SENATE BILL NO. 179

- 1/21 Introduced
- 1/22 Referred to Judiciary 2/04 Hearing 2/04 Tabled in Committee

BILL NO. 179

TO THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE AND MAKING RESTITUTION BY CRIMINALS

A MANDATORY LIFETIME OBLIGATION AND A DEBT OF THEIR ESTATE;

AMENDING SECTIONS 46-13-302, 46-18-241,

46-18-242, 46-18-244, AND 46-18-246, MCA."

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

Section 1. Section 46-13-302, MCA, is amended to read:

"46-13-302. Motion to suppress evidence illegally
seized -- exception. (1) A defendant aggrieved by an
unlawful search and seizure may move the court to suppress
as evidence anything so obtained. The motion shall be in
writing and state facts showing wherein the search and
seizure were unlawful.

- (2) The motion shall be made before trial unless for good cause shown the court shall otherwise direct.
- (3) The defendant shall give at least 10 days' notice of such motion to the attorney prosecuting or such other time as the court may direct. The defendant shall serve a copy of the notice and motion upon the attorney prosecuting.

(4) If the allegations of the motion state facts which
if true show that the search and seizure were unlawful, the
court shall conduct a hearing into the merits of the motion.
The burden of proving that the search and seizure were
unlawful shall be on the defendant.

- (5) If the motion-is-granted, the evidence -- shall--not be--admissible--against-the-movant-at-any-trial-of-the-case. court finds that the search and seizure were illegal, the evidence is not admissible against the defendant in any criminal proceeding unless the court further finds that the search and seizure were made in an objectively reasonable good faith reliance on a search warrant that was issued by a detached and neutral magistrate and later found invalid."
- Section 2. Section 46-18-201, MCA, is amended to read:

 "46-18-201. Sentences that may be imposed. (1)

 Whenever a person has been found guilty of an offense upon a verdict or a plea of guilty, the court may:
- 18 (a) defer imposition of sentence, excepting sentences
 19 for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, for a
 20 period, except as otherwise provided, not exceeding 1 year
 21 for any misdemeanor or for a period not exceeding 3 years
 22 for any felony. The sentencing judge may impose upon the
 23 defendant any reasonable restrictions or conditions during
 24 the period of the deferred imposition. Such reasonable
 25 restrictions or conditions may include:

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- 1 (i) jail base release; (ii) jail time not exceeding 180 days; 2 (iii) conditions for probation; 3 fiv)-restitution;-as-provided-in-subsection-(2); 4 5 (v)(iv) payment of the costs of confinement; 6 (vi)(v) payment of a fine as provided in 46-18-231; 7 tvii)(vi) payment of costs as provided in 46-18-232 and 8 46-18-233: 9 (vii) payment of costs of court appointed counsel as provided in 46-8-113: 10 11 fix)(viii) community service; 12 fx}(ix) any other reasonable conditions considered necessary for rehabilitation or for the protection of 13 14 society; or 15 $\{xi\}(x)$ any combination of the above. 16
 - (b) suspend execution of sentence up to the maximum sentence allowed for each 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)(xi)(x).(c) impose a fine as provided by law for the offense;

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(d) require payment of costs as provided in 46-18-232 24 or payment of costs of court-appointed counsel as provided in 46-8-113;

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- (e) commit the defendant to a correctional institution with or without a fine as provided by law for the offense;
- (f) impose any combination of subsections (1)(b) through (1)(e).
- (2) If--restitution--is--imposed--as-a-condition-under 6 subsection-(1)(a)-or-(1)(b); Whenever a person has been found guilty of an offense upon a verdict or a plea of quilty, the court shall order restitution as provided in 9 46-18-241 through 46-18-245. The rest of the sentence may 10 11 be deferred for a period not exceeding 2 years for any misdemeanor or for a period not exceeding 6 years for any 12 felony, regardless of whether any other conditions are 13 14 imposed.
 - (3) It any restrictions or conditions imposed under subsection (1)(a), or (1)(b), or (2) 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 46-18-222, the imposition or execution of the first 2 years of a sentence of imprisonment imposed under the following sections may not be deferred or suspended: 45-5-103(2), 45-5-202(2), 45-5-302(2), 45-5-303(2), 45-5-401(2), 45-5-503(2) and (3), 45-9-101(2)24 and (3), 45-9-102(3), and 45-9-103(2).
- 25 (5) Except as provided in 46-18-222, the imposition or

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execution of the first 10 years of a sentence of imprisonment imposed under 45-5-102(2) may not be deferred or suspended.

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- (6) Except as provided in 46-18-222, 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 imposed, imposition of the sentence was deferred, or execution of the sentence was suspended."
- Section 3. Section 46-18-241, MCA, is amended to read:

 "46-18-241. Condition of restitution. (1) As provided

 in 46-18-201, a sentencing court may-require shall order an

 offender to make restitution to any victim of the offense,

 whether or not he is able to pay restitution, and the order

 may not be suspended except as provided in subsection (2).
 - (2) Upon motion by the defendant made at the time of the order to pay restitution or at any time before restitution is completed, the court shall temporarily relieve the defendant from payment of restitution during any period that the defendant shows by a preponderance of the evidence that he is unable to pay restitution. The court, any restitution officer or other person designated under 46-18-245 and, if defendant is on probation or parole, his probation or parole officer must make every reasonable effort within the bounds of their official duties to assist

- the defendant in ordering his life, including obtaining and
- 2 keeping employment, in a manner that will enable him to pay
- 3 restitution."
- 4 Section 4. Section 46-18-242, MCA, is amended to read:
- 5 "46-18-242. Investigation and report of victim's loss.
- 6 (1) Whenever the court believes-that orders restitution may
- 7 be-a-proper-condition-of-a-deferred-or-suspended-sentence or
- the prosecuting attorney requests, the court shall order the
- 9 probation officer, restitution officer, or other designated
- 10 person to include in the presentence investigation and
- 11 report:
- 12 (a) documentation of the offender's financial
- 13 resources and future ability to pay restitution; and
- (b) documentation of the victim's pecuniary loss,
- 15 submitted by the victim.
- 16 (2) Where no presentence report is authorized or
- 17 requested, the court may receive evidence of the offender's
- 18 ability to pay and the victim's loss at the time of
- 19 sentencing."
- 20 Section 5. Section 46-18-244, MCA, is amended to read:
- 21 "46-18-244. Type and time of payment -- defenses. (1)
- 22 The court shall specify the amount, method, and time of
- 23 payment to the victim and may permit payment in
- 24 installments, except that the order and duty to make
- 25 restitution remain in effect until restitution is completed.

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If restitution has not been completed upon the defendant's death, it becomes a debt of his estate. The court -- may -- not establish-a-payment-schedule-extending-beyond-the-period-for which--the--sentence--has--been--suspended-or-deferred-under 46-18-201:

- (2) In determining the amount, method, and time of payment, the court shall consider the financial resources and future ability of the offender to pay. The court may provide for payment to a victim up to but not in excess of the pecuniary loss caused by the offense. The offender may assert any defense that he could raise in a civil action for the loss sought to be compensated by the restitution order."
- Section 6. Section 46-18-246, MCA, is amended to read:

 "46-18-246. Waiver or modification of payment. An offender may at any time petition the sentencing court to adjust or otherwise waive payment of any part of any ordered restitution. The court shall schedule a hearing and give a victim to whom restitution was ordered notice of the hearing date, place, and time and inform the victim that he will have an opportunity to be heard. If the court finds that the circumstances upon which it based the imposition, amount, method, or time of payment no longer exist or that it otherwise would be unjust to require payment as imposed, the court may adjust or waive unpaid restitution or modify the time or method of making restitution. The court may extend

- the restitution schedule; --but--not--beyond-the-period-for
- which-the-sentence-has--been--suspended--or--deferred--under
- 3 46-18-281."

-End-