

AGENDA  
**SENATE JUDICIARY & RULES COMMITTEE**  
1:30 P.M.  
Room WW54  
Monday, May 18, 2015

<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PRESENTER</b>
<a href="#">H 1</a>	Uniform Interstate Family Support Act	
	No Public Testimony	

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Chairman Lodge  
Vice Chairman Hagedorn  
Sen Davis  
Sen Tippetts  
Sen Johnson

Sen Bayer  
Sen Souza  
Sen Burgoyne  
Sen Jordan

COMMITTEE SECRETARY

Jennifer Novak  
Room: W 327  
Phone: 332-1309  
email: [jnovak@senate.idaho.gov](mailto:jnovak@senate.idaho.gov)

MINUTES  
**SENATE JUDICIARY & RULES COMMITTEE**

**DATE:** Monday, May 18, 2015

**TIME:** 1:30 P.M.

**PLACE:** WW 54

**MEMBERS PRESENT:** Chairman Lodge, Vice-Chairman Hagedorn, Senators Davis, Tippetts, Johnson, Bayer, Souza, Burgoyne, and Jordan

**ABSENT/ EXCUSED:** None

**NOTE:** The sign-in sheet, testimonies and other related materials will be retained with the minutes in the committee's office until the end of the session and will then be located on file with the minutes in the Legislative Services Library.

**CONVENED:** **Senator Lodge** called the meeting to order at 5:18 p.m.

**H 1** **Uniform Interstate Family Support Act.**

**MOTION:** **Senator Jordan** moved to send **H 1** to the floor with a **do pass** recommendation. **Senator Johnson** seconded the motion.

**DISCUSSION:** **Senator Souza** stated that although she was still uncomfortable with the language in the legislation she would still support it in order to continue current child support payments.

The motion carried by **voice vote**.

**Senator Lodge** thanked the committee members and all the individuals and organizations for their time to participate in the process.

**ADJOURNED:** **Senator Lodge** adjourned the meeting at 5:25 p.m.

---

Senator Lodge  
Chair

---

Jennifer Novak  
Secretary of the Senate

JOINT  
**SENATE JUDICIARY & RULES COMMITTEE**  
**AND**  
**HOUSE JUDICIARY, RULES, & ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE**  
9:30 AM OR AT THE CALL OF THE CHAIR  
Lincoln Auditorium - WW02  
Monday, May 18, 2015

<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PRESENTER</b>
<a href="#">H 1</a>	Uniform Interstate Family Support Act	Richard Armstrong, Director, Department of Health and Welfare

Public Testimony Will Be Limited to 3 Minutes

***If you have written testimony, please provide a copy of it along with the name of the person or organization responsible to the committee secretary to ensure accuracy of records.***

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Chairman Lodge

Vice Chairman Hagedorn

Sen Davis

Sen Tippetts

Sen Johnson

Sen Bayer

Sen Souza

Sen Burgoyne

Sen Jordan

COMMITTEE SECRETARY

Jennifer Novak

Room: W 327

Phone: 332-1309

email: [jnovak@senate.idaho.gov](mailto:jnovak@senate.idaho.gov)

MINUTES  
JOINT MEETING  
**SENATE JUDICIARY & RULES COMMITTEE**  
**HOUSE JUDICIARY, RULES, & ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE**

**DATE:** Monday, May 18, 2015

**TIME:** 9:30 am or at the Call of the Chair

**PLACE:** WW 02 - Lincoln Auditorium

**MEMBERS PRESENT:** Chairman Lodge, Vice Chairman Hagedorn, Senators Davis, Tippetts, Johnson, Bayer, Souza, Burgoyne, and Jordan

Chairman Wills, Vice Chairman Dayley, Representatives Luker, McMillan, Perry, Sims, Malek, Trujillo, McDonald, Cheatham, Kerby, Nate, Scott, Gannon (King), McCrostie, Nye, and Wintrow

**ABSENT/  
EXCUSED:**

**GUESTS:** The sign-in sheets will be filed with the minutes in the Legislative Services Library.

**CONVENED:** **Chairman Lodge** called the Joint Committee meeting to order at 9:32 a.m. and welcomed all in attendance.

**H 1:** **Relating to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act.**

**Richard Armstrong**, Director, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, presented **H 1** to the committee. He started with a brief overview of Idaho's Child Support Program. He explained there are two types of Child Support services that the Department engages in, enforcement and receipting services; these services apply only to financial support. He said about one in four Idaho children rely on support services. This legislation deals with the Uniform Enforcement of Child Support Orders and does not deal with Child Welfare, Child Custody, Child Visitation or Child Protection.

**Lori Wolff**, Administrator for the Division of Welfare, Department of Health and Welfare, presented the details of **H 1**. She acknowledged the complexity of the bill and explained the details of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA). She pointed out the Act was first passed into law in Idaho in the late 1990's and since then child support enforcement between states has improved. She gave a summary of the importance and scope of the Hague Convention, and asserted the convention provided many enhancements to child support enforcement. Ms. Wolff reaffirmed all states already have their own provisions, but the Act serves as an ideal vehicle to ensure consistency in enforcement. She emphasized by enacting this legislation, Idaho adopts the same standards and processes as other states on how to proceed in courts with enforcement. Ms. Wolff explained that there are minor updates to the UIFSA, as well as explaining other provisions relating to the convention, and other amendments that are Idaho specific in the bill.

**Ms. Wolff** reported there are multiple provisions in place to safeguard personal information. She explained the Department has many rules that govern this at the state level and many processes and policies to ensure these standards are upheld by the employees at the Department. (See Attachment #1)

**Director Armstrong** thanked the committee for the opportunity to present **H 1**, and reiterated that this legislation protects state sovereignty and decreases reliance on public assistance.

**Senator Tippetts** questioned how the current method worked with bilateral agreements with other countries. **Director Armstrong** responded that those agreements are negotiated through the federal government and the treaty would help expedite the collection process.

**TESTIMONY:**

**Lauren Necochea**, Idaho Voices for Children, spoke **in support** of **H 1**. She stated that parents should be responsible for their children, and if this legislation fails to pass there will be a severe strain on other support services. (See Attachment #2)

**Ronalee Linsenmann**, Nampa, spoke **in opposition**, and stated that if this legislation passes it would set a precedent and the treaty would be integrated into state laws and foreign countries would be allowed to access anything in the federal government.

**Renea Andersen**, Boise, Grandparents and Parents, spoke **in support** of the legislation as receiving child support is critical for grandparents raising their grandchildren. (See Attachment #3)

**Bob Neugebauer**, Meridian, spoke **in opposition**, and stated this legislation was about the federal government trying to ratify a treaty. He urged the committee to consider adding a sunset clause so they would have the opportunity to review it at a later time.

**Michelle Vos**, Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, spoke **in support**. She reiterated that support for children is essential and if the legislation is not passed, it could put women back into abusive situations as they try to self-collect child support. (See Attachment #4)

**Paula and Doug Davina**, Eagle, self, spoke **in opposition** and expressed concern with the process and the sovereignty of the state, if passed.

**Roger Sherman**, Idaho Children's Trust Fund, Boise, spoke **in support**, and stated H 1 is critically important to Idaho families. The loss of income increases child welfare involvement and will create problems. (See Attachment #5)

**Darcy James**, Idaho Interfaith Roundtable Against Hunger, spoke **in support**. She stated that her organization works against the development of hunger in Idaho and child support is an essential defense against poverty. (See Attachment #6)

**Vicky Davis**, Twin Falls County, native Idahoan, spoke **in opposition**. As a system analysis programmer she believed this would give other countries the ability to cut off access to the data system and the integration of the Hague Convention into state law requires the state to follow the Hague Convention rules.

**Kathy Scott**, Boise, American Association of University Women, spoke **in support**. It would be catastrophic to Idaho children if it is not passed as child support assists individuals to purchase food and clothes for their children. (See Attachment #7)

**Jeff Wright**, self, spoke **in opposition**. He questioned whether this issue could have been resolved through the state Health and Welfare Department. (See Attachment #8)

**Barbara Blasch**, AARP Volunteer, spoke **in support** of the legislation. She stated that it is critical in keeping families strong and as a retired educator it is important for children to have financial stability.

**Russ Smerz**, Leadership Council, spoke **in opposition** and expressed concerns over state sovereignty. He said it was an overreach by the federal government and urged the committee to vote no.

**Beth Oppenheimer**, Idaho Education of Young Children, spoke **in support** of all children and their families. She stated the well-being of children rests on assurances of living in a healthy and safe environment. She said many families rely on child support and many times support is the only stable source of income for these families. Losing this would be devastating to Idaho families and she asked for support of the legislation.

**Patricia Felts**, self, spoke **in opposition**. She stated that attorneys have been working on this bill for years and their intention is to transfer state power to international law. She is not against helping children as Idaho has the resources to take care of the problem.

**Rebecca De Leon**, Community Council of Idaho, spoke **in support**. She stated that the loss of funding would be extremely detrimental to the Idaho Head Start program and continue the cycle of poverty.

**Katherine Frazier**, self, spoke **in opposition** to the bill. She stated the issue is rushed and questioned why the federal government would offer money in large amounts.

**Bill Foxcroft**, Idaho Head Start Association, spoke **in support**. He stated Head Start provides early learning for low income children. Also they have found that about 50% of families are single parent homes and rely on child support to survive and function. (See Attachment #9)

**Duncan Farris**, self, spoke **in opposition**. He stated this is an example of undermining the Constitution.

**Christine Tiddens**, self, spoke **in support** of H 1. She expressed that child support enforcement is important for people in financial crisis and urged the committee to pass the legislation. (See Attachment #10)

**Brent Reagan**, District 2, spoke **in opposition**. He stated nothing in the bill would change the child support systems, and there are due process protections in the Constitution.

**Aaron White**, Idaho AFL-CIO, spoke **in support** and urged the passage of the legislation. He said if this is not passed, Idaho will be sent back to the battle stage of child support enforcement.

**Rosann Wiltse**, self, spoke **in opposition**, and expressed her concern that state courts were being addressed as tribunals of the state in the language of the bill, and it could become a conduit to the implementation of international law.

**Stephanie Wierschem**, self, spoke **in support** and shared her story of her attempt to collect child support for her children through enforcement with the help of the Department of Health and Welfare, attorneys and the FBI.

**Steve Pugmire**, self, spoke **in opposition** to the legislation. He expressed concerns with the proceedings of the International Hague Convention and said such proceedings are imperiling Idaho residents.

**Frances Stern**, self, spoke **in support**. She stated as an attorney in family law that has worked with the Department of Health and Welfare, individuals depend on the services of the Department to help collect child support. She urged the committee to vote yes on H 1.

**Rob Vail**, self, Meridian, spoke **in support**. He explained he works in family law and has a contract with the Department for child support enforcement services. He addressed the language of tribunal courts, and stated Idaho is entitled to refuse a foreign court if it is determined there was not due process. If a foreign court does not comply, Idaho would not have to enforce the foreign court order.

**Alexis Gebauer**, self, spoke **in support**. She described what child support allows her children to do and she felt this issue is a fight between the federal and state government and her children are caught in the middle.

**Dar Moon**, self, spoke **in opposition**. He stated when the government subsidizes, programs tend to grow. He indicated this is an example of big government spending millions to collect thousands and the collection of money is from foreign courts. He urged the committee to vote no on the legislation.

**Cory Chappell**, self, spoke **in opposition**. He urged the committee to vote against the legislation.

**Tom Munns**, self, spoke **in opposition**, and expressed concern over the enforcement mechanism. He stated this is very dangerous and felt the federal government was forgetting the spirit of the law.

**Rep. Pete Nielsen** spoke **in opposition** to the legislation. He reviewed several definitions and felt a treaty is an agreement and did not see how this was not a violation of the state entering into an agreement.

**Rod Stucker**, self, spoke **in opposition**. He expressed concern about the money coming from the federal government. He addressed what happens when the legal system robs a person of the ability to provide for their family. He felt that it is time to revamp the system because it is not cost effective.

**Leann Simmons**, self, spoke **in support** and stated as a taxpayer the committee should vote in favor of the legislation.

**Director Armstrong** concluded by saying Idaho is required to have a certified state plan for child support. He said the Department has had a program in place for years. In answer to committee questions, Director Armstrong said if the Department does not have a qualified state plan they would lose the working relationship between states. He said this is very important and uniformity is critical. He also emphasized there is a good system in place that operates well, and this legislation can make the system better. He further explained that the court orders have personal data, which is confidential and the data is secured in the system. The treaty does not jeopardize the protection of personal information.

In answer to committee questions, **Scott Keim**, Deputy Attorney General, Health and Human Services Division, explained the treaty has been drafted and passed by the US Congress. He said they are withholding the final step of enacting the treaty until each state has enacted these amendments. He said this legislation does not constitute a treaty with a state. In answer to further questions, Mr. Keim said the legislation will provide greater provisions on due process. He said if Idaho wants to continue with the Child Support Program, the amendments for the treaty need to be adopted verbatim. Mr. Keim said the Legislature is fully capable of choosing to not pass the legislation, but if that decision is made, it seems the prudent measure is to make alternative provisions for the agency that would be affected.

**ADJOURNED:** **Chairman Lodge** thanked the public and committee for their time. There being no further business to come before the Joint Committee, the joint meeting adjourned at 2:05 p.m.

**Chairman Wills** thanked everyone who had stayed and testified. He also thanked the public and the Department of Health and Welfare Director and staff who had worked on this issue.

---

Senator Lodge  
Chair

---

Jennifer Novak  
Secretary



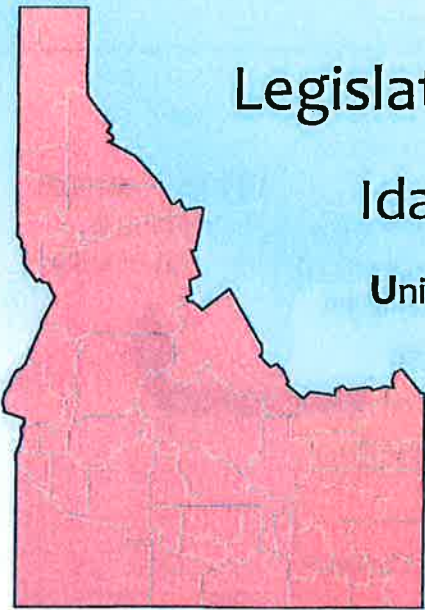
# Idaho Child Support Legislation

---

5/18/2015

## Contents

- Idaho Child Support Program UIFSA PowerPoint
- Idaho Child Support Data Sheet
- UIFSA State and Country Participation List
- House Bill 1: Brief Analysis
- Idaho Child Support Program Safeguards/Privacy Documents



# Legislative Extraordinary Session

## Idaho's Child Support Program

### Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA)

Director Richard Armstrong  
Division Administrator Lori Wolff

May 18, 2015

## Idaho Child Support Program Overview

### Enforcement Services

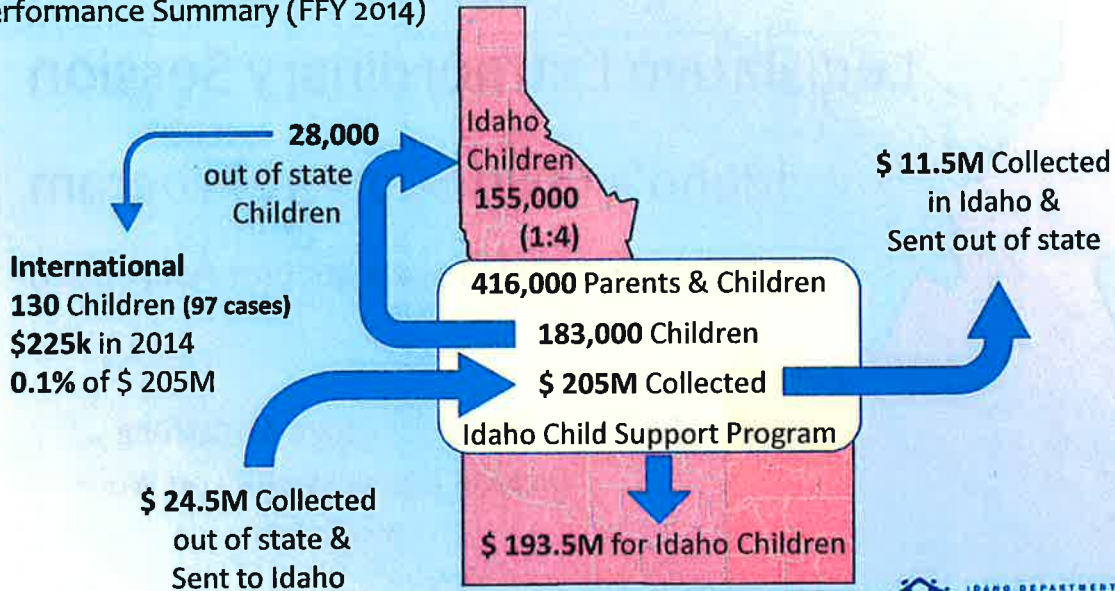
- 85%** Establish and enforce orders
- Paternity testing and establishment
  - Locating non-custodial parents
  - Establishing or modifying Child Support court orders for payments
  - Collecting and distributing Child Support according to court orders

### Receiving Services Only (RSO)

- 15%** Voluntary payments - no enforcement involved  
Record and distribute Child Support according to court orders

# Idaho Child Support Program Overview

Performance Summary (FFY 2014)



## House Bill 1: What is it?

What It Is	What It Is NOT
Uniform Enforcement of Child Support Orders	<p><b>Not</b> Child Welfare</p> <p><b>Not</b> Child Custody</p> <p><b>Not</b> Child Visitation</p> <p><b>Not</b> Child Protection</p>

# House Bill 1: Uniform Interstate Family Support Act

## House Bill 1 Context

- Importance of passing UIFSA 2008
- Allow the United States to ratify a treaty with 32 other nations

## UIFSA History

- First passed into law in Idaho/other states in the late 90's
- UIFSA has improved interstate Child Support

# How did we get here: Idaho Child Support & UIFSA 2008

### Administrative Problems

- Long delays in processing orders
- Difficulty completing actions
- Complexity of processes
- Inconsistency of processes
- Process were very Ineffective
- Any actions were very expensive

### Hague Convention/Treaty

International Recovery of Child Support & Other Forms of Family Maintenance

#### Purpose:

Standards for participating countries to recognize and enforce child support judgments

#### Accomplishments

- ✓ Protection of Due Process
- ✓ Personal Jurisdiction (US concept)
- ✓ Prompt enforcement of orders
- ✓ Significantly reduced complexity
- ✓ Maintain information security
- ✓ Improved administrative consistency
- ✓ Standardized low cost for orders

### Implementation Challenges

- Uniformity between US states
- Admin process for foreign orders
- Child Support admin controlled by state law
- Keep admin costs low

### UIFSA 2008

Updates current uniform laws Idaho child support has successfully operated under since 1990s.

#### Purpose:

Uniform set of laws for US States to recognize and enforce interstate child support judgments

#### Accomplishments

- ✓ Consistency between US states
- ✓ Standards for order establishment
- ✓ Standards for enforcement
- ✓ Protections under state law
- ✓ Protection of Due Process
- ✓ Admin standards for Child Support Programs

### Final Product - Solutions

- Uniform recognition and enforcement of foreign CS judgments
- Uniform recognition and enforcement of interstate CS judgments
- Practical solutions to complex international administrative processes
- Protection of Due Process and US Constitutional standards
- Uniform language and practice across all US states
- States maintain authority for enforcement practice

### STATE GOVERNMENT

Family Law, including Child Support Orders, is established and enforced at the state level

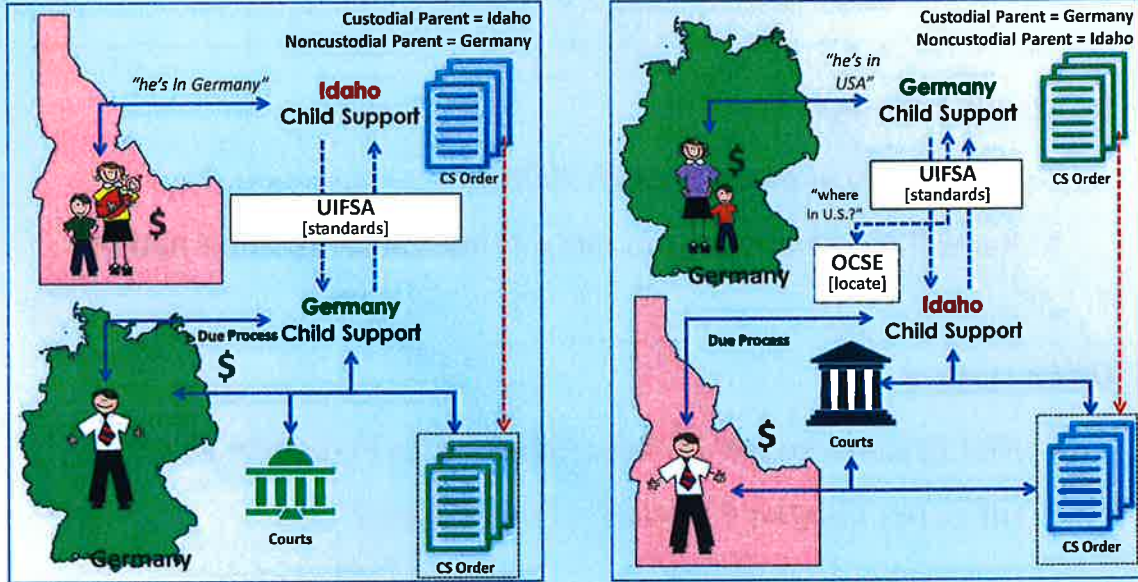
#### Responsibility:

States approve uniform language; states can add protections in other parts of statute to reinforce constitutional rights

#### Task

- ✓ Create Idaho legislation
- Pass legislation
- Implement

## How does it work: Process examples between Idaho & Germany



## UIFSA Changes



### Changes to existing UIFSA provisions (Sections 1-46 & 60-64) +

- Updates definitions & verbiage
- Specifically identifies foreign countries
- Incorporates actions to establish parentage
- Protocol for handling non-Convention foreign orders

### New UIFSA provisions relating to Convention (Sections 47-59) Beginning on Page 25

- Defines when states and foreign countries have jurisdiction for a particular child
- Continues UIFSA's standard that only one child support order is controlling
- Outlines the process for registering court orders from participating countries
- Provides that a support obligation obtained by fraud or falsification is not valid
- Provides that Idaho residents have the right to challenge and includes constitutional protections

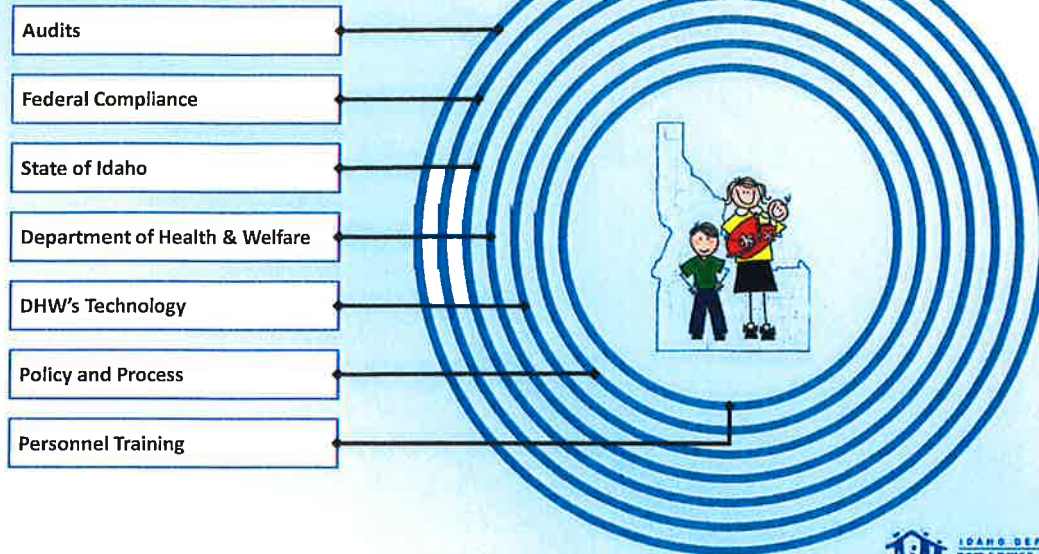
## Idaho Amendments



### Idaho-specific provisions (Sections 65-69) Beginning on Page 32

- Reinforces provisions of UIFSA and further defines policy considerations regarding foreign orders
- Requires registration of all foreign support orders prior to any enforcement activities
- Reinforces existing privacy protections
- Provides guidance through legislative intent

## Personal Information Safeguards



## House Bill 1: Good for Idaho and for Idaho Families

- ★ Promotes and supports personal responsibility and parental accountability
- ★ Maintains parental focus on the safety, well-being and health of their children
- ★ Decreases the reliance on public assistance programs to meet basic needs
- ★ Reduces costs and improves government efficiencies
- ★ Establishes uniform laws that ensure effective working relationships and collaboration
- ★ Provides irreplaceable federal and state resources and tools
- ★ Creates a strong and effective interstate partnership to support Idaho families
- ★ Avoids consequences from loss of federal funding
- ★ Prevents irresponsible parents from moving to Idaho to flee their obligations


# Idaho Child Support

2014 data

## INDIVIDUALS SERVED

**416,000** Parents and children

### IN IDAHO




**86,900**  
Non-custodial parents

**102,100**  
Custodial parents

**155,000**  
Children receiving services

**28%**  
Idaho children rely on  
Child Support Services

### ACROSS THE U.S.



**45,300**  
Non-custodial parents

**23,500**  
Custodial parents

**28,000**  
Children receiving services outside Idaho

**< 25%**  
Of children in the U.S. rely on support  
nationally

### INTERNATIONAL



**58**  
Non-custodial parents

**39**  
Custodial parents

**130**  
Children receiving services

## IDAHO COLLECTIONS

**\$205 Million** Total child support collected

**\$180,500,000**  
Collected for children in Idaho

**\$24,500,000**  
Collected from other states for  
children in Idaho

**\$193,500,000**  
Child support for Idaho children  
(total less CS sent out)

**\$11,500,000**  
Child support collected for children outside  
Idaho

**54%**  
Of Idaho Child Support cases owe  
past due support

**\$225,000 | 0.1%**  
Child support collected from  
International cases

**61%**  
Collected through income  
withholding from an employee's  
paycheck

## COST-EFFECTIVENESS



For every **\$1** spent...

Idaho Child Support collects **\$7.28**

As compared to the national average of **\$5.31**

## ABOUT OUR CLIENTS

**86%**  
Custodial parents are women

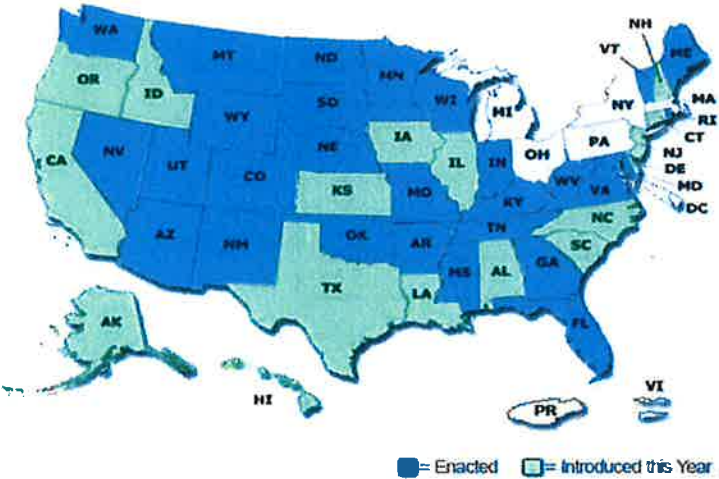
**79%**  
Custodial parents are 30+ years of age

**92,600**  
Idaho Child Support cases receive Idaho public assistance

**1 in 4**  
Idaho children rely on Child Support Services

Status of UIFSA 2008 Legislation by State

Uniform Law Commission



[www.uniformlawcommission.com/Act.aspx?title=Interstate Family Support Act Amendments \(2008\)](http://www.uniformlawcommission.com/Act.aspx?title=Interstate%20Family%20Support%20Act%20Amendments%20(2008))

State/Territory	Approved	Pending
Alabama		Introduced
Alaska		On Governor's Desk
Arizona	✓	
Arkansas	✓	
California		Introduced
Colorado		On Governor's Desk
Connecticut		Introduced
Delaware		Introduced
Florida	✓	
Georgia	✓	
Hawaii		On Governor's Desk
Idaho		Special Session
Illinois		Introduced
Indiana	✓	
Iowa		Introduced
Kansas		On Governor's Desk
Kentucky	✓	
Louisiana		Introduced
Maine	✓	
Maryland	✓	
Massachusetts		Pending Introduction
Michigan		Pending Introduction
Minnesota	✓	
Mississippi	✓	
Missouri	✓	
Montana	✓	
Nebraska	✓	
Nevada	✓	
New Hampshire		On Governor's Desk
New Jersey		Pending Introduction
New Mexico	✓	
New York		Pending Introduction
North Carolina		Introduced
North Dakota	✓	
Ohio		Pending Introduction
Oklahoma	✓	
Oregon		Introduced
Pennsylvania		Pending Introduction
Rhode Island	✓	
South Carolina		Introduced
South Dakota	✓	
Tennessee	✓	
Texas		Introduced
Utah	✓	
Vermont	✓	
Virginia	✓	
Washington	✓	
West Virginia	✓	
Wisconsin	✓	
Wyoming	✓	
District of Columbia		Pending Introduction
Guam	✓	
Puerto Rico		Pending Introduction
US Virgin Islands		Pending Introduction

54

28

26



### Hague Convention Participation

<b>Participating Countries</b>	<b>Current Reciprocity Agreements</b>
Albania	
Austria	
Belgium	
Bosnia/Herzegovina	
Bulgaria	
Burkina Faso	
Croatia	
Cyprus	
Czech Republic	✓
Estonia	
Finland	✓
France	
Germany	✓
Greece	
Hungary	✓
Ireland	✓
Italy	
Latvia	
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Malta	
Netherlands	✓
Norway	✓
Poland	✓
Portugal	✓
Romania	
Slovakia	✓
Slovenia	
Spain	
Sweden	✓
Ukraine	
United Kingdom	✓
United States	

33

<b>Countries outside of Hague with Reciprocity Agreements</b>	
Australia	✓
Canada	✓
El Salvador	✓
Switzerland	✓

4

## House Bill 1: Brief Analysis

**Q: IS THIS A TOTAL REWRITE OF SENATE BILL 1067?**

**A:** No. **Sections 1-64** of the proposal prepared for the May 18 special session are identical to the language in Senate Bill 1067 (S1067).

**Q: WHAT'S NEW IN THIS DRAFT LEGISLATION?**

**A:** **Section 65** of the draft (found on pages 32 and 33) proposes a new section, Idaho Code § 10-1309, in a different chapter of Idaho Code, which principally serves to reinforce the idea that an Idaho court will not recognize or otherwise enforce an order that violates the right to due process as guaranteed by the U.S. and Idaho Constitutions.

**Section 66** of the draft (found on page 33) proposes a new section, Idaho Code § 56-203F, which requires the Department of Health and Welfare to register a support order from a foreign country before taking any enforcement actions. This new section is an additional limitation intended to add a safeguard specific to international case enforcement.

**Section 67** of the draft proposes an amendment to existing law, Idaho Code § 56-1003 (the new language is at the bottom of page 35 of the draft). This new paragraph stresses that the Health and Welfare director must ensure that adequate care is taken to protect non-public personal information in the Department's possession.

**Q: ARE THERE ANY OTHER CHANGES IN THIS NEW DRAFT?**

**A:** Yes. **Section 68** provides a statement of legislative intent dealing with two issues. First, it states that parents must meet their responsibilities to their children wherever they reside. Second, it again stresses that the Department of Health and Welfare is to protect the privacy and security of Idaho residents.

**Section 69** requires the Executive Branch to monitor international child support cases handled under the 2007 Hague Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance and ask the federal government to opt out of that treaty on Idaho's behalf "if at any time it appears that such proceedings are imperiling Idaho residents or affecting Idaho residents in an unjust manner."

**Q: Why are there two severability clauses (sections 64 & 70)?**

**A:** **Section 64** is part of Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) and is part of the uniform code. **Section 64** applies only to Chapter 10, Title 7, Idaho Code.

**Section 70** applies to the additional provisions of the draft (i.e., Sections 65 through 69).

**Q: WILL PASSING THIS LEGISLATION YIELD IDAHO'S SOVEREIGNTY AND THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS TO A FOREIGN COURT?**

**A: No.** Passing this bill will not, in any way, yield jurisdiction of either U.S. or Idaho citizens or their property to any foreign court. This legislation provides that if an individual is subject to the jurisdiction of another country, and if that foreign court has jurisdiction to issue a child or family support order – then Idaho will enforce that foreign country support order only if: (i) that person subsequently moves to Idaho; and (ii) that person had a fair opportunity to defend themselves in the foreign jurisdiction.

**Q: ARE THERE U.S. SUPREME COURT PRECEDENTS THAT WOULD BE VIOLATED BY PASSING THIS LEGISLATION?**

**A: No.** The Idaho Attorney General's Office has reviewed cases identified by critics as potential conflicts and found that the content and processes in this proposal do not violate United States Supreme Court precedent set by those cases. Both the original S1067 and this new version establish protections and standards for how child support orders are historically established and recognized across both state and international boundaries. Conforming to the requirements of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act enables states to adopt standardized procedures for child support order establishment, enforcement and modification that protect the due process rights of U.S. and Idaho citizens, protect Idaho kids, and keep noncustodial parents financially and personally responsible for their children.



# IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & WELFARE

## Idaho Child Support Program Safeguards

- Audits
  - Internal Revenue Service (IRS)-Every three years
  - Social Security Administration
  - Child Support Enforcement (OCSE)-Data Reliability Audit
  - Internal Legislative Services Audit (Annual)
- Federal Compliance
  - Administration for Children & Families (ACF)
  - Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE)
  - Annual Safeguard Security Report
  - Corrective Action Plans
  - Code of Federal Regulations
  - Idaho Child Support Guidelines
  - NIST 853 Rev. 4
  - IRS Publication 1075
- State of Idaho
  - Idaho Statutes
  - Idaho Technology Authority (ITA)
  - Public Records Law Manual
  - Child Support State Plan
- Department
  - Privacy Office
  - Human Resource Policy and Procedure Manual
  - Privacy and Confidentiality Manual
  - The Department's Use and Disclosure Rules (of records)
- DHW's ITSD Technology Infrastructure/system security procedures
  - Server Security Policy
  - Security Patch Management Policy
  - Computer Encryption Policy
  - Configuration Management Policy
  - Secured Wireless Access Policy
  - Router Security Policy
- Policy and Process
  - Incident Response Policy
  - Incident Response Plan
  - Child Support Process electronic e-Manual
  - ICSES electronic e-Manual
  - Escalating a Potential Privacy Breach
- Personnel Training
  - Annual IRS Disclosure Penalty Statement and Certification
  - Handling Confidential Information
  - Securing the Human
  - All-New Employee Orientation
  - IDHW Privacy and Confidentiality



# IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & WELFARE

C. L. "BUTCH" OTTER – Governor  
RICHARD M. ARMSTRONG – Director

Lori A. Wolff, Administrator  
STATEWIDE SELF RELIANCE PROGRAMS  
450 West State Street, 2<sup>ND</sup> Floor  
P.O. Box 83720  
Boise, Idaho 83720-0036

PHONE 208-334-5571  
FAX 208-334-5817

The following is the protocol the Idaho Child Support follows in responding to a request for enforcement of a foreign order from a foreign reciprocating country.

## Current Procedures for Responding to a Request for Enforcement from a Foreign Reciprocating Country

1. Foreign country submits request for enforcement to Idaho Child Support by mail.
  - Requests must include a certified copy of the order and a financial history for the case
  - Requests are received by Child Support's mail distribution unit
2. Documents are forwarded to a case manager to create a child support case in Idaho's case management system.
  - Case manager verifies that the requesting country is a foreign reciprocating country
  - Idaho reciprocates with foreign countries on the basis of:
    - A United States national bi-lateral agreement, or
    - An Idaho specific bi-lateral reciprocity agreement.
3. The Idaho Child Support case manager verifies whether the court-ordered support is in US dollars or a foreign currency.
  - If the amount is in a foreign currency, Child Support converts the support amount as of that date to US dollars.
  - The converted US dollar amount will be used for the life of the case.
4. The Idaho Child Support case manager verifies that the request is for enforcement of a child support related debt.
5. A Child Support electronic case record is created on the Idaho Child Support Enforcement System (ICES).
  - The record includes (but is not limited to) the following:
    - Obligor/Obligee and Child(ren) names and other identifying information
    - Legal paternity status of each child
    - Monthly support amount and any arrears balance per the financial history
6. Once the case record has been created, the case is forwarded to a specialized enforcement unit to arrange payments.
  - Payments may occur through income withholding, personal payment, or other means.

- All communications with Idaho resident and all enforcement activities performed by Idaho Child Support Services Staff.
- Payments are processed in accordance with instructions from the Central Authority of the foreign reciprocating country.
- The foreign country is provided status updates on enforcement actions by letter or email but no direct access is granted to either the Idaho or Federal child support databases.

#### Future Procedures for Responding to a Request for Enforcement from a Treaty Country

1. Foreign country submits request for enforcement to Idaho Child Support by mail.
  - Requests must include a certified copy of the order and a financial history for the case
  - Requests are received by Child Support's mail distribution unit
2. Documents are forwarded to a case manager to create a child support case in Idaho's case management system.
  - Case manager verifies that the requesting country is a signatory to the treaty
3. The Idaho Child Support case manager verifies whether the court-ordered support is in US dollars or a foreign currency.
  - If the amount is in a foreign currency, Child Support converts the support amount as of that date to US dollars.
  - The converted US dollar amount will be used for the life of the case.
4. The Idaho Child Support case manager verifies that the request is for enforcement of a child support related debt.
5. A Child Support electronic case record is created on the Idaho Child Support Enforcement System (ICSES).
  - The record includes (but is not limited to) the following:
    - Obligor/Obligee and Child(ren) names and other identifying information
    - Legal paternity status of each child
    - Monthly support amount and any arrears balance per the financial history
6. The case record and documents are forwarded to Idaho Child Support's Legal Services unit.
  - The Legal Services unit prepares the registration statement and notice in accordance with UIFSA
  - If the obligor challenges registration the case is referred to a Special Deputy Attorney General to represent the Department in the contest hearing
  - If the Court elects not to recognize the foreign order, Child Support enforcement will then pursue an Idaho support order on behalf of the child
7. When the order has been registered and assigned a civil number by an Idaho court or an Idaho order is obtained, the case is forwarded to a specialized enforcement unit to arrange payments.
  - Payments may occur through income withholding, personal payment, or other means.
  - All communications with Idaho resident and all enforcement activities performed by Idaho Child Support Services Staff.
  - Payments are processed in accordance with instructions from the Central Authority of the foreign reciprocating country.
  - The foreign country is provided status updates on enforcement actions by letter or email but no direct access is granted to either the Idaho or Federal child support databases



ADMINISTRATION FOR  
**CHILDREN & FAMILIES**

370 L'Enfant Promenade SW, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Washington DC 20447 [www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse)

APR 22 2015

Richard Armstrong  
Director  
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare  
450 West State St. 10th Floor  
Boise, ID 83720-0036

Dear Director Armstrong:

Thank you for your interest in learning more about how the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) processes locate requests from foreign countries.

42 U.S.C. § 659A(c)(2) provides that the United States Central Authority will “facilitate support (maintenance) enforcement in cases involving residents of the United States and residents of foreign reciprocating countries” by notifying “foreign reciprocating countries of the State of residence of individuals sought for support enforcement purposes, on the basis of information provided by the Federal Parent Locator Service.”

As discussed during the telephone call yesterday, there is a protocol that OCSE follows in responding to international locate requests. That protocol is outlined below.

Current Procedures for Responding to Locate Requests from a Foreign Reciprocating Country (FRC)

1. Foreign country submits locate request to OCSE.
  - OCSE maintains a designated e-mail address for receipt of international locate requests: [ocseinternational@acf.hhs.gov](mailto:ocseinternational@acf.hhs.gov)
  - OCSE has provided this e-mail address to the designated Central Authority of each FRC.
  
2. OCSE verifies that the locate request has been made by a foreign reciprocating country as defined by 42 U.S.C. § 659A.
  - There are currently federal bi-lateral agreements with
    - Australia
    - Canadian Provinces/Territories - Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Newfoundland/Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Yukon
    - Czech Republic

- El Salvador
  - Finland
  - Hungary
  - Ireland
  - Israel
  - Netherlands
  - Norway
  - Poland
  - Portugal
  - Slovak Republic
  - Switzerland
  - The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
3. OCSE verifies that the locate request comes from the designated Central Authority as determined by the negotiated agreement or declaration between the U.S. Department of State and the FRC.
  4. OCSE verifies that the information is requested for the purpose of establishing, enforcing, or modifying a support obligation.
  5. Once verified, OCSE submits the locate request electronically to the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS).
    - The request is subject to current federal privacy and security requirements.
    - The request is subject to current protections that prevent the disclosure of any information where there is a domestic violence indicator.
  6. If the FPLS locates the noncustodial parent, OCSE will return only the **state** of residence to the Central Authority of the requesting FRC. No other personal identifying information will be provided.

#### Future Procedures for Responding to Locate Requests from a Treaty Country

1. Treaty country submits locate request to OCSE.
  - OCSE maintains a designated e-mail address for receipt of international locate requests: [ocseinternational@acf.hhs.gov](mailto:ocseinternational@acf.hhs.gov)
  - OCSE will provide this e-mail address to the Hague Conference on Private International Law, and list the e-mail address in its Country Profile.
2. OCSE verifies that the locate request has been made by a Treaty country by checking the current list of Treaty countries (countries that have *ratified or acceded to the Treaty* in accordance with Article 58 of the Treaty, and in which the Treaty has entered into force) that the Hague Conference on Private International Law maintains.  
[http://www.hcch.net/index\\_en.php?act=conventions.status2&cid=131](http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=conventions.status2&cid=131)
3. OCSE verifies that locate request comes from the country's designated Central Authority as maintained by the Hague Conference on Private International Law. See attached sample.  
[http://www.hcch.net/index\\_en.php?act=conventions.authorities&cid=131](http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=conventions.authorities&cid=131)



4. OCSE verifies that the information is requested for the purpose of establishing, enforcing, or modifying a support obligation.
5. Once verified, OCSE submits the locate request electronically to the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS).
  - The request is subject to current federal privacy and security requirements.
  - The request is subject to current protections that prevent the disclosure of any information where there is a domestic violence indicator.
6. If the FPLS locates the noncustodial parent, OCSE will return only the **state** of residence to the Central Authority of the requesting Treaty country. No other personal identifying information will be provided.

Sincerely,



Vicki Turetsky  
Commissioner  
Office of Child Support Enforcement

cc: Yvette Riddick, Director of Policy & Training  
Office of Child Support Enforcement

Kandace Yearly, IV-D Director  
Administration for Child Support

# Authorities

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Address</b></p>	<p>Finland - Central Authority (Art. 4)</p> <p>Ministry of Justice          POB 25          00023 Government          FINLAND          Tel.: +358 9 1606 7628          Fax: +358 9 1606 7524          Email: <a href="mailto:central.authority@om.fi">central.authority@om.fi</a>          Website: <a href="http://www.om.fi">http://www.om.fi</a></p> <p><b>Contact Persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tanja Niemi              Tel.: +358 2951 50464              Email: <a href="mailto:tanja.niemi@om.fi">tanja.niemi@om.fi</a>              Languages of communication: English, Finnish, French, Swedish</li> <li>• Anna-Lena Halttunen              Tel.: +358 2951 50364              Email: <a href="mailto:anna-lena.halttunen@om.fi">anna-lena.halttunen@om.fi</a>              Languages of communication: English, Finnish, German, Swedish</li> </ul>
	<p><b><u>Conventions (incl. Protocols and Principles)</u></b></p>

**Testimony of Lauren Necochea, Program Director, Idaho Voices for Children  
Before the Joint Senate Judiciary and Rules Committee and House Judiciary,  
Rules and Administration Committee**

**May 18, 2015**

Co-Chairs Lodge and Wills and members of the committee; thank you for the opportunity to testify today in support of amended legislation to bring Idaho into compliance with the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act. My name is Lauren Necochea and I am the director of Idaho Voices for Children.

Idaho Voices for Children is a non-profit program dedicated to promoting policies that support the interest and well-being of children in Idaho. We also house Idaho KIDS COUNT, which strives to add data and research to the conversation.

In Idaho, we all agree that parents should be responsible for caring for their children, regardless of whether the parents are married or living under one roof. One of the ways we see to this is through child support orders.

**Child support dollars belong to the families, and our system should make sure that the money arrives, rather than setting up roadblocks. If we fail to pass this legislation, we can expect to see severe strains on already overburdened charitable services, in addition to an increased need for public assistance. That's not good for Idaho and it's not good for our families.**

I want to draw your attention to our recent report "Child Support Enforcement Crucial for Idaho." We estimated the percentage of children on child support in each of Idaho's counties and found that overall nearly one in four children are receiving payments.

These children are why legislative action is so crucial during this Special Session. We believe that this is fundamentally about keeping a system in place that will hold parents accountable for their kids. With a strong child support system, managed by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, we can ensure that over \$200 million in payments from private individuals makes it to these kids. These are real dollars that pay a family's mortgage or rent, put food on the table, cover medical expenses, and pay for shoes, backpacks, and all the other things that kids need.

The task before this committee and the entire Legislature is a critical one. The Idaho Attorney General's Office has analyzed this legislation thoroughly and found that it protects our standard of due process. The amendments you are now considering offer further protections. The only threat here is the real and immediate threat to children and families in Idaho who depend on child support. Idaho Voices for Children appeals to each of you to support this legislation and protect Idaho families.

I want to specifically thank Representatives Dayley, Luker, Kerby, and Trujillo for coming to the table and for your efforts this past month to come to a workable solution.

I thank you all for your time and commitment to our state. You aren't elected by our children, but I think we can agree that they are the most in need of and the most deserving of your protection and representation. Thank you.



# Child Support Enforcement Crucial for Idaho

*Child Support Affects Nearly 1 in 4 Idaho Children*

May 2015

DATA REPORT

## POLICY PERSPECTIVE

Idaho state legislators recently rejected legislation that would commit Idaho to cooperate with other states and countries in the enforcement of child support orders. This could result in the loss of child support payments for Idaho's children, along with the loss of vital services to children and families. This report examines the impact this crisis would have on Idaho's children if it is not resolved quickly. Idaho has until July 1st to resolve the crisis before losing federal funding for child support collection.

## A Significant Portion of Idaho's Children Depend on Child Support

Thousands of Idaho children are in danger of losing support payments from absent parents unless the Governor and Legislature act swiftly. In Idaho, both parents, whether legally married or not, are required to support their children.

At the close of the 2015 Legislative Session, the House Judiciary and Rules Committee held up passage of a bill that would have brought Idaho in compliance with a national and international agreement to help ensure child support orders are enforced across borders, when they meet Idaho's standard for due process. This agreement was intended to protect children first and foremost: it prevents parents from hiding from child support obligations by relocating to another state or country.

Governor Otter has called for a Special Session of the Legislature starting May 18 to address this issue.

About one in four, which is nearly 112,000 Idaho children, depend on support payments as part of their family's budget (*please refer to the table on the reverse side*). The range is from 7.3% of children in Madison County to 43.9% in Lewis County. These payments represent private dollars collected and distributed by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

## Child Support System at Risk

Our child support system is one way we ensure that parents take care of their children. Unfortunately, the system that ensures the financial responsibility of parents and protects Idaho children—is currently at risk. Without passage of the compliance measure, our system could unravel by July 1, when federal funding would cease if Idaho is not brought into compliance.

Idaho takes advantage of \$16 million annually in federal funds and access to federal tools to administer the child support program effectively. Without this assistance, Idaho's child support enforcement system will become inoperable; children and families would lose financial resources needed to keep households strong.

Without a reliable child support payment program, families have to turn to public assistance. Over \$200 million in annual payments, from private individuals to Idaho kids, would cease. Once Idaho loses approval for our child support enforcement system, we would also become ineligible for \$30 million used to address such other critical state needs as child care assistance for working parents, children's mental health services, and early learning opportunities.



**Idaho Voices for Children**  
 1607 W. Jefferson Street  
 Boise, ID 83702  
 Phone: (208) 336-5533  
 Fax: (208) 336-0880

idahovoices.org

**Idaho Child Support Collections for the Month of April 2015**

County	Children (Ages 0-19)	Children on Child Support (Ages 0-19)	Percent of Children on Child Support	In-State Child Support Collected
Ada	115,942	26,775	23.1%	\$3,475,271
Adams	734	207	28.2%	\$25,561
Bannock	24,760	6,626	26.8%	\$910,549
Bear Lake	1,769	335	18.9%	\$44,139
Benewah	2,195	756	34.4%	\$77,932
Bingham	15,566	3,644	23.4%	\$430,119
Blaine	5,467	792	14.5%	\$101,182
Boise	1,433	288	20.1%	\$42,668
Bonner	9,100	2,343	25.7%	\$285,396
Bonneville	36,272	8,755	24.1%	\$1,262,123
Boundary	2,815	663	23.6%	\$94,643
Butte	738	152	20.6%	\$19,827
Camas	257	54	21.0%	\$5,303
Canyon	66,031	20,170	30.5%	\$2,318,277
Caribou	2,097	389	18.6%	\$65,891
Cassia	8,216	1,979	24.1%	\$265,891
Clark	263	50	19.0%	\$3,148
Clearwater	1,533	437	28.5%	\$49,999
Custer	862	172	20.0%	\$26,817
Elmore	7,624	1,849	24.3%	\$224,687
Franklin	4,723	642	13.6%	\$94,159
Fremont	4,104	750	18.3%	\$90,858
Gem	4,250	1,311	30.8%	\$171,731
Gooding	4,733	1,290	27.3%	\$158,374
Idaho	3,532	680	19.3%	\$78,874
Jefferson	9,998	1,593	15.9%	\$248,325
Jerome	7,547	2,241	29.7%	\$252,361
Kootenai	37,583	10,052	26.7%	\$1,391,063
Latah	9,670	1,231	12.7%	\$146,708
Lemhi	1,527	409	26.8%	\$60,075
Lewis	959	421	43.9%	\$38,907
Lincoln	1,771	435	24.6%	\$56,978
Madison	13,092	954	7.3%	\$141,193
Minidoka	6,317	1,856	29.4%	\$267,851
Nez Perce	9,483	2,725	28.7%	\$326,673
Oneida	1,307	255	19.5%	\$30,746
Owyhee	3,492	813	23.3%	\$104,596
Payette	6,723	1,979	29.4%	\$237,151
Power	2,556	639	25.0%	\$66,755
Shoshone	2,784	1,009	36.2%	\$129,712
Teton	3,128	427	13.7%	\$59,986
Twin Falls	24,022	6,735	28.0%	\$962,140
Valley	1,902	410	21.6%	\$62,867
Washington	2,560	760	29.7%	\$103,524
<b>Total Count</b>	<b>471,437</b>	<b>111,994</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>\$15,011,032</b>

Children on Child Support data was provided from the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare via a Public Records Request.

\*In April there were 51,964 cases in which the State of Idaho received payments for children with no address on file who may or may not reside in the state. Therefore, the total number of cases by county are underestimated. In April there were 18,148 out-of-state child support cases.

\*\*The statewide total of "children on child support" in Idaho is an unduplicated count. The county figures for "children on child support" include children who exist on more than one case. As a result, the sum of the county figures is 4,059 greater than the total reflected here.

Children on child support and child support collected data is from the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare and only represents data from April 2015.

Total population of children data is from 2013 Census Bureau Population Estimates. The number of children in each county may have fluctuated up or down since 2013.



# CENSUS DATA HIGHLIGHTS

Child well-being in Idaho

April 2015



# Introduction

In December, 2014, the United States Census Bureau released the American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates for 2009–2013. This brief highlights new indicators relevant to child well-being in Idaho by county, largely from this dataset.

Most of Idaho’s counties have small populations and therefore have unreliable estimates with one-year surveys or three-year averages. The 2009–2013 five-year averages provide more data and an opportunity to examine child well-being for many of Idaho’s smaller counties.

Our 2015 report has expanded to include additional information not found in our previous edition. Specifically, our data about children in poverty and uninsured children are broken down by ethnicity, where possible. This sheds light on the conditions of Idaho’s growing population of Latino children.

## Interpreting Margins of Error

Even with five years’ of data, there are still some counties with unreliable estimates. The margins of error help us interpret these indicators. The margins of error reported here represent a 95% confidence interval. For example, in Canyon County an estimated 54.1% of children under age six have all parents working, with a margin of error of 4.5 percentage points. We can assume with relative confidence that the ‘true’ percentage of uninsured children lies between 49.6% and 58.6%. Using this standard to assess the survey results, we would be correct 95% of the time.

There is no standard rule for when a margin of error gives an acceptable estimate. In this report, indicators are excluded when the margin of error is over half the value of the estimate and greater than five percentage points. For example, if the estimate were 20% of the child population and the margin of error were greater than 10 percentage points, no value will be reported for that county. Counties are either excluded from the table or the estimate that is unreliable is indicated with a dash for that column. We also encourage caution in cases where the margin of error is greater than five percentage points, resulting in a confidence interval of 10 percentage points or more.

## Contents

### Children Below the Federal Poverty Limit

All Children .....	3
Whites.....	4
Latinos .....	5
Educational Attainment for Young Adults .....	6
Teens Not in School or Working .....	7
Latino Children.....	8
Children Under Age 6 with All Parents Working.....	9
Children Ages 3–4 Enrolled in School.....	10
Children in Households Receiving Public Assistance ..	11
Uninsured Children	
All.....	12
Whites .....	13
Latinos.....	14

## Acknowledgment

The Annie E. Casey Foundation funded this research. Idaho KIDS COUNT, a project of Idaho Voices for Children, thanks the Foundation for its support but acknowledges that the findings and conclusions presented here do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Foundation.



## Number of Children Under 18 Below the Federal Poverty Limit (FPL) All Races<sup>1</sup>

County	Total children under FPL		Total children (with known poverty status)		Percent under FPL	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Ada	15,844	+/-1,204	103,170	+/-2184	15.4%	+/-1.1%
Adams	158	+/-68	713	+/-113	22.2%	+/-8.8%
Bannock	3,923	+/-440	22,430	+/-821	17.5%	+/-1.9%
Bear Lake	292	+/-86	1,602	+/-152	18.2%	+/-5.1%
Benewah	364	+/-84	2,109	+/-184	17.3%	+/-3.7%
Bingham	3,056	+/-367	14,701	+/-637	20.8%	+/-2.3%
Blaine	555	+/-200	5,049	+/-423	11.0%	+/-3.9%
Boise	183	+/-76	1,357	+/-203	13.5%	+/-5.2%
Bonner	1,610	+/-289	8,314	+/-516	19.4%	+/-3.3%
Bonneville	4,580	+/-502	32,898	+/-936	13.9%	+/-1.5%
Boundary	482	+/-159	2,596	+/-296	18.6%	+/-5.7%
Butte	181	+/-65	704	+/-119	25.7%	+/-8.1%
Canyon	16,397	+/-979	58,458	+/-1,642	28.0%	+/-1.5%
Cassia	1,372	+/-212	7,363	+/-392	18.6%	+/-2.7%
Clearwater	255	+/-69	1,454	+/-138	17.5%	+/-4.4%
Elmore	1,590	+/-294	7,094	+/-504	22.4%	+/-3.8%
Franklin	820	+/-182	4,445	+/-292	18.4%	+/-3.9%
Fremont	577	+/-106	3,763	+/-252	15.3%	+/-2.6%
Gem	1,040	+/-274	3,843	+/-428	27.1%	+/-6.4%
Gooding	1,233	+/-238	4,297	+/-379	28.7%	+/-4.9%
Idaho	878	+/-177	3,328	+/-283	26.4%	+/-4.8%
Jefferson	1,642	+/-271	9,265	+/-478	17.7%	+/-2.8%
Jerome	1,777	+/-330	6,887	+/-517	25.8%	+/-4.4%
Kootenai	5,667	+/-670	33,381	+/-1,186	17.0%	+/-1.9%
Latah	1,024	+/-200	6,881	+/-389	14.9%	+/-2.8%
Lemhi	618	+/-123	1,489	+/-190	41.5%	+/-6.4%
Lewis	206	+/-43	804	+/-75	25.6%	+/-4.8%
Lincoln	360	+/-76	1,581	+/-139	22.8%	+/-4.4%
Madison	2,290	+/-340	9,787	+/-532	23.4%	+/-3.2%
Minidoka	1,145	+/-240	5,696	+/-435	20.1%	+/-3.9%
Nez Perce	1,350	+/-244	8,324	+/-452	16.2%	+/-2.8%
Oneida	323	+/-85	1,214	+/-137	26.6%	+/-6.3%
Owyhee	1,010	+/-171	3,214	+/-276	31.4%	+/-4.6%
Payette	1,503	+/-267	6,250	+/-489	24.0%	+/-3.8%
Power	476	+/-158	2,375	+/-286	20.0%	+/-6.2%
Shoshone	535	+/-142	2,411	+/-238	22.2%	+/-5.4%
Teton	517	+/-152	2,839	+/-325	18.2%	+/-4.9%
Twin Falls	4,147	+/-476	21,103	+/-833	19.7%	+/-2.1%
Washington	456	+/-126	2,349	+/-239	19.4%	+/-5.0%
Idaho (State)	81,019	+/-2,159	420,622	+/-3,904	19.3%	+/-0.5%
United States	15,701,799	+/-56,693	72,748,607	+/-83,986	21.6%	+/-0.1%

This table shows the number and percentage of children in households with incomes below the federal poverty limit (FPL). FPL depends upon family size. For example, in 2014 the FPL was \$23,850 of annual income for a family of four.

## Number of White Children Under 18 Below the Federal Poverty Limit (FPL)<sup>1</sup>

County	Total white children under FPL		Total white children (with known poverty status)		Percent white children under FPL	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Ada	10,400	+/-1,019	83,400	+/-1,921	12.5%	+/-1.2%
Adams	127	+/-53	627	+/-97	20.3%	+/-7.8%
Bannock	2,948	+/-389	18,257	+/-729	16.1%	+/-2.0%
Bear Lake	277	+/-82	1,475	+/-145	18.8%	+/-5.2%
Benewah	221	+/-73	1,589	+/-168	13.9%	+/-4.4%
Bingham	1,391	+/-244	10,191	+/-495	13.6%	+/-2.3%
Boise	163	+/-75	1,229	+/-196	13.3%	+/-5.7%
Bonner	1,454	+/-279	7,557	+/-497	19.2%	+/-3.5%
Bonneville	2,796	+/-380	26,002	+/-772	10.8%	+/-1.4%
Boundary	381	+/-141	2,256	+/-270	16.9%	+/-5.9%
Butte	97	+/-50	585	+/-108	16.6%	+/-8.0%
Canyon	7,775	+/-687	36,371	+/-1,233	21.4%	+/-1.7%
Cassia	527	+/-135	4,879	+/-293	10.8%	+/-2.7%
Clearwater	220	+/-61	1,242	+/-125	17.7%	+/-4.6%
Elmore	742	+/-226	4,741	+/-376	15.7%	+/-4.6%
Franklin	545	+/-153	3,970	+/-264	13.7%	+/-3.7%
Fremont	295	+/-75	3,026	+/-222	9.7%	+/-2.4%
Gem	691	+/-236	3,191	+/-376	21.7%	+/-7.0%
Gooding	592	+/-166	2,352	+/-275	25.2%	+/-6.4%
Idaho	687	+/-168	2,917	+/-266	23.6%	+/-5.3%
Jefferson	1,060	+/-225	7,822	+/-425	13.6%	+/-2.8%
Jerome	659	+/-195	3,626	+/-356	18.2%	+/-5.1%
Kootenai	4,698	+/-633	29,156	+/-1,111	16.1%	+/-2.1%
Latah	876	+/-185	6,028	+/-349	14.5%	+/-2.9%
Lemhi	546	+/-117	1,360	+/-182	40.1%	+/-6.7%
Lewis	161	+/-42	684	+/-69	23.5%	+/-5.7%
Lincoln	143	+/-47	920	+/-92	15.5%	+/-4.9%
Madison	1,634	+/-275	8,552	+/-471	19.1%	+/-3.0%
Minidoka	414	+/-152	3,018	+/-289	13.7%	+/-4.9%
Nez Perce	1,004	+/-222	6,850	+/-410	14.7%	+/-3.1%
Oneida	310	+/-82	1,149	+/-128	27.0%	+/-6.5%
Owyhee	441	+/-112	1,862	+/-198	23.7%	+/-5.5%
Payette	878	+/-223	4,489	+/-433	19.6%	+/-4.6%
Shoshone	454	+/-130	2,122	+/-221	21.4%	+/-5.7%
Teton	293	+/-131	2,140	+/-294	13.7%	+/-5.8%
Twin Falls	2,421	+/-325	15,778	+/-644	15.3%	+/-2%
Washington	328	+/-112	1,674	+/-194	19.6%	+/-6.3%
Idaho (State)	49,525	+/-1,714	322,235	+/-3,330	15.4%	+/-0.5%
United States	5,009,222	+/-27,582	38,645,708	+/-46,134	13.0%	+/-0.1%

## Number of Latino Children Under 18 Below the Federal Poverty Limit (FPL)<sup>1</sup>

County	Total Latino children under FPL		Total Latino children (with known poverty status)		Percent Latino children under FPL	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Ada	3,592	+/-485	10,966	+/-758	32.8%	+/-3.8%
Bannock	605	+/-165	2,294	+/-269	26.4%	+/-6.5%
Benewah	80	+/-50	111	+/-69	72.1%	+/-6.3%
Bingham	1,253	+/-246	3,311	+/-347	37.8%	+/-6.3%
Blaine	355	+/-165	1,621	+/-295	21.9%	+/-9.4%
Bonneville	1,488	+/-282	5,501	+/-461	27.0%	+/-4.6%
Canyon	7,935	+/-685	19,522	+/-1,012	40.6%	+/-2.8%
Cassia	827	+/-172	2,387	+/-259	34.6%	+/-6.1%
Elmore	661	+/-156	1,605	+/-259	41.2%	+/-7.1%
Franklin	267	+/-115	365	+/-133	73.2%	+/-16.8%
Fremont	271	+/-89	697	+/-130	38.9%	+/-10.6%
Gem	293	+/-127	546	+/-201	53.7%	+/-12.2%
Gooding	641	+/-174	1,790	+/-251	35.8%	+/-8.3%
Jefferson	551	+/-145	1,179	+/-196	46.7%	+/-9.6%
Jerome	1,018	+/-219	3,067	+/-327	33.2%	+/-6.2%
Kootenai	340	+/-147	2,117	+/-293	16.1%	+/-6.6%
Lincoln	186	+/-65	611	+/-107	30.4%	+/-9.3%
Madison	375	+/-202	767	+/-244	48.9%	+/-21.2%
Minidoka	669	+/-176	2,552	+/-302	26.2%	+/-6.1%
Nez Perce	179	+/-87	438	+/-119	40.9%	+/-16.6%
Owyhee	494	+/-127	1,174	+/-184	42.1%	+/-8.6%
Payette	578	+/-142	1,484	+/-219	38.9%	+/-7.7%
Power	294	+/-123	993	+/-220	29.6%	+/-10.5%
Teton	224	+/-89	699	+/-165	32.0%	+/-10.3%
Twin Falls	1,475	+/-296	4,356	+/-455	33.9%	+/-5.8%
Idaho (State)	25,120	+/-1,137	72,857	+/-1,768	34.5%	+/-1.3%
United States	5,526,724	+/-21,899	17,060,608	+/-32,732	32.4%	+/-0.1%

## Educational Attainment for Young Adults<sup>1</sup>

County	Population 25 to 34 years		High school graduate or higher		Associate's degree or higher	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percentage	Margin of Error	Percentage	Margin of Error
Ada	59,063	+/-286	94.1%	+/-3.0%	42.6%	+/-2.0%
Adams	284	+/-59	94.7%	+/-17.9%	-	-
Bannock	12,661	+/-235	95.0%	+/-4.9%	37.0%	+/-3.3%
Bear Lake	639	+/-37	92.5%	+/-12.7%	16.7%	+/-6.4%
Benewah	784	+/-41	90.1%	+/-13.2%	15.1%	+/-7.1%
Bingham	5,706	+/-69	86.8%	+/-6.8%	26.9%	+/-4.0%
Blaine	2,448	+/-198	90.2%	+/-12.7%	32.6%	+/-7.1%
Boise	499	+/-50	86.2%	+/-15.5%	-	-
Bonner	4,061	+/-100	90.5%	+/-8.5%	25.8%	+/-5.3%
Bonneville	15,313	+/-129	91.5%	+/-4.8%	34.1%	+/-3.0%
Boundary	1,144	+/-78	81.5%	+/-14.6%	-	-
Butte	244	+/-70	89.3%	+/-9.5%	-	-
Camas	154	+/-47	92.2%	+/-20.3%	-	-
Canyon	25,970	+/-226	84.8%	+/-4.3%	25.7%	+/-2.3%
Caribou	847	+/-52	92.2%	+/-14.2%	33.1%	+/-9.5%
Cassia	2,755	+/-57	73.6%	+/-8.9%	28.4%	+/-5.6%
Clearwater	833	+/-65	83.4%	+/-12.1%	14.9%	+/-6.6%
Custer	413	+/-69	89.8%	+/-19.1%	26.4%	+/-10.9%
Elmore	4,269	+/-221	85.9%	+/-8.8%	23.2%	+/-4.9%
Franklin	1,501	+/-85	90.2%	+/-11.0%	19.5%	+/-5.8%
Fremont	1,757	+/-95	84.3%	+/-11.6%	20.4%	+/-5.5%
Gem	1,736	+/-121	86.5%	+/-12.7%	13.5%	+/-5.3%
Gooding	1,818	+/-142	74.0%	+/-8.0%	13.1%	+/-5.9%
Idaho	1,470	+/-65	92.4%	+/-12.6%	24.8%	+/-6.4%
Jefferson	3,521	+/-56	94.3%	+/-10.0%	38.4%	+/-6.3%
Jerome	3,028	+/-26	61.3%	+/-7.6%	18.5%	+/-4.4%
Kootenai	16,941	+/-220	94.7%	+/-5.2%	32.2%	+/-3.2%
Latah	5,165	+/-144	97.0%	+/-8.7%	56.1%	+/-6.4%
Lemhi	712	+/-71	90.0%	+/-16.7%	-	-
Lewis	336	+/-16	95.5%	+/-12.4%	27.4%	+/-7.6%
Lincoln	639	+/-69	79.3%	+/-11.1%	-	-
Madison	5,814	+/-183	95.5%	+/-7.0%	43.4%	+/-5.1%
Minidoka	2,404	+/-51	76.3%	+/-9.9%	18.5%	+/-5.3%
Nez Perce	4,782	+/-90	90.1%	+/-7.7%	32.3%	+/-4.9%
Oneida	427	+/-81	84.1%	+/-13.5%	-	-
Owyhee	1,297	+/-116	72.6%	+/-9.3%	9.4%	+/-3.6%
Payette	2,578	+/-184	82.5%	+/-10.7%	22.9%	+/-7.3%
Power	945	+/-135	83.0%	+/-13.4%	19.2%	+/-7.7%
Shoshone	1,213	+/-56	88.1%	+/-11.2%	18.8%	+/-5.9%
Teton	1,541	+/-86	88.0%	+/-15.7%	40.3%	+/-10.5%
Twin Falls	10,636	+/-162	85.1%	+/-5.8%	29.0%	+/-3.3%
Valley	771	+/-151	95.1%	+/-18%	38.4%	+/-9.3%
Washington	1,094	+/-125	80.0%	+/-12.6%	19.8%	+/-7.3%
Idaho (State)	210,302	+/-748	89.9%	+/-1.3%	33.3%	+/-0.8%
United States	41,711,277	+/-7,168	87.9%	+/-0.2%	40.4%	+/-0.1%

Note: Educational attainment helps us understand whether young adults are prepared to enter the workforce. By 2018, it is projected that 61% of jobs in Idaho will require postsecondary education.<sup>2</sup> Clark County did not have sufficient data to include for any indicator.

### Teens Ages 16–19 Not in School and Not Working ('Disconnected Youth')<sup>1</sup>

County	Total teens 16–19 not enrolled in school or working		Total teens 16–19		Percent of teens 16–19 not in school or working	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
<b>Ada</b>	1,195	+/-326	20,688	+/-504	<b>5.8%</b>	+/-1.6%
<b>Bannock</b>	311	+/-110	4,887	+/-256	<b>6.4%</b>	+/-2.2%
<b>Bingham</b>	318	+/-117	2,841	+/-170	<b>11.2%</b>	+/-4.1%
<b>Bonneville</b>	494	+/-189	6,103	+/-247	<b>8.1%</b>	+/-3.1%
<b>Canyon</b>	1,917	+/-362	11,867	+/-400	<b>16.2%</b>	+/-3.0%
<b>Elmore</b>	320	+/-134	1,562	+/-142	<b>20.5%</b>	+/-8.4%
<b>Jerome</b>	200	+/-99	1,319	+/-178	<b>15.2%</b>	+/-7.3%
<b>Kootenai</b>	643	+/-195	7,335	+/-330	<b>8.8%</b>	+/-2.6%
<b>Nez Perce</b>	253	+/-94	2,022	+/-139	<b>12.5%</b>	+/-4.6%
<b>Twin Falls</b>	343	+/-122	4,563	+/-152	<b>7.5%</b>	+/-2.7%
<b>Idaho (State)</b>	8,171	+/-693	90,791	+/-984	<b>9.0%</b>	+/-0.8%
<b>United States</b>	1,448,534	+/-9,238	17,504,215	+/-12,716	<b>8.3%</b>	+/-0.1%

School and work experience help prepare teens for productive futures. Teens who have left school and are not part of the workforce are at increased risk of negative outcomes. These teens are sometimes called 'disconnected youth.' This indicator estimates the percentage of 'disconnected youth' in a county. These teens, ages 16–19, are neither working nor are they in school. Estimates were unreliable for most Idaho counties.

## Latino Children<sup>1</sup>

County	Total Latino children under age 18		Total children under 18		Percent of children who are Latino	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error
Ada	10,966	+/-758	103,170	+/-2184	10.6%	+/-0.7%
Bannock	2,294	+/-269	22,430	+/-821	10.2%	+/-1.1%
Bingham	3,311	+/-347	14,701	+/-637	22.5%	+/-2.1%
Blaine	1,621	+/-295	5,049	+/-423	32.1%	+/-5.2%
Bonner	342	+/-105	8,314	+/-516	4.1%	+/-1.2%
Bonneville	5,501	+/-461	32,898	+/-936	16.7%	+/-1.3%
Canyon	19,522	+/-1,012	58,458	+/-1642	33.4%	+/-1.5%
Cassia	2,387	+/-259	7,363	+/-392	32.4%	+/-3.1%
Clark	131	+/-65	192	+/-71	68.2%	+/-22.2%
Elmore	1,605	+/-259	7,094	+/-504	22.6%	+/-3.3%
Franklin	365	+/-133	4,445	+/-292	8.2%	+/-2.9%
Fremont	697	+/-130	3,763	+/-252	18.5%	+/-3.2%
Gem	546	+/-201	3,843	+/-428	14.2%	+/-5.0%
Gooding	1,790	+/-251	4,297	+/-379	41.7%	+/-4.6%
Idaho	181	+/-87	3,328	+/-283	5.4%	+/-2.6%
Jefferson	1,179	+/-196	9,265	+/-478	12.7%	+/-2.0%
Jerome	3,067	+/-327	6,887	+/-517	44.5%	+/-3.4%
Kootenai	2,117	+/-293	33,381	+/-1,186	6.3%	+/-0.8%
Latah	343	+/-131	6,881	+/-389	5.0%	+/-1.9%
Lincoln	611	+/-107	1,581	+/-139	38.6%	+/-5.8%
Madison	767	+/-244	9,787	+/-532	7.8%	+/-2.5%
Minidoka	2,552	+/-302	5,696	+/-435	44.8%	+/-4.0%
Nez Perce	438	+/-119	8,324	+/-452	5.3%	+/-1.4%
Owyhee	1,174	+/-184	3,214	+/-276	36.5%	+/-4.8%
Payette	1,484	+/-219	6,250	+/-489	23.7%	+/-3.0%
Power	993	+/-220	2,375	+/-286	41.8%	+/-7.8%
Teton	699	+/-165	2,839	+/-325	24.6%	+/-5.1%
Twin Falls	4,356	+/-455	21,103	+/-833	20.6%	+/-2.0%
Washington	639	+/-144	2,349	+/-239	27.2%	+/-5.5%
Idaho (State)	72,857	+/-1,768	420,622	+/-3,904	17.3%	+/-0.4%
United States	17,335,443	+/-18,284	73,877,478	+/-33,508	23.5%	+/-0.0%

This table shows children who were identified as being of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Adams, Bear Lake, Benewah, Boise, Boundary, Butte, Camas, Caribou, Clearwater, Lemhi, Lewis, Oneida, Shoshone and Valley counties were excluded due to unreliable estimates.

*Note for table on right:*

Since children under age 6 may be below school-age, this indicator approximates the number and percentage of children who need to be cared for while their parents work.

## Children Under Age 6 with All Available Parents Working<sup>1</sup>

County	Number under age 6 with all parents working		Total children under 6		Percent of children under age 6 with all parents working	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Ada	19,591	+/-1,189	32,682	+/-637	59.9%	+/-3.4%
Bannock	4,617	+/-505	7,697	+/-225	60.0%	+/-6.3%
Bear Lake	264	+/-72	500	+/-55	52.8%	+/-13.2%
Benewah	359	+/-102	604	+/-65	59.4%	+/-15.7%
Bingham	3,034	+/-440	4,962	+/-209	61.1%	+/-8.5%
Blaine	1,122	+/-285	1,526	+/-94	73.5%	+/-18.1%
Boise	220	+/-92	351	+/-53	62.7%	+/-24.4%
Bonner	1,417	+/-275	2,393	+/-178	59.2%	+/-10.6%
Bonneville	5,808	+/-612	11,600	+/-257	50.1%	+/-5.2%
Boundary	275	+/-99	663	+/-73	41.5%	+/-14.2%
Butte	129	+/-55	203	+/-66	63.5%	+/-17.4%
Canyon	11,055	+/-970	20,425	+/-537	54.1%	+/-4.5%
Caribou	355	+/-98	605	+/-115	58.7%	+/-11.8%
Cassia	1,260	+/-232	2,381	+/-113	52.9%	+/-9.4%
Clearwater	237	+/-65	427	+/-52	55.5%	+/-13.6%
Custer	111	+/-49	235	+/-55	47.2%	+/-17.6%
Elmore	1,468	+/-290	2,513	+/-208	58.4%	+/-10.5%
Franklin	553	+/-132	1,315	+/-71	42.1%	+/-9.8%
Fremont	643	+/-125	1,197	+/-87	53.7%	+/-9.7%
Gem	777	+/-225	1,273	+/-156	61.0%	+/-16.0%
Gooding	696	+/-178	1,382	+/-138	50.4%	+/-11.8%
Idaho	748	+/-167	1,043	+/-70	71.7%	+/-15.3%
Jefferson	1,421	+/-292	3,212	+/-142	44.2%	+/-8.9%
Jerome	1,053	+/-269	2,331	+/-145	45.2%	+/-11.2%
Kootenai	6,135	+/-697	10,793	+/-362	56.8%	+/-6.2%
Latah	1,388	+/-216	2,366	+/-133	58.7%	+/-8.5%
Lemhi	286	+/-99	454	+/-41	63.0%	+/-21.0%
Lewis	126	+/-33	234	+/-20	53.8%	+/-13.2%
Lincoln	228	+/-66	452	+/-46	50.4%	+/-13.6%
Madison	1,764	+/-293	4,103	+/-118	43.0%	+/-7.0%
Minidoka	1,021	+/-231	2,055	+/-130	49.7%	+/-10.8%
Nez Perce	2,135	+/-251	2,553	+/-119	83.6%	+/-9.0%
Oneida	223	+/-91	380	+/-42	58.7%	+/-23.1%
Owyhee	485	+/-156	967	+/-81	50.2%	+/-15.5%
Payette	1,334	+/-300	2,074	+/-188	64.3%	+/-13.2%
Power	485	+/-206	886	+/-98	54.7%	+/-22.4%
Shoshone	369	+/-101	640	+/-86	57.7%	+/-13.7%
Teton	661	+/-196	1,046	+/-81	63.2%	+/-18.1%
Twin Falls	4,156	+/-524	7,391	+/-334	56.2%	+/-6.6%
Valley	444	+/-157	564	+/-86	78.7%	+/-25.1%
Washington	381	+/-109	614	+/-46	62.1%	+/-17.2%
Idaho (State)	79,026	+/-2,116	139,460	+/-1,145	56.7%	+/-1.4%
United States	15,076,973	+/-73,288	23,284,619	+/-14,704	64.8%	+/-0.3%

### Children Ages 3–4 enrolled in any type of school<sup>1</sup>

County	Total children ages 3–4 enrolled		Total children ages 3–4		Percent ages 3–4 enrolled	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Ada	4,791	+/-534	11,349	+/-823	42.2%	+/-3.6%
Bannock	880	+/-206	2,815	+/-313	31.3%	+/-6.4%
Bear Lake	63	+/-31	143	+/-43	44.1%	+/-17.4%
Benewah	26	+/-15	173	+/-48	15.0%	+/-7.3%
Bingham	629	+/-175	1,989	+/-244	31.6%	+/-7.9%
Blaine	269	+/-93	595	+/-177	45.2%	+/-7.9%
Bonner	252	+/-130	754	+/-194	33.4%	+/-15.0%
Bonneville	1,481	+/-263	4,263	+/-405	34.7%	+/-5.2%
Butte	13	+/-22	53	+/-32	24.5%	+/-39%
Canyon	1,645	+/-313	7,091	+/-615	23.2%	+/-3.9%
Caribou	169	+/-62	286	+/-88	59.1%	+/-12.0%
Cassia	262	+/-90	932	+/-149	28.1%	+/-8.6%
Elmore	402	+/-144	742	+/-182	54.2%	+/-14.2%
Franklin	126	+/-55	552	+/-107	22.8%	+/-8.9%
Fremont	90	+/-45	451	+/-93	20.0%	+/-9.1%
Idaho	219	+/-82	336	+/-94	65.2%	+/-16.3%
Jefferson	338	+/-111	1,003	+/-182	33.7%	+/-9.2%
Jerome	299	+/-123	973	+/-208	30.7%	+/-10.8%
Kootenai	1,235	+/-255	3,298	+/-399	37.4%	+/-6.3%
Latah	420	+/-128	1,024	+/-194	41.0%	+/-9.8%
Lemhi	68	+/-39	130	+/-48	52.3%	+/-23.0%
Madison	443	+/-129	1,295	+/-199	34.2%	+/-8.5%
Minidoka	128	+/-59	750	+/-126	17.1%	+/-7.3%
Nez Perce	413	+/-119	797	+/-155	51.8%	+/-11%
Teton	147	+/-80	384	+/-129	38.3%	+/-16.4%
Twin Falls	795	+/-184	2,418	+/-331	32.9%	+/-6.2%
Valley	138	+/-74	218	+/-91	63.3%	+/-21.3%
Washington	120	+/-54	256	+/-73	46.9%	+/-16.5%
Idaho (State)	16,641	+/-874	48,841	+/-1,460	34.1%	+/-1.5%
United States	3,962,017	+/-18,625	8,311,041	+/-25,890	47.7%	+/-0.2%

This indicator estimates the percentage of young children enrolled in a preschool or nursery school. Participation in quality preschool is associated with increased school readiness, improved academic outcomes in grade school, reduced delinquency in teens, and reduced crime among adults.



**Children in Households Receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Cash  
Public Assistance Income, or Food Stamps/SNAP in the Past 12 Months<sup>1</sup>**

County	Children in households receiving assistance		Total children		Percentage of children in households receiving assistance	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Ada	21,345	+/-1,902	104,211	+/-158	20.5%	+/-1.8%
Adams	131	+/-55	742	+/-35	17.7%	+/-7.4%
Bannock	5,889	+/-707	22,602	+/-67	26.1%	+/-3.1%
Bear Lake	371	+/-137	1,623	+/-22	22.9%	+/-8.4%
Benewah	753	+/-149	2,124	+/-5	35.5%	+/-7.0%
Bingham	4,039	+/-526	14,787	+/-28	27.3%	+/-3.6%
Blaine	464	+/-188	5,078	+/-26	9.1%	+/-3.7%
Boise	169	+/-85	1,380	+/-75	12.2%	+/-6.1%
Bonner	2,250	+/-422	8,558	+/-56	26.3%	+/-4.9%
Bonneville	7,641	+/-982	33,031	+/-45	23.1%	+/-3.0%
Boundary	379	+/-214	2,695	+/-43	14.1%	+/-7.9%
Butte	272	+/-139	710	+/-150	38.3%	+/-17.8%
Canyon	21,807	+/-1384	59,403	+/-137	36.7%	+/-2.3%
Caribou	385	+/-124	1,963	+/-4	19.6%	+/-6.3%
Cassia	1712	+/-367	7,468	+/-74	22.9%	+/-4.9%
Clearwater	322	+/-86	1,466	+/-12	22.0%	+/-5.9%
Elmore	1,798	+/-515	7,211	+/-67	24.9%	+/-7.1%
Franklin	518	+/-236	4,450	+/-12	11.6%	+/-5.3%
Fremont	797	+/-198	3,788	+/-49	21.0%	+/-5.2%
Gem	1,028	+/-277	3,913	+/-64	26.3%	+/-7.1%
Gooding	1,099	+/-320	4,436	+/-6	24.8%	+/-7.2%
Idaho	785	+/-231	3,333	+/-28	23.6%	+/-6.9%
Jefferson	2,110	+/-406	9,299	+/-20	22.7%	+/-4.4%
Jerome	1,981	+/-444	6,954	+/-123	28.5%	+/-6.4%
Kootenai	9,313	+/-1,053	34,085	+/-67	27.3%	+/-3.1%
Latah	1386	+/-317	6,965	+/-36	19.9%	+/-4.6%
Lemhi	544	+/-138	1,489	+/-61	36.5%	+/-9.1%
Lewis	234	+/-67	821	+/-26	28.5%	+/-8.1%
Lincoln	462	+/-134	1,654	+/-5	27.9%	+/-8.1%
Madison	2,179	+/-446	9,796	+/-71	22.2%	+/-4.6%
Minidoka	1,296	+/-286	5,761	+/-73	22.5%	+/-5.0%
Nez Perce	1,884	+/-252	8,387	+/-101	22.5%	+/-3.0%
Oneida	210	+/-86	1,214	+/-31	17.3%	+/-7.1%
Owyhee	1,101	+/-214	3,243	+/-21	34.0%	+/-6.6%
Payette	1,635	+/-322	6,328	+/-13	25.8%	+/-5.1%
Power	769	+/-259	2,377	+/-8	32.4%	+/-10.9%
Shoshone	958	+/-204	2,621	+/-30	36.6%	+/-7.8%
Teton	799	+/-308	2,947	+/-4	27.1%	+/-10.5%
Twin Falls	6387	+/-770	21,361	+/-9	29.9%	+/-3.6%
Washington	977	+/-219	2,396	+/-12	40.8%	+/-9.1%
Idaho (State)	108,741	+/-2,859	425,898	+/-367	25.5%	+/-0.7%
United States	19,871,221	+/-122,315	73,654,328	+/-6,460	27.0%	+/-0.2%

### Uninsured Children Under Age 18 (No Current Coverage) 2011-2013<sup>3</sup>

County	Number Uninsured	Margin of Error	Total Children	Percent Uninsured	Margin of Error
Ada	6,697	+/-1,160	105,212	6.4%	+/-1.1%
Bannock	1,610	+/-486	22,638	7.1%	+/-2.1%
Bingham	1,175	+/-292	14,648	8.0%	+/-2.0%
Blaine	774	+/-263	4,989	15.5%	+/-5.2%
Bonner	953	+/-291	8,456	11.3%	+/-3.4%
Bonneville	1,852	+/-414	33,401	5.5%	+/-1.2%
Canyon	4,687	+/-948	59,535	7.9%	+/-1.6%
Cassia	675	+/-243	7,546	8.9%	+/-3.2%
Elmore	611	+/-206	7,008	8.7%	+/-2.9%
Jefferson	857	+/-312	9,419	9.1%	+/-3.3%
Jerome	1,186	+/-324	6,957	17.0%	+/-4.6%
Kootenai	3,293	+/-677	34,210	9.6%	+/-2.0%
Latah	371	+/-160	6,898	5.4%	+/-2.3%
Madison	924	+/-344	9,998	9.2%	+/-3.4%
Minidoka	844	+/-270	5,686	14.8%	+/-4.7%
Nez Perce	645	+/-234	8,373	7.7%	+/-2.8%
Payette	1,350	+/-426	6,124	22.0%	+/-6.8%
Twin Falls	2,059	+/-547	21,731	9.5%	+/-2.5%
Idaho (State)	37,825	+/-2,164	426,420	8.9%	+/-0.5%
United States	5,334,838	+/-28,197	73,581,730	7.3%	+/-0%

This measure captures whether the child had any health insurance coverage at the time of the survey.

### Uninsured White Children Under Age 18 (No Current Coverage) 2011-2013<sup>3</sup>

County	Number Uninsured	Margin of Error	Total White Children	Percent Uninsured	Margin of Error
Ada	3,766	+/-881	84,587	4.5%	+/-1.0%
Bannock	1,212	+/-499	18,383	6.6%	+/-2.7%
Bingham	566	+/-211	10,139	5.6%	+/-2.1%
Bonner	815	+/-292	7,636	10.7%	+/-3.8%
Bonneville	1,235	+/-341	26,176	4.7%	+/-1.3%
Canyon	2,742	+/-795	36,788	7.5%	+/-2.2%
Cassia	467	+/-205	4,872	9.6%	+/-4.2%
Jerome	475	+/-219	3,720	12.8%	+/-5.9%
Kootenai	2,437	+/-603	29,759	8.2%	+/-2.0%
Madison	734	+/-327	8,776	8.4%	+/-3.7%
Minidoka	296	+/-141	3,060	9.7%	+/-4.6%
Nez Perce	473	+/-233	6,879	6.9%	+/-3.4%
Payette	971	+/-452	4,440	21.9%	+/-10.1%
Twin Falls	1,322	+/-455	16,015	8.3%	+/-2.8%
Idaho (State)	23,886	+/-2,019	325,229	7.3%	+/-0.6%
United States	2,061,647	+/-20,475	38,719,748	5.3%	+/-0.1%

This measure captures whether the child had any health insurance coverage at the time of the survey.

### Uninsured Latino Children Under Age 18 (No Current Coverage) 2011-2013<sup>3</sup>

County	Number Uninsured	Margin of Error	Total Latino Children	Percent Uninsured	Margin of Error
Ada	2,011	+/-752	11,341	17.7%	+/-6.6%
Bingham	519	+/-262	3,288	15.8%	+/-7.9%
Blaine	575	+/-283	1,636	35.1%	+/-17.3%
Canyon	1,833	+/-618	20,012	9.2%	+/-3.1%
Jerome	663	+/-262	3,168	20.9%	+/-8.2%
Minidoka	548	+/-228	2,534	21.6%	+/-8.9%
Payette	312	+/-147	1,496	20.9%	+/-9.6%
Twin Falls	579	+/-274	4,563	12.7%	+/-5.9%
Idaho (State)	10,752	+/-1200	74,946	14.3%	+/-1.6%
United States	2,125,103	+/-21,229	17,531,593	12.1%	+/-0.1%

This measure captures whether the child had any health insurance coverage at the time of the survey.

# For More Information

This brief highlights only a fraction of the data available. For more information on children in Idaho, including data and policy reports, please visit [www.idahokidscount.org](http://www.idahokidscount.org).

Idaho KIDS COUNT and the Annie E. Casey Foundation have collaborated to present a variety of child well-being indicators on this website. You can search for indicators across states and within Idaho, including by county and by school district. The site also allows you to create custom maps.

All of the data in this brief can also be found on the American FactFinder webpage of the United States Census Bureau.

## Sources

1. 2009–2013 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates.
2. Carnevale AP, Smith N, and Strohl J. (June, 2010). Help Wanted: Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements through 2018, State-Level Analysis. Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce.
3. 2011–2013 American Community Survey Three-Year Estimates.



**Idaho Voices for Children  
Idaho KIDS COUNT**

1607 W. Jefferson St.  
Boise, Idaho 83702

Phone: 208-388-1014  
Fax: 208-331-0267

[www.idahovoices.org](http://www.idahovoices.org)



Madam Chairman and Members of the Committee, my name is Renae Andersen and I live at 11796 W. Dason Court in Boise. I am the chairman of the Grandparents as Parents support group. We currently help support 87 families in the Treasure Valley. I am here in support of the Bill because my husband and I are grandparents raising our grandchildren and on behalf of our members and the many Idaho families in this same situation.

It is a true joy to be a grandparent as many of you know. However, for approximately 5% of the children in Idaho, who are being raised by their grandparents full time, this is an unexpected and very costly effort. We are Idaho families, grandparents, who have stepped up to take care of our families and our grandchildren, using family resources. We are raising our grandchildren because there are missing parents, it is important that they be made to honor their commitments of child support. We prepared for retirement but did not expect to bear the costs of raising a second family.

Most of these grandparents raising grandchildren struggle to make ends meet. Our grandparents are proud though and many are reluctant to accept assistance from government programs. For those that receive family child support it is a critical life line.

I'd like to share about Teresa, who wanted to be here but could not, because her husband just had a stroke. She like many of our members, relies on payments from family child support to provide for their grandchildren in a difficult and trying situation.

On behalf of our family, Teresa's family, and the many grandparents caring for their grandchildren, please support this Bill and make sure that our families continue to receive the child support that is due to these grandchildren.

Thank you.



**Idaho  
Coalition**  
Against Sexual &  
Domestic Violence

May 18, 2015

Joint  
Senate Judiciary & Rules Committee  
House Judiciary, Rules, and Administration Committee  
State Capitol, Lincoln Auditorium Room WW02. Boise, Idaho

Re: Uniform Interstate Family Support Act

Madam Co-Chair, Mr. Co-Chair, members of the Committee, my name is Michelle Vos and I am speaking on behalf of the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence to express our strong support for the passage of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act. The Idaho Coalition is a statewide nonprofit member organization representing Idaho's 23 community and tribal domestic and sexual violence programs and an additional 55 criminal justice, social services and social justice organizations.

In 2013, the Idaho State Police reported 5,669 incidents of domestic violence. In that same year, there were 14 domestic violence related deaths in Idaho. Leaving an abusive relationship, especially when there are children involved, is difficult. Once a custodial parent is able to escape her former abusive partner, she faces the challenge of raising her children alone. Economic independence from the former abusive partner is essential to make sure that the needs of her children, such as food, shelter, clothing and health care are met. More than 90 percent of mothers with former abusive partners rely on court ordered child support payments from the former abusive partner to provide them with the economic means to meet the basic needs of themselves and their children.

Failure to pass this legislation will mean that these women no longer have access to the child support enforcement system. The child support enforcement system protects custodial parents who escaped an abusive relationship from having to face their former abusive partner each month to collect child support and prevents an abusive parent from discovering the whereabouts of the custodial parent or accessing children to whom he poses a threat.

That means that if you do not pass this legislation, you will put control back into the hands of the former or current abusive parent.

It means that women currently in abusive relationships will be discouraged from ever leaving and their children will be targets of or witnesses to this violence.

It means that you will force mothers to remain in, or return to, an abusive relationship.

It means that you expose those women who attempt to self-collect court ordered child support to renewed and even escalated violence.

Once the former abusive parent is back in control, women who attempt to self-collect will be forced to comply with the demands of the abuser. They will be at risk of being beaten, raped, and strangled. Each month they self-collect, these women will fear whether this will be the time they come face to face with the possibility of death at the hands of their abuser.

300 E. Mallard Drive, Suite 130  
Boise, Idaho 83706  
(208) 384-0419  
[www.engagingvoices.org](http://www.engagingvoices.org)



The threat of domestic violence is real:

- In any 24 period, in Idaho, over 500 predominantly women and children seek life-saving services from Idaho's twenty-three community and tribal domestic violence programs.
- Last year, these programs received 11,645 crisis calls.
- Additionally, the programs provided support services such as counseling, support groups or safety planning to 9,233 women, 1,019 men, 3,298 children and 208 youth victims.
- The total number of Idaho adults and children who were impacted by domestic violence that were provided shelter or supportive services last year were 16,055.

For many of us, separation often signifies the end of a relationship; but for many women who have escaped an abusive relationship, separation marks an escalation of their abuser's violence and manipulation as the individual realizes he is losing control.

Women who have been able to escape domestic violence rely on the child support enforcement system for stability and safety. Without this essential system, individuals who choose to engage in dominating, controlling behaviors will be able to use child support as a tool of domination, control and abuse by withholding child support or adding additional conditions that jeopardize the safety of the woman and her children.

Do not give control back to these abusive parents.

Do not destroy the economic independence of the women in Idaho who rely on receiving child support from the former abusive partner.

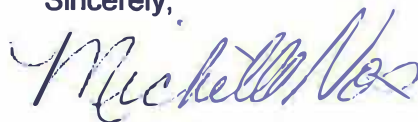
The Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence urges you to protect Idaho's women and children and allow those who are free to remain safe and support their families. And allow those women still in abusive homes to have a path to safety and economic stability.

Vote yes to support the passage of this legislation.

We thank you for your time and consideration.

You can reach me at [michelle@engagingvoices.org](mailto:michelle@engagingvoices.org) or 208-84-0419, ext. 305.

Sincerely,



Michelle D. Vos, Program Manager

cc: Kelly Miller, JD, Executive Director

300 E. Mallard Drive, Suite 130  
Boise, Idaho 83706  
(208) 384-0419  
[www.engagingvoices.org](http://www.engagingvoices.org)

**Testimony for Joint House/Senate Hearing on UIFSA Child Support bill  
May 18, 2015**

I am Roger Sherman, the Executive Director of the Idaho Children's Trust Fund, which is the state affiliate of Prevent Child Abuse America. Our office is at 304 W. State St. in Boise. Our mission is strengthening families and communities to prevent child abuse and neglect.

On behalf of the board of the Idaho Children's Trust Fund, we ask that you resolve this issue as quickly as possible in order to allay the fears and worries of thousands of Idaho families who depend on child support to maintain their households and provide for their children.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention tells us that one of the main factors in prevention of child abuse and neglect is maintaining a safe, stable and nurturing environment for children. Financial stability is a key component to maintaining stability. For many families in Idaho, and nearly one quarter of the children, child support is a crucial source of income that keeps families stable and children safe.

Stress and poverty are two major predictors of child maltreatment. Loss of this predictable source of income could create both. But even where the loss of income would not result in poverty, several studies have shown that it is income loss rather than income level that increases the risk of child welfare system involvement (Shook, 1999; Slack, Lee, and Berger, 2007). It has been noted that throughout the country there were increased reports of abuse in middle class neighborhoods where people lost jobs at the beginning of the Great Recession.

Within high-risk populations, hardships such as utility shut-offs, difficulty paying for housing, food insecurity, and self-reported material economic stress have been shown to increase the risk of involvement with the child welfare system (Courtney, Dworsky, Piliavin, and Zinn, 2005; Dworsky, Courtney, and Zinn, 2007; Slack et al., 2007; Slack et al., 2004; Epstein, 2002; Slack et al., 2003).

Economic hardships may lead to changes in parental mental health, caregiving behaviors, or family dynamics that in turn pose a threat to child safety and well-being. This may include an increase in Intimate Partner Violence. Children that witness IPV in the home are significantly more likely than their peers to become victims of child abuse themselves according to the Fourth National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect.

There are many costs to not preventing child abuse and neglect. A 2012 study commissioned by Prevent Child Abuse America estimates that it costs \$80 billion annually in the U.S. which translates into \$350 million in Idaho! More importantly health and productivity for adults is often severely compromised by the adverse experiences they have as children.

While there are many factors that influence the likelihood of child abuse or neglect, the impact of lost income and the financial hardship that they cause are significant. Income supports such as child support payments have been identified as a strategy for lessening abuse. Passing  
Please restore the confidence of Idaho families that their basic needs will continue to be met.



**Idaho Interfaith Roundtable Against Hunger**  
P.O. Box 7343, Boise, ID 83707 [www.IIRAH.org](http://www.IIRAH.org)

May 18, 2015

To: Members of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees

Re: Idaho Interfaith Roundtable Against Hunger Testimony on House Bill 1

The Idaho Interfaith Roundtable Against Hunger unites more than 40 churches, faith-based organizations, and organizations of good will, in the purpose of understanding and reducing hunger in Idaho.

The mission statement of the Idaho Interfaith Roundtable Against Hunger directs us to "explore the complexities of hunger" and seek root causes. This has led us to look beyond immediate efforts to alleviate hunger. With that perspective, we believe child support within the family is an essential defense against poverty and hunger.

Until now, we had not imagined an environment in which Idaho would allow parents to abdicate their responsibility for their children without being called to account. Until now we have been able to assume that absent breadwinners can be located and their resources tapped for their children, even across state lines.

We greatly appreciate the success of reciprocal interstate family support enforcement over the past 20 years. It has provided security for families by facilitating voluntary compliance and enforcing court orders against parents who try not to comply. To us, the importance of this issue crosses state and national borders and can only be solved by united action.

The Idaho Interfaith Roundtable Against Hunger urges you to adopt House Bill 1.

*Presented by Darcy James, Vice Chair*



Kathy Scott  
1088 E. Fleetwood Ct.  
Boise, ID 83706-5176

May 18, 2015

## **AAUW Idaho Testimony in Support of HB1**

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee for the opportunity to address you today.

My name is Kathy Scott and I am here representing the American Association of University Women for the state of Idaho. We support HB1. We are a national organization comprised of many branches throughout the nation. In Idaho, we have branches in Boise, Coeur d'Alene, Pocatello, Valley County, Orofino, and Moscow. As you can tell, we represent both the urban and rural populations of Idaho. Our Idaho membership has all responded in the same manner--whether rural or urban--that to fail to pass this bill would be catastrophic for the children of Idaho whose custodial parent receives child support. These children are the future of our great state and depend on their leaders to represent their best interests. They do not have a voice. We - you and everyone in this room - are their voices.

Almost one in four children in Idaho is dependent on child support. I once depended on child support to raise my two boys. I can tell you from firsthand experience that the support this bill addresses puts food on the table, clothes on their backs, and shoes on their feet so they can attend school and learn without the insecurity of not knowing where their next meal will come from...so that they can grow up to be healthy, educated, responsible citizens of our state.

We owe it to the 100,000 plus children in Idaho impacted by this bill to look after their best interests. Please vote to support HB1. Thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

Kathy Scott  
President, AAUW Idaho  
208-860-2851

## SPECIAL SESSION Remarks

Thank you Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. My name is Jeff Wright from Boise County. I am a former chief consulting engineer for AT&T/Bell Labs and military intelligence cryptologic Tech/Analyst. Nowadays I'm an author/analyst and researcher, currently working on the release of my 3<sup>rd</sup> book on Political-Economy.

I've been a political researcher and analyst, directly involved with Constitutional, Legal and legislative issues in several states now for nearly 25 years. Having been originally trained as a Crypto-analyst and engineer and in international law and political science it was easy to see the irony of SB-1067. It is the equivalent to (and paraphrasing Winston Churchill) "...a riddle, inside a mystery, wrapped in an enigma and shoved inside a Trojan Horse...."

To stand before you today required digesting, during the last two months, 600-700 pages of detailed documentation, including the S.1067 bill itself. That included the output of The Hague Treaty Convention from 2007, the 2008 UIFSA legislation, the 2014 Sex Trafficking enabling Act and numerous other analytical and legal papers put out by the Hague, the Uniform Law Commission, the Federal government and other state legislative documents, memos and transcripts.

To say that I'm disappointed at having to be here today would be a gross understatement. For reasons discussed in the multiple analysis papers, I and others released concerning the debacle of S-1067, this Draft bill should have died with the House committee vote at the 11<sup>th</sup> hour before Sine Die.

A few here may have read a portion of those analyses. If you wish to read those critiques please go to [TVOINews.com](http://TVOINews.com). It is highly recommended all members read those analyses and objections before voting the final bill at the end of this session. Those issues and objections will come back over and over again depending on today's outcome.

The attempt to resurrect the bill in today's special session, forced by the Orwellian concept of "cooperative federalism" and "conditional spending," is worthy of nothing short of utter contempt.

I also hold the general press and media in particular contempt for their near TOTAL failure to objectively report on that core aspect of SB-1067 and the extortion procedure of "cooperative federalism." It should read "coercive federalism." Threatening and holding 150,000 Idaho families hostage in exchange for less than 100 foreign enforcement support orders is beneath contempt.

If not for following the entirely BOGUS; "it's for the children," narrative laid out by the ignorant and uninformed reporters since the session ended, the public might have had a chance to understand the actual stakes involved in this bill. They would have known also why this special session should have never been called or held.

Especially heinous was the editorializing and vitriol against the 9 members of the committee who voted to hold the bill. They should have been hailed for their courage and responsibility in looking out for the people of Idaho. How the press and media so managed

to turn the entire discussion upside down and inside out is a discussion for another day. The lowest-common-denominator, unaccountable nature of the press and media seems to have become just another routine feature of contemporary life.

However, there was nothing "routine" about S-1067 and nothing that will be fixed by the so-called "*amendments*" being made to the current "new draft" bill before the committee. All the substantive parts of the bill remain unamendable for reasons also yet to be reported in the general press and media.

However, this morning I'm going to toss every argument of direct unconstitutionality, in violating the state and federal constitutions multiple times, right out the window. I'm also going to toss the huge direct violations of Idaho sovereignty and due process and the extortion of "cooperative federalism" and "conditional spending" being employed to force compliance. Let's assume, for the moment, those and the other deficiencies that have been noted about S.1067, don't exist.

It remains the most egregious aspect of this bill is that THE SAME GOAL COULD HAVE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED 100% CONSTITUTIONALLY with minimum involvement from Idaho OR ANY STATE and minor, instead of major, changes to Idaho Code.

It could have been accomplished through the federal Executive Branch, State Department and Department of Justice directly without having to incorporate a single line of the international Treaty language directly into Idaho code. Or, without over-riding and compromising any existing Idaho executive, legislative or judicial process. THAT IS WHAT MAKES S.1067 SUCH A SCAM and an attempt at a complete end-around run.

It is the growing pattern of coercive federalism and state acquiescence that is most objectionable. The Feds are taking more and more. The legislatures are just giving away more and more of the People's and State's sovereignty for *nothing*. *Idaho is losing the ability to be called a state at all and should simply be declared an over-sized county or federal parish*. We should just burn the state constitution and call the Governor, the Parish Executive.

This is all being forced down the States' throats to service a total 150,000 foreign support orders at the expense of the domestic INTERSTATE system of 30,000,000+ support and maintenance orders. Yet it is the 30,000,000 orders being put in jeopardy if this legislation commandeering the state, does not pass. How does that make ANY SENSE WHATSOEVER?

Commandeering the state courts and family service processes for an International commission IS NOT the job of the Federal government. How is it that the Federal government is handing off more of their tasks internationally to the states and then making the states suffer on the domestic side if they don't do as commanded? How did the states arrive at the point where coercive federalism is both accepted and tolerated?

I fear the 'FIX' is already in on this bill and it will pass out of this committee on to the floor of the chambers and right on over to the Governor's desk for quick signature. If so, be advised that a lot more people are aware and will be made aware of what has been done here this

day to give away our future. More people than ever are awake throughout Idaho and the states. We are aware, we are watching and we know that as the federal and state fiscal implosion incrementally proceeds where the blame for this delay. It's time to stand on our hind legs and be a state again ladies and gentlemen, proud to be Idahoans, instead of federal serfs and sycophants to a far larger agenda that most are totally ignorant of, even when it is most obvious.

Thank you for your time and I'll stand for any questions the committee may have of me.

Jeff Wright

208.259.9000

[jwright@timewarp.ws](mailto:jwright@timewarp.ws)



**Idaho Head Start Association  
Child Support Testimony  
May 18, 2015**

Good Morning. I'm Bill Foxcroft, the Executive Director of the Idaho Head Start Association.

Head Start and Early Head Start are known primarily as a birth to 5 early learning programs for low income children. It is most definitely that, but it is so much more. It is a comprehensive "whole child", family-focused program designed to help low-income and at-risk young children and their families succeed in school and life.

One of the unique features of Head Start is its two generation approach of family and community engagement. Head Start and Early Head Start support parents in their role as primary caregivers and the first, most important teachers of their children. Head Start is also engaged with families to assist and guide them as they set and meet personal goals, gain self-confidence and achieve self-sufficiency.

I've been involved with Head Start now for about 18 months. In that short time, I have heard some amazing stories of family transformation as a result of their involvement in Head Start. Families, both two parent and single parent households, have moved from multi-generational poverty or personal adversity to become self-sufficient and productive Idahoans. HS provides a hand up, while they take charge to create better lives for themselves and their children.

I just returned from visiting several of the programs to understand how child support might affect these HS families. In contrast to the numbers presented earlier, I found that about 50% of HS families are in single parent households and depend on child support payments for their monthly living expenses. Many of these single parent families are living in poverty because of their divorce. The child support they receive is owed to them. They need it to keep their families functioning. The child support income is part of the backstop that allows them to build resilience and confidence, seek additional job training or education to help them transition out of poverty. By keeping them out of crisis, these single moms can then also devote their energy to raising their young children in a less stressed, nurturing and healthy home. With this income support and the assistance they get from Head Start, many of these households can and do have the transformational experiences I've mentioned.

In closing, I urge you to support House Bill 1. We believe in personal responsibility. These payments are owed to these families. Without them, they are much more likely to depend on the public welfare system and less likely to move out of it.

I'm happy to answer any questions.

Thank You.



May 18, 2015

Chairmen, Members of the Committee:

My name is Christine Tiddens and I represent Catholic Charities of Idaho. We are here today in support of House Bill 1. At Catholic Charities, we provide services focused on achieving lasting solutions to poverty and helping families develop the skills needed to prosper far into the future. We provide that “hand up.”

There are many proven strategies that help families increase their financial well-being. Research shows that by increasing financial skills and focusing on building assets, such as purchasing a home or getting an education, families can permanently move up the economic ladder.

Our financial stability programs, as well as other programs like them across the state, have been very successful, as we have helped thousands of families purchase assets and become financially secure. But, in order for families to be successful in these proven strategies, they cannot be in financial crisis.

Almost half of all Idaho families, so not just families in poverty, live paycheck to paycheck; there is no “slack” in these families’ budgets. If faced with an unforeseen expense, such as the sudden loss of a child support payment, they will be thrown into financial crisis and faced with difficult decisions, such as whether to pay the utility bill or buy groceries for the week. Their focus will not be on asset building and they’ll be stuck in the chaos of financial instability.

While we, as social service providers, are working with families to help them gain financial skills and save money, we need your help, as lawmakers, to ensure there are no additional barriers getting in the way and that all parents are held responsible to pay their child support.

Catholic Charities is not the only group concerned about the well-being of Idaho’s families. I know this because several weeks ago, I helped draft a letter to the legislature asking for action on this child support enforcement issue. A group of us then asked other organizations if they would like to sign the letter too, and I have to tell you, I was amazed at the overwhelming response we received. In total, 55 groups from throughout Idaho signed the letter.

What I took to mean from this outpouring of support is that as elected officials, community leaders, and service providers, we can and must work together to promote policy solutions that invest in Idaho families for generations to come. That is why Catholic Charities, along with this list of groups, ask that you pass House Bill 1 and preserve our child support enforcement system.

Chairmen, Members of the Committee, thank you for your time and leadership. I will stand for questions.

Attachment #11

**SENT VIA HAND DELIVERY AND E-MAIL**

May 15, 2015

Idaho State Legislature  
State Capitol Building  
PO Box 83720  
Boise, Idaho 83720

**RE: House Bill 1 - Idaho's Child Support Enforcement Program**

Dear ~~Legislators:~~ *Rep. Wills (Dist. 23)*

On behalf of AARP Idaho's more than 174,000 members, we respectfully ask you to support House Bill 1 to preserve Idaho's child support enforcement program.

Across the state people age 50 and up are raising children and grandchildren and they depend upon this important program to help keep their families strong and financially stable.

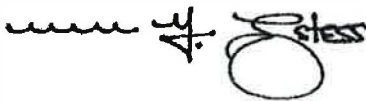
Idahoans recognize the importance of resilient families and value personal responsibility. Maintaining an effective child support enforcement program aligns with those values, and encourages parents to be personally accountable by fulfilling their child support obligations.

Left in place, the status quo will have far-reaching and unintended consequences that will detrimentally impact thousands of hard working parents and their children.

With your leadership we have the opportunity to preserve Idaho's effective and well run child support enforcement program, as well as uphold the integrity of Idaho families.

Respectfully submitted,

**AARP Idaho**



Mark Estess  
State Director

*→  
over*

# Idaho families deserve to have your backing

BY TOM TRAIL

Personal responsibility is part of the fabric of our state's cultural identity. Simply put, it's a big part of who we are as Idahoans. However, this value is being lost in the current discussion regarding our state's



child support enforcement program, a program that disproportionately affects women and children. Without this system, these members of our families and communities could fall into poverty. According to a report just released by Idaho Voices for Children, about one in four kids depend on support payments as part of their family's budget. That equates to nearly 112,000 children all across our state.

For nearly two decades, Idaho has participated in an interstate effort to unify child support collections across state lines and also international boundaries. This cooperative effort among state and foreign nations is what allows our state to easily collect child support payments, whether the

noncustodial parent resides in Nevada or New Zealand.

This commitment to holding parents responsible for their children's care is rooted in welfare reform, specifically the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996. I served in the Legislature when these reforms were being discussed, and the changes were embraced by state legislators, in part due to the emphasis on increased personal responsibility for individuals accessing assistance.

These reforms also ushered in a requirement that each state step up their child support enforcement efforts by increasing the percentage of fathers identified, establishing an integrated system that links all states to information about the location and assets of parents, and requiring states to strengthen enforcement efforts. Why? Because lawmakers understood that when a noncustodial parent fails to pay child support, it puts the custodial parent (often the woman) at increased risk of having to seek public assistance to make ends meet.

In every Idaho county, hard-working parents and grandparents are raising children, and thousands of them rely upon child support payments to help keep food on the table and provide other basic necessities.

The current child support enforcement system is efficient and effective. However, due to the actions of a handful of state lawmakers, the legislation necessary to ensure Idaho's compliance with the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act did not pass out of a House committee last month. The bill would have further clarified how our state cooperates with other states and countries to uniformly collect child support payments from noncustodial parents.

If the state Legislature does not take action in a special session Monday, more than 400,000 Idaho children, parents and grandparents will be in danger of becoming financially unstable. In addition, Idaho could lose \$30 million to programs critical to family self-sufficiency, including child-care assistance to working parents, children's mental health services,

and early learning opportunities such as Head Start.

AARP Idaho supports public policy that strengthens families. That is why we are calling on state legislators to pass the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act in Monday's session to preserve Idaho's child support enforcement program, maintain federal funding that keeps this system in place, and ensure that our state has access to enforcement tools that allow Idaho to collect more than \$200 million in support payments each year.

I know the importance of adopting policies that support children and families, and many of my former colleagues in the Legislature share these values. I commend the lawmakers who are helping to address the situation facing Idaho's child support enforcement. Speak out for Idaho families and contact your legislators: [action.aarp.org/IdahoFamilies](http://action.aarp.org/IdahoFamilies).

Tom Trail, a retired Republican legislator from Moscow, is state president of AARP Idaho.

Attachment #12

# The SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES

FORT HALL INDIAN RESERVATION  
PHONE (208) 478-3700  
FAX # (208) 237-0797



FORT HALL BUSINESS COUNCIL  
P.O. BOX 306  
FORT HALL, IDAHO 83203

May 18, 2015

Senate Judiciary and Rules Committee  
House Judiciary, Rules and Administration Committee  
State Capitol  
PO Box 83720  
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Committee Member,

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes are greatly appreciative that both chambers of the Idaho State Legislature will be hearing RS23967, the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, on Monday, May 18 and we hope you will see its passage is imperative to the Tribes and our State.

It is critical that this legislation passes during this special session to ensure Federal government-to-government obligations are met. Those obligations include; existing agreements with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare to provide services and funding that the Tribes are unable to access directly from the Federal government. In addition to state losses, The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes will also lose access to child support enforcement systems and to TANF funding should the bill not pass during this special session. The loss of these resources will impact a large population of our Tribal members.

The decision by the Idaho Legislature on April 10, to disregard a Federal mandate has severe implications for Tribal governments and its members, as well as for the State and its citizens. But that can all be changed. Please pass the proposed legislation so we can bring Idaho into compliance with the rest of our nation.

Respectfully,



Nathan Small  
Chairman

May 16, 2015

Senate Judiciary & Rules Committee

Senator Patti Anne Lodge, Chair

[palodge@senate.idaho.gov](mailto:palodge@senate.idaho.gov)

c/o Carol Cornwall, Secretary

[sjud@senate.idaho.gov](mailto:sjud@senate.idaho.gov)

House Judiciary, Rules & Admin Committee

Representative Richard Wills, Chair

[rwills@house.idaho.gov](mailto:rwills@house.idaho.gov)

c/o Katie Butcher, Secretary

[hjud@house.idaho.gov](mailto:hjud@house.idaho.gov)

RE: Protect vulnerable children

Dear Committee Members:

Thank you for your commitment to serving the citizens of Idaho. As a former local elected official, I know that some political decisions can be hard, unpopular, conflicted, or divisive. I also know that there are times when issues are so vitally important that the path to decision-making is right and clear. Such ought to be the case with the proposed child support legislation before you in this Special Session. I urge you to support it.

At stake is the well-being of innocent children who rely on support payments from absentee parents. In the 1960s, my mother left her career to be a stay-at-home mom to my brother and me. When my parents divorced, she sought a new start and rejoined the workforce in Idaho. In those early years, her ability to put food on our table, keep us suitably clothed, afford doctor and dentist appointments, and provide a safe roof over our heads depended on child support payments from my dad, who lived out-of-state. I can't imagine how much more difficult our lives could have been without that legally-required resource, or how different our lives might have turned out, were it not for that help. We stayed in school, stayed out of trouble, were sufficiently well-nourished to learn, enjoyed good health, felt secure in our housing arrangements, were justifiably hopeful that bright opportunities lay ahead, and became productive members of society.

The bill you are asked to consider would allow custodial parents to collect child support anywhere in the world, whether or not the absent parent voluntarily owns-up to his or her obligation. It would protect the legal tools that states and countries rely on for enforcing court-ordered child support. It would empower Idaho to collect and process some \$200m in child support payments, and help some 400,000 residents remain financially stable participants in our State's economy. It would retain \$30m in childcare assistance, behavioral health services, and early learning opportunities through federally-funded programs. It would keep 100 or more hardworking employees in Idaho Department of Health and Welfare gainfully employed, and maintain the integrity of that invaluable agency. According to the Attorney General's Office and other legal experts, it would not invite a federal takeover, nor allow foreign governments to control Legislative authority in Idaho.

Please help children in Idaho and from Idaho, whose non-custodial parents owe them support, the ability to secure it, and demonstrate your commitment to a healthier, more secure and productive future. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

  
Nancy Chaney

**Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (Former Senate Bill 1067, current House Bill 1)**

**Senators and Representatives:**

I know you take very seriously the oath you took when you were sworn into the Idaho Legislature. Because of the extra level of scrutiny this committee is applying to this bill Senate and House members are looking to you for guidance.

The information provided in this testimony is the result of a substantial amount of time and effort spent preparing this to provide you with accurate easily understood series of points. Please feel free to share this information with those who do not have a full grasp of the effects of this bill. The sovereignty of our state depends on it.



Information is only as good as the level of accuracy the provider is willing to give. Some call it deceit, others call it selective information broadcasting.

In this case, the federal government is threatening not to fund an existing program unless an action is taken. The required action is for Idaho to pass the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act.

What the federal government with the help of most media outlets is doing is fact manipulation through blame-shifting and distorting reality. Who is the violator, the one who fails to comply with the ransom or the one who is demanding the ransom?

Reality in this instance is that the Uniform Family Support Act raises some serious concerns regarding our liberty. Very little in politics happens by accident, so what is really at stake here? One major issue of concern is the violation to the separation of powers. This act weakens the



separation of powers between the Judicial and Executive branch within the State of Idaho. This separation is the bedrock foundation our government is founded on.

This act would also weaken Idaho's position as a member state of the republic. Idaho is not a division of the federal government but rather a separate independent sovereign state with unique rights. If passed this act will be giving our rights to self-governance over to a centralized federal government.

This act would allow international law to supersede the supreme laws of our land, the State and Federal Constitutions. This act would subject us to rulings that were not established using the same protections of rights that are currently provided to and guaranteed to us as Americans.

According recent actions by the federal government, all states must enact the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act as it is written. We can use state appropriate language so long as we do not change the substance or intent of the act. No true meaningful changes to this legislation affording additional protection for Idaho residents can be expected to meet federal requirements.

Even the name of this act is misleading. This is not an interstate act, it is an international act. This act is in violation of the U.S. Constitution-Article 1 Section 10: **No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance of confederation.** Supporting this act is a direct violation to the oath to uphold the US constitution.

Article 1 section 10 of the Constitution is also violated through the federal mandate, requiring the states to pass this legislation. It is the duty of our Attorney General to defend our states' rights. Not doing so is a violation of his oath of office and a dereliction of his duty.

There is a better solution for the 97 children in the State of Idaho who are actually affected by this act. As a member of this committee please uphold your oath to defend our constitution and vote no. Please do not let anyone take advantage the situation of a few to affect the liberty of all.

Travis Thompson

The People of Idaho

**Jennifer Novak**

---

**From:** STephen Bauchman [sbauchman@challiscrk.com]  
**Sent:** Saturday, May 16, 2015 12:09 PM  
**To:** Jennifer Novak  
**Subject:** SB1067

Please urge the committee to reject this bill and not bring it out of committee. It is bad enough that we have had an administration that has flouted the constitution these past 6 years and implemented numerous regulations without congressional approval, it is untenable to think that the State of Idaho is going to sustain any action that results in governing action of the UN!

We believe any responsible legislator would question:

1. Provide the legal analysis that clearly shows HOW SB1067 is **NOT** in violation or directly conflict with Article I, Sec.10, Article IV, Sec. 1, Sec. 4, clause 1, and Article VI, clause 2 of the US Constitution and Articles IX and Article X of the Bill of Rights?
2. Provide the legal analysis that clearly shows HOW SB-1067 is it **NOT** a direct violation of Article I Section 2 and 3 of the Idaho Constitution, if "...all political power is inherent in the People," and that "...they have the right to alter, reform or abolish the same whenever they may deem it necessary..." or that "no special privileges or immunities SHALL EVER be granted that may not be altered, revoked or repealed by the legislature...?"
3. Article I, Section 3 of the Idaho Constitution requires that Idaho is an "inseparable part of the American Union and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land." If so, than Idaho is bound to follow Article 1, Sec. 10 and Article VI of that Constitution and cannot enter into any Treaty Convention. Nor can it do anything not "in Pursuance thereof..." as prescribed by Article VI. If so, how can S1067 even be introduced into the legislative process in Idaho?
4. Under article I, Section 21 of the Idaho Constitution the people of Idaho reserve the right not to have themselves placed under a jurisdiction foreign to their Constitutions without first requiring amendment to those constitutions and the right to due process. How was due process followed in this case and how can the S1067 even be introduced without FIRST amending the Idaho and US constitutions to allow it?
5. Under Article III, Section 1 of the Idaho Constitution, "...the legislative power of the state shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives." If so, then where did the US Congress gain the authority to ignore Article I, Section 10 of the US constitution or to commandeer the legislative process of the state of Idaho in order to force compliance, without amendment, to an International Treaty Convention? Or, to commandeer the ability or the right of the people to "...approve or reject at the polls **any act or measure** passed by the legislature?" That one would seem to kill S1067 right there.
6. With a two-and-a-half-page, 123 line Title containing multiple subjects and nowhere expressing the incorporation of the 2007 Treaty Convention and other impacts not expressed in the Title, isn't that a *prima facie* direct violation of Article III, Section 16 of the Idaho Constitution?
7. How does SB-1067 not interfere in an unconstitutional manner those requirements of Article III, Section 19, in the following itemized areas if they are now required to accept, without question, all findings of fact of foreign jurisdictions? Or if they are allowed to question nothing but the pro forma protocol of enforcement orders from those same jurisdictions?

*“Regulating the practice of the courts of justice”*

*“Releasing or extinguishing the indebtedness, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any person....”*

*“Affecting estates of deceased persons, minors, or other persons under legal disabilities”*

*“Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens”*

*“Authorizing the adoption or legitimization of children”*

8. If no substantive section of any portion of Idaho Code changed or altered by S1067 cannot be subsequently altered by the Idaho Supreme Court how does that not violate Article V, Section 9 of the Idaho Constitution in the original and appellate jurisdiction of the Court? The same with regard to District courts in Article V, Section 13?

9. Wouldn't passage of SB1067 effectively amend the Idaho constitution outside of only those processes defined in Article XX, by ignoring all the Articles/Sections in questions 1-8 and incorporating the 2007 Treaty Convention directly into Idaho law? If not, why not?

10. The Statement of Purpose for RS23418 (S1067 as introduced) says:

*“On September 18, 2014, Congress passed the “Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act” which includes the requirement for all states to enact the 2008 Amendments to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act during the 2015 legislative session. **These amendments incorporate provisions of the 2007 Hague Convention on International Recovery of Child Support and Family Maintenance and will improve the enforcement of American child support orders abroad...** (emphasis added)*

How is that not directly incorporating the International Treaty Convention into Idaho Law?

11. According to the Convention Treaty of 2007 and the subsequent federal legislation (Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (2008)), ALL 50 states must pass bills identical in statute language to S1067 in order for the actual ratification of the Treaty to be valid. *From an FIHS memo (\*\*)* to all states:

Stephen Bauchman  
P.O. Box 10  
Challis, Idaho 83226  
208-833-5515 cell  
208-879-5514 fax

## OBJECTIONS TO THIS PIECE OF LEGISLATION

Included in the proposed legislation the word “convention” is defined. In its definition it discusses some Hague Convention on International Recovery of Child Support. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, they stated the following quote from their website to wit:

**“The Hague Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance** is a multilateral treaty governing the enforcement of judicial decisions regarding child support (and other forms of family support) extraterritorially. It is one of a number of conventions in the area of private international law of the Hague Conference on Private International Law in 2007.”

As far back as 1994 the Legislature of the State of Idaho enacted the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, codified as chapter 10 of Title 7, Idaho Code, which as it stands right now does consider and give comity to foreign judgments concerning child support. Many of the suggested amendments to this legislation already exists.

However, as with Uniform Interstate Family Support Act and other acts passed by the legislature in chapter 10 of title 7 having to do with child support issues exists, which is a much more gruesome problem and persuasive issue that is not being addressed by the proposed legislation and is a continuation of the much more gruesome problem and persuasive issue.

That much more gruesome problem and persuasive issue is that all these pieces of legislation are unconstitutional on the basis that the judicial department who has already acted and issued a judgment for child support is being side stepped and being handed over to the Executive Department for enforcement, a clear violation of the Distribution of Powers doctrine cited as Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Idaho.

If an individual is not compliant with the Court's Order, then, it is up to the benefactor of the judgment to file a contempt petition as directed by IRCP Rule 75 in conjunction with Chapter 6 of Title 7 having to do with contempt for failing to comply with a Court's Order. IRCP Rule 75 has its authority under Chapter 2 of Title 1, Idaho Code in sections 1-212 and 1-213 just for your information. That Court Order is in under the Judicial Department's authority and direction as does any other contempt of court issue does and not with the Executive Department's discretion.

The Name of the Legislation is the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act in which now we are to include foreign judgments which are part of the interstates – 50 States of the Union and goes well beyond Continental United States of America. I'm pretty sure that Congress has to be involved in such activity and the States are pre-empted from Congressional jurisdiction. Then, of course the name of the act needs to also be modified to properly represent the fact that the legislation in not just “interstate” but other countries are inclusive of the act.

It is certainly an abuse of discretion by the Governor of this State to bring back the legislature after they have signed off “sine dire” for an issue which is neither not an emergency, nor a fix to a problem which would affect the property rights of any one or more individuals, since each individual who has such a judgment for child support already has a remedy to bring forth a petition to the court of competent jurisdiction and petition the court on an contempt issue. It is not the job, nor should it be, for

the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare to interfere with private matters which they themselves have no property or other proprietary interests in which to have legal and lawful standing. As it is right now the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare is merely a bookkeeper and escrow officer for these payments.

Equally true is the issue of whether a State of the Union can use Private International Law to supersede the Supreme Law of the Land of the State and Federal Constitutions of giving comity to foreign judgments, where the litigants may have not had the same protection of rights as provided for Americans. Again that is an issue for the Courts to resolve and not some piece of legislation which is equally a violation of the Distribution of Powers doctrine cited as Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Idaho and other Constitutional provisions in the Constitution of the United States of America.

What the legislature needs to do is correct the unconstitutional public policies of chapters 10, 12, and 14 and leave the issues of payment on the judicial department's orders to the judicial department as mandated in the Distribution of Powers doctrine cited as Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Idaho and not sophisticate the situation with more sophistry ignoring the real issue.

Signed: Steven David of aver

Good Day Legislators,

I write to you today because I will be unable to make public comment in Boise during the "Extraordinary Session" due to my county election poll worker training (Who would schedule such an "extraordinary session" simultaneous to a county election, unless by design). PLEASE allow me to speak as I do want to make comment to the treasonous acts being committed as a matter of this "extraordinary session."

What is so extraordinary about the Governor ratifying international law with a select group of Legislators from select committee(s) by signatory of support made by legislators to the Governor, NOTHING, and,

What is so extraordinary about the Governor (legislators included by remaining silent) lying to the citizens of Idaho about the emergency of this extraordinary session action when case law, Independent Business v. Sebelius (2012) speaks vehemently to the contrary, NOTHING, and,

What is so extraordinary about Governor Otter bullying passage of Idaho legislation for federalist and globalist purposes, don't any of you recall the forced common core and state exchanges under Obamacare (news this week is CA and HA exchange programs are a failing disaster), NOTHING, and,

What is so extraordinary about select committee members believing that the Governor's "promise" of Amendment language as material and binding, if Amendments were unacceptable during regular session, why and how are Amendments now acceptable and materially binding, **was the Governor lying then or is he lying now**, NOTHING, and

What is so extraordinary about setting some immensely bad legislative precedent, whereby the Federal government is permitted, in concert with the establishment Governor, by exercising just the right soft tyranny condition, to effect world order objectives. UN Small Arms Treaty legislation - Yes, may soon require gun registration, or as you will soon see some other legislative / EPA coercion as a result of the Global Climate Change Treaty, Paris Conference in December of 2015, when do legislators stop ceding the 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment duty that they swore, **under oath**, to protect and defend, NOTHING, and,

What is so extraordinary about the parts of the Idaho Legislature which stood up for sovereign states, 10th Amendment rights, buttressed by Senator Crapo's emphatic statement that the Federal Government can not carry forward with the coercion or extortion of withholding child support funding for process or distribution, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=pB4MOgZK7uc](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pB4MOgZK7uc) (4 minutes)!

YES this is EXTRAORDINARY - **Yes this is EXTRAORDINARY** - Yes this is EXTRAORDINARY!

However, this extraordinary session is bull-dung, Let this be your "Life-line call" the answer is A Motion for Adjournment and a Vote for Adjournment is required soon after formalities of order are set, and,

What is so extraordinary about Legislators who say **Hell No!** The Governor and the Federal Government doing the business of the globalists is no longer going to be tolerated here in Idaho where our little voice does go a long way, in fact, this is the situation where the small population state with only two (2) U.S. Representatives says **HEAR US**, We the People of Idaho say HELL NO to Globalism and We the people of Idaho are **effecting nullification!!!**

I humbly conclude stating that the people of Idaho believe that our What is so extraordinary claims trump and negate the Governor's Proclamation of Whereas claims, that requires your assembly in coming days. Every Legislator who votes in favor of 1067, or the new bill no. TBD, is conceding to process and content that is supportive of soft, if not moderate tyranny, as it is related to principles of the Republican Party Platform and the Idaho & the U.S. Constitution. All the opponents of SB 1067 asked was proceed with caution, have full examination, full debate and full testimony, and weigh the intended and unintended consequences. Should cause be found that the foundation of the extraordinary session is false (Idaho will loose child support funds – given the law) than that should raise the caution flag of moving forward. Should cause be found that an essential player (Governor lying about Amendment options, Governor ignoring the legal precedent, Governor taking signatures ensuring a Representative vote in his favor, all forms of coercion) is compromised than that should raise a caution flag of moving forward. If the Act at hand is to affect citizens of the state of Idaho in a negative way (7-1066 and 10-1309 "manifestly incompatible" means: obviously incapable of coexisting Is obvious such a high standard that the process provides little opportunity for grievance to the Idaho citizen, effectively yielding sovereignty to an accountable organization) than that should raise caution of moving forward.

The Missouri legislature Adjourned Friday May 15, 2015 letting their Globalist UIFSA die in committee, can it be seen that Idaho was not alone in seeing legal peril with the globalist UIFSA, and guess what they are not loosing their interstate Child Support process or funds!

"FOREIGN" is inserted above and beyond existing interstate language 54 times in the "NEW SECTION" between pages 5 and 24 and 36 times between pages 25 and 37. Governor Otter's deceitful and bullying tactics for no other reason should be cause for you all to VOTE for ADJOURNMENT of the "extraordinary session" before VOTING on the content of this new Bill, identified as the UNIFORM GLOBALIST FAMILY SUPPORT ACT! Quoting Nancy Van Tyne, a international divorce attorney from Boston, MA, international divorce and child custody matters can be "hellishly expensive."

Don't worry neither shall any single military member, who makes little money, nor shall any college student, who makes little money, nor any US citizen residing in a state and community that borders Canada or Mexico, who commits an act of conception with a foreigner, be subject to an oppressive social condition. Some jerky to chew on, ***how about passing language that states in international cases of divorce and/or child support that the Defendant to such action is neither inconvenienced nor harmed (financially or emotionally) by having to appear in a jurisdiction for which the act of marriage, residence or conception did not occur!***

How does a divorce or child support trial, for a marriage or conception that took place in America, occur before your peers if you have to go to a foreign country, unless that was the venue of the ACT ?

The jurisdiction should be the venue where the "ACT" was committed, Just as any criminal matter is disposed, because some are soon going to come to understand that Legislators of Idaho in the 2015 "extraordinary session" did become accomplice to international wealth re-distribution by passing the globalist UIFSA.

Daniel Rose, Sandpoint Idaho