# HOUSE BILL NO. 583

Introduced: 01/31/83

Referred to Committee on Judiciary: 01/31/83

Hearing: 2/8/83
Report: 02/08/83, Do Not Pass
Bill Killed: 02/09/83

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2 INTRODUCED BY CAMPA STUFF

BY REQUEST OF THE TASK FORCE ON CORRECTIONS

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO GENERALLY REVISE SENTENCING LAWS; PROVIDING MANDATORY SENTENCES; AMENDING SECTIONS 45-5-102, 45-5-103, 45-5-105, 45-5-201 THROUGH 45-5-204, 45-5-302 THROUGH 45-5-304, 45-5-401, 45-5-502, 45-5-503, 45-5-505, 45-5-603, 45-5-613, 45-5-621, 45-5-625, 45-6-102, 45-6-103, 45-6-204, 45-9-101, 45-9-103, 46-18-101, 46-18-112, 46-18-201, 46-18-222, AND 46-18-223, MCA; REPEALING SECTIONS 46-18-221 AND 46-18-501 THROUGH 46-18-503, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

Section 1. Section 46-18-101, MCA, is amended to read:

"46-18-101. Policy — liberal construction. This chapter shall be liberally construed to the end that persons a person convicted of a crime shall be dealt with in accordance with their individual characteristicsy circumstancesy needsy and potentialities; that dangerous offenders shall be correctively treated in custody for long terms as needed; and that other offenders shall be dealt with with by probation, suspended sentences or fine whenever such disposition—oppoors—proteicable and not detrimental to the

seriousness of the crime committed and in accordance with his prior record. A person convicted of a crime may be dealt with by fine, when provided for by law, or by deferred imposition or suspension of sentence if the age of the person or the circumstances surrounding the crime warrant 7 such treatment as provided for in this chapter. \* Section 2. Section 46-18-112, MCA, is amended to read: \*46-18-112. Content of investigation. Whenever 10 investigation is required, the probation officer shall 11 promptly inquire into the characteristics, -- circumstances, 12 needsy--ond-potentialities-of-the-defendant;-his defendant's 13 criminal record and social history; the circumstances of the 14 offense; the time the defendant has been in detention: and 15 the harm to the victim, his immediate family, and the community. All local and state mental and correctional 16 17 institutions, courts, and police agencies shall furnish the 18 probation officer, on request, the defendant's criminal 19 record and other relevant information. The investigation 20 shall include a physical and mental examination of the 21 defendant when it is desirable in the opinion of the court." 22 Section 3. Section 46-18-201, MCA: is amended to read: 23 \*46-18-201. Sentences that may be imposed. (1) 24 Whenever a person has been found quilty of an offense upon a 25 verdict or a plea of quilty, the court may:

needs of public safety and the welfare of the individual the

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- (a) defer imposition of sentence for a person eligible under 46-18-222, excepting sentences for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, for a period not exceeding 1 year for any misdemeanor or for a period not exceeding 3 10 years for any felony. The sentencing judge may impose upon the defendant any reasonable restrictions or conditions during the period of the deferred imposition. Such reasonable restrictions or conditions may include:
- 9 (i) jail base release;
- 10 (ii) jail time not exceeding 90 days;
- 11 (iii) conditions for probation;
- 12 (iv) restitution;

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- 13 (v) payment of a fine as provided in 46-18-231;
- 14 (vi) payment of costs as provided in 46-18-232 and 15 46-18-233:
- 16 (vii) payment of costs of court appointed counsel as 17 provided in 46-8-113;
- 18 (viii) community service:
- 19 (ix) any other reasonable conditions considered 20 necessary for rehabilitation or for the protection of 21 society; or
  - (x) any combination of the abover:
- 23 (b) suspend execution of sentence <u>for a person</u>
  24 <u>eligible under 66-18-222</u> up to the maximum sentence allowed
  25 for the particular offense. The sentencing judge may impose

on the defendant any reasonable restrictions or conditions during the period of suspended sentence. Such reasonable restrictions or conditions may include any of those listed in subsections (1)(a)(i) through (1)(a)(x).

- (c) impose a fine as provided by law for the offense;
- (d) require payment of costs as provided in 46-18-232 or payment of costs of court appointed counsel as provided in 46-8-113;
- (e) commit the defendant to a correctional institutionwith or without a fine as provided by law for the offense;
- 11 (f) impose any combination of subsections (1)(b)
  12 through (1)(e).
  - (2) If any restrictions or conditions imposed under subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b) are violated, any elapsed time, except jail time, is not a credit against the sentence unless the court orders otherwise.
- - (4)--Except-as-provided-in-46-18-222y-the-imposition-or
    execution---of---the---first--10--years--of--a--sentence--of
    imprisonment-imposed-under-45-5-182(2)-may-not--be--deferred

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(5)(3) Except--es--provided--in--46-18-222y-imposition Imposition of sentence in a felony case may not be deferred in the case of a defendant who has been convicted of a felony on a prior occasion whether or not the sentence was imposition of the sentence was deferred, or execution of the sentence was suspended."

NEW SECTION. Section 4. Mandatory sentences to be imposed for felonies - exceptions. Except as provided in 46-18-201, the court shall impose the mandatory sentence provided by law for a felony offense unless the court finds in accordance with [section 6] that aggravating circumstances are present or in accordance with [section 7] that mitigating circumstances are present.

NEW SECTION. Section 5. Hearing to deterni ne exceptions to mandatory sentences. (1) Upon request of either the defendant or the prosecution: the court shall grant a hearing prior to the imposition of sentence to determine the existence of circumstances enumerated in [section 6 or 7].

(2) The hearing shall be held before the court sitting without a jury. The defendant and the prosecution are entitled to the assistance of counsel, compulsory process, and cross-examination of witnesses who appear at the hear ing.

(3) If it appears by a preponderance of the evidence 1 submitted during the trial and during the sentencing hearing that none of the circumstances enumerated in [section 6 or 7) existed, the court shall impose the applicable mandatory sentence. If it appears by a preponderance of the evidence that one or more of the circumstances enumerated in [section 6 or 7] existed, the court shall impose the applicable sentence as provided in [section 6 or 7].

(4) The court shall state the reasons for its decision in writing and shall include an identification of the facts relied upon in making its determination. The statement shall be included in the judgment.

NEW SECTION. Section 6. Aggravating circumstances for felonies -- increased penalties. (1) The court shall add to the mandatory sentence for a felony offense 25% of the mandatory sentence for each of the following aggravating circumstances found by the court to have existed at the time the offense was committed, known by the defendant to exist, and considered by the defendant in the commission of the offense:

- 21 (a) the victim mentally WAS defective OF 22 incapacitated;
  - (b) the victim was physically helpless;
- 24 (c) the victim was less than 16 years of age or 65 25 years of age or older;

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1 (d) there were multiple victims;

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- 2 (e) the defendant threatened to inflict bodily injury
  3 upon any person or knowingly put any person in fear of
  4 immediate bodily injury:
  - (f) the defendant took advantage of his fiduciary relationship with the victim to commit the offense;
- 7 (g) the defendant used or involved minors in the 8 commission of the crime; or
- 9 (h) the defendant, prior to age 18, had committed an 10 act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult.
  - (2) The court shall add to the mandatory sentence for a felony offense 50% of the mandatory sentence for each of the following aggravating circumstances found by the court to have existed at the time the offense was committed:
- 15 (a) the defendant inflicted bodily injury upon 16 another:
- 17 (b) the defendant received compensation for committing 18 the offense;
  - (c) the defendant, while engaged in the commission of the offense, knowingly displayed, brandished, or otherwise used a firearm, destructive device as defined in 45-8-332(1), or other dangerous weapon; or
- 23 (d) the defendant had previously been convicted of a 24 felony.
  - (3) The court shall add to the mandatory sentence for

a felony offense 100% of the mandatory sentence for each of the following aggravating circumstances found by the court to have existed at the time the offense was committed:

- (a) the defendant is a person who had previously been convicted of an offense committed under 18 U-S-C- 924(c) on a different occasion than the present offense or who had previously been convicted of an offense in this or another state, committed on a different occasion than the present offense, during the commission of which he knowingly displayed, brandished, or otherwise used a firearm, destructive device as defined in 45-8-332(1), or other dangerous weapon; or
- (b) the defendant is a person who had previously been convicted of a second felony offense and who is presently being sentenced for a third or subsequent felony committed on a different occasion than any of his prior felonies.
- (4) For the purpose of this section, an offender is considered to have been previously convicted of a felony if:
- 19 (a) the previous felony conviction was for an offense 20 committed in this state or any other jurisdiction for which 21 a sentence to a term of imprisonment in excess of 1 year 22 could have been imposed; and
  - (b) the offender has not been pardoned on the ground of innocence and the conviction has not been set aside in a postconviction hearing.

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(5) A circumstance that constitutes a lesser included offense of the present offense or a circumstance that constitutes a necessary element of the present offense may not be found to be an aggravating circumstance for purposes of this section.

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- NEW SECTION. Section 7. Mitigating circumstances for felonies reduced penalties. If appropriate for the offense, the court shall reduce the sentence for a felony offense by 10% for each of the following mitigating circumstances found to be present:
- (1) the defendant, at the time of the commission of the offense for which he is to be sentenced, was acting under unusual and substantial duress. The duress need not be such that it would constitute a defense to the prosecution.
- (2) the defendant was an accomplice, the conduct constituting the offense was principally the conduct of another, and the defendant's participation was relatively minor:
- 20 (3) no serious bodily injury was inflicted on the 21 victim, nor was a weapon used in the commission of the 22 offense:
- 23 (4) the defendant has fully compensated or can 24 reasonably be expected to fully compensate the victim of his 25 criminal conduct; or

1	(5) th	e defendant	assisted law	enforcement	authorities
2	in the perfo	rmance of t	heir duties.		

- Section 8. Section 46-18-222, MCA, is amended to read:

  "46-18-222. Exceptions to mendatory minimum sentences

  and restrictions on deferred imposition and suspended

  execution of sentence Eligibility for deferred or suspended

  sentence. All mendatory minimum sentences prescribed by the

  laws of this state and the restrictions on deferred

  imposition and suspended execution of sentence prescribed by

  subsections (3), "(4), and (5) of 46-18-281-46-18-221(3),

  and 46-18-582(3) do not apply A person is eligible for a

  deferred imposition or suspension of sentence as provided in

  46-18-201 if:
- (1) the defendant was less than 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense for which he is to be sentenced;
- 17 (2) the defendant's mental capacity, at the time of 18 the commission of the offense for which he is to be 19 sentenced, was significantly impaired, although not so 20 impaired as to constitute a defense to the prosecution;
  - (3) the defendant, at the time of the commission of the offense for which he is to be sentenced, was acting under unusual and substantial duress, although not such duress as would constitute a defense to the prosecution;
  - (4) the defendant was an accomplice, the conduct

constituting the offense was principally the conduct of another, and the defendant's participation was relatively minor: er

- (5) where applicable, no serious bodily injury was inflicted on the victim unless a weapon was used in the commission of the offense, or
- of any state or federal correctional institution or court for a period of 5 years immediately preceding commission of the present offense.
- Section 9. Section 46-18-223, MCA, is amended to read:

  M46-18-223. Hearing to determine application of exceptions eligibility. (1) When the application of exception provided for in eligibility for deferred imposition or suspension of sentence under 46-18-222 is an issue, upon request the court shall grant the defendant a hearing prior to the imposition of sentence to determine the applicability of the exception such eligibility.
- (2) The hearing shall be held before the court sitting without a jury. The defendant and the prosecution are entitled to assistance of counsel, compulsory process, and cross—examination of witnesses who appear at the hearing.
- (3) If it appears by a preponderance of the information submitted during the trial and during the sentencing hearing, and in-so-much

- of the exceptions of issue provisions for eligibility apply.

  the court shall impose the eppropriate applicable mandatory
  sentence with no deferred imposition or suspension, thereof.

  The court shall state the reasons for its decision
  - (4) The court shall state the reasons for its decision in writing and shall include an identification of the facts relied upon in making its determination. The statement shall be included in the judgment.
  - Section 10. Section 45-5-102, MCA, is amended to read:

    #45-5-102. Deliberate homicide. (1) Except as provided
    in 45-5-103(1), criminal homicide constitutes deliberate
    homicide if:
    - (a) it is committed purposely or knowingly; or
  - (b) it is committed while the offender is engaged in or is an accomplice in the commission of, an attempt to commit, or flight after committing or attempting to commit robbery, sexual intercourse without consent, arson, burglary, kidnapping, felonious escape, or any other felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any individual.
  - (2) A person convicted of the offense of deliberate howicide shall be punished by death or life imprisonment as provided in 46-18-301 through 46-18-310 or by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not-less-then-10-years-or more-than-100 60 years-except-as-provided-in-46-18-222.\*

Section 11. Section 45-5-103, MCA; is amended to read:

"45-5-103. Mitigated deliberate homicide. (1) Criminal homicide constitutes mitigated deliberate homicide when a homicide which would otherwise be deliberate homicide is committed under the influence of extreme mental or emotional stress for which there is reasonable explanation or excuse. The reasonableness of such explanation or excuse shall be determined from the viewpoint of a reasonable person in the actor's situation.

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- (2) A person convicted of mitigated deliberate homicide shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not-less-than-2-years-or-more-than-40 30 years and may be fined not more than \$50,000y-except-as--provided---in 46-10-222.\*
- Section 12. Section 45-5-105, MCA, is amended to read:

  #45-5-105. Aiding or soliciting suicide. (1) A person
  who purposely aids or solicits another to commit suicide,
  but such suicide does not occur, commits the offense of
  aiding or soliciting suicide.
- (2) A person convicted of the offense of aiding or soliciting a suicide shall be imprisoned in the state prison for any a term not—to—exceed of 10 years or be fined an amount not to exceed \$50.000. or both."
- Section 13. Section 45-5-201, MCA, is amended to read:

  45-5-201. Assault. (1) A person commits the offense

1 of assault if he:

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- 2 (a) purposely or knowingly causes bodily injury to 3 another;
- 4 (b) negligently causes bodily injury to another with a 5 weapon;
- (c) purposely or knowingly makes physical contact of
   an insulting or provoking nature with any individual; or
- 8 (d) purposely or knowingly causes reasonable 9 apprehension of bodily injury in another. The purpose to 10 cause reasonable apprehension or the knowledge that 11 reasonable apprehension would be caused shall be presumed in 12 any case in which a person knowingly points a firearm at or 13 in the direction of another, whether or not the offender 14 believes the firearm to be loaded.
  - (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), a person convicted of assault shall be fined not to exceed \$500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not to exceed 6 months, or both.
- 19 (3) If the victim is less than 14 years old and the
  20 offender is 18 or more years old; the offender, upon
  21 conviction under subsection (1)(a), shall be fined not to
  22 exceed \$50,000 or be imprisoned in the state prison for a
  23 term not-to-exceed-5 of 10 years, or both.\*\*
- 24 Section 14. Section 45-5-202, MCA, is amended to read: 25 "45-5-202, Aggravated assault. (1) A person commits

1	the	offense	of	aggravated	assault	if	he	purposely	or
2	know	ingly cau	sesi						

(a) serious bodily injury to another;

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- (b) bodily injury to another with a weapon;
- (c) reasonable apprehension of serious bodily injury
   in another by use of a weapon; or
- (d) bodily injury to a peace officer or a person who is responsible for the care or custody of a prisoner.
  - (2) A person convicted of aggravated assault shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not less than 2 years—or—more than 20 years and may be fined not more than \$50.000—except—as provided—in 46-18-222.\*\*
  - Section 15. Section 45-5-203: MCA: is amended to read:

    -45-5-203. Intimidation. (1) A person commits the offense of intimidation when, with the purpose to cause another to perform or to omit the performance of any act, he communicates to another a threat to perform without lawful authority any of the following acts:
  - (a) inflict physical harm on the person threatened or any other person or on property;
- 21 (b) subject any person to physical confinement or
  22 restraint;
  - (c) commit any criminal offense;
  - (d) accuse any person of an offense;
- 25 (e) expose any person to hatred, contempt, or

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- 2 (f) take action as a public official against anyone or anything, withhold official action, or cause such action or withholding.
- 5 (2) A person commits the offense of intimidation if he 6 knowingly communicates a threat or false report of a pending 7 fire, explosion, or disaster which would endanger life or 8 property.
  - (3) A person convicted of the offense of intimidation shall be imprisoned in the state prison for eny a term not to exceed to exceed 10 of 2 years or be fined an amount not to exceed \$50,000, or both.
  - Section 16. Section 45-5-204, MCA, is amended to read:

    \*\*45-5-204. Mistreating prisoners. (1) A person commits

    the offense of mistreating prisoners if, being responsible

    for the care or custody of a prisoner, he purposely or

    knowingly:
    - (a) assaults or otherwise injures a prisoner;
- 19 (b) intimidates, threatens, endangers, or withholds
  20 reasonable necessities from the prisoner with the purpose to
  21 obtain a confession from him or for any other purpose; or
  - (c) violates any civil right of a prisoner.
- 23 (2) A person convicted of the offense of mistreating
  24 prisoners shall be removed from office or employment and
  25 shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term not—to

1 exceed-10 of 2 years or be fined an amount not to exceed
2 \$50,000, or both.\*

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- Section 17. Section 45-5-302. MCA: is amended to read:

  "45-5-302. Kidnapping. (1) A person commits the

  offense of kidnapping if he knowingly or purposely and
  without lawful authority restrains another person by either

  secreting or holding him in a place of isolation or by using
  or threatening to use physical force.
- (2) A person convicted of the offense of kidnapping shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not less—then—2-years or more than 10 g years and may be fined not more than \$50.000—except—as provided in—46—18—222.\*\*
- Section 18. Section 45-5-303. MCA. is amended to read:

  "45-5-303. Aggravated kidnapping. (1) A person commits

  the offense of aggravated kidnapping if he knowingly or

  purposely and without lawful authority restrains another

  person by either secreting or holding him in a place of

  isolation or by using or threatening to use physical force.

  with any of the following purposes:
- (a) to hold for ransom or reward or as a shield or hostage;
- 22 (b) to facilitate commission of any felony or flight 23 thereafter;
- 24 (c) to inflict bodily injury on or to terrorize the 25 victim or another;

- 1 (d) to interfere with the performance of any
  2 governmental or political function; or
- 3 (e) to hold another in a condition of involuntary
  4 servitude.
- (2) Except as provided in 46-18-222, a person convicted of the offense of aggravated kidnapping shall be punished by death or life imprisonment as provided in 46-18-301 through 46-18-310 or be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not-less-then-2-years-or-more-than-100 40 years and may be fined not more than \$50,000; unless he 10 11 has voluntarily released the victim alive, in a safe place, 12 and not suffering from serious bodily injury, in which event 13 he shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not less-then-2-years-or-more-thon-10 6 years and may be fined 14 15 not more than \$50.000.\*
- Section 19. Section 45-5-304, MCA, is amended to read:

  #45-5-304. Custodial interference. (1) A person

  commits the offense of custodial interference if, knowing

  that he has no legal right to do so, he takes, entices, or

  withholds from lawful custody any child, incompetent person,

  or other person entrusted by authority of law to the custody

  of another person or institution.
  - (2) A person convicted of the offense of custodial interference shall be imprisoned in the state prison for any a term not to exceed 10 of 5 years or be fined an amount not

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to exceed \$50,000, or both.

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- 2 (3) A person who has not left the state does not
  3 commit an offense under this section if he voluntarily
  4 returns such person to lawful custody prior to arraignment.
  5 A person who has left the state does not commit an offense
  6 under this section if he voluntarily returns such person to
- Section 20. Section 45-5-401, MCA, is amended to read:

  9 "45-5-401. Robbery. (1) A person commits the offense

  10 of robbery if in the course of committing a theft he:
- 11 (a) inflicts bodily injury upon another;

lawful custody prior to arrest."

- (b) threatens to inflict bodily injury upon any person or purposely or knowingly puts any person in fear of immediate bodily injury; or
  - (c) commits or threatens immediately to commit any felony other than theft.
  - (2) A person convicted of the offense of robbery shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not-less than 2-years or more than 40 20 years and may be fined not more than \$50,000, except as provided in 46 18 222.
- 21 (3) "In the course of committing a theft" as used in 22 this section includes acts which occur in an attempt to 23 commit or in the commission of theft or in flight after the 24 attempt or commission."
- 25 Section 21. Section 45-5-502, MCA, is amended to read:

- \*45-5-502. Sexual assault. (1) A person who knowingly subjects another not his spouse to any sexual contact without consent commits the offense of sexual assault.
- 4 (2) A person convicted of sexual assault shall be 5 fined not to exceed \$500 or be imprisoned in the county jail 6 for any term not to exceed 6 months.
  - (3) If the victim is less than 16 years old and the offender is 3 or more years older than the victim or if the offender inflicts bodily injury upon anyone in the course of committing sexual assault, he shall be imprisoned in the state prison for any a term not-to-exceed-20 of 10 years and may be fined not more than \$50,000.
- 13 (4) An act win the course of committing sexual
  14 assault\* shall include an attempt to commit the offense or
  15 flight after the attempt or commission.
- 16 (5) Consent is ineffective under this section if the
  17 victim is less than 14 years old and the offender is 3 or
  18 more years older than the victime.
- Section 22. Section 45-5-503, MCA, is amended to read:

  "45-5-503. Sexual intercourse without consent. (1) A

  person who knowingly has sexual intercourse without consent
  with a person of the opposite sex not his spouse commits the
  offense of sexual intercourse without consent.
- 24 (2) A person convicted of sexual intercourse without 25 consent shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term

of not-less than 2-years-or-more than 20 years and may be fined not more than \$50,000,-except-es-provided---in 46-18-222.

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- (3) If the victim is less than 16 years old and the offender is 3 or more years older than the victim or if the offender inflicts bodily injury upon anyone in the course of committing sexual intercourse without consent, he shall be imprisoned in the state prison for any a term of not less than 2-years or more than 40 30 years and may be fined not more than \$50,000<del>y except as provided in 46-10-222</del>.
- upon his incapacity to consent because he was less than 16 years of age. a person convicted of sexual intercourse without consent of the victim shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not less than 2 or more than 20 years.
- (4)[5] An act "in the course of committing sexual intercourse without consent" shall include an attempt to commit the offense or flight after the attempt or commission.
- 21 (5)(6) No evidence concerning the sexual conduct of 22 the victim is admissible in prosecutions under this section. 23 except:
- 24 (a) evidence of the victim's past sexual conduct with
  25 the offender:

- 1 (b) evidence of specific instances of the victim's
  2 sexual activity to show the origin of semen, pregnancy, or
  3 disease which is at issue in the prosecution under this
  4 section.
- the defendant proposes for any purpose to offer evidence described in subsection (5)(a) (6)(a) or (5)(b), the trial judge shall order a hearing out of the presence of the jury to determine whether the proposed evidence is admissible under subsection (5) (6).
- 10 (7)(8) Evidence of failure to make a timely complaint

  11 or immediate outcry does not raise any presumption as to the

  12 credibility of the victim.\*\*
- Section 23. Section 45-5-505, MCA, is amended to read:

  "45-5-505. Deviate sexual conduct. (1) A person who
  knowingly engages in deviate sexual relations or who causes
  another to engage in deviate sexual relations commits the
  offense of deviate sexual conduct.
- 18 (2) A person convicted of the offense of deviate
  19 sexual conduct shall be imprisoned in the state prison for
  20 ony a term not-to-exceed-10 of 2 years or be fined an amount
  21 not to exceed \$50.000. or both.
  - (3) A person convicted of deviate sexual conduct without consent shall be imprisoned in the state prison for any g term not to exceed 20 of 10 years or be fined an amount not to exceed \$50,000, or both.\*

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- Section 24. Section 45-5-603, MCA, is amended to read:

  M45-5-603. Aggravated promotion of prostitution. (1) A

  person commits the offense of aggravated promotion of

  prostitution if be purposely or knowingly commits any of the

  following acts:
- 6 (a) compels another to engage in or promote 7 prostitution:

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- (b) promotes prostitution of a child under the age of
- 10 (c) promotes the prostitution of one's spouse, child,
  11 ward, or any person for whose care, protection, or support
  12 he is responsible.
  - (2) A person convicted of aggravated promotion of prostitution shall be imprisoned in the state prison for any a term not—to—exceed—20 of 10 years or be fined an amount not to exceed \$50,000, or both.\*
  - Section 25. Section 45-5-613, MCA, is amended to read:

    "45-5-613. Incest. (1) A person commits the offense of
    incest if he knowingly marries or cohabits or has sexual
    intercourse with an ancestor, a descendant, or a brother or
    sister of the whole or half blood. The relationships
    referred to herein include blood relationships without
    regard to legitimacy and relationships of parent and child
    by adoption.
  - (2) A person convicted of incest shall be imprisoned

years or be fined an amount not to exceed \$50,000, or both.\*

Section 26. Section 45-5-621, MCA, is amended to read:

M45-5-621. Nonsupport. (1) A person commits the

in the state prison for env a term not-to-exceed--10 of 2

- offense of nonsupport if he fails to provide support which
  he can provide and which he knows he is legally obliged to
  provide to a spouse, child, or other dependent.
- 8 (2) A person commits the offense of aggravated
  9 nonsupport if:
- 10 (a) the offender has left the state to avoid the duty
  11 of support; or
- 12 (b) the offender has been previously convicted of the offense of nonsupport.
  - (3) A person convicted of nonsupport shall be fined not to exceed \$500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not to exceed 6 months, or both. A person convicted of aggravated nonsupport shall be fined not to exceed \$50,000 or be imprisoned in the state prison for any a term not to exceed 10 of 2 years, or both.
- 20 (4) The court may order, in its discretion, any fine
  21 levied or any bond forfeited upon a charge of nonsupport
  22 paid to or for the benefit of any person that the defendant
  23 has failed to support.
- 24 Section 27. Section 45-5-625, MCA, is amended to read:
  25 "45-5-625. Sexual abuse of children. (1) A person

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commits the offense of sexual abuse of children if he knowingly:

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- (a) employs, uses, or permits the employment or use of a child in an exhibition of sexual contact, actual or simulated;
- (b) photographs, films, videotapes, or records a child engaging in sexual contact, actual or simulated;
- (c) persuades, entices counsels, or procures a child to engage in sexual contact, actual or simulated, for use as designated in {1}(a), (1)(b), or {1}(d);
- (d) processes, develops, prints, publishes, transports, distributes, sells, possesses with intent to sell, exhibits, or advertises material consisting of or including a photograph, photographic negative, undeveloped film, videotape, or recording representing a child engaging in sexual contact, actual or simulated; or
- (e) finances any of the activities described in subsections (1)(a) through (1)(d) knowing that the activity is of the nature described in those subsections.
- (2) A person convicted of the offense of sexual abuse of children shall be fined not to exceed \$10,000 or be imprisoned in the state prison for any a term not-to-exceed of 20 years, or both.
- 24 (3) For the purposes of this section, "child" means 25 any person less than 16 years old."

- Section 28. Section 45-6-102. MCA: is amended to read:

  #45-6-102. Negligent arson. (1) A person commits the

  offense of negligent arson if he purposely or knowingly

  starts a fire or causes an explosion, whether on his own

  property or property of another, and thereby negligently:
- 6 (a) places another person in danger of death or bodily 7 injury; or
  - (b) places property of another in danger of damage or destruction.
  - (2) A person convicted of the offense of negligent arson shall be fined not to exceed \$500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not to exceed 6 months, or both. If the offender places another person in danger of death or bodily injury, he shall be fined not to exceed \$50,000 or be imprisoned in the state prison for any a term not-to-exceed-10 of 5 years, or both."
- Section 29. Section 45-6-103; MCA: is amended to read:

  #45-6-103. Arson. (1) A person commits the offense of

  arson when; by means of fire or explosives; he knowingly or

  purposely:
- (a) damages or destroys an occupied structure which is
   property of another without consent; or
- 23 (b) places another person in danger of death or bodily24 injury.
  - (2) A person convicted of the offense of arson shall

- be imprisoned in the state prison for any a term not—to
  2 axeed—20 of 10 years or be fined an amount not to exceed
  3 \$50,000, or both.\*\*
- Section 30. Section 45-6-204, MCA, is amended to read:

  "45-6-204. Burglary. (1) A person commits the offense

  of burglary if he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in

  an occupied structure with the purpose to commit an offense

  therein.
- 9 (2) A person commits the offense of aggravated
  10 burglary if he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in an
  11 occupied structure with the purpose to commit a felony
  12 therein and:

- (a) in effecting entry or in the course of committing the offense or in immediate flight thereafter, he or another participant in the offense is armed with explosives or a weapon; or
- (b) in effecting entry or in the course of committing the offense or in immediate flight thereafter, he purposely, knowingly, or negligently inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily injury upon anyone.
- (3) A person convicted of the offense of burglary shall be imprisoned in the state prison for env a term not to exceed \$50,000, or both. A person convicted of the offense of aggravated burglary shall be imprisoned in the state prison

- for any a term not-to-exceed-40 of 20 years or be fined an

  amount not to exceed \$50,000, or both."
- Section 31. Section 45-9-101, MCA, is amended to read:

  "45-9-101. Criminal sale of dangerous drugs. (1) A

  person commits the offense of criminal sale of dangerous

  drugs if he sells, barters, exchanges, gives away, or offers

  to sell, barter, exchange, or give away or manufactures,

  prepares, cultivates, compounds, or processes any dangerous

  drug, as defined in 50-32-101.
  - (2) A person convicted of criminal sale of an opiate, as defined in 50-32-101(18), shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not-less-than 2 10 years or-more than-life and may be fined not more than \$50,000-except-as provided in 46-10-222.
  - drug included in Schedule I or Schedule II pursuant to 50-32-222 or 50-32-224, except marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, who has a prior conviction for criminal sale of such a drug shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not-less-than-5 20 years or-more than-life and may be fined not more than \$50,000, except as provided-in 46-18-222. Upon a third or subsequent conviction for criminal sale of such a drug, he shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not-less-than-10 40 years or more than life and may be fined not more than \$50,000,

except as provided in 46 18-222. Whenever a conviction under this subsection is for criminal sale of such a drug to a minor or a person who is mentally defective, the sentence shall be increased by 5 years and include the restriction that the defendant be ineligible for parole and participation in the supervised release program while serving his term. A sentence imposed under this section may not be increased by the aggravating circumstances listed in subsections (1)(a) and (1)(c) of [section 6).

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- (4) A person convicted of criminal sale of dangerous drugs not otherwise provided for in subsection (2) or (3) shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not less than 1 year or more than life or be fined an amount of not more than \$50,000, or both.
- (5) Practitioners and agents under their supervision acting in the course of a professional practice, as defined by 50-32-101, are exempt from this section.\*
- Section 32. Section 45-9-103. MCA: is amended to read:

  #45-9-103. Criminal possession with intent to sell.

  (1) A person commits the offense of criminal possession with intent to sell if he possesses with intent to sell any dangerous drug as defined in 50-32-101. No person commits the offense of criminal possession with intent to sell manijuana unless he possesses 1 kilogram or more.
- 25 (2) A person convicted of criminal possession of an

- opiate, as defined in 50-32-101(18), with intent to sell
  shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not

  tess-than-2-years-or-more-than-20 5 years and may be fined
  not more than \$50,000y-except-as-provided-in-46-18-222.
- 5 (3) A person convicted of criminal possession with intent to sell not otherwise provided for in subsection (2) 5 shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not 8 mare-than-20 5 years or be fined an amount not to exceed 9 \$50,000, or both.
- 10 (4) Practitioners and agents under their supervision
  11 acting in the course of a professional practice as defined
  12 by 50-32-101 are exempt from this section.\*\*
- NEW SECTION. Section 33. Codification instruction.

  14 Sections 4 through 7 are intended to be codified as an

  15 Integral part of Title 46, chapter 18, and the provisions

  16 contained in Title 46, chapter 18, apply to sections 4

  17 through 7.
- 18 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 34. Repealer. Sections 46-18-221 19 and 46-18-501 through 46-18-503, MCA, are repealed.
- NEW SECTION. Section 35. Coordination instruction. If
  LC 145, including the section of that bill amending
  46-18-101, is passed and approved, sections 1 and 2 of this
  act are void.
- 24 <u>NEW SECTION</u> Section 36. Effective date. This act is 25 effective January 1, 1984.

#### STATE OF MONTANA

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#### FISCAL NOTE

Form BD 15

	In compliance with a written request received February 1, , 19 8:	
Background information used in developing this Fiscal Note is available from the Office of Budget and Program Planning, to members of the Legislature upon request.	for House Bill 583 pursuant to Chapter 53, Laws of Montana, 1	965 - Thirty-Ninth Legislative Assembly.
of the Legislature upon request.		
	of the Legislature upon request.	

## DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

House Bill 583 generally revises sentencing laws to provide mandatory sentences.

## ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1) Use Prison actual admissions of 1980-82 as base for projecting number of admissions which would be affected by this bill.
- 2) Use Correction's Division admissions projections for 1984 and 1985.
- 3) Use 1982 admissions as a base for "Dangerous" and "Non Dangerous" designations.
- 4) Length of stay for "Dangerous" is 37% of sentence and "Non-Dangerous" is 20% of sentence.
- Average difference in sentences under House Bill 583 is 4.1 years or 49 months. Additional time served over what is the average sentencing pattern by DCJ by category of crime effected by this bill.

# FISCAL IMPACT:

With the assumptions used above, the Department of Institutions project a 381 inmate population increase. The current facilities cannot handle this much population increase and it will be two years plus before any new construction (either Old Prison or New Construction for 192 Bed) will be completed.

### LOCAL IMPACT:

There would most likely be a fiscal impact in the district courts at the local or county level. That impact will involve the increased cost of conducting more extensive sentencing hearings that are associated with mandatory sentences. No cost estimate is available, though.

FISCAL NOTE 11:D/1

BUDGET DIRECTOR

Office of Budget and Program Planning