

(3) After presentation of the evidence in a proceeding before a jury, in addition to any other appropriate instructions permitted by law, the court shall instruct the jury as to the findings it must make in order to determine whether the sentence shall be death, imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole, or imprisonment for life, and the burden of proof applicable to these findings in accordance with subsection (f) or subsection (h) of this section.

(d) In determining the sentence, the court or jury, as the case may be, shall first consider whether, beyond a reasonable doubt, any of the following aggravating circumstances exist:

(1) [The victim was] ONE OR MORE PERSONS COMMITTED THE MURDER OF a law enforcement officer [who was murdered] while in the performance of his duties;

(2) The defendant committed the murder at a time when he was confined in any correctional institution;

(3) The defendant committed the murder in furtherance of an escape or an attempt to escape from or evade the lawful custody, arrest, or detention of or by an officer or guard of a correctional institution or by a law enforcement officer;

(4) The victim was taken or attempted to be taken in the course of a kidnapping or abduction or an attempt to kidnap or abduct;

(5) The victim was a child abducted in violation of § 2 of this article;

(6) The defendant committed the murder pursuant to an agreement or contract for remuneration or the promise of remuneration to commit the murder;

(7) The defendant engaged or employed another person to commit the murder and the murder was committed pursuant to an agreement or contract for remuneration or the promise of remuneration;

(8) At the time of the murder, the defendant was under sentence of death or imprisonment for life;

(9) The defendant committed more than one offense of murder in the first degree arising out of the same incident; or

(10) The defendant committed the murder while committing or attempting to commit a carjacking, armed carjacking, robbery, arson in the first degree, rape or sexual offense in the first degree.

(e) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings indicated unless a contrary meaning is clearly intended from the context in which the term appears:

[(1) The terms "defendant" and "person", except as those terms appear in subsection (d)(7) of this section, include only a principal in the first degree.]