

SENATE BILL NO. 53

INTRODUCED BY R. DRISCOLL

BY REQUEST OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER COMMISSION

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REVISING PENALTIES AND ELIMINATING JAIL TIME FOR CERTAIN MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES; AMENDING SECTIONS 45-6-301, 45-6-302, 45-6-305, 45-6-316, 45-8-101, 45-8-111, 61-5-102, 61-5-212, AND 61-6-304, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE AND AN APPLICABILITY DATE."

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

Section 1. Section 45-6-301, MCA, is amended to read:

"45-6-301. Theft. (1) A person commits the offense of theft when the person purposely or knowingly obtains or exerts unauthorized control over property of the owner and:

(a) has the purpose of depriving the owner of the property;

(b) purposely or knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the property in a manner that deprives the owner of the property; or

(c) uses, conceals, or abandons the property knowing that the use, concealment, or abandonment probably will deprive the owner of the property.

(2) A person commits the offense of theft when the person purposely or knowingly obtains by threat or deception control over property of the owner and:

(a) has the purpose of depriving the owner of the property;

(b) purposely or knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the property in a manner that deprives the owner of the property; or

(c) uses, conceals, or abandons the property knowing that the use, concealment, or abandonment probably will deprive the owner of the property.

(3) A person commits the offense of theft when the person purposely or knowingly obtains control over stolen property knowing the property to have been stolen by another and:

(a) has the purpose of depriving the owner of the property;

(b) purposely or knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the property in a manner that deprives the



1 owner of the property; or

2 (c) uses, conceals, or abandons the property knowing that the use, concealment, or abandonment
3 probably will deprive the owner of the property.

4 (4) A person commits the offense of theft when the person purposely or knowingly obtains or exerts
5 unauthorized control over any part of any public assistance provided under Title 52 or 53 by a state or county
6 agency, regardless of the original source of assistance, by means of:

7 (a) a knowingly false statement, representation, or impersonation; or

8 (b) a fraudulent scheme or device.

9 (5) A person commits the offense of theft when the person purposely or knowingly obtains or exerts or
10 helps another obtain or exert unauthorized control over any part of any benefits provided under Title 39, chapter
11 71, by means of:

12 (a) a knowingly false statement, representation, or impersonation; or

13 (b) deception or other fraudulent action.

14 (6) (a) A person commits the offense of theft when the person purposely or knowingly commits insurance
15 fraud as provided in 33-1-1202 or 33-1-1302;

16 (b) purposely or knowingly diverts or misappropriates insurance premiums as provided in 33-17-1102;

17 or

18 (c) purposely or knowingly receives small business health insurance premium incentive payments or
19 premium assistance payments or tax credits under Title 33, chapter 22, part 20, to which the person is not
20 entitled.

21 (7) A person commits the offense of theft of property by embezzlement when, with the purpose to deprive
22 the owner of the property, the person:

23 (a) purposely or knowingly obtains or exerts unauthorized control over property of the person's employer
24 or over property entrusted to the person; or

25 (b) purposely or knowingly obtains by deception control over property of the person's employer or over
26 property entrusted to the person.

27 (8) (a) Except as provided in subsection (8)(b), a person convicted of the offense of theft of property not
28 exceeding \$1,500 in value shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$1,500 ~~or be imprisoned in the county jail for~~
29 ~~a term not to exceed 6 months, or both.~~ A person convicted of a second offense shall be fined \$1,500 or be
30 imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both. A person convicted of a third or

1 subsequent offense shall be fined \$1,500 and be imprisoned in the county jail for a term of not less than 30 days
2 or more than 6 months.

3 (b) (i) Except as provided in subsection (8)(c), a person convicted of the offense of theft of property
4 exceeding \$1,500 in value or theft of any amount of anhydrous ammonia for the purpose of manufacturing
5 dangerous drugs shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$50,000 or be imprisoned in a state prison for a term
6 not to exceed 10 years, or both.

7 (ii) A person convicted of the theft of any commonly domesticated hooved animal shall be fined an amount
8 of not less than \$5,000 or more than \$50,000 or be imprisoned in a state prison for a term not to exceed 10 years,
9 or both. If a prison term is deferred, the court shall order the offender to perform 416 hours of community service
10 during a 1-year period, in the offender's county of residence. In addition to the fine and imprisonment, the
11 offender's property is subject to criminal forfeiture pursuant to 45-6-328 and 45-6-329.

12 (c) A person convicted of the offense of theft of property exceeding \$10,000 in value by embezzlement
13 shall be imprisoned in a state prison for a term of not less than 1 year or more than 10 years and may be fined
14 an amount not to exceed \$50,000. The court may, in its discretion, place the person on probation with the
15 requirement that restitution be made under terms set by the court. If the terms are not met, the required prison
16 term may be ordered.

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

19

20 **Section 2.** Section 45-6-302, MCA, is amended to read:

21 **"45-6-302. Theft of lost or mislaid property.** (1) A person who obtains control over lost or mislaid
22 property commits the offense of theft when the person:

23 (a) knows or learns the identity of the owner or knows, is aware of, or learns of a reasonable method of
24 identifying the owner;

25 (b) fails to take reasonable measures to restore the property to the owner; and

26 (c) has the purpose of depriving the owner permanently of the use or benefit of the property.

27 (2) (a) Except as provided in subsection (2)(b), a A person convicted of theft of lost or mislaid property:

28 (i) not exceeding \$1,500 in value shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$500; or

29 (ii) exceeding \$1,500 in value shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$500 or be imprisoned in the county
30 jail for a period not to exceed 6 months.

1 (b) A person convicted of a second or subsequent offense of theft of lost or mislaid property shall be
 2 fined an amount not to exceed \$500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not to exceed 6 months."

3

4 **Section 3.** Section 45-6-305, MCA, is amended to read:

5 **"45-6-305. Theft of labor or services or use of property.** (1) A person commits the offense of theft
 6 when the person obtains the temporary use of property, labor, or services of another that are available only for
 7 hire, by means of threat or deception or knowing that the use is without the consent of the person providing the
 8 property, labor, or services.

9 (2) (a) Except as provided in subsection (2)(b), a ~~A~~ person convicted of theft of labor or services or use
 10 of property shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$500 ~~or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to~~
 11 ~~exceed 6 months, or both.~~

12 (b) A person convicted of a second or subsequent offense of theft of labor or services or use of property
 13 shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not to exceed 6
 14 months."

15

16 **Section 4.** Section 45-6-316, MCA, is amended to read:

17 **"45-6-316. Issuing a bad check.** (1) A person commits the offense of issuing a bad check when the
 18 person issues or delivers a check or other order upon a real or fictitious depository for the payment of money
 19 knowing that it will not be paid by the depository.

20 (2) If the offender has an account with the depository, failure to make good the check or other order
 21 within 5 days after written notice of nonpayment has been received by the issuer is prima facie evidence that the
 22 offender knew that it would not be paid by the depository.

23 (3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b), a ~~A~~ person convicted of issuing a bad check shall be fined
 24 an amount not to exceed \$1,500 ~~or be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not to exceed 6 months, or both.~~

25 (b) If the offender has engaged in issuing bad checks that are part of a common scheme or if the value
 26 of any property, labor, or services obtained or attempted to be obtained exceeds \$1,500, the offender shall be
 27 fined an amount not to exceed \$50,000 or be imprisoned in the state prison for any a term not to exceed 10 years,
 28 or both."

29

30 **Section 5.** Section 45-8-101, MCA, is amended to read:

1 **"45-8-101. Disorderly conduct.** (1) A person commits the offense of disorderly conduct if the person
2 knowingly disturbs the peace by:

- 3 (a) quarreling, challenging to fight, or fighting;
4 (b) making loud or unusual noises;
5 (c) using threatening, profane, or abusive language;
6 (d) discharging firearms, except at a shooting range during established hours of operation;
7 (e) rendering vehicular or pedestrian traffic impassable;
8 (f) rendering the free ingress or egress to public or private places impassable;
9 (g) disturbing or disrupting any lawful assembly or public meeting;
10 (h) transmitting a false report or warning of a fire or other catastrophe in a place where its occurrence
11 would endanger human life;
12 (i) creating a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act that serves no legitimate purpose;
13 or
14 (j) transmitting a false report or warning of an impending explosion in a place where its occurrence would
15 endanger human life.

16 (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), a person convicted of the offense of disorderly conduct shall
17 be fined an amount not to exceed \$100 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed ~~10 days~~ 1 day
18 3 DAYS, or both.

19 (3) A person convicted of a violation of subsection (1)(j) shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$1,000
20 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 1 year, or both."

21
22 **Section 6.** Section 45-8-111, MCA, is amended to read:

23 **"45-8-111. Public nuisance.** (1) "Public nuisance" means:

- 24 (a) a condition that endangers safety or health, is offensive to the senses, or obstructs the free use of
25 property so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property by an entire community or
26 neighborhood or by any considerable number of persons;
27 (b) any premises where persons gather for the purpose of engaging in unlawful conduct; or
28 (c) a condition that renders dangerous for passage any public highway or right-of-way or waters used
29 by the public.

30 (2) A person commits the offense of maintaining a public nuisance if the person knowingly creates,

1 conducts, or maintains a public nuisance.

2 (3) Any act that affects an entire community or neighborhood or any considerable number of persons,
3 as specified in subsection (1)(a), is no less a nuisance because the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted
4 upon individuals is unequal.

5 (4) An agricultural or farming operation, a place, an establishment, or a facility or any of its
6 appurtenances or the operation of those things is not or does not become a public nuisance because of its normal
7 operation as a result of changed residential or commercial conditions in or around its locality if the agricultural
8 or farming operation, place, establishment, or facility has been in operation longer than the complaining resident
9 has been in possession or the commercial establishment has been in operation.

10 (5) Noises resulting from the shooting activities at a shooting range during established hours of operation
11 are not considered a public nuisance.

12 (6) A person convicted of maintaining a public nuisance shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$500
13 ~~or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both.~~ Each day of the conduct constitutes
14 a separate offense."
15

16 **Section 7.** Section 61-5-102, MCA, is amended to read:

17 **"61-5-102. Drivers to be licensed -- penalties.** (1)(a) Except as provided in 61-5-104, a person may
18 not drive a motor vehicle upon a highway in this state unless the person has a valid Montana driver's license. A
19 person may not receive a Montana driver's license until the person surrenders to the department all valid driver's
20 licenses issued by any other jurisdiction. A person may not have in the person's possession or under the person's
21 control more than one valid Montana driver's license at any time.

22 (b) Except as provided in subsection (1)(c), the penalty for a ~~first~~ violation of this section is a fine of not
23 more than \$500, ~~imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both a fine and imprisonment.~~ The penalty for
24 ~~second and subsequent violations of this section is a fine of not more than \$500 and imprisonment for not less~~
25 ~~than 2 days or more than 6 months.~~

26 (c) A person who is eligible to hold a driver's license and has obtained a valid driver's license but has
27 not renewed the license as provided in 61-5-111(3)(c) is not subject to the ~~penalties~~ penalty in subsection (1)(b).

28 (2) (a) (i) Except as provided in subsection (2)(a)(ii), a license is not valid for the operation of a motorcycle
29 unless the holder of the license has completed the requirements of 61-5-110 and the license has been clearly
30 marked with the words "motorcycle endorsement".

1 (ii) A motorcycle endorsement is not required for the operation of a low-speed electric vehicle or a
 2 motorcycle that is propelled by an electric motor or other device that transforms stored electrical energy into the
 3 motion of the vehicle, has a fully enclosed cab, is equipped with three wheels in contact with the ground, and is
 4 equipped with a seat and seatbelts.

5 (b) A license is not valid for the operation of a commercial motor vehicle unless the holder of the license
 6 has completed the requirements of 61-5-110, the license has been clearly marked with the words "commercial
 7 driver's license", and the license bears the proper endorsement for:

- 8 (i) the specific vehicle type or types being operated; or
- 9 (ii) the passengers or type or types of cargo being transported.

10 (3) A low-speed restricted driver's license is not valid for the operation of a motor vehicle other than a
 11 low-speed electric vehicle or a golf cart.

12 (4) When a city or town requires a licensed driver to obtain a local driving license or permit, a license or
 13 permit may not be issued unless the applicant presents a state driver's license valid under the provisions of this
 14 chapter."

15
 16 **Section 8.** Section 61-5-212, MCA, is amended to read:

17 **"61-5-212. Driving while license suspended or revoked -- penalty -- second offense of driving**
 18 **without valid license or licensing exemption -- seizure of vehicle or rendering vehicle inoperable.** (1) (a)

19 A person commits the offense of driving a motor vehicle without a valid license or without a statutory exemption
 20 or during a suspension or revocation period if the person drives:

21 (i) a motor vehicle on any public highway of this state at a time when the person's privilege to drive or
 22 apply for and be issued a driver's license is suspended or revoked in this state or any other state;

23 (ii) a commercial motor vehicle while the person's commercial driver's license is revoked, suspended,
 24 or canceled in this state or any other state or the person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle
 25 or from obtaining a commercial driver's license; or

26 (iii) a motor vehicle on any public highway of this state without possessing a valid driver's license, as
 27 provided in 61-5-102, or without proof of a statutory exemption, as provided in 61-5-104.

28 (b) (i) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b)(ii), a person convicted of the offense of driving a motor
 29 vehicle without a valid driver's license or without proof of a statutory exemption for the second time or driving
 30 during a suspension or revocation period shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 2 days or more than

1 ~~6 months and may be~~ fined not more than \$500.

2 (ii) If the reason for the suspension or revocation was that the person was convicted of a violation of
3 61-8-401 or 61-8-406 or a similar offense under the laws of any other state or the suspension was under 61-8-402
4 or 61-8-409 or a similar law of any other state for refusal to take a test for alcohol or drugs requested by a peace
5 officer who believed that the person might be driving under the influence, the person shall be punished by
6 imprisonment for a term of not less than 2 days or more than 6 months or a fine not to exceed \$2,000, or both,
7 and in addition, the court may order the person to perform up to 40 hours of community service.

8 (2) (a) Upon receiving a record of the conviction of any person under this section upon a charge of driving
9 a noncommercial vehicle while the person's driver's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to apply for and be
10 issued a driver's license was suspended or revoked, the department shall extend the period of suspension or
11 revocation for an additional 1-year period.

12 (b) Upon receiving a record of the conviction of any person under this section upon a charge of driving
13 a commercial motor vehicle while the person's commercial driver's license was revoked, suspended, or canceled
14 or the person was disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under federal regulations, the
15 department shall suspend the person's commercial driver's license in accordance with 61-8-802.

16 (3) The vehicle owned and operated at the time of an offense under this section by a person whose
17 driver's license is suspended for violating the provisions of 61-8-401, 61-8-402, 61-8-406, 61-8-409, or 61-8-410
18 must, upon a person's first conviction, be seized or rendered inoperable by the county sheriff of the convicted
19 person's county of residence for a period of 30 days.

20 (4) The sentencing court shall order the action provided for under subsection (3) and shall specify the
21 date on which the vehicle is to be returned or again rendered operable. The vehicle must be seized or rendered
22 inoperable by the sheriff within 10 days after the conviction.

23 (5) A convicted person is responsible for all costs associated with actions taken under subsection (3).
24 Joint ownership of the vehicle with another person does not prohibit the actions required by subsection (3) unless
25 the sentencing court determines that those actions would constitute an extreme hardship on a joint owner who
26 is determined to be without fault.

27 (6) A court may not suspend or defer imposition of penalties provided by this section."
28

29 **Section 9.** Section 61-6-304, MCA, is amended to read:

30 **"61-6-304. Penalties.** (1) Conviction of a first offense under 61-6-301 or 61-6-302 is punishable by a

1 fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$500 ~~or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 10 days, or~~
2 ~~both~~. A second conviction is punishable by a fine of \$350 ~~or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than~~
3 ~~10 days, or both~~. A third or subsequent conviction is punishable by a fine of \$500 or by imprisonment in the
4 county jail for not more than 6 months, or both.

5 (2) Upon a second or subsequent conviction under 61-6-301 or 61-6-302, the sentencing court shall
6 order the surrender of the vehicle registration receipt and license plates for the vehicle operated at the time of
7 the offense if that vehicle was operated by the registered owner or a member of the registered owner's immediate
8 family or by a person whose operation of that vehicle was authorized by the registered owner. The court shall
9 report the surrender of the registration receipt and license plates to the department, which shall immediately
10 suspend the vehicle's registration. The vehicle's registration status may not be reinstated until proof of compliance
11 with 61-6-301 is furnished to the department, but if the vehicle is transferred to a new owner, the new owner is
12 entitled to register the vehicle. The surrendered license plates must be recycled or destroyed by the court unless
13 the court decides to retain the license plates for the owner until the registration suspension has been completed
14 or the requirements for a restricted registration receipt have been met. Upon proof of compliance with 61-6-301
15 and payment of fees required under 61-3-333 for replacement license plates and registration decal and under
16 61-3-341 for a replacement registration receipt, during the period of 90 days from the date of a second conviction
17 or 180 days from the date of a third or subsequent conviction, the department shall issue a restricted registration
18 receipt to the offender. A restricted registration receipt limits the use of the motor vehicle operated at the time of
19 the offense to use solely for employment purposes until the date indicated on the restricted registration receipt.

20 (3) Upon a fourth or subsequent conviction under 61-6-301 or 61-6-302, the court shall order the
21 surrender of the driver's license of the offender, if the vehicle operated at the time of the offense was registered
22 to the offender or a member of the offender's immediate family. The court shall send the driver's license, along
23 with a copy of the complaint and the dispositional order, to the department, which shall immediately suspend the
24 driver's license. The department may not reinstate a driver's license suspended under this subsection until the
25 registered owner provides the department proof of compliance with 61-6-301 and the department determines that
26 the registered owner is otherwise eligible for licensure.

27 (4) The court may suspend a required fine only upon a determination that the offender is or will be unable
28 to pay the fine.

29 (5) A court may not defer imposition of penalties provided by this section.

30 (6) An offender is considered to have been previously convicted for the purposes of sentencing if less

1 than 5 years have elapsed between the commission of the present offense and a previous conviction."
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NEW SECTION. **Section 10. Effective date.** [This act] is effective July 1, 2013.

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5 NEW SECTION. **Section 11. Applicability.** [This act] applies to offenses committed on or after July 1,
6 2013.

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