, standing alone, is not evidence that the offender did not intend to perform.

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

7 (19) "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  
13 unlikely that the owner will recover it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 (29) An "illegal article" is an article or thing that is prohibited by statute, rule, or order from being  
3 in the possession of a person subject to official detention.

4 (30) "Inmate" means a person who engages in prostitution in or through the agency of a house  
5 of prostitution.

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

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

12 (32) An "involuntary act" means an act that is:

13 (a) a reflex or convulsion;

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

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

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

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

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

29 (35) "Medicaid" means the Montana medical assistance program provided for in Title 53, chapter  
30 6.

1 (36) "Medicaid agency" has the meaning in 53-6-155.

2 (37) "Medicaid benefit" means the provision of anything of pecuniary value to or on behalf of a  
3 recipient under the medicaid program.

4 (38) (a) "Medicaid claim" means a communication, whether in oral, written, electronic, magnetic,  
5 or other form:

6 (i) that is used to claim specific services or items as payable or reimbursable under the medicaid  
7 program; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

27 (44) "Obtain" means:

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

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

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

3 (46) "Occupied structure" means any building, vehicle, or other place suitable for human  
4 occupancy or night lodging of persons or for carrying on business, whether or not a person is actually  
5 present. Each unit of a building consisting of two or more units separately secured or occupied is a  
6 separate occupied structure.

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

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

11 (49) "Official detention" means imprisonment resulting from a conviction for an offense,  
12 confinement for an offense, confinement of a person charged with an offense, detention by a peace officer  
13 pursuant to arrest, detention for extradition or deportation, or lawful detention for the purpose of the  
14 protection of the welfare of the person detained or for the protection of society. Official detention does  
15 not include supervision of probation or parole, constraint incidental to release on bail, or an unlawful arrest  
16 unless the person arrested employed physical force, a threat of physical force, or a weapon to escape.

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

21 (51) "Other state" means a state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, and  
22 the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

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

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

29 (54) "Peace officer" means a person who by virtue of the person's office or public employment  
30 is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for offenses while acting within

1 the scope of the person's authority.

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

4 (56) "Person" includes an individual, business association, partnership, corporation, government,  
5 or other legal entity and an individual acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of a government or  
6 subdivision of government.

7 (57) "Physically helpless" means that a person is unconscious or is otherwise physically unable to  
8 communicate unwillingness to act.

9 (58) "Possession" is the knowing control of anything for a sufficient time to be able to terminate  
10 control.

11 (59) "Premises" includes any type of structure or building and real property.

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

14 (a) real estate;

15 (b) money;

16 (c) commercial instruments;

17 (d) admission or transportation tickets;

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

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

22 (g) electricity, gas, and water;

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 (63) "Public servant" means an officer or employee of government, including but not limited to  
10 legislators, judges, and firefighters, and a person participating as a juror, adviser, consultant, administrator,  
11 executor, guardian, or court-appointed fiduciary. The term does not include witnesses. The term "public  
12 servant" includes one who has been elected or designated to become a public servant.

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

19 (65) (a) "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury that:

20 (i) creates a substantial risk of death;

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

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

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

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

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

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

30 (67) (a) "Sexual intercourse" means penetration of the vulva, anus, or mouth of one person by the

1 penis of another person, penetration of the vulva or anus of one person by a body member of another  
2 person, or penetration of the vulva or anus of one person by a foreign instrument or object manipulated  
3 by another person to knowingly or purposely:

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

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

6 (b) For purposes of subsection (67)(a), any penetration, however slight, is sufficient.

7 (68) "Solicit" or "solicitation" means to command, authorize, urge, incite, request, or advise  
8 another to commit an offense.

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

12 (70) "Statute" means an act of the legislature of this state.

13 (71) "Stolen property" means property over which control has been obtained by theft.

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

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

18 (74) "Telephone" means any type of telephone, including but not limited to a corded, uncoded,  
19 cellular, or satellite telephone.

20 (75) "Threat" means a menace, however communicated, to:

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

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

23 (c) commit a criminal offense;

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

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

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

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

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

30 (i) bring about or continue a strike, boycott, or other similar collective action if the person making

1 the threat demands or receives property that is not for the benefit of groups that the person purports to  
2 represent; or

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

5 (76) (a) "Value" means the market value of the property at the time and place of the crime or, if  
6 the market value cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, the cost of the replacement of the property within  
7 a reasonable time after the crime. If the offender appropriates a portion of the value of the property, the  
8 value must be determined as follows:

9 (i) The value of an instrument constituting an evidence of debt, such as a check, draft, or  
10 promissory note, is considered the amount due or collectible. The figure is ordinarily the face amount of  
11 the indebtedness less any portion of the indebtedness that has been satisfied.

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

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

21 (b) When it cannot be determined if the value of the property is more or less than \$1,000 by the  
22 standards set forth in subsection (76)(a), its value is considered to be an amount less than \$1,000.

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

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

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

30 (79) "Witness" means a person whose testimony is desired in an official proceeding, in any

1 investigation by a grand jury, or in a criminal action, prosecution, or proceeding."

2

3 **Section 8.** Section 45-2-212, MCA, is amended to read:

4 **"45-2-212. Compulsion.** A person is not guilty of an offense, other than an offense punishable  
5 ~~with death by life imprisonment without possibility of release,~~ by reason of conduct ~~which he~~ that the  
6 person performs under the compulsion of threat or menace of the imminent infliction of death or serious  
7 bodily harm if ~~he~~ the person reasonably believes that death or serious bodily harm will be inflicted upon  
8 ~~him~~ the person if ~~he~~ the person does not perform ~~such~~ the conduct."

9

10 **Section 9.** Section 45-5-102, MCA, is amended to read:

11 **"45-5-102. Deliberate homicide.** (1) A person commits the offense of deliberate homicide if:

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

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

18 (2) A person convicted of the offense of deliberate homicide shall be punished ~~by death as~~  
19 ~~provided in 46-18-301 through 46-18-310, unless the person is less than 18 years of age at the time of~~  
20 ~~the commission of the offense,~~ by life imprisonment, ~~or~~ by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of  
21 not less than 10 years or more than 100 years, or by life imprisonment without possibility of release as  
22 provided in 46-18-219(2), except as provided in 46-18-219(1) and 46-18-222."

23

24 **Section 10.** Section 45-5-303, MCA, is amended to read:

25 **"45-5-303. Aggravated kidnapping.** (1) A person commits the offense of aggravated kidnapping  
26 if the person knowingly or purposely and without lawful authority restrains another person by either  
27 secreting or holding the other person in a place of isolation or by using or threatening to use physical force,  
28 with any of the following purposes:

29 (a) to hold for ransom or reward or as a shield or hostage;

30 (b) to facilitate commission of any felony or flight thereafter;

1 (c) to inflict bodily injury on or to terrorize the victim or another;

2 (d) to interfere with the performance of any governmental or political function; or

3 (e) to hold another in a condition of involuntary servitude.

4 (2) Except as provided in 46-18-219(1) and 46-18-222, a person convicted of the offense of  
 5 aggravated kidnapping shall be punished by ~~death or life imprisonment as provided in 46-18-301 through~~  
 6 ~~46-18-310 or be imprisoned, by imprisonment~~ in the state prison for a term of not less than 2 years or  
 7 more than 100 years, or by life imprisonment without possibility of release as provided in 46-18-219(2)  
 8 and may be fined not more than \$50,000, unless the person has voluntarily released the victim alive, in  
 9 a safe place, and with no serious bodily injury, in which event the person shall be imprisoned in the state  
 10 prison for a term of not less than 2 years or more than 10 years and may be fined not more than  
 11 \$50,000."

12

13 **Section 11.** Section 45-5-503, MCA, is amended to read:

14 **"45-5-503. Sexual intercourse without consent.** (1) A person who knowingly has sexual  
 15 intercourse without consent with another person commits the offense of sexual intercourse without  
 16 consent. A person may not be convicted under this section based on the age of the person's spouse, as  
 17 provided in 45-5-501(1)(b)(iii).

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

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

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

1 provided in 46-18-219 and 46-18-222.

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

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

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

9 (d) If the victim was incarcerated in an adult or juvenile correctional, detention, or treatment  
10 facility at the time of the offense and the offender had supervisory or disciplinary authority over the victim,  
11 the offender shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not more than 5 years or  
12 fined an amount not to exceed \$50,000, or both.

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

18 (5) As used in subsection (3), an act "in the course of committing sexual intercourse without  
19 consent" includes an attempt to commit the offense or flight after the attempt or commission."

20

21 **Section 12.** Section 46-4-201, MCA, is amended to read:

22 **"46-4-201. Inquest -- definition -- when held -- how conducted.** (1) An inquest is a formal inquiry  
23 into the causes of and circumstances surrounding the death of a person and is conducted by the coroner  
24 before a coroner's jury.

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

29 (a) in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility and is not caused by the terminal condition, as  
30 defined in 50-9-102, of, ~~or the execution of a death penalty upon,~~ the person while the person is

1 incarcerated in the prison, jail, or other correctional facility because of conviction of a criminal offense.  
2 This subsection (2)(a) applies to a death caused by a terminal condition only if the person was under  
3 medical care at the time of death.

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

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

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

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

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

14 (iii) was killed by a peace officer.

15 (b) If a coroner is disqualified under subsection (4)(a), the county attorney shall request a qualified  
16 coroner of a neighboring county to conduct the inquest. The expenses of a coroner fulfilling the request,  
17 including salary, must be paid by the requesting county."

18

19 **Section 13.** Section 46-9-102, MCA, is amended to read:

20 "**46-9-102. Bailable offenses.** (1) All persons ~~shall~~ must be bailable before conviction, except  
21 when ~~death~~ life imprisonment without possibility of release is a possible punishment for the offense  
22 charged and the proof is evident or the presumption great that the person is guilty of the offense charged.

23 (2) On the hearing of an application for admission to bail made before or after indictment or  
24 information for a ~~capital offense~~ an offense punishable by life imprisonment without possibility of release,  
25 the burden of showing that the proof is evident or that the presumption great that the defendant is guilty  
26 of the offense is on the state."

27

28 **Section 14.** Section 46-9-106, MCA, is amended to read:

29 "**46-9-106. Release or detention of defendant pending trial.** Before a verdict has been rendered,  
30 the court shall:

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

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

7

8 **Section 15.** Section 46-16-115, MCA, is amended to read:

9 **"46-16-115. Challenges for cause.** (1) Each party may challenge jurors for cause, and each  
10 challenge must be tried by the court.

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

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

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

19 (c) being a party adverse to the defendant in a civil action or having complained against or been  
20 accused by the defendant in a criminal prosecution;

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

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

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

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

29 (h) ~~if the offense charged is punishable with death, having any conscientious opinions concerning~~  
30 ~~the punishment as would preclude finding the defendant guilty, in which case the person must neither be~~

1 ~~permitted nor compelled to serve as a juror;~~

2 ~~——(i) having a belief that the punishment fixed by law is too severe for the offense charged; or~~

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

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

7

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

9 **"46-16-122. Absence of defendant from trial.** (1) In a misdemeanor case, if the defendant fails  
10 to appear in person, either at the time set for the trial or at any time during the course of the trial and if  
11 the defendant's counsel is authorized to act on the defendant's behalf, the court shall proceed with the  
12 trial unless good cause for continuance exists.

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

16 (a) order a continuance;

17 (b) order bail forfeited;

18 (c) issue an arrest warrant; or

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

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

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

27 (b) is voluntarily absent and the offense is not one that is punishable by ~~death~~ life imprisonment  
28 without possibility of release.

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

1

2           **Section 17.** Section 46-18-102, MCA, is amended to read:

3           **"46-18-102. Rendering judgment and pronouncing sentence -- use of two-way electronic**  
4 **audio-video communication.** (1) The judgment must be rendered in open court. For purposes of this  
5 section, in cases in which the defendant is charged with a misdemeanor offense, a judgment rendered  
6 through the use of two-way electronic audio-video communication, allowing all of the participants to be  
7 observed and heard in the courtroom by all present, is considered to be a judgment rendered in open court.  
8 Audio-video communication may be used if neither party objects and the court agrees to its use. The  
9 audio-video communication must operate as provided in 46-12-201.

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

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

14           (b) When the sentence is pronounced, the judge shall clearly state for the record the reasons for  
15 imposing the sentence."

16

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

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

21           (1) The court shall afford the parties an opportunity to be heard on any matter relevant to the  
22 disposition, including the applicability of sentencing enhancement provisions, mandatory minimum  
23 sentences, persistent felony offender status, or an exception to these matters.

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

26 ~~———(3)~~ Except as provided in 46-11-701 and 46-16-120 through 46-16-123, the court shall address  
27 the defendant personally to ascertain whether the defendant wishes to make a statement and to present  
28 any information in mitigation of punishment or reason why the defendant should not be sentenced. If the  
29 defendant wishes to make a statement, the court shall afford the defendant a reasonable opportunity to  
30 do so. For purposes of this section, in cases in which the defendant is charged with a misdemeanor

1 offense, the requirement that the court address the defendant personally may be satisfied by the use of  
 2 two-way electronic audio-video communication. Audio-video communication may be used if neither party  
 3 objects and the court agrees to its use. The audio-video communication must operate as provided in  
 4 46-12-201.

5 ~~(4)~~(3) (a) The court shall permit the victim to present a statement concerning the effects of the  
 6 crime on the victim, the circumstances surrounding the crime, the manner in which the crime was  
 7 perpetrated, and the victim's opinion regarding appropriate sentence. At the victim's option, the victim  
 8 may present the statement in writing before the sentencing hearing or orally under oath at the sentencing  
 9 hearing, or both.

10 (b) The court shall give copies of any written statements of the victim to the prosecutor and the  
 11 defendant prior to imposing sentence.

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

15 ~~(5)~~(4) The court shall impose sentence or make any other disposition authorized by law.

16 ~~(6)~~(5) In felony cases, the court shall specifically state all reasons for the sentence, including  
 17 restrictions, conditions, or enhancements imposed, in open court on the record and in the written  
 18 judgment."

19

20 **Section 19.** Section 46-18-219, MCA, is amended to read:

21 **"46-18-219. Life sentence without possibility of release.** (1) (a) Except as provided in subsection  
 22 (3), if an offender convicted of one of the following offenses was previously convicted of one of the  
 23 following offenses or of an offense under the laws of another state or of the United States that, if  
 24 committed in this state, would be one of the following offenses, the offender must be sentenced to life  
 25 in prison, ~~unless the death penalty is applicable and imposed:~~

26 (i) 45-5-102, deliberate homicide;

27 (ii) 45-5-303, aggravated kidnapping;

28 (iii) 45-5-503, sexual intercourse without consent;

29 (iv) 45-5-625, sexual abuse of children; or

30 (v) 45-5-627, except subsection (1)(b), ritual abuse of a minor.

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

7 (i) 45-5-103, mitigated deliberate homicide;

8 (ii) 45-5-202, aggravated assault;

9 (iii) 45-5-302, kidnapping; or

10 (iv) 45-5-401, robbery.

11 (2) Except as provided in 46-23-210 and subsection (3) of this section, an offender sentenced  
12 under subsection (1) or sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release under 45-5-102,  
13 45-5-303, or 46-18-220:

14 (a) shall serve the entire sentence;

15 (b) shall serve the sentence in prison;

16 (c) may not for any reason, except a medical reason, be transferred for any length of time to  
17 another type of institution, facility, or program;

18 (d) may not be paroled; and

19 (e) may not be given time off for good behavior or otherwise be given an early release for any  
20 reason.

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

24 (4) The imposition or execution of the sentences prescribed by this section may not be deferred  
25 or suspended. In the event of a conflict between this section and any provision of 46-18-201 or  
26 46-18-205, this section prevails.

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

30 (b) Prison does not include a work release center, prerelease center, boot camp, or any other type

1 of facility that does not provide secure detention."  
 2

3 **Section 20.** Section 46-18-220, MCA, is amended to read:

4 **"46-18-220. Sentences for certain offenses committed in official detention -- ~~death penalty~~.** An  
 5 offender convicted of having committed attempted deliberate homicide, aggravated assault, or aggravated  
 6 kidnapping while in official detention, as defined in 45-2-101, shall be sentenced to ~~death or~~ life  
 7 imprisonment ~~as provided in 46-18-301 through 46-18-310~~ or life imprisonment without possibility of  
 8 release as provided in 46-18-219(2)."  
 9

10 **Section 21.** Section 46-18-604, MCA, is amended to read:

11 **"46-18-604. Transmittal of sentencing data to supreme court -- compilation.** (1) Except as  
 12 provided in subsection (2), the clerk of district court shall record on forms provided by the clerk of the  
 13 supreme court the following sentencing data for each defendant sentenced:

- 14 (a) the name of the case;  
 15 (b) whether the conviction was by verdict or plea;  
 16 (c) the fine or imprisonment, or both, allowed by law;  
 17 (d) the actual fine or imprisonment, or both, imposed;  
 18 (e) the percentage of fine or imprisonment, or both, allowed by law that is actually imposed;  
 19 (f) the amount of fine or number of years of imprisonment, or both, that are suspended; and  
 20 (g) the percentage of fine or imprisonment, or both, imposed that is suspended.

21 (2) Whenever a sentence of ~~death or~~ life imprisonment is allowed by law, this fact must be  
 22 shown in the report, together with the case name and the actual sentence imposed.

23 (3) The clerk of district court shall report the names of the cases in which sentencing was  
 24 deferred.

25 (4) The clerk of district court shall report the reasons given by the judge for the disposition of  
 26 every case by attaching an extract of that portion of the judgment setting forth the basis for the sentence.

27 (5) The sentencing judge shall sign the form containing the information recorded by the clerk of  
 28 district court pursuant to this section.

29 (6) The clerk of district court shall on a quarterly basis total for each judge the data recorded  
 30 pursuant to subsections (1) and (2), sign the report, and forward all ~~such of the~~ data to the clerk of the

1 supreme court.

2 (7) The clerk of the supreme court shall compile the reports submitted by the district court clerks  
3 and distribute the data to all district court clerks and any interested party on April 1 of each year.

4 (8) The clerk of the supreme court shall provide a form for the recording of data required by this  
5 section."

6

7 **Section 22.** Section 46-19-101, MCA, is amended to read:

8 **"46-19-101. Commitment of defendant.** Upon rendition of judgment after pronouncement of a  
9 sentence imposing punishment of imprisonment ~~or death~~, the court shall commit the defendant to the  
10 custody of the sheriff, who shall deliver the defendant to the place of ~~his~~ the defendant's confinement ~~or~~  
11 ~~execution.~~"

12

13 **Section 23.** Section 46-20-204, MCA, is amended to read:

14 **"46-20-204. Stay of execution and relief Relief pending appeal.** (1) ~~If an appeal is taken, a~~  
15 ~~sentence of death shall be stayed by order of the trial court until final order by the supreme court.~~

16 ~~———(2) If an appeal is taken and the defendant is admitted to bail, a sentence of imprisonment shall~~  
17 must be stayed by the trial court.

18 ~~(3)(2) If an appeal is taken, a sentence to pay a fine or a fine and costs shall~~ must be stayed by  
19 the trial court or by the reviewing court.

20 ~~(4)(3) If an appeal is taken and the accused was admitted to probation, he~~ the accused shall must  
21 remain on probation or shall post bail."

22

23 **Section 24.** Section 46-21-201, MCA, is amended to read:

24 **"46-21-201. Proceedings on petition.** (1) (a) Unless the petition and the files and records of the  
25 case conclusively show that the petitioner is not entitled to relief, the court shall cause notice of the  
26 petition to be served upon the county attorney in the county in which the conviction took place and upon  
27 the attorney general and order them to file a responsive pleading to the petition. Following its review of  
28 the responsive pleading, the court may dismiss the petition as a matter of law for failure to state a claim  
29 for relief or it may proceed to determine the issue.

30 (b) ~~If the death sentence has been imposed, upon receipt of the response or responses to the~~

~~1 petition, the court shall promptly hold a conference to determine a schedule for the expeditious resolution  
2 of the proceeding. The court shall issue a decision within 90 days after the hearing on the petition or, if  
3 there is no hearing, within 90 days after the filing of briefs as allowed by rule or by court order. If the  
4 decision is not issued during that period, a party may petition the supreme court for a writ of mandate or  
5 other appropriate writ or relief to compel the issuance of a decision.~~

~~6 ———(e) To the extent that they are applicable and are not inconsistent with this chapter, the rules of  
7 procedure governing civil proceedings apply to the proceeding.~~

~~8 (2) If the death sentence has not been imposed and a hearing is required or if the interests of  
9 justice require, the court shall appoint counsel for a petitioner who qualifies for the appointment of counsel  
10 under Title 46, chapter 8, part 1.~~

~~11 (3) (a) Within 30 days after a conviction for which a death sentence was imposed becomes final,  
12 the sentencing court shall notify the sentenced person that if the person is indigent and wishes to file a  
13 petition under this chapter, the court will appoint counsel who meets the Montana supreme court's  
14 standards for competency of appointed counsel in proceedings under this chapter for an indigent person  
15 sentenced to death.~~

~~16 ———(b) Within 75 days after a conviction for which a death sentence was imposed upon a person who  
17 wishes to file a petition under this chapter becomes final, the sentencing court shall:~~

~~18 ———(i) appoint counsel to represent the person if the court finds that the person is indigent and either  
19 has accepted the offer of appointment or is unable to competently decide whether to accept the offer of  
20 appointed counsel;~~

~~21 ———(ii) if the offer is rejected by a person who understands the legal consequences of the rejection,  
22 enter findings of fact after a hearing, if the court determines that a hearing is necessary, stating that the  
23 person rejected the offer with an understanding of the legal consequences of the rejection; or~~

~~24 ———(iii) if the court finds that the petitioner is not indigent, deny appointment of counsel.~~

~~25 ———(c) The court may not appoint counsel who has previously represented the person at any stage  
26 in the case unless the person and the counsel expressly agree to the appointment.~~

~~27 ———(d) If a petitioner entitled to counsel under this subsection (3) is not indigent at the time that the  
28 court's determination is made under subsection (3)(b) but thereafter becomes indigent at any stage of the  
29 proceedings, the court shall appoint counsel as provided in subsection (3)(b)(i).~~

~~30 ———(e) The expenses of counsel appointed pursuant to this subsection (3) must be paid as provided~~

1 in ~~46-8-201.~~

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

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

6 ~~(5)~~(4) The court may receive proof of affidavits, depositions, oral testimony, or other evidence.  
7 In its discretion, the court may order the petitioner brought before the court for the hearing.

8 ~~(6)~~(5) If the court finds in favor of the petitioner, it shall enter an appropriate order with respect  
9 to the judgment or sentence in the former proceedings and any supplementary orders as to reassignment,  
10 retrial, custody, bail, or discharge that may be necessary and proper. If the court finds for the prosecution,  
11 the petition must be dismissed."  
12

13 **Section 25.** Section 46-23-201, MCA, is amended to read:

14 **"46-23-201. Prisoners eligible for nonmedical parole.** (1) Subject to the restrictions contained in  
15 subsections (2) through (4), the board may release on nonmedical parole by appropriate order any person  
16 confined in a state prison, except ~~persons under sentence of death and~~ persons serving sentences imposed  
17 under 46-18-202(2) or life sentences without possibility of release imposed under 45-5-102, 45-5-303,  
18 45-5-503, 46-18-219, or 46-18-220, when in its opinion there is reasonable probability that the prisoner  
19 can be released without detriment to the prisoner or to the community.

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

22 (3) A prisoner serving a life sentence may not be paroled under this section until the prisoner has  
23 served 30 years.

24 (4) A parole may be ordered under this section only for the best interests of society and not as  
25 an award of clemency or a reduction of sentence or pardon. A prisoner may be placed on parole only when  
26 the board believes that the prisoner is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen."  
27

28 **Section 26.** 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  
30 a person placed in a correctional institution or program, except a person under sentence of ~~death~~ life

1 imprisonment without possibility of release. To be eligible for a medical parole, a person must have an  
2 examination and written diagnosis by a physician licensed under Title 37 to practice medicine. The  
3 diagnosis must include:

4 (a) a determination that the person suffers from an incapacitating physical condition, disease, or  
5 syndrome;

6 (b) a description of the physical condition, disease, or syndrome and a detailed description of the  
7 person's physical incapacity; and

8 (c) a prognosis addressing the likelihood of the person's recovery from the physical condition,  
9 disease, or syndrome and the extent of any potential recovery.

10 (2) The diagnosis must be reviewed and accepted by the department before the board may  
11 consider granting a medical parole. The board may not grant a medical parole unless the incapacitating  
12 physical condition, disease, or syndrome renders the person highly unlikely to present a clear and present  
13 danger to public safety.

14 (3) The board shall require as a condition of medical parole that the person agree to placement in  
15 an environment chosen by the department during the parole period, including but not limited to a hospital,  
16 nursing home, or family home. The board may require as a condition of parole that the person agree to  
17 periodic examinations and diagnoses at the person's expense. Reports of each examination and diagnosis  
18 must be submitted to the board and department by the examining physician. If either the board or  
19 department determines that the person's physical capacity has improved to the extent that the person is  
20 likely to pose a possible detriment to society, the board may revoke the parole and return the person to  
21 the custody of the department.

22 (4) Medical parole may be requested by the board, the department, an incarcerated person, or an  
23 incarcerated person's parent, grandparent, child, or sibling by submitting the request in writing to the  
24 administrator of the correctional institution in which the person is incarcerated.

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

27 (6) Sections 46-23-203, 46-23-205 through 46-23-207, and 46-23-215 through 46-23-218 apply  
28 to nonmedical parole."

29

30 **Section 27.** Section 46-23-301, MCA, is amended to read:

1           **"46-23-301. Cases of executive clemency -- application for clemency -- definitions.** (1) (a)

2 "Clemency" means kindness, mercy, or leniency that may be exercised by the governor toward a  
3 convicted person. The governor may grant clemency in the form of:

4           (i) the remission of fines or forfeitures;

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

6           (iii) respite; or

7           (iv) pardon.

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

10           (2) A person convicted of a crime need not exhaust judicial or administrative remedies before filing  
11 an application for clemency, ~~except that an application may not be filed with respect to a sentence of~~  
12 ~~death while an automatic review proceeding is pending before the Montana supreme court under~~  
13 ~~46-18-307 through 46-18-310.~~ The board shall consider cases of executive clemency only upon  
14 application. All applications for executive clemency must be made to the board. ~~An application for~~  
15 ~~executive clemency in capital cases may be filed with the board no later than 10 days after the district~~  
16 ~~court sets a date of execution.~~ Applications may be filed only by the person convicted of the crime, by the  
17 person's attorney acting on the person's behalf and with the person's consent, or by a court-appointed  
18 next friend, guardian, or conservator acting on the person's behalf. The board shall cause an investigation  
19 to be made of and base any recommendation it makes on:

20           (a) all the circumstances surrounding the crime for which the applicant was convicted; and

21           (b) the individual circumstances relating to social conditions of the applicant prior to commission  
22 of the crime, at the time the offense was committed, and at the time of the application for clemency.

23           (3) The board shall advise the governor and recommend action to be taken. The board may  
24 recommend that clemency be granted or denied. ~~In noncapital cases, if~~ If the board recommends that  
25 clemency be denied, the application may not be forwarded to the governor and the governor may not take  
26 action on the case. ~~In capital cases, the board shall transmit the application and either a recommendation~~  
27 ~~that clemency be granted or a recommendation that clemency be denied to the governor.~~ The governor  
28 is not bound by any recommendation of the board, but the governor shall review the record of the hearing  
29 and the board's recommendation before granting or denying clemency. The governor has the final authority  
30 to grant or deny clemency in those cases forwarded to the governor. An appeal may not be taken from

1 the governor's decision to grant or deny clemency."  
2

3 **Section 28.** Section 46-23-307, MCA, is amended to read:

4 **"46-23-307. Decision of board.** Within 30 days after the hearing of ~~any capital case or in~~  
5 ~~noncapital cases where~~ a case in which the decision is made to recommend that clemency be granted, the  
6 board ~~must~~ shall make a decision in writing, and if ~~such the decision be is~~ made to recommend executive  
7 clemency, the copy of the decision together with all papers used in each case ~~shall~~ must be immediately  
8 transmitted to the governor."  
9

10 **Section 29.** Section 46-23-315, MCA, is amended to read:

11 **"46-23-315. Authority of governor to grant respite -- application.** The governor has the power to  
12 grant respites after conviction and judgment for any offenses committed against the criminal laws of the  
13 state for the time that the governor thinks proper. The governor may grant a respite upon application of  
14 a person authorized to apply for executive clemency and prior to any review or recommendation by the  
15 board of pardons and parole. A respite must be of temporary duration for a definite period of time. ~~Any~~  
16 ~~respite that is granted that stays the execution of a death warrant has the effect of postponing the~~  
17 ~~execution of the warrant. In that case, if clemency is not granted, the death warrant is again in effect at~~  
18 ~~the expiration of the period of respite and the execution must take place on the date of expiration of the~~  
19 ~~respite."~~

20  
21 **Section 30.** Section 46-30-301, MCA, is amended to read:

22 **"46-30-301. Arrest of accused without warrant.** The arrest of a person may be lawfully made ~~also~~  
23 by any peace officer or a private person without a warrant upon reasonable information that the accused  
24 stands charged in the courts of a state with a crime punishable by ~~death or~~ imprisonment for a term of 1  
25 year or more. When arrested under this section, the accused must be taken before a judge or magistrate  
26 with all practicable speed and complaint must be made against ~~him~~ the accused under oath setting forth  
27 the ground for the arrest as in 46-30-227. After the complaint is made, ~~his~~ the accused's answer must  
28 be heard as if ~~he~~ the accused had been arrested on a warrant."  
29

30 **Section 31.** Section 46-30-303, MCA, is amended to read:

1           **"46-30-303. Bail while awaiting requisition.** Unless the offense with which ~~the prisoner~~ a person  
 2 is charged is shown to be an offense punishable by ~~death or~~ life imprisonment under the laws of the state  
 3 in which it was committed, a judge or magistrate in this state may admit the person arrested to bail by  
 4 bond or undertaking with sufficient sureties and in ~~such~~ the sum as he deems that the judge considers  
 5 proper, conditioned for ~~his~~ the person's appearance before ~~him~~ the judge at a time specified in ~~such~~ the  
 6 bond or undertaking and for ~~his~~ the person's surrender to be arrested upon the warrant of the governor  
 7 of this state."

8

9           **Section 32.** Section 53-9-103, MCA, is amended to read:

10           **"53-9-103. Definitions.** As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

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

12           (a) a victim;

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

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

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

18           (a) the offender;

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

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

23           (d) workers' compensation;

24           (e) wage continuation programs of any employer;

25           (f) proceeds of a contract of insurance payable to the claimant for loss that was sustained because  
 26 of the criminally injurious conduct;

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

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

3 (i) any other third party.

4 (3) (a) "Criminally injurious conduct" means conduct that:

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

7 ~~(b)(ii)~~ results in bodily injury or death; and

8 ~~(c)(iii)~~ is punishable by a fine, or imprisonment, ~~or death~~ or would be so punishable except that the  
9 person engaging in the conduct lacked capacity to commit the crime under the laws of this state; ~~however,~~  
10 ~~criminally injurious conduct.~~

11 (b) The term does not include conduct arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a  
12 motor vehicle unless the bodily injury or death occurred during the commission of an offense defined in  
13 Title 45 that requires the mental state of purposely as an element of the offense or the injury or death was  
14 inflicted by the driver of a motor vehicle who is found by the division, by a preponderance of the evidence,  
15 to have been operating the motor vehicle while under the influence, as that term is defined in 61-8-401;  
16 ~~or.~~

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

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

23 (5) "Division" means the division of crime control of the department of justice.

24 (6) "Victim" means a person who suffers bodily injury or death as a result of:

25 (a) criminally injurious conduct;

26 (b) the person's good faith effort to prevent criminally injurious conduct; or

27 (c) the person's good faith effort to apprehend a person reasonably suspected of engaging in  
28 criminally injurious conduct."

29

30 **Section 33.** Section 53-30-403, MCA, is amended to read:

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

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

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

7           (b) shall obtain the concurrence of the sentencing court; and

8           (c) shall pass a physical examination to ensure sufficient health for participation.

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

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

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

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

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

18          (4) (a) Inmate participation in the boot camp incarceration program must be voluntary. The  
19 admission of an inmate to the program is discretionary with the department. Enrollment may be revoked  
20 only:

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

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

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

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

28

29           NEW SECTION. Section 34. Repealer. Sections 45-3-109, 46-18-301, 46-18-302, 46-18-303,  
30 46-18-304, 46-18-305, 46-18-306, 46-18-307, 46-18-308, 46-18-309, 46-18-310, 46-19-103,

1 46-19-201, 46-19-202, 46-19-203, and 46-19-204, MCA, are repealed.

2

3 NEW SECTION. Section 35. Effective date. ~~[This act]~~ IF APPROVED BY THE ELECTORATE, THIS ACT IS  
4 effective on passage and approval JANUARY 1, 2003.

5

6 NEW SECTION. Section 36. Retroactive applicability -- resentencing. (1) [This act] applies  
7 retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to offenses that occurred prior to [the effective date of this  
8 act].

9 (2) A person who is under a death sentence that has not been carried out must be resentenced  
10 by the court in which the person was convicted to life imprisonment without possibility of release as  
11 provided in 46-18-219(2).

12

13 NEW SECTION. SECTION 37. SUBMISSION TO ELECTORATE. THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THIS ACT WILL  
14 BECOME EFFECTIVE SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF MONTANA AT THE GENERAL ELECTION TO BE  
15 HELD IN NOVEMBER 2002 BY PRINTING ON THE BALLOT THE FULL TITLE OF THIS ACT AND THE FOLLOWING:

16 ☐ FOR ABOLISHING THE DEATH PENALTY AND REPLACING IT WITH LIFE IMPRISONMENT WITH NO POSSIBILITY  
17 OF RELEASE.

18 ☐ AGAINST ABOLISHING THE DEATH PENALTY AND REPLACING IT WITH LIFE IMPRISONMENT WITH NO  
19 POSSIBILITY OF RELEASE.

20

- END -