

VIOLENCE.

(a) As used in this section, the term "crime of violence" means abduction; arson; kidnapping; manslaughter, except involuntary manslaughter; mayhem; murder; rape; robbery; sexual offense in the first degree; [and] sexual offense in the second degree; USE OF A HANDGUN IN THE COMMISSION OF A FELONY OR OTHER CRIME OF VIOLENCE; or an attempt to commit any of these [offences] OFFENSES; AND THE TERM "CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION" INCLUDES PATUXENT INSTITUTION AND A LOCAL OR REGIONAL JAIL OR DETENTION CENTER.

(b) Any person who has served three separate terms of confinement in a correctional institution as a result of three separate convictions of any crime of violence shall be sentenced, on being convicted a fourth time of a crime of violence, to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. Regardless of any other law to the contrary, the provisions of this section are mandatory.

(c) ANY PERSON WHO (1) HAS BEEN CONVICTED ON TWO SEPARATE OCCASIONS OF A CRIME OF VIOLENCE WHERE THE CONVICTIONS DO NOT ARISE FROM A SINGLE INCIDENT, AND (2) HAS SERVED AT LEAST ONE TERM OF CONFINEMENT IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AS A RESULT OF A CONVICTION OF A CRIME OF VIOLENCE, SHALL BE SENTENCED, ON BEING CONVICTED A THIRD TIME OF A CRIME OF VIOLENCE, TO IMPRISONMENT FOR THE TERM ALLOWED BY LAW, BUT, IN ANY EVENT, NOT LESS THAN 25 YEARS. NEITHER THE SENTENCE NOR ANY PART OF IT MAY BE SUSPENDED, AND THE PERSON SHALL NOT BE ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 31B, § 11.

(d) IF THE STATE INTENDS TO PROCEED AGAINST A PERSON AS A SUBSEQUENT OFFENDER UNDER THIS SECTION, IT SHALL COMPLY WITH THE PROCEDURES SET FORTH IN THE MARYLAND RULES FOR THE INDICTMENT AND TRIAL OF A SUBSEQUENT OFFENDER.

645A.

(a) Any person convicted of a crime and either incarcerated under sentence of death or imprisonment or on parole or probation, including any person confined or on parole or probation as a result of a proceeding before the District Court [or a proceeding under Article 31B of the Code, title "Defective Delinquents,"] who claims that the sentence or judgment was imposed in violation of the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution or laws of this State, or that the court was without jurisdiction to impose the sentence, or that the sentence exceeds the maximum authorized by law, or that the sentence is otherwise subject to collateral attack upon any ground of alleged error which would otherwise be available under a writ of habeas corpus, writ of coram nobis, or other common-law or statutory remedy, may