

HOUSE BILL NO. 23

INTRODUCED BY R. LYNCH

BY REQUEST OF THE LAW AND JUSTICE INTERIM COMMITTEE

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT CREATING A NOMINATION PROCESS TO FILL VACANCIES ON THE BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLE; AMENDING SECTION 2-15-2305, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN APPLICABILITY DATE."

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

NEW SECTION. Section 1. Nomination process for board of pardons and parole.

(1) If, for any reason, a vacancy occurs on the board of pardons and parole, including a vacancy caused by a resignation or the expiration of a member's term, a four-member nomination committee composed of the speaker of the house, the president of the senate, and the minority leaders of both houses of the legislature shall submit to the governor a list of not less than two and not more than five names of individuals for each vacant position for the governor's consideration. A majority of the members of the nomination committee shall agree on each nomination.

(2) The governor shall appoint a board member from the list of nominees submitted by the nomination committee. However, if the nomination committee fails to submit names agreed to by a majority of the nomination committee members, the governor may appoint anyone who meets the qualifications set forth in 2-15-2305(2) and (3).

Section 2. Section 2-15-2305, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-15-2305. Montana board of pardons and parole -- composition and qualifications -- allocation -- quasi-judicial. (1) There is a board of pardons and parole consisting of five members. The members must be appointed as provided in [section 1].

(2) Board members must possess at least one of the following qualifications:

(a) a college degree in criminology, corrections, or a related social science;

(b) at least 5 years of extensive work experience in corrections, the criminal justice system, or criminal law; or

(c) a law degree.



1 (3) Consideration should be given to balancing members' expertise or knowledge of:

2 (a) American Indian culture;

3 (b) serious mental illness and recovery from serious mental illness; and

4 (c) victim awareness.

5 (4) Board members shall serve staggered 6-year terms. The terms of board members run with the
6 position, and if a vacancy occurs, the governor shall appoint a person to fill the unexpired portion of the term
7 using the process provided for in [section 1].

8 (5) The governor shall designate the presiding officer, as provided in 2-15-124. The governor may
9 designate a different presiding officer at any time. If the governor designates a different presiding officer, the
10 former presiding officer still serves as a board member unless removed for cause pursuant to 2-15-124(6).

11 (6) The board is allocated to the department of corrections for administrative purposes only as prescribed
12 in 2-15-121. However, the board may hire its own personnel, and 2-15-121(2)(d) does not apply.

13 (7) The board is designated as a quasi-judicial board for purposes of 2-15-124, except that board
14 members must be compensated as provided in 46-23-111, the terms of board members must be staggered as
15 provided in subsection (4), and the provisions of 2-15-124(1) do not apply to the board.

16 (8) A favorable vote of a majority of the members of the board is required to implement a policy,
17 procedure, or administrative rule. A favorable vote of the majority of the members of a hearing panel, as defined
18 in 46-23-103, is required to make decisions regarding parole and executive clemency."

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20 NEW SECTION. Section 3. Codification instruction. [Section 1] is intended to be codified as an
21 integral part of Title 46, chapter 23, part 1, and the provisions of Title 46, chapter 23, part 1, apply to [section 1].

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23 NEW SECTION. Section 4. Applicability. [This act] applies to a vacancy on the board of pardons and
24 parole that occurs on or after [the effective date of this act].

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