LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Sixty-eighth Legislature

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First Regular Session - 2025

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 113

BY STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO CODIFIER'S CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 5-347, IDAHO CODE, AS ENACTED BY SECTION 1, CHAPTER 256, LAWS OF 2024, TO REDESIGNATE THE SEC-TION; AMENDING SECTION 14-5-201, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 14-5-202, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 14-5-203, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 14-5-204, IDAHO CODE, TO PRO-VIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 14-5-206, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 14-5-207, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 16-1648, IDAHO CODE, AS ENACTED BY SECTION 1, CHAPTER 64, LAWS OF 2024, TO RE-DESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 18-1511, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE SURPLUS VERBIAGE; AMENDING SECTION 18-8603, IDAHO CODE, TO MAKE TECH-NICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 18-8608, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 19-6005, IDAHO CODE, TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 19-6009, IDAHO CODE, TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 22-3404, IDAHO CODE, TO PRO-VIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 30-29-863, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 33-1004E, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE SURPLUS VERBIAGE; AMENDING SECTION 41-5602, IDAHO CODE, TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 42-233c, IDAHO CODE, TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 49-1613, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 54-1810, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE SURPLUS VERBIAGE; AMENDING SECTION 54-2018, IDAHO CODE, TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 54-5504, IDAHO CODE, TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 55-3203, IDAHO CODE, TO MAKE A CODIFIER'S CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 56-270, IDAHO CODE, AS ENACTED BY SECTION 1, CHAPTER 204, LAWS OF 2024, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 56-270, IDAHO CODE, AS ENACTED BY SECTION 1, CHAPTER 288, LAWS OF 2024, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SEC-TION 56-270, IDAHO CODE, AS ENACTED BY SECTION 3, CHAPTER 209, LAWS OF 2024, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 56-270, IDAHO CODE, AS ENACTED BY SECTION 1, CHAPTER 149, LAWS OF 2024, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING CHAPTER 19, TITLE 56, IDAHO CODE, AS ENACTED BY SEC-TION 1, CHAPTER 224, LAWS OF 2024, TO REDESIGNATE THE CHAPTER; AMENDING CHAPTER 19, TITLE 56, IDAHO CODE, AS ENACTED BY SECTION 1, CHAPTER 264, LAWS OF 2024, TO REDESIGNATE THE CHAPTER, TO PROVIDE CORRECT CODE REF-ERENCES, AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 66-906, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 67-2360, IDAHO CODE, AS ENACTED BY SECTION 1, CHAPTER 37, LAWS OF 2024, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 67-2601, IDAHO CODE, TO MAKE A CODIFIER'S CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 67-2614, IDAHO CODE, TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 67-2921, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 67-5909B, IDAHO CODE, AS ENACTED BY SECTION 1, CHAPTER

- 1 112, LAWS OF 2024, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 72-451, 2 IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AND DECLARING AN EMER-3 GENCY AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.
- Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:
 - SECTION 1. That Section 5-347, Idaho Code, as enacted by Section 1, Chapter 256, Laws of 2024, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - $\frac{5-347}{5-348}$. IMMUNITY OF VOLUNTEER SECURITY PERSONNEL -- RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS. (1) For the purposes of this section:
 - (a) "Person" means an individual.

- (b) "Religious organization" means a body or community of persons united as individuals or as an entity, under one (1) form of government, by profession of the same faith and the observance of the same rituals or ceremonies as members or attendees of a bona fide church, synagogue, or house of worship.
- (c) "Security personnel" means persons who provide safety, security, or protection for a religious organization as authorized by the religious organization to benefit persons in attendance at a meeting or other gathering held at, or sponsored by, the religious organization.
- (d) "Volunteer" means a person who provides services without any express or implied promise of remuneration.
- (2) No action shall lie or be maintained for civil damages in any court of this state against any volunteer security personnel of a religious organization for providing safety, security, or protection services for the religious organization or against the religious organization for which such volunteer security personnel provided safety, security, or protection services.
 - (a) The immunity provided by this section shall apply to and include safety, security, or protection provided by use of nonlethal or lethal force
 - (b) The immunity provided by this section shall not apply to or include acts or omissions that arise out of unreasonable, reckless, grossly negligent, or wanton actions or conduct.
- SECTION 2. That Section 14-5-201, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 14-5-201. WHEN PROPERTY PRESUMED ABANDONED. (1) Subject to the provisions of section $\frac{14-5-210}{14-5-209}$, Idaho Code, the following property is presumed abandoned if it is unclaimed by the apparent owner during the specified period:
 - (a) A traveler's check, fifteen (15) years after issuance;
 - (b) A money order, seven (7) years after issuance;
 - (c) A corporate bond, bearer bond, or original issue discount bond, five (5) years after the earliest of the date the bond matures or is called or the obligation to pay the principal of the bond arises;
 - (d) A demand savings or time deposit, including a deposit that is automatically renewable, five (5) years after the later of the date of matu-

rity, if applicable, or the date of the last indication of interest in the property by the apparent owner. However, a deposit that is automatically renewable is deemed matured on its initial date of maturity plus one (1) annual renewal;

- (e) Money or a credit owed to a customer as a result of a retail business transaction, other than in-store credit for returned merchandise, five
- (5) years after the obligation arose;

- (f) An amount owed by an insurance company on a life or endowment insurance policy or an annuity contract that has matured or terminated, five (5) years after the obligation to pay arose under the terms of the policy or contract or, if a policy or contract for which an amount is owed on proof of death has not matured by proof of the death of the insured or annuitant, as follows:
 - (i) With respect to an amount owed on a life or endowment insurance policy, five (5) years after the earlier of the date:
 - 1. The insurance company has knowledge of the death of the insured; or
 - 2. The insured has attained, or would have attained if living, the limiting age under the mortality table on which the reserve for the policy is based; and
 - (ii) With respect to an amount owed on an annuity contract, five (5) years after the date the insurance company has knowledge of the death of the annuitant;
- (g) Property distributable by a business association in the course of dissolution, one (1) year after the property becomes distributable;
- (h) Property held by a court, including property received as proceeds of a class action, one (1) year after the property becomes distributable;
- (i) Property held by a government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, including municipal bond interest and unredeemed principal under the administration of a paying agent or indenture trustee, one (1) year after the property becomes distributable;
- (j) Wages, commissions, bonuses, or reimbursements to which an employee is entitled or other compensation for personal services, other than a payroll card converted balance as defined in section 14-5-102, Idaho Code, one (1) year after the amount becomes payable;
- (k) A deposit or refund owed to a subscriber by a utility, one (1) year after the deposit or refund becomes payable;
- (1) Funds on deposit or held in trust for the prepayment of a funeral or other funeral-related expenses other than burial rights, the earliest of:
 - (i) Two (2) years after the date of death of the beneficiary;
 - (ii) One (1) year after the date the beneficiary has attained, or would have attained if living, the age of one hundred five (105) years where the holder does not know whether the beneficiary is deceased; or
 - (iii) Thirty (30) years after the contract for prepayment was executed.
- (m) Funds from the termination of a defined contribution or other retirement plan where the apparent owner is a missing participant and the

plan fiduciary is unable to or elects not to distribute missing participant benefits into an individual retirement account, as soon as administratively feasible after the date of plan termination; and

- (n) Property not specified in this section or sections 14-5-202 through 14-5-208, Idaho Code, the earlier of five (5) years after the owner first has a right to demand the property or the obligation to pay or distribute the property arises.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, and subject to the provisions of section 14-5-209, Idaho Code:
 - (a) If the holder has imposed a charge against property for reason of inactivity or the failure of the owner to claim the property within a specified period of time, and the abandonment period for the property pursuant to subsection (1) of this section is greater than five (5) years, the property shall instead be presumed abandoned five (5) years from the owner's last indication of interest in the property; and
 - (b) A deceased owner cannot indicate interest in the owner's property. If the owner is deceased, and the abandonment period for the owner's property as specified in subsection (1) of this section is greater than two (2) years, the property shall instead be presumed abandoned two (2) years from the date of the owner's last indication of interest in the property.

SECTION 3. That Section 14-5-202, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

14-5-202. WHEN TAX-DEFERRED RETIREMENT ACCOUNT PRESUMED ABANDONED. (1) Subject to the provisions of section $\frac{14-5-210}{14-5-209}$, Idaho Code, property held in a pension account or retirement account that qualifies for tax deferral under the income tax laws of the United States is presumed abandoned if it is unclaimed by the apparent owner three (3) years after the later of:

(a) The following dates:

- (i) Except as provided in subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph, the date a second consecutive communication sent by the holder by first class United States mail to the apparent owner is returned to the holder undelivered by the United States postal service; or
- (ii) If the second communication is sent later than thirty (30) days after the date the first communication is returned undelivered, the date the first communication was returned undelivered by the United States postal service; or
- (b) The earlier of the following dates:
 - (i) The date specified in the income tax laws of the United States by which distribution of the property must begin in order to avoid a tax penalty, if reasonably determinable by the holder; or
 - (ii) One (1) year after the date of mandatory distribution following death if the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, 26 U.S.C. 1, et seq., requires distribution to avoid a tax penalty and the holder:
 - 1. Receives confirmation of the death of the apparent owner in the ordinary course of its business; or
 - 2. Confirms the death of the apparent owner under subsection (2) of this section.

(2) If a holder in the ordinary course of its business receives notice or an indication of the death of an apparent owner and subsection (1) (b) of this section applies, the holder shall attempt no later than ninety (90) days after receipt of the notice or indication to confirm whether the apparent owner is deceased.

- (3) If the holder does not send communications to the apparent owner of an account described in subsection (1) of this section by first class United States mail, the holder shall attempt to confirm the apparent owner's interest in the property by sending the apparent owner an electronic mail communication no later than two (2) years after the apparent owner's last indication of interest in the property. However, the holder shall promptly attempt to contact the apparent owner by first class United States mail if:
 - (a) The holder does not have information needed to send the apparent owner an electronic mail communication or the holder believes that the apparent owner's electronic mail address in the holder's records is not valid;
 - (b) The holder receives notification that the electronic mail communication was not received; or
 - (c) The apparent owner does not respond to the electronic mail communication no later than thirty (30) days after the communication was sent.
- (4) If first class United States mail sent under subsection (3) of this section is returned to the holder undelivered by the United States postal service, the property is presumed abandoned three (3) years after the later of:
 - (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the date a second consecutive communication to contact the apparent owner sent by first class United States mail is returned to the holder undelivered;
 - (b) If the second communication is sent later than thirty (30) days after the date the first communication is returned undelivered, the date the first communication was returned undelivered; or
 - (c) The date established by subsection (1) (b) of this section.
- SECTION 4. That Section 14-5-203, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 14-5-203. WHEN OTHER TAX-DEFERRED ACCOUNT PRESUMED ABANDONED. Subject to the provisions of section 14-5-210 14-5-209, Idaho Code, and except for property described in section 14-5-202, Idaho Code, unclaimed accounts in the Idaho college savings program subject to the provisions of section 33-5410, Idaho Code, and property held in a plan or account described in section 529A of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, including a health savings account, that qualifies for tax deferral under the income tax laws of the United States is presumed abandoned if it is unclaimed by the apparent owner three (3) years after the earlier of:
- (1) The date, if reasonably determinable by the holder, specified in the income tax laws and regulations of the United States by which distribution of the property must begin to avoid a tax penalty, with no distribution having been made;
- (2) The date the holder confirms or receives confirmation of the death of the apparent owner in the ordinary course of its business; or
 - (3) Thirty (30) years after the date the account was opened.

SECTION 5. That Section 14-5-204, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 14-5-204. WHEN CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT FOR MINOR PRESUMED ABANDONED. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 14-5-210 14-5-209, Idaho Code, property held in an account established under a state's uniform gifts to minors act or uniform transfers to minors act is presumed abandoned if it is unclaimed by or on behalf of the minor on whose behalf the account was opened five (5) years after the later of:
 - (a) The date a communication sent by the holder by first class United States mail to the custodian of the minor on whose behalf the account was opened is returned undelivered to the holder by the United States postal service; or
 - (b) The date on which the custodian is required to transfer the property to the minor or the minor's estate in accordance with the uniform gifts to minors act or uniform transfers to minors act of the state in which the account was opened.
- (2) If the holder does not send communications to the custodian of the minor on whose behalf an account described in subsection (1) of this section was opened by first class United States mail, the holder shall attempt to confirm the custodian's interest in the property by sending the custodian an electronic mail communication no later than two (2) years after the custodian's last indication of interest in the property. However, the holder shall promptly attempt to contact the custodian by first class United States mail if:
 - (a) The holder does not have information needed to send the custodian an electronic mail communication or the holder believes that the custodian's electronic mail address in the holder's records is not valid;
 - (b) The holder receives notification that the electronic mail communication was not received; or
 - (c) The custodian does not respond to the electronic mail communication within thirty (30) days after the communication was sent.
- (3) If first class United States mail sent pursuant to subsection (2) of this section is returned undelivered to the holder by the United States postal service, the property is presumed abandoned five (5) years after the date established by subsection (1) (b) of this section.
- (4) When the property in the account described in subsection (1) of this section is transferred to the minor on whose behalf an account was opened or to the minor's estate, the property in the account is no longer subject to this section.
- SECTION 6. That Section 14-5-206, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 14-5-206. WHEN STORED VALUE CARD PRESUMED ABANDONED. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 14-5-210 14-5-209, Idaho Code, the net card value of a stored value card, other than a payroll card that has not been duly converted to a federal deposit insurance corporation-insured, owner accessible account balance at a financial institution, is presumed abandoned five (5) years after the latest of:

(a) December 31 of the year in which the card is issued or additional funds are deposited into it;

- (b) The most recent indication of interest in the card by the apparent owner; or
- (c) A verification or review of the balance by or on behalf of the apparent owner.
- (2) The amount presumed abandoned in a stored value card is the net card value at the time it is presumed abandoned.
- SECTION 7. That Section 14-5-207, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 14-5-207. WHEN SECURITY PRESUMED ABANDONED. (1) Subject to the provisions of section $\frac{14-5-210}{14-5-209}$, Idaho Code, a security is presumed abandoned five (5) years after:
 - (a) The date a second consecutive communication sent by the holder by first class United States mail to the apparent owner is returned to the holder undelivered by the United States postal service; or
 - (b) If the second communication is made later than thirty (30) days after the first communication is returned, the date the first communication is returned undelivered to the holder by the United States postal service.
- (2) If the holder does not send communications to the apparent owner of a security by first class United States mail, the holder shall attempt to confirm the apparent owner's interest in the security by sending the apparent owner an electronic mail communication. However, the holder promptly shall attempt to contact the apparent owner by first class United States mail if:
 - (a) The holder does not have information needed to send the apparent owner an electronic mail communication or the holder believes that the apparent owner's electronic mail address in the holder's records is not valid;
 - (b) The holder receives notification that the electronic mail communication was not received; or
 - (c) The apparent owner does not respond to the electronic mail communication within thirty (30) days after the communication was sent.
- (3) If first class United States mail sent is returned to the holder undelivered by the United States postal service, the security is presumed abandoned five (5) years after the date the mail is returned.
- SECTION 8. That Section 16-1648, Idaho Code, as enacted by Section 1, Chapter 64, Laws of 2024, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 16-1648 16-1649. NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS. (1) When the department, in accordance with this chapter, commences an investigation after having received information that a child may be abused, neglected, or abandoned and in the course of such investigation contacts, directly and in person, the parents, guardians, or any persons having legal custody of the child, then the department shall notify such parents, guardians, or persons that they have the right to:

(a) Refuse to answer questions;

- (b) Obtain an attorney at their own expense, consult with such attorney, and have such attorney present during an investigation; provided, however, that the department is not authorized to appoint or obtain an attorney for such parents, quardians, or persons;
- (c) Refuse entry to their home or other real property; and
- (d) Refuse the questioning of any minor children in their home or on their property, unless there is an order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction authorizing a particular entry or particular questioning or examination.
- (2) The notification required by subsection (1) of this section shall be made in writing at the time of or within seventy-two (72) hours after the department makes the first contact directly and in person with the parents, guardians, or other persons having legal custody of the child.
- (3) A parent, guardian, or other person having legal custody of the child may expressly assert the rights provided in this section.
- (4) The notification required by subsection (1) of this section shall be made in writing on a form prescribed by the department. Such notification shall state that if the safety of the child cannot be determined, the department may request assistance from a law enforcement agency or seek a court order.
- (5) Failure by the department to provide the notification required by this section in a specific investigation shall not affect the department's ability to conduct such investigation or to carry out the department's duties as provided in this chapter.
- SECTION 9. That Section 18-1511, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 18-1511. SALE OR BARTER OF CHILD FOR ADOPTION OR OTHER PURPOSE PENALIZED -- ALLOWED EXPENSES. (1) Any person or persons who shall sell or barter any child for adoption or for any other purpose shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for no more than fourteen (14) years, or by a fine of no more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- (2) Any person or organization without a valid and unrevoked license to place children for adoption issued by the Idaho department of health and welfare or a valid and unrevoked license to practice law in Idaho shall be guilty of a misdemeanor if such person or organization:
 - (a) Advertises in any periodical or newspaper, by radio, or by any other public medium that the person or organization will place children for adoption;
 - (b) Accepts, supplies, provides, or obtains children for adoption; or
 - (c) Causes any advertisement to be published in or by any public medium soliciting, requesting, or asking for any child or children for adoption.
- (3) Any person, organization, association, or corporation without a valid and unrevoked license to place children for adoption issued by the Idaho department of health and welfare that places any child for adoption shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a birth parent.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not prohibit any person or adoption agency from providing, in addition to legal and medical costs, reasonable maternity and living expenses during the pregnancy and for a period not to exceed six (6) weeks postpartum based on demonstrated financial need. (2)

- (5) Any person or agency seeking to provide financial assistance in excess of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) shall do so after informally submitting to a court of competent jurisdiction a verified financial plan outlining proposed expenditures. The court may approve or amend such a proposal and shall not be required to make any findings prior to an approval. The court shall take into consideration all of the needs of the birth mother from the time of conception of the child, including housing, medical, basic living, transportation, and any increases to cost of living. A prospective adoptive parent, or another person acting on behalf of a prospective adoptive parent, shall make payments for allowed expenses only to third-party vendors, as is reasonably practical. All actual expenditures shall be presented by verified affidavit at the time of the adoption finalization. (3)
- (6) The financial assistance contemplated by this section shall be considered a charitable gift, not subject to recovery under the terms of section 16-1515, Idaho Code. (4)

SECTION 10. That Section 18-8603, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 18-8603. PENALTIES. (1) A person who commits human sex trafficking as described in section 18-8607, Idaho Code, shall by be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for a period of no less than five (5) years and no more than twenty-five (25) years, or by a fine of no less than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) and no more than eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- (2) A person who commits human sex trafficking of a child as described in section 18-8608, Idaho Code, shall by be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for a period of no less than ten (10) years and no more than thirty (30) years, or by a fine of no less than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) and no more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- (3) A person who commits human labor trafficking as described in section 18-8609, Idaho Code, shall by be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for a period of no less than three (3) years and no more than twenty-five (25) years, or by a fine of no less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and no more than eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- (4) A person who commits human labor trafficking of a child as described in section 18-8610, Idaho Code, shall by be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for a period of no less than five (5) years and no more than twenty-five (25) years, or by a fine of no less than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) and no more than eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 11. That Section 18-8608, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

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18-8608. HUMAN SEX TRAFFICKING OF A CHILD. A person who is eighteen
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     (18) years of age or older commits the felony of human sex trafficking of a
     child if the person:
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          (1) Traffics a child and knowingly, by any means, causes or attempts to
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     cause the trafficked person to engage in or become the victim of:
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          (a) Commercial sexual activity;
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          (b) A sexually explicit performance; or
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          (c) Conduct prohibited by:
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               (i) Section 18-924 (sexual battery);
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               (ii) Section 18-925 (aggravated sexual battery);
               (iii) Section <del>18-1601</del> 18-6101 (rape);
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               (iv) Section 18-1506 (sexual abuse of a child under sixteen
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               years);
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               (v) Section 18-1507 (sexual exploitation of a child);
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               (vi) Section 18-1507A (sexual exploitation of a child by elec-
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               tronic means);
               (vii) Section 18-1508 (lewd conduct with a minor child under six-
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               teen);
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               (viii) Section 18-1508A (sexual battery of a minor child sixteen
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               or seventeen years of age);
               (ix) Section 18-5602 (procurement);
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               (x) Section 18-5603 (receiving pay for procurement);
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               (xi) Section 18-5604 (paying for procurement);
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               (xii) Section 18-5605 (detention for commercial sexual activity);
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               (xiii) Section 18-5606 (receiving proceeds of illegal sexual ac-
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               (xiv) Section 18-5608 (place of commercial sexual activity);
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               (xv) Section 18-5609 (inducing a child into commercial sexual ac-
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               tivity);
               (xvi) Section 18-5610 (utilizing a child for commercial sexual ac-
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               tivity);
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               (xvii) Section 18-5611 (inducing a child to engage in commercial
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               sexual activity);
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               (xviii) Section 18-5613 (providing commercial sexual activity);
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               (xix) Section 18-5614 (soliciting commercial sexual activity);
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               (xx) Section 18-6601 (incest);
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               (xxi) Section 18-6602 (sexual abuse of an animal);
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               (xxii) Section 18-6603 (sexual abuse of human remains); or
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               (xxiii) Section 18-6604 (forcible penetration by use of a foreign
               object);
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          (2) Engages in sexual contact with a child being trafficked in the man-
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     ner described in subsection (1) of this section; or
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(3) Receives any benefit from participating in a venture knowing that the venture involves an activity described in subsection (1) of this section.

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- SECTION 12. That Section 19-6005, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 19-6005. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER. Consistent with the state of Idaho's obligation to provide indigent public defense pur-

suant to the sixth amendment to the United States constitution; section 13, article I of the constitution of the state of Idaho; and this chapter, the state public defender shall have the power to:

- (1) Ensure that qualified defending attorneys, experts, investigators, mitigation specialists, stenographers, paralegals, or other support staff and assistants are employed or contracted as necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter, that the same deliver indigent defense services in compliance with applicable indigent defense standards, and that any persons hired or contracted to provided indigent individuals charged with an offense or offenses punishable by a sentence of death be qualified to provide team representation. Provided, however, the terms of any contract with a defending attorney shall not include any pricing structure that charges or pays a single fixed fee for the services of the defending attorney and client-related expenses;
- (2) Provide appropriate facilities, including office space, furniture, equipment, books and other legal research tools, postage, supplies, and secure information and communication technology equipment that is reasonably necessary for the proper performance of the state public defender;
- (3) Implement procedures for the oversight, implementation, enforcement, and improvement of indigent defense standards so that the right to counsel of indigent persons is constitutionally delivered to all indigent persons in this state;
- (4) Implement the most current American bar association standards for defending attorneys delivering indigent defense pursuant to this chapter, including caseload standards;
- (5) Provide training and continuing legal education approved by the Idaho state bar for defending attorneys and employees that promotes competency and consistency in case types defended by the state public defender;
- (6) Require defending attorneys, contractors, and employees to keep appropriate records, consistent with uniform data-reporting requirements, respecting each person to whom the state public defender is responsible for providing defense, including but not limited to caseload, workload, and expenditures;
- (7) Establish uniform contracts both for contract defending attorneys, where utilized throughout the state or when caseload volumes require their use, and for conflict defending attorneys, when carrying out the purposes of this chapter. Contract pay rates shall be informed by the prevailing statewide market rate;
- (8) Establish a uniform system for contracting with qualified attorneys to carry out the purposes of this chapter, including a system for application, payment for services, and reimbursement; and
- (9) Collaborate with district public defenders on the policies of the office and in the formation of a budget request sufficient to meet the state's constitutional obligation to provide indigent services, which the state public defender shall submit to the division of financial management as required by law-; and
- (10) Seek reimbursement from any applicable federal funds at the department of health and welfare for any allowable costs of representation or administrative costs for any representation authorized by this chapter,

whether provided by employees of the office of the state public defender or by contract.

SECTION 13. That Section 19-6009, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

19-6009. RIGHT TO COUNSEL OF INDIGENT PERSON -- REPRESENTATION AT ALL STAGES OF CRIMINAL AND COMMITMENT PROCEEDINGS -- PAYMENT. (1) An indigent person who is being detained by a law enforcement officer, who is confined or is the subject of hospitalization proceedings pursuant to section 18-212, 66-322, 66-326, 66-329, 66-404 or 66-406, Idaho Code, or who is under formal charge of having committed, or is being detained under a conviction of, a serious crime is entitled:

- (a) To be represented by an attorney to the same extent as a person having his own counsel is so entitled; and
- (b) To be provided with the necessary services and facilities of representation, including investigation and other preparation. The attorney, services and facilities, and the court costs shall be provided at public expense to the extent that the person is, at the time the court determines indigency pursuant to section 19-6011, Idaho Code, unable to provide for their payment.
- (2) An indigent person who is entitled to be represented by an attorney under subsection (1) of this section is entitled:
 - (a) To be counseled and defended at all stages of the matter beginning with the earliest time when a person providing his own counsel would be entitled to be represented by an attorney and including revocation of probation;
 - (b) To be represented in any appeal; and

- (c) To be represented in any other post-conviction or post-commitment proceeding that the attorney or the indigent person considers appropriate, unless the court in which the proceeding is brought determines that it is not a proceeding that a reasonable person with adequate means would be willing to bring at his own expense and is therefore a frivolous proceeding.
- (3) Upon a finding of indigency, representation by an attorney under subsection (1) of this section shall include the following cases, excluding those cases where the state appellate public defender has jurisdiction pursuant to section 19-5905, Idaho Code, and excluding those cases of guardian ad litem representation pursuant to section 16-1614(4), Idaho Code:
 - (a) Felony and misdemeanor cases;
 - (b) Actions arising under the Idaho juvenile corrections act, chapter 5, title 20, Idaho Code;
 - (c) Proceedings under the uniform post-conviction procedure act, chapter 49, title 19, Idaho Code;
 - (d) Civil contempt proceedings where incarceration is sought;
 - (e) Actions arising under the child protective act, chapter 16, title 16, Idaho Code; and
 - (f) Appeals from adjudicatory decrees or orders under section 16-1625, Idaho Code.

(4) An indigent person's right to a benefit under subsection (1) or (2) of this section is unaffected by his having provided a similar benefit at his own expense, or by his having waived it, at an earlier stage.

- SECTION 14. That Section 22-3404, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 22-3404. PESTICIDE AND CHEMIGATION APPLICATORS -- CLASSIFICATION LICENSING REQUIREMENTS. (1) The director may classify pesticide applicator licenses issued under this act. Such classifications may include but are not limited to professional applicators, private applicators, and chemigation applicators. Separate licensing requirements and testing procedures may be utilized for each classification.
- (2) Chemigation Applicators. Any user of a chemigation system must be at least eighteen (18) years of age and shall be certified for competency by the department.
 - (a) On the application to perform chemigation, the applicant must certify that the equipment and system he plans to use for chemigation meet department standards and provide other relevant information.
 - (b) Financial requirements and fees for chemigation certification shall be commensurate with state requirements for professional and private applicators.
- (3) Professional Applicators. No person shall act as a professional applicator without first obtaining a professional applicator's license issued by the department.
 - (a) Application for a license shall be on a form prescribed by the department and shall be accompanied by a fee as prescribed by rule;
 - (b) An applicant must be at least eighteen (18) years of age and must pass the department's examination in order to demonstrate his knowledge of how to apply, use and handle pesticides or chemicals in areas relevant to the operations he intends to undertake, or proper equipment and methods for injecting chemicals through irrigation systems;
 - (c) Show proof of financial responsibility as prescribed by rule;
 - (d) An examination fee will be charged as prescribed by rule and an additional examination fee of five dollars (\$5.00) shall be charged when an exam is requested at other than a regularly scheduled examination date; and
 - (e) If at any time a licensed professional applicator fails to maintain the financial responsibility required by paragraph (c) of this subsection, his license shall be automatically suspended until the department receives verification that he is in compliance with paragraph (c) of this subsection.
- (4) Private Applicator. No person shall act as a private applicator without first obtaining a private applicator license issued by the department.
 - (a) Application for a license shall be on a form prescribed by the department;
 - (b) An applicant must be at least eighteen (18) years of age and must pass the department's examination in order to demonstrate his knowledge of how to apply, use and handle pesticides or chemicals in areas rele-

vant to the operations he intends to undertake or proper equipment and methods for injecting chemicals through irrigation systems; and

- (c) An applicant must pay a license fee as prescribed by rule.
- (5) If the director finds an applicant qualified for a professional, private, or chemigation applicator's license, and if an applicant applying for a license to engage in the application of pesticides or chemicals has met all of the requirements of any applicable federal or state laws, regulations and rules, the director shall issue the license. The license or permit may restrict the applicant to the use of a certain type or types of equipment, pesticides or chemicals. If a license or permit is not issued as applied for, the department shall inform the applicant in writing of the reasons therefor.
- (6) The director may by rule require professional applicators to maintain and furnish records forthwith pertaining to the application of pesticides and other relevant information as he may deem necessary.
- (7) Licenses issued to dealers and professional, private, and chemigation applicators shall expire as designated by the director unless suspended or revoked as provided for in section 22-3409, Idaho Code.
 - (8) Exemptions:

- (a) The following persons are exempt from subsections (3), (4), and (5) of this section:
 - (i) Any person applying pesticides other than restricted-use pesticides for himself or on an exchange of service basis, and who does not publicly hold himself out as a professional applicator;
 - (ii) Any person using hand-powered equipment to apply pesticides other than restricted-use pesticides to lawns, or to ornamental trees and shrubs and who employs two (2) or fewer persons in his business who apply pesticides and is not holding himself out as a professional applicator;
 - (iii) Any industry, governmental, university of Idaho research personnel and extension research personnel who apply pesticides other than restricted-use pesticides to experimental plots or to demonstrate the use of pesticides; and
 - (iv) Any veterinarian who applies pesticides as an integral part of his business and does not publicly hold himself out as a professional applicator.
- (b) Federal, state, and other governmental agencies are exempt from the licensing fees provision of subsections (3) and (4) of this section.
- (c) Professional applicators who do not apply pesticides may receive an exemption from the proof of financial responsibility required in subsection $\frac{(3)}{(d)}$ $\frac{(3)}{(c)}$ of this section, upon submitting a completed form prescribed by the department.
- SECTION 15. That Section 30-29-863, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 30-29-863. SHAREHOLDERS' ACTION. (a) Shareholders' action respecting a director's conflicting interest transaction is effective for purposes of section 30-29-861 (b) (2), Idaho Code, if a majority of the votes cast by the holders of all qualified shares are in favor of the transaction after:

- (1) Notice to shareholders describing action to be taken respecting the transaction;
- (2) Provision to the corporation of the information referred to in subsection (b) of this section; and
- (3) Communication to the shareholders entitled to vote on the transaction of the information that is the subject of required disclosure, to the extent the information is not known by them. In the case of shareholders' action at a meeting, the shareholders entitled to vote shall be determined as of the record date for notice of the meeting.
- (b) A director who has a conflicting interest respecting the transaction shall, before the shareholders' vote, inform the secretary, or other officer or agent of the corporation authorized to tabulate votes, in writing, of the number of shares that the director knows are not qualified shares under subsection (c) of this section, and the identity of the holders of those shares.
 - (c) As used in this section:

- (1) "Holder" means and "held by" refers to shares held by a record shareholder, a beneficial shareholder, and an unrestricted voting trust beneficial owner; and
- (2) "Qualified shares" means all shares entitled to be voted with respect to the transaction except for shares that the secretary or other officer or agent of the corporation authorized to tabulate votes either knows, or under subsection (b) of this section is notified, are held by either a director who has a conflicting interest respecting the transaction or a related person of the director, not including a person described in section $30-29-860\,(4)\,(f)$ $30-29-860\,(5)\,(f)$, Idaho Code.
- (d) A majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of all qualified shares constitutes a quorum for purposes of compliance with this section. Subject to the provisions of subsection (e) of this section, shareholders' action that otherwise complies with this section is not affected by the presence of holders or by the voting of shares that are not qualified shares.
- (e) If a shareholders' vote does not comply with subsection (a) of this section solely because of a director's failure to comply with subsection (b) of this section, and if the director establishes that the failure was not intended to influence, and did not in fact determine, the outcome of the vote, the court may take such action respecting the transaction and the director, and may give such effect, if any, to the shareholders' vote, as the court considers appropriate in the circumstances.
- (f) Where shareholders' action under this section does not satisfy a quorum or voting requirement applicable to the authorization of the transaction by reason of the articles of incorporation or the bylaws or a provision of law, independent action to satisfy those authorization requirements shall be taken by the shareholders, in which action shares that are not qualified shares may participate.

SECTION 16. That Section 33-1004E, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

33-1004E. DISTRICT'S SALARY-BASED APPORTIONMENT. Each district shall be entitled to a salary-based apportionment calculated as provided in this section.

- (1) To determine the apportionment for instructional staff, take the amounts indicated on the career ladder table plus the amounts associated with the additional education allocation amounts pursuant to section 33-1004B, Idaho Code, and calculate the weighted average. The amount so determined shall be multiplied by the district staff allowance for instructional staff determined as provided in section 33-1004(2), Idaho Code. Full-time instructional staff salaries shall be determined from a salary schedule developed by each district and submitted to the state department of education. No full-time instructional staff member or pupil service staff member on the residency compensation rung shall be paid less than the minimum dollar amount on the career ladder residency compensation rung pursuant to section 33-1004B, Idaho Code, for the applicable fiscal year.
- (2) Effective July 1, 2022, no full-time instructional staff member or pupil service staff member on the professional or advanced professional compensation rung shall be paid less than the minimum dollar amount on the career ladder professional compensation rung pursuant to section 33-1004B, Idaho Code, for the applicable fiscal year.
- (3) Effective July 1, 2025, no full-time instructional staff member or pupil service staff member on the advanced professional compensation rung shall be paid less than the minimum dollar amount on the advanced professional compensation rung pursuant to section 33-1004B, Idaho Code, for the applicable fiscal year.
- (4) If an instructional staff member has been certified by the national board for professional teaching standards, the staff member shall receive two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per year for five (5) years from the year in which national board certification was earned. The district staff allotment shall be increased by two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for each national board-certified instructional staff member who earned national board certification; provided however, that no such awards shall be paid for the period July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2011, nor shall any liabilities accrue or payments be made pursuant to this section in the future to any individuals who would have otherwise qualified for a payment during this stated time period. The resulting amount is the district's salary-based apportionment for instructional staff. For purposes of this section, teachers qualifying for the salary increase shall be those who have been recognized as national board-certified teachers as of July 1 of each year.
- (5) To determine the apportionment for pupil service staff, take the amounts indicated on the career ladder table plus the amounts associated with the additional education allocation amounts pursuant to section 33-1004B, Idaho Code, and calculate the weighted average. If the district does not employ any pupil service staff, the district's pupil service staff average salary shall equal the district's instructional staff average salary for purposes of calculating pupil service salary-based apportionment. The amount so determined shall be multiplied by the district staff allowance for pupil service staff determined pursuant to section 33-1004(3), Idaho Code. Full-time pupil service staff salaries shall be determined from a salary schedule developed by each district and submitted to the state de-

partment of education. The resulting amount is the district's salary-based apportionment for pupil service staff. No full-time pupil service staff member shall be paid less than the minimum dollar amount on the career ladder residency compensation rung pursuant to section 33-1004B, Idaho Code, for the applicable fiscal year.

- (6) To determine the apportionment for district administrative staff, first determine the district average experience and education index by placing all eligible certificated administrative employees on the statewide index provided in section 33-1004A, Idaho Code. The resulting average is the district index. If the district does not employ any administrative staff, the district administrative index shall equal the statewide average index for purposes of calculating administrative salary-based apportionment. On and after July 1, 2024, the district administrative staff index shall be multiplied by the base salary of forty-four thousand four hundred forty-six dollars (\$44,446). The amount so determined shall be multiplied by the district staff allowance for administrative staff determined as provided in section 33-1004(4), Idaho Code. The resulting amount is the district's salary-based apportionment for administrative staff. forty-three thousand five hundred eighty-three dollars (\$43,583)
- (7) On and after July 1, 2024, to determine the apportionment for classified staff, multiply thirty-nine thousand nine hundred sixty-six dollars (\$39,966) by the district classified staff allowance determined as provided in section 33-1004(5), Idaho Code. The amount so determined is the district's apportionment for classified staff. thirty-nine thousand one hundred ninety dollars (\$39,190)
- (8) The district's salary-based apportionment shall be the sum of the apportionments calculated in subsections (1), (4), (5), (6) and (7) of this section, plus the benefit apportionment as provided in section 33-1004F, Idaho Code.

SECTION 17. That Section 41-5602, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 41-5602. PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS. (1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, an insurer shall process a claim for payment for health care services rendered by a practitioner or facility to a beneficiary in accordance with this section.
- (2) If a beneficiary, practitioner or facility submits an electronic claim to an insurer within thirty (30) days of the date on which service was delivered, an insurer shall pay or deny the claim not later than thirty (30) days after receipt of the claim.
- (3) If a beneficiary, practitioner or facility submits a paper claim for payment to an insurer within forty-five (45) days of the date on which service was delivered, an insurer shall pay or deny the claim not later than forty-five (45) days after receipt of the claim.
- (4) If an insurer denies the claim or needs additional information to process the claim, the insurer shall notify the practitioner or facility and the beneficiary in writing within thirty (30) days of receipt of an electronic claim or within forty-five (45) days of receipt of a paper claim. The notice shall state why the insurer denied the claim.

(5) If the claim was denied because more information was required to process the claim, the notice shall specifically describe all information and supporting documentation needed to evaluate the claim for processing. If the practitioner or facility submits the information and documentation identified by the insurer within thirty (30) days of receipt of the written notice, the insurer shall process and pay the claim within thirty (30) days of receipt of the additional information or, if appropriate, deny the claim.

- (6) Any claim submitted pursuant to this chapter shall use the current procedural terminology (CPT) code in effect, as published by the American medical association, the international classification of disease diseases (ICD) code in effect, as published by the United States department of health and human services, or the healthcare common procedural coding system (HCPCS) code in effect, as published by the United States centers for medicaid and medicare medicare and medicaid services (CMS).
- (7) This chapter shall not apply to claims submitted under policies or certificates of insurance for specific disease, hospital confinement indemnity, accident-only, credit, medicare supplement, disability income insurance, student health benefits only coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance, worker's compensation or similar insurance, automobile medical payment insurance or nonrenewable short-term coverage issued for a period of twelve (12) months or less.

SECTION 18. That Section 42-233c, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 42-233c. EASTERN SNAKE PLAIN AQUIFER AREA HAVING COMMON GROUND WATER SUPPLY. (1) The area having a common ground water supply for the eastern Snake plain aquifer, as that term is used in the administration of water rights pursuant to the rules for the conjunctive management of surface and ground water resources, is the aquifer underlying the eastern Snake river plain as described in model calibration report, eastern Snake plain aquifer model version 2.2. of May 2021.
- (2) The director of the department of water resources may expand the area having a common ground water supply for the eastern Snake plain aquifer to include tributary basins that affect the eastern Snake river plain aquifer. The director shall not expand the area having a common ground water supply for the eastern Snake plain aquifer to include areas that have been designated as a critical ground water area or a ground water management area and that have approved ground water management plans unless the director determines that the existing ground water management plan for such tributary basin is insufficient to manage the effects of ground water withdrawals on the aquifer from which withdrawals are made and on any other hydraulically connected sources of water, including the eastern Snake plain aquifer.
- (3) Before entering an order expanding the eastern Snake plain aquifer area of common ground water supply pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the director shall, by regular mail, send notice of the proposed action to the owner of each water right proposed to be administered in the tributary basin. The notice shall describe the proposed action to be taken, the reasons therefore therefor, and the time and place of a hearing to be held concerning the proposed action, and shall provide a time period within which written comment on the action will be accepted. The hearing shall not be

held sooner than ten (10) days after the mailing of the notice, and the written comment period shall not close sooner than ten (10) days after the hearing. Instead of mailing notice, the director may publish notice describing the proposed action, the time and place for the hearing, and the deadline for receiving written comment. The notice shall be published once a week for two (2) weeks in a newspaper having general circulation within the tributary basin, with the second publication appearing at least ten (10) days before the date set for the hearing. The hearing shall be held within the tributary basin or at some nearby location convenient to the affected water users. The department shall allow for both oral and written comments to be provided.

(4) The director may issue an order expanding the eastern Snake plain aquifer area of common ground water supply after the hearing. Any person aggrieved by the action of the director may contest such action pursuant to section 42-1701A(3), Idaho Code.

SECTION 19. That Section 49-1613, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

49-1613. UNLAWFUL ACTS BY LICENSEE. (1) It shall be unlawful for the holder of any license issued under the provisions of this chapter to:

- (a) Intentionally publish or circulate any advertising that is misleading or inaccurate in any material particular or that misrepresents any of the products sold or furnished by a licensed dealer;
- (b) Violate any of the provisions of this chapter or any of the applicable rules;
- (c) Knowingly purchase, sell or otherwise acquire or dispose of a stolen vehicle;
- (d) Violate any law respecting commerce in vehicles or any lawful rule respecting commerce in vehicles promulgated by any licensing or regulating authority now existing or hereafter created by the laws of the state;
- (e) Engage in the business for which the dealer is licensed without at all times maintaining a principal place of business;
- (f) Engage in a type of business respecting the selling or exchanging of vehicles for which he is not licensed;
- (g) Knowingly purchase a vehicle that has an altered or removed vehicle identification number plate or alter or remove a vehicle identification number plate;
- (h) Violate any provision of this title or any rules promulgated;
- (i) Violate any provision of the federal motor vehicle safety standards, federal odometer laws or regulations;
- (j) Display for sale, exchange, or sell any vehicle for which the vehicle dealer does not hold title or consignment agreement or other documentary evidence of his right to the possession of every vehicle in his possession; or
- (k) Issue more than one (1) temporary permit per vehicle sale pursuant to the provisions set forth in section 49-504(6), Idaho Code.
- (2) It shall be unlawful for any manufacturer or distributor licensed under this chapter to require, attempt to require, coerce, or attempt to coerce, any new vehicle dealer in this state to:

- (a) Order or accept delivery of any new vehicle, part or accessory, equipment or any other commodity not required by law that shall not have been voluntarily ordered by the new vehicle dealer. This paragraph is not intended to modify or supersede any terms or provisions of a franchise requiring dealers to market a representative line of vehicles that the manufacturer or distributor is publicly advertising.
- (b) Order or accept delivery of any new vehicle with special features, accessories or equipment not included in the list price of such vehicles as publicly advertised by the manufacturer or distributor.
- (c) Participate monetarily in an advertising campaign or contest, or to purchase any promotional materials, training materials, showroom or other display decorations or materials at the expense of the dealer.
- (d) Enter into any agreement with the manufacturer or distributor or to do any other act prejudicial to the dealer by threatening to terminate or cancel a franchise or any contractual agreement existing between the dealer and the manufacturer or distributor. This paragraph is not intended to preclude the manufacturer or distributor from insisting on compliance with reasonable terms or provisions of the franchise or other contractual agreement, and notice in good faith to any dealer of the dealer's violation of those terms or provisions shall not constitute a violation of the provisions of this chapter.
- (e) Change the capital structure of the dealer or the means by or through which the dealer finances the operation of the dealership, provided that the dealer at all times meets any reasonable capital standards determined by the manufacturer or distributor in accordance with uniformly applied criteria. No change in the capital structure shall cause a change in the principal management or have the effect of a sale of the franchise without the consent of the manufacturer or distributor. Consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.
- (f) Refrain from participation in the management of, investment in, or the acquisition of any other line of new vehicle or related products. This paragraph does not apply unless the dealer maintains a reasonable line of credit for each make or line of new vehicle, and the dealer remains in compliance with any reasonable facilities requirements of the manufacturer or distributor, and no change is made in the principal management of the dealership.
- (g) Prospectively assent to a release, assignment, novation, waiver or estoppel that would relieve any person from liability to be imposed by this chapter or to require any controversy between a dealer and a manufacturer, distributor, or representatives, to be referred to any person other than the duly constituted courts of the state or the United States, or to the director, if that referral would be binding upon the dealer.
- (h) Either establish or maintain exclusive facilities, personnel, or display space.
- (i) Expand facilities without a written guarantee of a sufficient supply of new vehicles so as to justify an expansion, in light of the market and economic conditions.
- (j) Make significant modifications to an existing dealership or to construct a new vehicle dealership facility without providing a writ-

ten guarantee of a sufficient supply of new vehicles so as to justify modification or construction, in light of the market and economic conditions.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any manufacturer or distributor licensed under this chapter to:

- (a) Delay, refuse, or fail to deliver new vehicles or new vehicle parts or accessories in a reasonable time, and in reasonable quantity, relative to the dealer's facilities and sales potential in the dealer's relevant market area, after acceptance of an order from a dealer having a franchise for the retail sale of any new vehicle sold or distributed by the manufacturer or distributor, any new vehicle, parts or accessories to new vehicles as are covered by the franchise, if the vehicle, parts, or accessories are publicly advertised as being available for delivery or actually being delivered. These provisions are not violated, however, if failure is caused by acts or causes beyond the control of the manufacturer or distributor.
- (b) Refuse to disclose to any dealer handling the same line, the manner and mode of distribution of that line within this state.
- (c) Obtain money, goods, service, or any other benefit from any other person with whom the dealer does business, on account of, or in relation to, the transaction between the dealer and other person, other than for compensation for services rendered, unless the benefit is promptly accounted for and transmitted to the dealer.
- Increase prices of new vehicles that the dealer had ordered for consumers prior to the dealer's receipt of the written official price increase notification. A sales contract signed by a consumer shall constitute evidence of each such order, provided that the vehicle is in fact delivered to that customer. In the event of manufacturer or distributor price reductions or cash rebates paid to the dealer, the amount of any reduction or rebate received by a dealer shall be passed on to the private retail consumer by the dealer. Price reductions shall apply to all vehicles in the dealer's inventory that were subject to the price reduction. Price differences applicable to new model or series shall not be considered a price increase or price decrease. Price changes caused by the addition to a vehicle of required or optional equipment, or revaluation of the United States dollar, in the case of foreign-make vehicles or components, or an increase in transportation charges due to increased rates imposed by a carrier, shall not be subject to the provisions of this subsection.
- (e) Release to any outside party, except under subpoena or as otherwise required by law or in an administrative, judicial or arbitration proceeding involving the manufacturer or distributor or dealer, any business, financial, or personal information which may be provided from time to time by the dealer to the manufacturer or distributor without the express written consent of the dealer.
- (f) Deny any dealer the right of free association with any other dealer for any lawful purpose.
- (g) Compete with their franchised dealers in this state in the sale, lease, or warranty service of new motor vehicles to retail consumers. However, nothing in this section shall limit or apply to a manufac-

turer's or a distributor's fleet sales or leases with a fleet customer that has a designation as such by the manufacturer or distributor as long as such sales or leases are conducted with the involvement of a dealer of the same line make. Nothing in this section shall limit or prohibit a manufacturer or distributor from authorizing or assisting a fleet customer that has a designation as such by the manufacturer or distributor to perform warranty service on vehicles owned or operated by such fleet customer. It is not a violation of this paragraph for a manufacturer or distributor, or an affiliate of a manufacturer or distributor, to directly provide an update to or repair of motor vehicle software if such update or repair is provided over-the-air at no cost or when creating a new line of motor vehicles and using franchised dealers to sell and service those vehicles. A manufacturer or distributor may operate a dealership for a reasonable period not to exceed one (1) year without violating this paragraph if such dealership is for sale to any qualified independent person at a fair and reasonable price, or in a relationship in which an independent person has made a significant investment subject to loss in the dealership and can reasonably expect to acquire full ownership of that dealership on reasonable terms and conditions. Upon a showing of good cause by the manufacturer or distributor to the department, the period of temporary ownership may be extended up to one (1) additional year, resulting in a maximum temporary ownership period of two (2) years.

- (h) Unfairly discriminate among its dealers with respect to warranty reimbursement.
- (i) Unreasonably withhold consent to the sale, transfer, or exchange of the franchise to a qualified buyer capable of being licensed as a dealer in this state or to condition the sale, transfer, or exchange of a franchise agreement upon site control or an agreement to renovate or make improvements to a facility, unless required by the technology of a motor vehicle being sold at the facility. Provided however, that a voluntary acceptance of such conditions by the dealer in writing including but not limited to a written agreement for which the dealer has accepted separate and valuable consideration, shall not constitute a violation.
- (j) Fail to respond in writing to a request for consent as specified in paragraph (i) of this subsection within sixty (60) days of receipt of a written request on the forms, if any, generally utilized by the manufacturer or distributor for those purposes and containing the required information. Failure to respond shall be deemed to be consent to the request.
- (k) Prevent or attempt to prevent, by contract or otherwise, any dealer from changing the executive management control of the dealership unless the manufacturer or distributor, having the burden of proof, can show that the change of executive management will result in executive management or control by a person or persons who are not of good moral character or who do not meet reasonable, preexisting and, with consideration given to the volume of sales and service of the dealership, uniformly applied minimum business experience standards. Where the manufacturer or distributor rejects a proposed change in executive management control, the manufacturer or distributor shall give written notice

of his reasons to the dealer within sixty (60) days of notice to the manufacturer or distributor by the dealer of the proposed change; otherwise, the change in the executive management of the dealership shall be presumptively considered approved.

- (1) Terminate, cancel or fail to renew any franchise solely because of the death or incapacity of an owner who is not listed in the franchise as one on whose expertise and abilities the manufacturer or distributor relied in the granting of the franchise.
- (m) Prevent or attempt to prevent the dealer, by written instrument or otherwise, from either receiving the fair market value of the dealership in a sale transaction or from transferring the dealership to a spouse or legal heir, as specified in this chapter.
- (n) Engage in any predatory practice or discrimination against any dealer.
- (o) Resort to or to use any false or misleading advertisement in the conducting of his business as a manufacturer or distributor in this state
- (p) Make any false or misleading statement, either directly or through any agent or employee, in order to induce any dealer to enter into any agreement or franchise or to take any action that is prejudicial to that dealer or his business.
- (q) Require or coerce dealers to participate in local or national advertising campaigns or contests or to require or coerce dealers to purchase promotional or display materials.
- (r) Charge back, deny motor vehicle allocation, withhold payments, or take other actions against a dealer, or to condition a franchise agreement, or renewal of a franchise agreement, or to condition sales, service, parts, or finance incentives upon site control or an agreement to renovate or make improvements to a facility unless required by the technology of a motor vehicle being sold at the facility. Provided however, that a voluntary acceptance of such conditions by the dealer in writing including but not limited to a written agreement for which the dealer has accepted separate and valuable consideration, shall not constitute a violation.
- (s) Charge back, deny motor vehicle allocation, withhold payments, or take other actions against a motor vehicle dealer if a motor vehicle sold by the motor vehicle dealer is exported from Idaho or the dealer's assigned area of responsibility unless the manufacturer, distributor, or manufacturer representative proves that the motor vehicle dealer knew or reasonably should have known a motor vehicle was intended to be exported, which shall operate as a rebuttable presumption that the motor vehicle dealer did not have such knowledge. This paragraph does not apply if exporting of motor vehicles outside of the state of Idaho is provided for by the manufacturer or distributor.
- (t) Withhold or threaten to withhold consent or approval of the sale, transfer, exchange, or issuance of a dealer sales and service agreement to an otherwise qualified buyer capable of being licensed as a dealer in this state or to condition approval of such buyer upon the selling dealer executing a release of all claims or similar instrument releasing or waiving any and all claims the selling dealer has or may have

arising from the franchise relationship with the manufacturer unless separate material consideration is paid contemporaneously by the manufacturer to the dealer for such release. Nothing in this section shall preclude the application of a manufacturer's reasonable and uniform standards and policies.

- (4) It is unlawful for any manufacturer or distributor or any officer, agent or representative to coerce, or attempt to coerce, any dealer in this state to offer to sell or sell any extended service contract or extended maintenance plan that is offered, sold, backed by or sponsored by the manufacturer or distributor or to sell, assign or transfer any retail installment sales contract, obtained by the dealer in connection with the sale by him in this state of new vehicles, manufactured or sold by the manufacturer or distributor, to a specified finance company or class of such companies, or to any other specified person, by any of the acts or means set forth, namely by:
 - (a) Any statement, suggestion, promise or threat that the manufacturer or distributor will, in any manner, benefit or injure the dealer, whether the statement, suggestion, threat or promise is express or implied or made directly or indirectly;
 - (b) Any act that will benefit or injure the dealer;

- (c) Any contract, or any express or implied offer of contract, made directly or indirectly to a dealer for handling new vehicles, on the condition that the dealer shall offer to sell or sell any extended service contract or extended maintenance plan that is offered, sold, backed by, or sponsored by the manufacturer or distributor or sell, assign or transfer his retail installment sales contract in this state to a specified finance company or class of such companies, or to any other specified person; or
- (d) Any express or implied statement or representation made directly or indirectly that the dealer is under any obligation whatsoever to offer to sell or sell any extended service contract or extended maintenance plan that is offered, sold, backed by, or sponsored by the manufacturer or distributor or to sell, assign or transfer any of his retail sales contracts, in this state, on new vehicles manufactured or sold by that manufacturer or distributor to a finance company or class of companies, or other specified person, because of any relationship or affiliation between the manufacturer or distributor and a finance company or companies, or a specified person or persons.
- (e) Nothing contained in this subsection shall prohibit a manufacturer or distributor from offering or providing incentive benefits or bonus programs to a retail motor vehicle dealer or prospective retail motor vehicle dealer in this state who makes the voluntary decision to offer to sell or sell any extended service contract or extended maintenance plan offered, sold, backed by or sponsored by the manufacturer or distributor to sell, assign or transfer any retail installment sale or lease by him in this state of motor vehicles manufactured or sold by the manufacturer or distributor to a specified finance company or leasing company controlled by or affiliated with the manufacturer or distributor.

Any statement, threats, promises, acts, contracts or offers of contracts, when the effect may be to lessen or eliminate competition or tend to create a monopoly, are declared unfair trade practices and unfair methods of competition, against the policy of this state, and are unlawful.

- (5) It is unlawful for any manufacturer or distributor or agent or employee of a manufacturer or distributor to use a written instrument, agreement, or waiver to attempt to nullify any of the provisions of this section, and such agreement, written instrument or waiver shall be null and void.
- (6) It shall be unlawful, directly or indirectly, to impose unreasonable restrictions on the dealer relative to the sale, transfer, right to renew, termination discipline, noncompetition covenants, site control (whether by sublease, collateral pledge of lease, or otherwise), right of first refusal to purchase, option to purchase, compliance with subjective standards and assertion of legal or equitable rights.
- (7) The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all written franchise agreements between a manufacturer or distributor and a dealer, including the franchise offering, the franchise agreement, sales of goods, services or advertising, leases or mortgages of real or personal property, promises to pay, security interests, pledges, insurance contract, advertising contract, construction or installation contract, servicing contracts and all other agreements where the manufacturer or distributor has any direct or indirect interest.
 - (8) (a) It shall be unlawful for any manufacturer or distributor, whether by agreement, program, incentive provision, or provision for loss of incentive payments or other benefits, to establish or implement a franchise agreement for the sales and leasing of new motor vehicles under which the manufacturer or distributor reserves the right to:
 - (i) Maintain a website or other electronic or digital means of communication for the manufacturer or distributor to negotiate binding terms of sale or leasing of new motor vehicles directly with the retail buyer or lessee without the involvement of a dealer on prices or other substantive terms of sale or leasing of new vehicles;
 - (ii) Retain ownership of new motor vehicles until they are sold or leased to the retail buyer or lessee;
 - (iii) Except for the sale or lease of a vehicle to a bona fide employee or relative of such manufacturer or distributor or in connection with a replacement or buyback, or to a bona fide employee or relative of a dealer under an employee pricing or similar program, consign new motor vehicles to dealers for dealer inventory or for sale or lease to a retail buyer or lessee;
 - (iv) Negotiate binding terms of sale directly with retail buyers or lessees of new motor vehicles without the involvement of a dealer, provided that displaying on a website or other electronic or digital means of communication conditional prices, available financing sources, or conditional trade-in values that are not binding on a dealer shall not be considered negotiating;
 - (v) Enforce or seek to enforce a right in any franchise agreement for the manufacturer or distributor to unilaterally amend or modify the franchise agreement; or

- (vi) Amend or modify or attempt to amend or modify any dealer sales and service agreement, including but not limited to the dealer's relevant market area if the amendment or modification substantially and adversely affects the dealer's rights, obligations, investment or return on investment, without giving sixty (60) days advance written notice of the proposed amendment or modification to the dealer.
- (b) Nothing in this subsection shall prevent a manufacturer or distributor from:
 - (i) Participating in fleet sales or leasing with a fleet customer that has a designation as such by the manufacturer or distributor as long as such sales or leases are conducted with the involvement of a dealer of the same line make;
 - (ii) Authorizing or assisting a fleet customer that has a designation as such by the manufacturer or distributor to perform warranty service on vehicles owned or operated by such fleet customers;
 - (iii) Offering, providing, and applying the terms of an employee pricing or similar program with participating dealers;
 - (iv) Negotiating binding terms of sale relating to the sale or lease of a vehicle to a bona fide employee or relative of such manufacturer or distributor;
 - (v) Negotiating binding terms of sale relating to the sale or lease of a vehicle to a bona fide employee or relative of a franchised dealer under an employee pricing program or similar program;
 - (vi) Negotiating binding terms of sale relating to the sale or lease of a vehicle in connection with a vehicle replacement or buyback;
 - (vii) Purchasing from a consumer a vehicle in connection with a vehicle replacement or buyback;
 - (viii) Maintaining a website or other electronic or digital means of communication if the final selling or leasing price of the new vehicle is determined by eligible dealers; or
 - (ix) Setting or advertising a manufacturer's suggested retail price or lease example pricing based on a manufacturer's suggested retail price, special financing, or lease offers.
- (9) (a) Within the sixty (60) day notice period provided for in subsection (8) (a) (vii) (8) (a) (vi) of this section, the dealer may pursue remedies under section 49-1617, Idaho Code, and file with the department and serve upon the respondent a petition to determine whether good cause exists for permitting the proposed modification. Multiple complaints pertaining to the same proposed modification may be consolidated for hearing. The proposed modification may not take effect pending the determination of any protest filed by a dealer. In making a determination of whether there is good cause for permitting a proposed modification of a dealer sales and service agreement, including but not limited to a dealer's relevant market area, the burden of proof shall be on the manufacturer or distributor, except that the burden of proof with regard to the factor set forth in subparagraph (iii) of this paragraph

shall be on the dealer. The department shall consider any relevant factor, including:

(i) The reasons for the proposed modification;

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- (ii) Whether the proposed modification is applied to or affects all motor vehicle dealers in a nondiscriminatory manner;
- (iii) The degree to which the proposed modification will have a substantial and adverse effect on the motor vehicle dealer's rights, investment, or return on investment; and
- (iv) Whether the proposed modification is in the public interest.
- (b) With respect to a proposed modification of a dealer's relevant market area the department shall also consider:
 - (i) The traffic patterns between consumers and the same line-make franchised dealers of the affected manufacturer or distributor who are located within the market;
 - (ii) The pattern of new vehicle sales and registrations of the affected manufacturer or distributor within various portions of the relevant market area and within the market as a whole;
 - (iii) The growth or decline in population, density of population, and new car registrations in the market;
 - (iv) The presence or absence of natural geographical obstacles or boundaries;
 - (v) The proximity of census tracts or other geographic units used by the affected manufacturer or distributor in determining the same line-make dealers' respective relevant market area; and
 - (vi) The reasonableness of the change or proposed change to the dealer's relevant market area, considering the benefits and harm to the petitioning dealer, other same line-make dealers, and the manufacturer or distributor.
- (10) It shall be unlawful for any manufacturer or distributor to implement a program or policy that coerces or requires the franchisee to install direct current fast charging stations for public access or use or any similar public-facing infrastructure relating to charging, fueling, or powering a vehicle. For purposes of this section, the term "coerce" means the use of force or threats to compel a dealer to take a specific action. "Coerce" includes threatening to withhold vehicles or parts from a franchisee or charging a franchisee a higher price for vehicles or parts on the basis of the franchisee refusing, declining, or failing to perform a specific behavior. Provided, however, that nothing contained in this subsection shall be deemed to prohibit or prevent a manufacturer or distributor from requiring a franchisee to purchase special tools or equipment, install reasonable charging infrastructure, stock reasonable quantities of certain parts, or participate in training, reasonable sales and service programs, or policies that are reasonably necessary for such franchisee to sell or service any model or series of vehicles.

SECTION 20. That Section 54-1810, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

54-1810. PHYSICIAN LICENSURE BY WRITTEN EXAMINATION. Any person seeking to be licensed to practice medicine or osteopathic medicine as a physi-

cian in this state must successfully complete the following requirements before a license will be issued:

- (1) Each applicant must submit a completed written application to the board on forms furnished by the board, which shall require proof of graduation from a medical school acceptable to the board and successful completion of a postgraduate training program acceptable to the board. The application shall require a fingerprint-based criminal history check in accordance with section 67-9411A, Idaho Code. τ
- (2) Each applicant must pass an examination conducted by or acceptable to the board that shall thoroughly test the applicant's fitness to practice medicine. If an applicant fails to pass any step of the examination on two (2) separate occasions, the applicant may be required to be interviewed, evaluated, or examined by the board.
- (3) The board may require an applicant to be personally interviewed by the board or a designated committee of the board. Such an interview shall be limited to a review of the applicant's qualifications and professional credentials.
- (4) For an international physician licensed pursuant to section 54-1812, Idaho Code, successful completion of the three (3) year provisional license period shall constitute a postgraduate training experience acceptable to the board.
- SECTION 21. That Section 54-2018, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 54-2018. LICENSE RENEWALS -- INACTIVE LICENSE STATUS -- PERSONAL CHANGES -- EFFECTIVE DATES -- FEES NONREFUNDABLE. (1) Initial license period. Each new license shall be for a period of one (1) year plus the months up to and including the next birthday of the licensee, not to exceed a period of two (2) years, and shall expire on the birthday of the licensee. A salesperson licensed in this state who applies for and obtains a broker license shall retain the license renewal period and expiration date of his salesperson license. Corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies and other entities defined as "persons" in this chapter shall have established as the equivalent of a birth date, the birth date of its designated broker in accordance with the provisions of section 67-2614, Idaho Code. Licensed branch offices shall have established as the equivalent of a birth date, the birth date of the designated broker for the branch office.
- (2) License renewal. Each license shall be renewable in accordance with the provisions of section 67-2614, Idaho Code.
 - (a) If renewing an active license, the application shall include:
 - (i) Certification that the applicant has met the commission's continuing education requirements as set forth in section 54-2023, Idaho Code;
 - (ii) Certification that the applicant has met the mandatory errors and omissions insurance requirement for real estate licensees as set forth in section 54-2013, Idaho Code; and
 - (iii) Payment of all renewal fees established by this chapter or by the commission.

- (b) If renewing an inactive license, the application shall include payment of all renewal fees established by this chapter or by the commission by rule.
- (3) Late renewal. If the licensee fails to submit a completed application for renewal or pay the renewal fee on or before the expiration date, the commission may accept a later application or payment of the fee, subject to such conditions as the commission may require including, but not limited to, the assessment of a late fee; provided that between the license expiration date and the date of renewal of the license, the rights of the licensee under such license shall be expired, and during such period of expiration it shall be unlawful for any licensee to do or attempt to offer to do any of the acts of the kind and nature described in the definitions of real estate broker or real estate salesperson in section 54-2004, Idaho Code, in consideration of compensation of any kind or expectation thereof. An expired license that is not renewed within one (1) year of the expiration date shall be automatically terminated by the commission and may not be renewed.
- (4) Active and inactive license status. A licensee who is a designated broker or associated with a designated broker shall hold an active license. A licensee who has paid all applicable fees, who is not associated with a designated broker and who holds a current license that is not revoked, suspended or terminated shall hold his license on inactive status. A licensee seeking to change from active license status to inactive license status shall have the broker submit a change of status application to the commission in the form and manner approved by the commission. During the period that his license is inactive, the licensee shall not engage in the business or act in the capacity of real estate broker, associate broker or salesperson. However, an inactive licensee may receive a referral fee for any referral made during the period his license was active. A licensee may activate an inactive license by meeting each of the following:
 - (a) If activating as a sales associate, associating with a designated Idaho broker and having the broker submit an application in the form and manner approved by the commission;
 - (b) If activating as a designated broker, establishing an office in the manner required by this chapter and submitting an application in the form and manner approved by the commission;
 - (c) Paying any required fees;

- (d) Obtaining and maintaining a policy of errors and omissions insurance as required by section 54-2013, Idaho Code, and in accordance with the rules of the commission and certifying the same; and
- (e) Successfully completing any continuing education requirements, as prescribed in section 54-2023, Idaho Code, and certifying the same for the current license period.
- (5) Continuing education. A licensee shall not submit an application to renew a license on active status or to activate an inactive license without having obtained the continuing education credit hours required by section 54-2023, Idaho Code. A licensee who violates this subsection shall be subject to disciplinary action by the commission.
- (6) Time required. The commission may request satisfactory proof of continuing education compliance from any licensee who has certified to the commission that he has completed the requirement. The request shall state

the time within which the proof must be received at the commission office, which time shall not be less than ten (10) business days.

- (7) Satisfactory proof. Upon request from the commission, the licensee shall submit satisfactory proof of having met the continuing education requirement set forth in section 54-2023, Idaho Code. "Satisfactory proof" shall, for each course, consist of documentation:
 - (a) Identifying the licensee, the title of the course, the course certification number, the course provider, the number of classroom hours, the completion date of the course, and including:
 - (i) A transcript of the course taken;

- (ii) A letter from the provider verifying successful completion of the course; or
- (iii) A course completion certificate; and
- (b) Identifying the course certification approval number to establish that the course is approved for continuing education credit as provided by section 54-2023, Idaho Code. The commission may, in its sole discretion, accept alternative documentation establishing that the course is approved for credit.
- (8) Failure to submit proof. A licensee failing to submit satisfactory proof of completing the continuing education requirement after being requested to do so by the commission may have his license inactivated by the commission and shall not be entitled to reactivate the license unless and until he provides to the commission satisfactory proof that he meets the continuing education requirements of section 54-2023, Idaho Code. Nothing in this section shall limit the ability of the commission to investigate or discipline a licensee for violating subsection (5) of this section or for violating any other section of this chapter.
- (9) Change in personal information. An individual licensee, whether active or inactive, shall provide written notice to the commission, in the form and manner approved by the commission, of any change of his personal name, address of personal residence or personal telephone number. Notice shall be provided within ten (10) business days of the change. If the licensee has changed his personal name, he shall also submit legal proof of the change and, if an active licensee, he shall have the broker submit the written notice of change to the commission.
- (10) Issuance of the license and effective date. A real estate license shall be deemed issued, and any requested license changes shall become effective, when the completed application, attachments, and any required fees are received at and approved by the commission. An application that is incomplete or lacking the required fees shall be returned to the applicant and no license shall be issued until a completed application and all required fees are received at and actually approved by the commission. A brokerage is not required to obtain, display or possess a physical license certificate as evidence of the individual's active licensure; however, the commission may make license certificates available for a fee as authorized by this chapter. A brokerage shall not display or otherwise make available to the public a license certificate for any individual who does not hold an active license with the brokerage.
- (11) Fees nonrefundable. No licensee shall be entitled to a refund of any fee after the license or license change has become effective.

SECTION 22. That Section 54-5504, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 54-5504. RULEMAKING. (1) The rules adopted by the board shall:
- (a) Allow a midwife to obtain and administer, during the practice of midwifery, the following:
 - (i) Oxygen;

- (ii) Oxytocin, misoprostol, and methylergonovine as postpartum antihemorrhagic agents;
- (iii) Injectable local anesthetic for the repair of lacerations that are no more extensive than second degree;
- (iv) Antibiotics to the mother for group b streptococcus prophylaxis consistent with guidelines of the United States centers for disease control and prevention;
- (v) Epinephrine to the mother administered for anaphylactic shock;
- (vi) Intravenous fluids for stabilization of the mother;
- (vii) Rho(d) Rho (D) immune globulin;
- (viii) Phytonadione; and
- (ix) Eye prophylactics to the child.
- (b) Prohibit the use of other legend drugs, except those of a similar nature and character as determined by the board to be consistent with the practice of midwifery; provided that at least one hundred twenty (120) days' advance notice of the proposal to allow the use of such drugs is given to the board of pharmacy and the board of medicine and neither board objects to the addition of such drugs to the midwifery formulary;
- (c) Define a protocol for use by licensed midwives of drugs approved in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection that shall include methods of obtaining, storing, and disposing of such drugs and an indication for use, dosage, route of administration, and duration of treatment;
- (d) Define a protocol for medical waste disposal; and
- (e) Establish scope and practice standards for antepartum, intrapartum, postpartum, and newborn care that shall, at a minimum:
 - (i) Prohibit a licensed midwife from providing care for a client with a history of disorders, diagnoses, conditions, or symptoms that include:
 - Placental abnormality;
 - 2. Multiple gestation, except that midwives may provide antepartum care that is supplementary to the medical care of the physician overseeing the pregnancy, as long as it does not interfere with the physician's recommended schedule of care;
 - 3. Noncephalic presentation at the onset of labor or rupture of membranes, whichever occurs first;
 - 4. Birth under thirty-seven and zero-sevenths $(37\ 0/7)$ weeks and beyond forty-two and zero-sevenths $(42\ 0/7)$ weeks gestational age;
 - 5. A history of more than one (1) prior cesarean section, a cesarean section within eighteen (18) months of the esti-

1	mated due date or any cesarean section that was surgically
2	closed with a classical or vertical uterine incision;
3	6. Platelet sensitization, hematological, or coagulation
4	disorders;
5	7. A body mass index of forty (40.0) or higher at the time of
6	conception;
7	8. Prior chemotherapy and/or radiation treatment for a ma-
8	lignancy;
9	9. Previous preeclampsia resulting in premature delivery;
10	10. Cervical insufficiency;
11	11. HIV positive status; or
12	12. Opiate use that places the infant at risk of neonatal ab-
13	stinence syndrome.
14	(ii) Prohibit a licensed midwife from providing care for a client
15	with a history of the following disorders, diagnoses, conditions,
16	or symptoms, unless such disorders, diagnoses, conditions, or
17	symptoms are being treated, monitored, or managed by a licensed
18	health care provider:
19	1. Diabetes;
20	2. Thyroid disease;
21	3. Epilepsy;
22	4. Hypertension;
23	5. Cardiac disease;
24	6. Pulmonary disease;
25	7. Renal disease;
26	8. Gastrointestinal disorders;
27	9. Previous major surgery of the pulmonary system, cardio-
28	<pre>vascular system, urinary tract, or gastrointestinal tract;</pre>
29	10. Abnormal cervical cytology;
30	11. Sleep apnea;
31	12. Previous bariatric surgery;
32	13. Hepatitis;
33	14. History of illegal drug use or excessive prescription
34	drug use; or
35	15. Rh or other blood group disorders and a physician deter-
36	mines the pregnancy can safely be attended by a midwife.
37	(iii) Require a licensed midwife to recommend that a client see
38	a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 18, title 54, Idaho
39	Code, or an equivalent provision of the law of a state bordering
40	Idaho and to document and maintain a record as required by section
41	54-5510, Idaho Code, if such client has a history of disorders,
42	diagnoses, conditions, or symptoms that include:
43	1. Previous complicated pregnancy;
44	2. Previous cesarean section;
45	3. Previous regnancy loss in second or third trimester;
46	4. Previous spontaneous premature labor;
47 47	5. Previous preterm rupture of membranes;
	6. Previous precelampsia;
48	7. Previous preectampsia;
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50	8. Parvo;

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- 9. Toxo;
- 10. CMV;
- 11. HSV;
- 12. Previous maternal/newborn group b streptococcus infection;
- 13. A body mass index of at least thirty-five (35.0) but less than forty (40.0) at the time of conception;
- 14. Underlying family genetic disorders with potential for transmission; or
- 15. Psychosocial situations that may complicate pregnancy.
- (iv) Require that a licensed midwife facilitate the immediate transfer to a hospital for emergency care for disorders, diagnoses, conditions, or symptoms that include:
 - 1. Maternal fever in labor;
 - 2. Suggestion of fetal jeopardy, such as bleeding or meconium or abnormal fetal heart tones;
 - 3. Noncephalic presentation at the onset of labor or rupture of membranes, whichever occurs first, unless imminent delivery is safer than transfer;
 - 4. Second-stage labor after two (2) hours of initiation of pushing when the mother has had a previous cesarean section;
 - 5. Current spontaneous premature labor;
 - 6. Current preterm premature rupture of membranes;
 - 7. Current preeclampsia;
 - 8. Current hypertensive disease of pregnancy;
 - 9. Continuous uncontrolled bleeding;
 - 10. Bleeding that necessitates the administration of more than two (2) doses of oxytocin or other antihemorrhagic agent;
 - 11. Delivery injuries to the bladder or bowel;
 - 12. Grand mal seizure;
 - 13. Uncontrolled vomiting;
 - 14. Coughing or vomiting of blood;
 - 15. Severe chest pain; or
 - 16. Sudden onset of shortness of breath and associated labored breathing.

A transfer of care shall be accompanied by the client's medical record, the licensed midwife's assessment of the client's current condition, and a description of the care provided by the licensed midwife prior to transfer;

(v) Establish a written plan for the emergency transfer and transport required in subparagraph (iv) of this paragraph and for notifying the hospital to which a client will be transferred in the case of an emergency. If a client is transferred in an emergency, the licensed midwife shall notify the hospital when the transfer is initiated and accompany the client to the hospital if feasible, or communicate by telephone with the hospital if unable to be present personally, and shall provide the client's medical record. The record shall include the client's name, address, list of diagnosed medical conditions, list of prescription or

over-the-counter medications regularly taken, history of previous allergic reactions to medications, if feasible, the client's current medical condition and description of the care provided by the midwife, and next-of-kin contact information. A midwife who deems it necessary to transfer or terminate care pursuant to this section and any rules promulgated pursuant to this section or for any other reason shall transfer or terminate care and shall not be regarded as having abandoned care or wrongfully terminated services. Before nonemergent discontinuing of services, the midwife shall notify the client in writing, provide the client with names of licensed physicians and contact information for the nearest hospital emergency room, and offer to provide copies of medical records regardless of whether copying costs have been paid by the client.

- (f) Establish and operate a system of peer review for licensed midwives that shall include but not be limited to the appropriateness, quality, utilization, and ethical performance of midwifery care.
- (2) The rules adopted by the board may not:

- (a) Require a licensed midwife to have a nursing degree or diploma;
- (b) Except as a condition imposed by disciplinary proceedings by the board, require a licensed midwife to practice midwifery under the supervision of another health care provider;
- (c) Except as a condition imposed by disciplinary proceedings by the board, require a licensed midwife to enter into an agreement, written or otherwise, with another health care provider;
- (d) Limit the location where a licensed midwife may practice midwifery;
- (e) Allow a licensed midwife to use vacuum extraction or forceps as an aid in the delivery of a newborn;
- (f) Grant a licensed midwife prescriptive privilege; or
- (q) Allow a licensed midwife to perform abortions.

SECTION 23. That Section 55-3203, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

55-3203. DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Board" means the entity that has the duty of governing the homeowner's association and may be referred to as a board of directors, executive board, or any other such similar name.
- (2) "Community manager" means a person or agent who provides for or otherwise engages in the management of a common interest community or the management of a homeowner's association.
- (3) "Financial disclosure" means the accounting records of the organization that are kept, disclosed, and made available for inspection in accordance with part 11, chapter 30, title 30, Idaho Code, and the governing documents of the homeowner's association.
- (4) "Governing documents" means a written instrument by which the homeowner's association may exercise powers or manage, maintain, or otherwise affect the property under the jurisdiction of the homeowner's association. Governing documents includes but is not limited to articles of incorporation, bylaws, a plat, rules of the homeowner's association, and any declaration of covenants, conditions, and restrictions.

- (5) (a) "Homeowner's association" means any incorporated or unincorporated association:
 - (i) In which membership is based on owning or possessing an interest in real property; and
 - (ii) That has the authority, pursuant to recorded covenants, bylaws, or other governing documents, to assess and record liens against the real property of its members.
- (b) "Homeowner's association" includes the following persons who may or may not be members of a homeowner's association or serve on the board of a homeowner's association:
 - (i) A community manager pursuant to a contract with a homeowner's association; and
 - (ii) An agent or person with explicit or apparent authority to act on behalf of a homeowner's association.
- (6) "Member" or "membership" means any person or entity owning or possessing an interest in residential real property or a lot within the physical boundaries of an established homeowner's association.
- (6) (7) "Transfer fee" means a fee, charge, or assessment, as that term is described in chapter 31, title 55, Idaho Code, charged by the homeowner's association and payable to the homeowner's association upon the transfer of an interest in real property that is under the jurisdiction of the homeowner's association.
- SECTION 24. That Section 56-270, Idaho Code, as enacted by Section 1, Chapter 204, Laws of 2024, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 56-270 56-271. MEDICAID BUDGET STABILIZATION FUND. There is hereby created in the state treasury the medicaid budget stabilization fund. By the close of fiscal year 2025 or as soon thereafter as practicable, a total of twelve million dollars (\$12,000,000) of all unobligated general fund moneys remaining in the cooperative welfare fund from appropriations made to the division of medicaid shall be transferred to the Idaho millennium income fund established in section 67-1806, Idaho Code. Beginning in fiscal year 2024 and each year thereafter, the remainder of any unobligated general fund moneys remaining in the cooperative welfare fund from appropriations made to the division of medicaid shall be transferred to the medicaid budget stabilization fund following the department of health and welfare's year-end reconciliation. Moneys in the medicaid budget stabilization fund shall consist of such transfers and such other moneys that may be provided by leqislative appropriation. The state treasurer shall invest idle moneys in the medicaid budget stabilization fund, and the interest earned on such moneys shall be retained by the fund. Moneys in the medicaid budget stabilization fund shall be expended solely for the purpose of meeting general fund revenue shortfalls or covering unanticipated expenses for services administered by the division of medicaid and shall only be expended pursuant to legislative appropriation.
- SECTION 25. That Section 56-270, Idaho Code, as enacted by Section 1, Chapter 288, Laws of 2024, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

56-270 56-272. LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL OF WAIVERS AND STATE PLAN AMENDMENTS. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the state department of health and welfare shall not seek or implement a medicaid state plan amendment or a waiver pursuant to section 1115 or 1915 of the social security act that would expand coverage to any additional individuals or class of individuals or would increase any cost to the state without first obtaining approval from the legislature. Such approval must be provided in statute. The provisions of this section shall not affect any state plan amendment or waiver program already implemented as of the effective date of this section.

SECTION 26. That Section 56-270, Idaho Code, as enacted by Section 3, Chapter 209, Laws of 2024, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 56-270 56-273. PROHIBITION ON REIMBURSEMENT AND COVERAGE. (1) Pursuant to chapter 89, title 18, Idaho Code, the Idaho medicaid program shall not reimburse or provide coverage for any surgical operation or medical intervention described in section 18-1506C(3), Idaho Code, for purposes of altering the appearance of an individual in order to affirm the individual's perception of the individual's sex in a way that is inconsistent with the individual's biological sex regardless of whether the surgical operation or medical intervention is administered to a minor or an adult, except exempted surgical operations or medical interventions described in section 18-8901(1), Idaho Code.
- (2) The department of health and welfare and any other state agency who provides medicaid services shall promulgate rules, subject to legislative approval, directing medicaid provider agreements to contain certifications that no public funds have been used in violation of section 18-8901, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 27. That Section 56-270, Idaho Code, as enacted by Section 1, Chapter 149, Laws of 2024, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- $\frac{56-270}{2}$. MEDICAID LEGISLATIVE REVIEW PANEL. (1) A medicaid legislative review panel is hereby established.
- (2) The cochairs of the panel shall be the chair of the house health and welfare committee and the chair of the senate health and welfare committee. Additional members shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and the president pro tempore of the senate, and at least one (1) senator and one (1) representative shall be members of the minority caucus.
- (3) The medicaid legislative review panel shall be staffed by the legislative services office.
- (4) The medicaid legislative review panel shall meet at the direction of the cochairs to review contracts related to medicaid, to make recommendations on key indicators and performance measures to be included in any medicaid contract, to recommend any data to be collected as a part of a medicaid contract, and other duties as determined by the legislature, legislative council, or initiative of the cochairs of the panel.

(5) The medicaid legislative review panel shall prepare a report summarizing activities undertaken and any recommendations made and shall submit that report to the legislative council.

SECTION 28. That Chapter 19, Title 56, Idaho Code, as enacted by Section 1, Chapter 224, Laws of 2024, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER 19 20 PREEMPTION OF GUARANTEED INCOME PROGRAMS

56-1901 $\underline{56-2001}$. DEFINITION. As used in this chapter, "guaranteed income program" means a plan funded or administered by the government under which an individual is provided with regular, unconditional cash payments to be used for any purpose by the individual. "Guaranteed income program" does not include a program under which an individual is required to seek reemployment, perform work, or attend training as a condition of any payments.

56-1902 56-2002. PREEMPTION. Except as expressly authorized by state statute, a county, city, agency, board, or any other political subdivision of this state shall not adopt or enforce any law, rule, regulation, or ordinance for the purpose of making payments to individuals under a guaranteed income program. Any law, rule, regulation, or ordinance prohibited by this chapter is null and void.

SECTION 29. That Chapter 19, Title 56, Idaho Code, as enacted by Section 1, Chapter 264, Laws of 2024, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

56-1901 56-2101. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the legislature that persons with a neurocognitive disorder who are in acute crisis due to an unidentified underlying medical condition can get the care they need and return home once the underlying medical condition is resolved. The legislature further intends that state agencies and community partners will collaborate to provide the most dignified care for persons with a neurocognitive disorder.

 $\frac{56-1902}{6}$ $\frac{56-2102}{6}$. GOVERNMENTAL LIABILITY. All provisions of chapter 9, title 6, Idaho Code, shall apply to any claim of tortious conduct on the part of a person action acting or refusing to act in conformance with this chapter.

56-1903 56-2103. DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Department" means the state department of health and welfare.
- (2) "Health care provider" means a person licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized by law to administer health care services in the ordinary course of business or practice of a profession, including a physician, physician assistant, and advanced practice registered nurse.

- (3) "Health care services" means services for the diagnosis, prevention, treatment, cure, or relief of a health condition, illness, injury, or disease.
- (4) "Hospital" means a medical hospital as defined in section 39-1301, Idaho Code, including freestanding emergency departments.
 - (5) "Likely to injure themselves or others" means:

- (a) A substantial risk that serious physical harm will be inflicted by the person upon their own person, as evidenced by threats of suicide or threats to inflict serious physical harm on themselves;
- (b) A substantial risk that serious physical harm will be inflicted by the person upon another as evidenced by behavior that has caused such harm or that places another person or persons in reasonable fear of sustaining such harm; or
- (c) The person lacks insight into the need for treatment and is unable or unwilling to comply with treatment based on the person's medical history, clinical observation, or other clinical evidence, and if the person does not receive and comply with treatment, there is a substantial risk that the person will continue to physically, emotionally, or cognitively deteriorate to the point that the person will, in the reasonably near future, inflict serious physical harm on themselves or another person.
- (6) "Neurocognitive disorder" has the same meaning as provided in section 66-317(13), Idaho Code, except that for purposes of this chapter neurocognitive disorder does not include decreased mental function due to inappropriate use or abuse of substances or medications.
- (7) "Peace officer" means an employee of a law enforcement agency that is a part of or administered by the state or any political subdivision of the state and whose duties include and primarily consist of the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of penal, traffic, or highway laws of the state or any political subdivision of the state. Peace officer also means an employee of a police or law enforcement agency of a federally recognized Indian tribe who has satisfactorily completed the peace officer standards and training academy and has been deputized by a sheriff of a county or a chief of police of a city of the state of Idaho.
- (8) "Protective custody" means when a peace officer detains a person and takes such person to a hospital. The peace officer shall make every reasonable effort to protect the person's health and safety while the peace officer takes reasonable steps to protect the peace officer's safety. Protective custody under this section is not an arrest.
- 56-1904 $\underline{56-2104}$. PROTECTIVE CUSTODY WITHOUT HEARING. (1) No person shall be taken into protective custody or detained as an alleged emergency patient for observation, diagnosis, evaluation, care or treatment of a neurocognitive disorder unless and until the court has ordered such apprehension and custody pursuant to section $\underline{56-1905}$ $\underline{56-2105}$, Idaho Code; provided, however, that a person may be taken into custody by a peace officer and placed in a hospital, or the person may be detained at a hospital at which the person presented or was brought to receive medical care, if the peace officer or a health care provider in such hospital has reason to believe that person has a neurocognitive disorder and the person is likely to injure

themselves or others; provided, under no circumstances shall the person be detained in a nonmedical unit used for the detention of persons charged with or convicted of penal offenses. Whenever a person is taken into custody or detained pursuant to this section without a court order, the evidence supporting the claim that the person with the neurocognitive disorder is likely to injure themselves or others must be presented to a duly authorized court within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the person was placed in custody or detained.

- (2) If the court finds there is reason to believe the person is likely to have a neurocognitive disorder and likely to injure themselves or others pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the court shall issue a temporary protective placement custody order requiring the person to be held in a hospital and requiring an examination of the person by a health care provider in such hospital within twenty-four (24) hours of the entry of the order of the court. Under no circumstances shall the person be detained in a nonmedical unit used for the detention of persons charged with or convicted of penal offenses.
- (3) Where an examination is required pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the health care provider in such hospital shall make findings and report to the court within twenty-four (24) hours of the examination.
- (4) If at any time after the person is placed in protective custody the health care provider in such hospital conducting the examination determines the person no longer meets criteria for protective custody, the person shall be deemed to be a voluntary patient and subject to release.
- (5) If the health care provider in such hospital finds, in an examination pursuant to this section, that the person is likely to have a neurocognitive disorder and is likely to injure themselves or others, the prosecuting attorney shall file, within twenty-four (24) hours of the examination of the person, a petition with the court requesting the person's continued protective placement pending review proceedings pursuant to section $\frac{56-1905}{56-2105}$, Idaho Code.
- (6) Upon the receipt of such a petition, the court shall order the person's detention to await hearing, which shall be within five (5) days, including Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, of the protective placement order. If no petition is filed within twenty-four (24) hours of the examination described in subsection (5) of this section, the person shall be released from the protective placement.
- (7) Upon taking a person into custody, a good faith effort shall be made to provide notice to the person's legal guardian, parent, spouse, or adult next of kin of the person's physical whereabouts and the reasons for taking the person into custody.
- (8) Nothing in this section shall preclude a hospital from transferring a person who has been detained pursuant to this section to another hospital that is willing to accept the transferred person for purposes of observation, diagnosis, evaluation, care, or treatment.
- $\frac{56-1905}{}$ $\frac{56-2105}{}$. PROTECTIVE CUSTODY UPON COURT ORDER -- JUDICIAL PROCEDURE. (1) Proceedings by a hospital for the involuntary care and treatment of persons likely to have a neurocognitive disorder who are in acute crisis due to an underlying medical condition may be commenced by the filing of a

written application for emergency protective placement with a court of competent jurisdiction by a friend, relative, spouse, or guardian of the person, by a health care provider practicing in a hospital, by a prosecuting attorney or other public official of a municipality, county, or the state of Idaho, or by the director of any facility in which such person may be located.

- (2) The application for emergency protective placement shall state the name and last known address of the person; the name and address of the spouse, guardian, next of kin, or friend of the person; whether the person can be cared for privately in the event a hold is not ordered; whether the person is, at the time of the application, a voluntary patient; whether the person has applied for release; and a simple and precise statement of the facts showing that the person is likely to have a neurocognitive disorder and is either likely to injure themselves or others.
- (3) Any such application for emergency protective placement shall be accompanied by a certificate of a health care provider practicing in such hospital stating that a health care provider practicing in such hospital has personally examined the person within the last fourteen (14) days and is of the opinion that the person has a neurocognitive disorder and is likely to injure themselves or others and lacks capacity to make informed decisions about treatment or by a written statement by the applicant that the person has refused to submit to examination by a health care provider practicing in such hospital.
- (4) Upon receipt of an application for emergency protective placement, the court shall, within forty-eight (48) hours, order another health care provider practicing in such hospital to make a personal examination of the person, or if the person has not been examined, the court shall appoint two (2) health care providers practicing in such hospital to make individual personal examinations of the person and may order the person to submit to an immediate examination. If neither is a physician, the court shall order a physical examination of the person. The health care provider practicing in such hospital shall report to the court findings within the following seventy-two (72) hours as to the medical condition of the person and the need for custody, care, or treatment by a hospital. The reports shall be in the form of written certificates that shall be filed with the court. The court may terminate the proceedings and dismiss the application without taking any further action in the event the reports are to the effect that the person is not likely to injure themselves or others due to a neurocognitive disorder. If the proceedings are terminated, the person shall be released immediately.
- (5) If the health care provider practicing in such hospital certifies a belief that the person is likely to injure themselves or others due to a neurocognitive disorder, the judge shall issue an order authorizing any health officer, peace officer, or director of a facility to take the person to a hospital in the community in which the person is residing or to the nearest hospital to await the hearing, and for good cause, may authorize treatment during such period. Under no circumstances shall the person be detained in a nonmedical unit used for the detention of individuals charged with or convicted of penal offenses.
- (6) Upon receipt of such application for emergency protective placement by the health care provider practicing in such hospital, the court shall appoint a time and place for a hearing not more than seven (7) days from

the receipt of such certificates and thereupon give written notice of such time and place of such hearing, together with a copy of the application, the health care provider's certificates, and notice of the person's right to be represented by an attorney or, if indigent, to be represented by a court-appointed attorney to the applicant, and to the person and the person's spouse, guardian, next of kin, or friend. With the consent of the person and the person's attorney, the hearing may be held immediately. Upon motion of the petitioner, or upon motion of the person and the person's attorney, and for good cause shown, the court may continue the hearing up to an additional seven (7) days during which time, for good cause shown, the court may authorize treatment.

- (7) An opportunity to be represented by counsel shall be afforded to every person and, if neither the person nor others provide counsel, the court shall appoint counsel in accordance with chapter 8, title 19, Idaho Code, no later than the time the application for emergency protective placement is received by the court.
- (8) If the protective placement is commenced under this section, the hearing shall be held in a manner and at a suitable place not likely to have a harmful effect on the person's physical or mental health. Venue for the hearing shall be in the county of residence of the person or in the county where the person was found immediately prior to commencement of such proceedings.
- (9) In all proceedings under this section, any existing provision of the law prohibiting the disclosure of confidential communications between the person and the health care provider practicing in such hospital shall not apply and any health care provider practicing in such hospital who shall have examined the person shall be a competent witness to testify as to the person's condition.
- (10) The person, the applicant, and any other persons to whom notice is required to be given shall be afforded an opportunity to appear at the hearing to testify and to present and cross-examine witnesses. The person may, after consulting with the person's attorney, request to waive the person's presence at court. The court may waive the presence of the person if the mental or physical state of the person is such that the person's presence at the hearing would be detrimental to the person's health or would unduly disrupt the proceedings. A record of the proceedings shall be made as for other civil hearings. The hearing shall be conducted in as informal a manner as may be consistent with orderly procedure. The court shall receive all relevant and material evidence consistent with the rules of evidence.
- (11) If, upon completion of the hearing and consideration of the record, and after consideration of reasonable alternatives, the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person likely has a neurocognitive disorder and is likely to injure themselves or others, the court shall order the person to be placed under protective custody of a suitable medical hospital for observation, care, and treatment for an indeterminate period of time not to exceed seven (7) days.
- (12) The order of protective placement shall state whether the person lacks capacity to make informed decisions about treatment and the name and address of the person's attorney, spouse, guardian, adult next of kin, or friend.

(13) If the person has no spouse or guardian and if the person has property that may not be cared for by the person while confined at a hospital, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the purpose of preserving the person's estate, pending further guardianship or conservatorship proceedings.

56-1906 56-2106. DUTY TO REPORT INSTANCES OF EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE PLACEMENT. (1) Hospitals shall report all placements in which persons are placed in emergency protective placement pursuant to section 56-1904 or 56-1905 56-2104 or 56-2105, Idaho Code, or an involuntary hold pursuant to section 66-326 or 66-329, Idaho Code, but determined by a health care provider to likely have a neurocognitive disorder and not mental illness to the department every quarter. Reports shall be due to the department on the last day of the month immediately following the end of the quarter, with the first report due April 30, 2025.

- (2) Any and all patient information submitted as a part of a report required under this section shall be protected and de-identified according to state and federal privacy laws.
 - (3) The hospital shall report:

- (a) The number of emergency protective placements that were placed at a hospital by a health care provider;
- (b) The number of emergency protective placements that were placed at a hospital by a peace officer;
- (c) The number of emergency protective placements that were made for persons determined to have an underlying medical reason for placement in the hospital who also had a neurocognitive disorder;
- (d) The number of emergency protective placements that were made for persons who did not have a neurocognitive disorder;
- (e) For emergency protective placements made for persons who did not have a medical reason for placement in the hospital other than a neurocognitive disorder, how many had a length of stay after the emergency protective placement ended at the hospital that was:
 - (i) Between zero (0) and five (5) days;
 - (ii) Between six (6) and ten (10) days;
 - (iii) Between eleven (11) and thirty (30) days;
 - (iv) Between thirty-one (31) and sixty (60) days;
 - (v) Between sixty-one (61) and ninety (90) days; and
 - (vi) More than ninety (90) days; and
- (f) For emergency protective placements made for persons who had a medical reason for placement in the hospital other than a neurocognitive disorder, how many had a length of stay after the emergency protective placement ended at the hospital that was:
 - (i) Between zero (0) and five (5) days;
 - (ii) Between six (6) and ten (10) days;
 - (iii) Between eleven (11) and thirty (30) days;
 - (iv) Between thirty-one (31) and sixty (60) days;
 - (v) Between sixty-one (61) and ninety (90) days; and
 - (vi) More than ninety (90) days.

(4) The department shall include a summary of all reports made pursuant to subsection (1) of this section in the annual report on Alzheimer's disease and related dementias as required in section 39-2701, Idaho Code.

 $\frac{56-1907}{56-2107}$. RESPONSIBILITY FOR COSTS OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY AND CARE OF PATIENTS. (1) As used in this section:

- (a) "Protective custody period" means a period that begins when a person is taken into custody pursuant to sections $\frac{56-1904}{56-2104}$ and $\frac{56-2105}{1000}$, Idaho Code, and ends when the patient is released from protective custody.
- (b) "Routine medical care" includes care provided during the protective custody period that includes hospital costs, including routine board, room, and support services.
- (c) "Third-party applicant" means a person other than a patient who completes, signs, and files an application for medicaid on behalf of the patient. A third-party applicant may be an adult who is a member of the patient's family or household, the patient's authorized representative, or, if the patient is incapacitated, someone, including an agent of a facility, who is acting responsibly for the patient.
- (2) In instances where the person placed in protective custody is released with no underlying medical conditions in addition to the person's neurocognitive disorder having been identified, costs associated with the protective custody shall be the responsibility of the person placed in protective custody, subject to the department of health and welfare's determination of the person's ability to pay all or any part of such costs. The department shall:
 - (a) Use the state-approved fee determination form and sliding fee schedule described in rules promulgated by the department to determine the person's ability to pay;
 - (b) Inquire to determine if the person has insurance, including medical assistance provided under the state plan for medicaid as authorized by title XIX of the social security act, as amended; and
 - (c) Report its findings to the court.

- (3) The court may order a person to pay costs consistent with this section.
- (4) To the extent possible, the costs of routine medical care incurred during protective custody shall be assigned to a person's health insurance, including medical assistance provided under the state plan for medicaid as authorized by title XIX of the social security act, as amended. If a person may be eligible for medicaid but has not applied, a third-party applicant, including an agent at a hospital where a person is taken into custody or detained under this chapter, may submit a medicaid application to the department of health and welfare. The medical care provided while the person is in protective custody shall be presumed to be medically necessary for purposes of determining reimbursement for that care by third-party payers.
- (5) Remaining costs for routine medical care shall be apportioned as follows:
 - (a) The department of health and welfare shall pay providers at the rate established by medicaid or its managed care organization. If, based on the department of health and welfare's determination under subsection

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- (2) of this section, the person is able to pay a portion of the medical costs, the person shall reimburse the department consistent with the department's sliding fee schedule; or
- (b) Costs for routine medical care during the protective placement period shall be paid by the department of health and welfare, consistent with the process described in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

SECTION 30. That Section 66-906, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

66-906. SUCCESSION TO PROPERTY OF DECEASED RESIDENT. Hereafter, the application of any person for membership in a veterans home of this state and the admission of the applicant thereunder shall be and constitute a valid and binding contract between such applicant and the administrator of the division of veterans services in the department of self-governing agencies of the state of Idaho. Each applicant must agree prior to admission to any veterans home that on the death of said applicant, while a member of such home and leaving no heirs at law next of kin, all intangible property owned by said applicant at the time of his death, including money or choses in action held by him and not disposed of by will, whether such property be the proceeds of pensions or otherwise derived, shall vest in and be delivered to the unclaimed property division within the office of the state treasurer within one (1) year after the member's death pursuant to section $\frac{14-513}{1}$ 14-5-201(1)(i), Idaho Code. The applicant's property may be reclaimed by any legatee or person entitled to take the same by inheritance at any time within five (5) years after the death of such member, unless the member directs in writing that such property be donated to the division of veterans services after the member's death. A certificate of death for the resident is required for the division of veterans services to accept the donation. Any tangible property unclaimed within thirty (30) days of the death or discharge of said applicant is exempt from the unclaimed property act, chapter 5, title 14, Idaho Code, and shall be assigned to the state veterans home. The administrator of the division of veterans services is directed to so change the form of application for membership as to give reasonable notice of this provision to each applicant and as to contain the consent of the applicant to accept membership upon the conditions herein provided.

SECTION 31. That Section 67-2360, Idaho Code, as enacted by Section 1, Chapter 37, Laws of 2024, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 67-2360 67-2361. CASH PAYMENT -- STATE AGENCIES. (1) Any official, department, board, commission, or agency of the state of Idaho that accepts payment for transactions shall accept cash as a method of payment along with any other methods of payment the official, department, board, commission, or agency may accept.
- (2) No official, department, board, commission, or agency of the state of Idaho may charge any additional fee for cash payment.

SECTION 32. That Section 67-2601, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

67-2601. DEPARTMENT CREATED -- ORGANIZATION. (1) There is hereby created the department of self-governing agencies. The department shall, for the purposes of section 20, article IV of the constitution of the state of Idaho, be an executive department of the state government.

(2) The department shall consist of the following:

- (a) Agricultural commodity commissions: Idaho apple commission, as provided by chapter 36, title 22, Idaho Code; Idaho bean commission, as provided by chapter 29, title 22, Idaho Code; Idaho beef council, as provided by chapter 29, title 25, Idaho Code; Idaho cherry commission, as provided by chapter 37, title 22, Idaho Code; Idaho dairy products commission, as provided by chapter 31, title 25, Idaho Code; Idaho pea and lentil commission, as provided by chapter 35, title 22, Idaho Code; Idaho potato commission, as provided by chapter 12, title 22, Idaho Code; Idaho wheat commission, as provided by chapter 33, title 22, Idaho Code; and Idaho alfalfa and clover seed commission, as provided in chapter 42, title 22, Idaho Code.
- (b) The board of commissioners of the Idaho state bar, as provided by chapter 4, title 3, Idaho Code.
- (c) The board of examiners, pursuant to section 67-2001, Idaho Code.
- (d) The division of veterans services, to be headed by a division administrator who shall be a nonclassified employee exempt from the provisions of chapter 53, title 67, Idaho Code. The administrator of the division shall administer the provisions of chapter 2, title 65, Idaho Code, and chapter 9, title 66, Idaho Code, with the advice of the veterans affairs commission established under chapter 2, title 65, Idaho Code, and shall perform such additional duties as are imposed upon him by law.
- (e) The board of library commissioners, pursuant to section 33-2502, Idaho Code.
- (f) The Idaho state historical society, pursuant to section 67-4123, Idaho Code.
- (g) The office of the state appellate public defender, pursuant to chapter 59, title 19, Idaho Code, and the office of the state public defender, pursuant to chapter 60, title 19, Idaho Code.
- (h) The division of occupational and professional licenses, which is hereby created.
- (i) The office of administrative hearings, pursuant to section 67-5280, Idaho Code.
- (j) The office of health and social services ombudsman, pursuant to chapter 19, title 56, Idaho Code.
- $\frac{(j)}{(k)}$ The Idaho commission of pardons and parole, pursuant to chapter 10, title 20, Idaho Code.
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the governor shall have the authority to assign entities listed in subsection (2) of this section to divisions, sections, or units in such a manner as will tend to provide an orderly arrangement in the administrative organization of state government.

SECTION 33. That Section 67-2614, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

67-2614. RENEWAL OR REINSTATEMENT OF LICENSES. (1) Licenses or registrations issued by the division of occupational and professional licenses as a prerequisite to engaging in a trade, occupation, or profession may be subject to biennial renewal and may expire and be canceled unless renewed prior to expiration as provided by this section, unless a longer time period is otherwise specified in law or rule. The required fees for renewals and reinstatements shall be the amounts set forth in the laws or rules of the relevant agency within the division. As used in this section, the term "person," unless otherwise indicated, shall mean a natural person or an entity applying for licensure or registration pursuant to the laws or rules of an agency within the division.

- (2) All natural persons required to procure a license, registration, or certificate must renew on or before the birthday of the licensee, registrant, or certificate holder in the manner prescribed in subsection (6) of this section. The first renewal of the license, registration, or certificate shall not be required until at least twelve (12) months after the licensee's, registrant's, or certificate holder's birthday following the initial licensure or registration.
- (3) All persons required to procure a license, registration, or certificate for an entity or a facility as a prerequisite for operating a business or place of business in which a trade, occupation, or profession is practiced must renew the same on or before the anniversary of the original issue date of the license, registration, or certificate in the manner prescribed in subsection (6) of this section. The first renewal of the license, registration, or certificate shall not be required until twelve (12) months after the last day of the licensee's, registrant's, or certificate holder's anniversary date following the initial licensure, registration, or certification.
- (4) A renewal period may be extended or shortened by as much as one (1) year to maintain established renewal cycles or to change an established renewal cycle.
- (5) A <u>licensee</u> <u>license</u>, registration, or certificate automatically expires upon the death of a licensee, registrant, or certificate holder who is a natural person or upon the dissolution of a licensee, registrant, or certificate holder that is a business entity.
- (6) Licenses or registrations may be renewed up to six (6) weeks prior to the expiration date.
 - (a) Submission of an approved and completed paper or electronic renewal application prior to expiration is the responsibility of each licensee or registrant. Failure to receive a renewal application or notice shall not excuse failure to comply with renewal requirements.
 - (b) The renewal application shall be submitted to the division along with the required renewal fee and confirmation of compliance with renewal requirements of the relevant agency within the division, including but not limited to insurance, completion of any continuing education, and payment of all fines, costs, fees including attorney's fees, or other amounts that are due and owing or in compliance with a payment arrangement.
- (7) Applicants, licensees, permittees, and registrants are responsible for keeping their information up to date as follows:

- (a) Whenever a change of the applicant's, licensee's, or registrant's name or address of record occurs, the licensee or registrant must immediately notify the division in writing of the change. The division will use the most recent mailing or electronic mail address it has on file for purposes of written communication with a licensee or registrant. It is the responsibility of each applicant, licensee, and registrant to keep the division informed of a current mailing and electronic mail address and any other contact information; and
- (b) Unless otherwise specified by law or rule, all substantive changes in professional status must be reported to the division in writing within ninety (90) days. Substantive changes may include but are not limited to:
 - (i) Any criminal convictions of felonies or misdemeanors other than traffic violations;
 - (ii) Administrative adjudicative proceedings against the applicant, licensee, or registrant in other states or jurisdictions;
 - (iii) Adjudicated ethics violations or other sanctions levied against the applicant, licensee, or registrant by a professional association or specialty association; and
 - (iv) Any civil proceedings adjudicated against the applicant, licensee, or registrant related to his license, registration, or certificate.
- (8) Fees for renewal and reinstatement cannot be waived, prorated, transferred, or refunded unless otherwise specified in law or rule.
- (9) If a license, registration, certificate, or authority is not renewed on or before the expiration date, it shall be immediately canceled by the division following the date of expiration, unless otherwise specified in law or rule. Within five (5) years of the date of expiration, the division may reinstate a license or registration canceled for failure to renew upon receiving documentation of compliance with requirements for timely renewal as set forth in subsection (6) (b) of this section and any other reinstatement requirements of the division. The division may also require payment of a reinstatement fee of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) or other amount as specified in law or rule.
 - (10)(a) When a license, registration, certificate, or authority has been canceled for a period of more than five (5) years, the person so affected shall be required to make application for a new license, registration, certificate, or authority to the division. The application shall consist of the following:
 - (i) All forms and information required of an application for a new license, registration, certificate, or authority; and
 - (ii) The fee currently required of an applicant for a new license, registration, certificate, or authority.
 - (b) In addition to the application, the person shall provide all moneys due and owing to the division or proof that the person is in compliance with a payment arrangement.
 - (c) The person shall fulfill certain requirements as determined by the division that demonstrate the person's competency to resume practice in this state. Such requirements may include but are not limited to education, supervised practice, and examination. The division may consider

the person's practice in another jurisdiction in determining the person's competency.

 (d) Persons who fulfill the conditions and requirements of this subsection shall be issued a new license, registration, certificate, or authority.

SECTION 34. That Section 67-2921, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

67-2921. TRANSPORTATION OF INDUSTRIAL HEMP. (1) As used in this section:

- (a) "2014 farm bill" means the agriculture act of 2014, P.L. 113-79.
- (b) "2018 farm bill" means the agriculture improvement act of 2018, P.L. 115-334.
- (c) "Hemp" or "industrial hemp" means the plant Cannabis sativa L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than three-tenths of one percent (0.3%) on a dry weight basis, as defined in the 2018 farm bill.
- (d) "Peace officer" has the same meaning as provided in section 19-5101, Idaho Code.
- (e) "Transporter" means any person, individual, partnership, corporation, association, grower, farmer, producer, or any other entity engaged in hauling, transporting, delivering, or otherwise moving hemp in interstate or intrastate commerce.
- (f) "Vehicle" has the same meaning as provided in section 49-123, Idaho Code.
- (2) Any rule formulated and recommended by the Idaho state police or the Idaho state department of agriculture regarding the interstate or intrastate transportation of hemp by a transporter or vehicle hauling industrial hemp that is broader in scope or more stringent than federal law or regulations as outlined in the 2014 farm bill and the 2018 farm bill or that proposes to regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government is subject to the following additional requirements: the notice of proposed rulemaking and rulemaking record requirements under chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, must clearly specify that the proposed rule, or portions of the proposed rule, are broader in scope or more stringent than federal law or regulations or regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government and delineate which portions of the proposed rule are broader in scope or more stringent than federal law or regulations or regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government. Such rules must be promulgated and adopted through the negotiated rulemaking process.
- (3) When a transporter or vehicle hauling industrial hemp pursuant to a license under the provisions of the 2014 farm bill, the 2018 farm bill, or 7 CFR 990.1 et seq., is lawfully detained by a peace officer, the transporter of industrial hemp must consent to inspection of the shipment for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the 2014 farm bill, the 2018 farm bill, and 7 CFR 990.1 et seq. The peace officer may randomly select reasonably sized samples not to exceed twenty (20) grams per sampling event for each unique lot, package, or identified quantity and retain them for future off-sight off-site

testing. Transporters are not entitled to compensation for these de minimis samples. The length of the detention must be only as long as reasonably necessary to effectuate inspection, sampling, and weighing of industrial hemp.

- (4) Industrial hemp samples are subject to analysis in a manner consistent with the 2018 farm bill and 7 CFR 990.1 et seq. to determine the total delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) concentration, including all tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA). Industrial hemp samples not in compliance with the 2018 farm bill and 7 CFR 990.1 et seq. may subject the transporter to criminal penalties for marijuana under chapter 27, title 37, Idaho Code.
- (5) Violations. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess industrial hemp without a license or in violation of any of the provisions of the 2014 farm bill, the 2018 farm bill, or 7 CFR 990.1 et seq., except when lawfully engaged in transporting industrial hemp on behalf of and at the direction of the licensee.
 - (6) Penalties.

- (a) Any person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a violation of subsection (5) of this section for the first time is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of no more than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).
- (b) Any person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a violation of subsection (5) of this section for the second time within a period of five (5) years of the first conviction is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of no more than three hundred dollars (\$300).
- (c) Any person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a violation of subsection (5) of this section for the third or subsequent time within a period of five (5) years of the first conviction is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of no more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- (d) Industrial hemp transported or possessed in violation of subsection (5) of this section is deemed contraband and is subject to seizure and destruction.
- (7) When a substance transported and tested pursuant to this section fails to meet the definition of industrial hemp set forth in this section because the test results demonstrate that the substance has a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration greater than three-tenths of one percent (0.3%) on a dry weight basis, nothing in this section otherwise inhibits or restricts any peace officer from enforcing the provisions of chapter 27, title 37, Idaho Code.
- (8) The provisions of this section must not be construed to apply to any material or product derived from industrial hemp that contains no quantity of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration and is not derived from the prohibited parts of the marijuana plant, as provided in section $\frac{37-2701(t)}{37-2701(u)}$, Idaho Code.
- (9) This section must not be interpreted to apply to industrial hemp transported in or through the state of Idaho prior to enactment of this section.

SECTION 35. That Section 67-5909B, Idaho Code, as enacted by Section 1, Chapter 112, Laws of 2024, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

67-5909B 67-5909C. PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION -- DIVERSITY STATEMENTS. (1) Hiring and admissions decisions at any public postsecondary educational institution in the state of Idaho shall be made on merit. Hiring and admissions decisions shall not be conditioned on a requirement that applicants submit or ascribe to a diversity statement. No public postsecondary educational institution in the state of Idaho shall require or solicit a diversity statement as part of an admissions process, employment application process, hiring process, contract renewal process, or promotion process or as a condition of participation in any administrative or decision-making function of the institution.

- (2) "Diversity statement" means any written or oral statement discussing:
 - (a) The applicant's or candidate's race, sex, color, ethnicity, or sexual orientation;
 - (b) The applicant's or candidate's views on, experience with, or contributions to diversity, equity, and inclusion; social justice; confessing one's race-based privilege; confessing one's sex-based privilege; partisan politics; or religion;
 - (c) The applicant's or candidate's views on or experience with the race, sex, color, ethnicity, or sexual orientation of students and coworkers; or
 - (d) The applicant's or candidate's views regarding any theory that advocates for the differential treatment of any individual or groups of individuals based on race, sex, color, gender, ethnicity, or sexual orientation.
 - (3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to:

- (a) Prevent an institution requiring applicants and candidates:
 - (i) To disclose or discuss the content of their scholarly research or creative works;
 - (ii) To certify compliance with state and federal anti-discrimination law; or
 - (iii) To discuss pedagogical approaches; or experience with students with mental or physical disabilities; or
- (b) Prevent an applicant or candidate from providing, of the applicant's or candidate's own initiative, any information described in this section.

SECTION 36. That Section 72-451, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 72-451. PSYCHOLOGICAL ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES. (1) Psychological injuries, disorders or conditions shall not be compensated under this title, unless the following conditions are met:
 - (a) Such injuries of any kind or nature emanating from the workplace shall be compensated only if caused by accident and physical injury as defined in section 72-102(17)(a) through (17)(c), Idaho Code, or only if accompanying an occupational disease with resultant physical injury, except that a psychological mishap or event may constitute an accident where:
 - (i) It results in resultant physical injury as long as the psychological mishap or event meets the other criteria of this section;

- (ii) It is readily recognized and identifiable as having occurred in the workplace; and
- (iii) It must be the product of a sudden and extraordinary event;
- (b) No compensation shall be paid for such injuries arising from conditions generally inherent in every working situation or from a personnel-related action including, but not limited to, disciplinary action, changes in duty, job evaluation or employment termination;
- (c) Such accident and injury must be the predominant cause as compared to all other causes combined of any consequence for which benefits are claimed under this section;
- (d) Where psychological causes or injuries are recognized by this section, such causes or injuries must exist in a real and objective sense;
- (e) Any permanent impairment or permanent disability for psychological injury recognizable under the Idaho worker's compensation law must be based on a condition sufficient to constitute a diagnosis using the terminology and criteria of the American psychiatric association's diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, third edition revised, or any successor manual promulgated by the American psychiatric association, and must be made by a psychologist or psychiatrist duly licensed to practice in the jurisdiction in which treatment is rendered; and
- (f) Clear and convincing evidence that the psychological injuries arose out of and in the course of the employment from an accident or occupational disease as contemplated in this section is required.
- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall be construed as allowing compensation for psychological injuries from psychological causes without accompanying physical injury.
- (3) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall apply to accidents and injuries occurring on or after July 1, 1994, and to causes of action for benefits accruing on or after July 1, 1994, notwithstanding that the original worker's compensation claim may have occurred prior to July 1, 1994.
- (4) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, post-traumatic stress injury suffered by a first responder is a compensable injury or occupational disease when the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The first responder is examined and subsequently diagnosed with post-traumatic stress injury by a psychologist, a psychiatrist duly licensed to practice in the jurisdiction where treatment is rendered, or a counselor trained in post-traumatic stress injury; and
 - (b) Clear and convincing evidence indicates that the post-traumatic stress injury was caused by an event or events arising out of and in the course of the first responder's employment.
- (5) No compensation shall be paid for such injuries described in subsection $\frac{(2)}{(4)}$ of this section arising from a personnel-related action including, but not limited to, disciplinary action, changes in duty, job evaluation, or employment termination.
 - (6) As used in subsection (4) of this section:
 - (a) "Post-traumatic stress injury" means a disorder that meets the diagnostic criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder or post-traumatic stress injury specified by the American psychiatric association's di-

agnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, fifth edition revised, or any successor manual promulgated by the American psychiatric association.

(b) "First responder" means:

- (i) A peace officer as defined in section 19-5101(d), Idaho Code, when employed by a city, county, or the Idaho state police;
- (ii) A firefighter as defined in section 59-1302(16), Idaho Code;
- (iii) A volunteer emergency responder as defined in section 72-102(31), Idaho Code;
- (iv) An emergency medical service provider, or EMS provider, certified by the department of health and welfare pursuant to sections 56-1011 through 56-1018B, Idaho Code, and an ambulance-based clinician as defined in the rules governing emergency medical services as adopted by the department of health and welfare; and
- (v) An emergency communications officer as defined in section 19-5101(f), Idaho Code.
- (7) Subsections (4) through (6) of this section are effective for first responders with dates of injury or manifestations of occupational disease on or after July 1, 2019.

SECTION 37. An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, this act shall be in full force and effect on and after July 1, 2025.