2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 1128

BY STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC SAFETY; AMENDING THE HEADING FOR TITLE 20, IDAHO CODE; AMENDING SECTION 20-101, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMEND-ING SECTION 20-101A, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 20-101B, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; REPEALING SECTION 20-101C, IDAHO CODE, RELATING TO FURLOUGHS, CONDITIONS, FAIL-URE TO RETURN, AND AUTHORIZATION FOR FUNERALS AND ACCIDENT OR ILLNESS; AMENDING SECTION 20-102, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMEND-ING SECTION 20-102A, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 20-103, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SEC-TION 20-111, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 20-242, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING FURLOUGHS, TO PRO-VIDE FOR CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS REGARDING FURLOUGHS, TO DEFINE A TERM, AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 20-242A, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A PROVISION REGARDING INMATE INCENTIVE PAY AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 20-101D, IDAHO CODE, TO REDES-IGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING THE HEADING FOR CHAPTER 1, TITLE 20, IDAHO CODE; AMENDING SECTION 18-101A, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SEC-TION, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE, TO DEFINE A TERM, TO REVISE A DEFINITION, AND TO REMOVE DEFINITIONS; AMENDING CHAPTER 80, TITLE 18, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 18-8012, IDAHO CODE, TO DEFINE A TERM; AMENDING SECTION 18-101, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE DEF-INITIONS AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 18-217, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO REMOVE A CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 18-2502, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A PROVISION REGARDING ASSISTING IN AN ESCAPE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE, AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 18-2505, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 18-2507, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 18-2510, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE CORRECT CODE REFERENCES; AMENDING SECTION 18-6110, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE COR-RECT CODE REFERENCES; AMENDING SECTION 20-237B, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE CORRECT CODE REFERENCES; AMENDING SECTION 31-3220A, IDAHO CODE, TO PRO-VIDE CORRECT CODE REFERENCES; AMENDING SECTION 18-101B, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; REPEALING SECTION 20-901, IDAHO CODE, RELAT-ING TO DEFINITIONS; REPEALING SECTION 20-903, IDAHO CODE, RELATING TO NOTICE TO PRISONERS; AMENDING SECTION 20-902, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIG-NATE THE SECTION, TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY, TO PROVIDE THAT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES SHALL INFORM PRISONERS OF CERTAIN INFORMATION, AND TO DEFINE TERMS; AMENDING SECTION 20-201, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND TO REMOVE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE COMMISSION OF PARDONS AND PAROLE; AMENDING THE HEADING FOR CHAPTER 9, TITLE 20, IDAHO CODE; AMENDING CHAPTER 9, TITLE 20, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 20-901, IDAHO CODE, TO ESTABLISH THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY;

3

5

6

7

8

9

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

AMENDING CHAPTER 9, TITLE 20, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SEC-TION 20-902, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR AUTHORITIES AND DUTIES OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY; AMENDING CHAPTER 9, TITLE 20, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 20-903, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE SELECTION OF AN ADMINISTRATOR AND DUTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR; AMENDING SECTION 20-1001, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A DEFINITION; AMENDING SECTION 20-1002, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE EXECUTIVE DI-RECTOR; AMENDING SECTION 6-904B, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY, TO PROVIDE A CODE REFERENCE, AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 59-904, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY; AMENDING SECTION 39-5201, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION, TO PROVIDE CORRECT CODE REFERENCES, TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY, AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORREC-TIONS; AMENDING SECTION 39-5202, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO PROVIDE CORRECT CODE REFERENCES; AMENDING SECTION 39-5203, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO REVISE A PROVISION RE-GARDING ASSIGNMENT OF THE COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE; AMENDING SECTION 39-5204, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 39-5205, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SEC-TION; AMENDING SECTION 39-5206, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 39-5207, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING EMPLOYEES OF THE COUNCIL; AMENDING SECTION 39-5208, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 39-5209, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 39-5210, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO REVISE A PROVISION REGARDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE GRANTS; AMENDING SECTION 39-5211, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO REVISE A PROVISION REGARDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE GRANTS; AMENDING SECTION 39-5212, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE, AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 39-5213, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO PRO-VIDE CORRECT CODE REFERENCES; AMENDING SECTION 39-6302, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 39-6312, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFER-ENCE; AMENDING TITLE 20, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW CHAPTER 11, TITLE 20, IDAHO CODE, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME; AMENDING SECTION 72-1003, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIG-NATE THE SECTION, TO REVISE A DEFINITION, AND TO DEFINE A TERM; AMENDING SECTION 72-1004, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING CERTAIN POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION, AND TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 72-1005, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 72-1006, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 72-1007, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY; AMENDING SECTION 72-1008, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO REVISE A PROVI-SION REGARDING PAYMENT OF CLAIMS; AMENDING SECTION 72-1009, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 72-1010, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 72-1012, IDAHO CODE, TO RE-DESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING AN APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION; AMENDING SECTION 72-1013, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE

3

4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33 34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47 48 THE SECTION, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING INFORMAL HEARINGS, AND TO PROVIDE FOR NOTICE, TRANSCRIPTS, A RECORD, EVIDENCE, AND SUBPOENAS; AMENDING SECTION 72-1014, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION, TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY, AND TO AUTHORIZE THE DIVISION TO GATHER SUFFICIENT INFORMATION; AMENDING SECTION 72-1015, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS AND IMPROPER ASSERTION OF PRIVILEGE; AMENDING SECTION 72-1016, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION, TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY, AND TO PRO-VIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 72-1017, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 72-1018, IDAHO CODE, TO RE-DESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 72-1019, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY; AMENDING SECTION 72-1020, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 72-1021, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING RECONSIDERATION AND REVIEW OF THE COMMISSION'S DECISIONS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE FINALITY OF A DECISION, AWARD, OR ORDER OF THE COMMISSION, AND TO PROVIDE FOR A MOTION TO RE-CONSIDER AND A MOTION TO REVIEW AND AMEND; AMENDING SECTION 72-1022, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 72-1023, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 72-1024, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 72-1025, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 72-1026, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE IDAHO INDUSTRIAL COMMIS-SION; AMENDING SECTION 18-2403, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE CRIME OF THEFT BY FALSELY OBTAINING COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME; AMEND-ING SECTION 18-5623, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 18-5624, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFER-ENCE; AMENDING SECTION 19-3509, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING THE HEADING FOR CHAPTER 53, TITLE 19, IDAHO CODE; AMENDING SECTION 19-5303, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFER-ENCE; AMENDING SECTION 19-5307, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 31-32011, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A COR-RECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 67-2912, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; REPEALING SECTION 72-1001, IDAHO CODE, RELATING TO A SHORT TITLE; REPEALING SEC-TION 72-1002, IDAHO CODE, RELATING TO LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE AND INTENT; REPEALING SECTION 72-1011, IDAHO CODE, RELATING TO A PENALTY FOR FRAUD-ULENTLY OBTAINING BENEFITS; AMENDING SECTION 74-105, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A PROVISION REGARDING RECORDS EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 19-5304, IDAHO CODE, TO PRO-VIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 28-9-406, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 31-3201A, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 66-612, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AND DECLARING AN EMER-GENCY AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That the heading for Title 20, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

TITLE 20

STATE PRISON AND COUNTY JAILS PUBLIC SAFETY -- CORRECTIONS AND SUPERVISION -- VICTIMS OF CRIME

SECTION 2. That Section 20-101, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-101251. ESTABLISHMENT AND USE OF PENITENTIARY AND REHABILITATION CENTERS. There shall be continually maintained for the care and custody of prisoners in Idaho, correctional facilities, and state rehabilitation centers, for use by the state board of correction located in the county of Ada and at such other places in the state of Idaho as may be determined by the board of correction; provided however that no facility may be acquired except as provided by law. All offenders convicted and sentenced according to law to imprisonment in the state prison, shall be committed to the custody of the state board of correction. All persons convicted of crimes against the laws of this state, and sentenced to confinement in the state prison shall be committed to the custody of the state board of correction, and must, during the term of their confinement, perform such labor under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the state board of correction.

SECTION 3. That Section 20-101A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-101A252. GOOD CONDUCT REDUCTION OF SENTENCES. (1) Each person convicted of an offense against the state, which was committed prior to July 1, 1986, and confined in a penal or correctional institution for a definite term other than for life, whose record of conduct shows that he has faithfully observed all the rules and has not been subject to punishment, is entitled to a deduction from the term of his sentence beginning with the day on which the sentence starts to run as follows:

- $\frac{(1)}{(6)}$ Five (5) days for each month, if the sentence is not less than six $\frac{(6)}{(6)}$ months and not more than one (1) year.
- $\frac{(2)}{(b)}$ Six (6) days for each month, if the sentence is more than one (1) year and less than three (3) years.
- $\frac{(3)}{(c)}$ Seven (7) days for each month, if the sentence is not less than three (3) years and less than five (5) years.
- $\frac{(4)}{(6)}$ Eight (8) days for each month if the sentence is not less than five (5) years and less than ten (10) years.
- $\frac{(5)}{(e)}$ Ten (10) days for each month, if the sentence is ten (10) years or more.
- (2) When two (2) or more consecutive sentences are served, the basis upon which the deduction is computed is the aggregate of several sentences.
- (3) In addition, those inmates doing an outstanding job, may be awarded industrial or meritorious goodtime under rules adopted by the state board of correction, not to exceed five (5) days per month.
- $\underline{(4)}$ Inmates performing exceptionally meritorious or outstanding services under rules adopted by the state board of correction may be awarded a lump sum of goodtime. The number of days awarded may not exceed the regulatory maximum.

SECTION 4. That Section 20-101B, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-101B253. FORFEITURE OF GOOD CONDUCT REDUCTION. (1) Inmates who fail to observe faithfully the rules of the institution may have goodtime withheld or forfeited under rules adopted by the state board of correction.
- (2) Forfeited or withheld goodtime may only be restored by the board of correction or its authorized agent.
- (3) Such revocation or forfeiture shall not be made except upon a hearing upon the question of the infraction of the rules charged to such convicted person before the state board of correction or its authorized agent.
- SECTION 5. That Section 20-101C, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed.
- SECTION 6. That Section 20-102, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 20-102254. PENITENTIARY PERMANENT ENDOWMENT FUND. (1) There is established in the state treasury the penitentiary permanent endowment fund. This fund is perpetually appropriated for the beneficiaries of the endowment. The fund shall be managed and invested by the endowment fund investment board according to law and the policies established by the state board of land commissioners. The fund principal shall forever remain intact. The fund shall be a permanent fund and shall consist of the following:
 - (a) Proceeds of the sale of lands granted to the state of Idaho by the United States government in the Idaho Admission Bill, 26 Stat. L. 215, ch. 656, known as penitentiary endowment lands, and lands granted in lieu thereof;
 - (b) Proceeds of royalties arising from the extraction of minerals on penitentiary endowment lands owned by the state; and
 - (c) Moneys allocated from the penitentiary earnings reserve fund.
 - (2) Proceeds from the sale of penitentiary endowment lands may first be deposited into the land bank fund established in section 58-133, Idaho Code, to be used to acquire other lands within the state for the benefit of the beneficiaries of the penitentiary endowment. If the land sale proceeds are not used to acquire other lands in accordance with section 58-133, Idaho Code, the land sale proceeds shall be deposited into the penitentiary permanent endowment fund along with any earnings on the proceeds.
 - (3) Earnings from the investment of the penitentiary permanent endowment fund shall be distributed according to the provisions of section 57-723A, Idaho Code.
 - SECTION 7. That Section 20-102A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-102A255. PENITENTIARY EARNINGS RESERVE FUND. (1) There is established in the state treasury the penitentiary earnings reserve fund. The fund shall be managed and invested by the endowment fund investment board according to law and the policies established by the state board of land commissioners. The fund shall consist of the following:

- (a) All earnings of the penitentiary permanent endowment fund;
- (b) Proceeds of the sale of timber growing upon penitentiary endowment lands;
- (c) Proceeds of leases of penitentiary endowment lands;

- (d) Proceeds of interest charged upon deferred payments on penitentiary endowment lands or timber on those lands; and
- (e) All other proceeds received from the use of penitentiary endowment lands and not otherwise designated for deposit in the penitentiary permanent endowment fund.
- (2) Moneys shall be distributed out of the penitentiary earnings reserve fund only to support the beneficiaries of the penitentiary endowment, including distributions by the state board of land commissioners to the penitentiary permanent endowment fund and the penitentiary income fund; provided, that funds shall not be appropriated by the legislature from the penitentiary earnings reserve fund except to pay for administrative costs incurred managing the assets of the penitentiary endowment including, but not limited to, real property and monetary assets.
- SECTION 8. That Section 20-103, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-103256. PENITENTIARY INCOME FUND. There is established in the state treasury the penitentiary income fund. The fund shall consist of all moneys distributed from the penitentiary earnings reserve fund and from other sources as the legislature deems appropriate. Moneys in the penitentiary income fund shall be used to benefit the beneficiaries of the penitentiary endowment and distributed to current beneficiaries of the penitentiary endowment pursuant to legislative appropriation.
- SECTION 9. That Section 20-111, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-111257. PRISONERS IN STATE PENITENTIARY -- JUSTIFIABLE KILLING OR WOUNDING. If any prisoner threatens personal injury to any officer, keeper or guard of the state penitentiary or other place maintained by the state board of correction, or acts in such manner as may reasonably lead the officer, keeper or guard to believe his life or the life of any prisoner is in danger, or which leads the officer, keeper or guard, to believe the prisoner is attempting escape, then such officer, keeper or guard, may proceed forthwith to use any weapon he may have to enforce obedience, and if in so doing any prisoner shall be necessarily wounded or killed, the officer, keeper or guard is justified and shall be held guiltless. For purposes of this section, a facility operated by a private prison contractor and housing prisoners pursuant to a contract between the contractor and the state board of correction, as set forth in section 20-241A, Idaho Code, shall be deemed to be maintained by or under the control of the state board of correction.
- SECTION 10. That Section 20-242, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-242. FURLOUGH. 1. $\underline{(1)}$ When a person is committed to the custody of the state board of correction, the board may, upon conditions which it may impose, direct that the person be permitted to continue in his regular employment, work project, or educational program, if that is compatible with the requirements of subsection 3 $\underline{(2)}$ of this section, or may authorize the person to secure employment for himself.
- 2. If the board directs that the prisoner be permitted to continue in his regular employment or education, the board shall arrange for a continuation of the employment or education so far as possible without interruption. If the prisoner does not have regular employment, and the board has authorized the prisoner to secure employment for himself, the prisoner may do so, and the board may assist him in doing so in finding employment.
- 3. (2) Whenever the prisoner is not employed and between the hours or periods of employment, work project, or schooling, he shall be domiciled in a jail, facility, or residence as directed by the board of correction.
- 4. (3) The earnings of the prisoner shall be retained by the prisoner under such terms and conditions as the board may impose. From such earnings the board may require that:
 - a. (a) the prisoner pay an amount to the board of correction sufficient for the prisoner's board and personal expenses, both inside and outside the jail, facility, or residence, including costs of administering such prisoner's work furlough program;
 - b. (b) the prisoner provide for the reasonable and adequate support and maintenance of the prisoner's dependents;
 - e. (c) the prisoner pay preexisting debts;

- d. (d) the prisoner deposit earnings in a financial institution.
- 5. $\overline{(4)}$ If the prisoner violates the conditions established for his conduct, custody or employment, the board may order the balance of the prisoner's sentence to be spent in actual confinement.
- 6. The wilful failure of a prisoner to return to the place of confinement not later than the expiration of any period during which he is authorized to be away from the place of confinement under this section is an escape from the place of confinement and is punishable as provided by section 18-2505, Idaho Code.
- (5) In addition to any other furlough authority provided in this section, the board of correction may, upon conditions that it may impose, grant a temporary furlough privilege to an inmate, during which the inmate remains in the legal custody and under the control of the board. Furlough is authorized pursuant to this subsection for diagnosis or treatment of a serious illness or injury, funerals, serious illness, or accidents of the immediate family of the inmate, family visitation, seeking employment, and such other purposes that contribute to and promote a transition from confinement to free society. No furlough pursuant to this section may exceed seventy-two (72) hours except in the case of a medical furlough for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment of a serious illness or injury.
- (6) To be eligible for furlough pursuant to subsection (5) of this section, an inmate must have been classified to minimum custody for a minimum of six (6) months immediately before the granting of furlough, except in the case of a medical furlough for diagnosis or treatment of a serious illness or

injury. Medical furlough inmates may be classified to minimum custody for less than a six (6) month period.

- <u>(7)</u> Before furlough pursuant to subsection (5) of this section can be authorized, the board, or its designee, shall interview the inmate seeking furlough and must:
 - (a) Verify the reason for which the inmate requests furlough and that arrangements have been made for supervision, maintenance, and care of the inmate while on furlough;
 - (b) Verify travel arrangements directly to and from the place of destination, with all expenses paid by the inmate or the inmate's family; provided, however, that in the case of an indigent inmate, travel expenses may be satisfied from the inmate welfare fund;
 - (c) Clearly establish in writing the duration of furlough and all other conditions, terms, and incidents requisite to any furlough; and
 - (d) Obtain a signed waiver of extradition from the inmate.
- (8) For the purposes of this section, "immediate family" includes siblings, whether whole or half-blood, current spouse, lawful issue, and parents.
- (9) The voluntary and willful failure of any inmate to abide by the terms and conditions of any privilege, release, leave, or furlough granted pursuant to this section, or the voluntary and willful failure to return to the inmate's place of confinement after the expiration during which the inmate is authorized to be away from the inmate's place of confinement, shall be considered an escape or attempt to escape, as the case may be, from the custody of the state board of correction and shall be punishable pursuant to section 18-2505, Idaho Code.
- 7. A (10) Any privilege, release, leave, or furlough granted pursuant to this section may be revoked by the board at any time without notice or hearing, and nothing in this section shall be interpreted to create any right to any privilege, release, leave, or furlough of any kind for any person committed to the custody of the board.
- SECTION 11. That Section 20-242A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-242A. INMATE INCENTIVE PAY. (1) The board of correction is hereby authorized to institute an incentive pay program for those inmates performing work at the direction of the board of correction in jobs not associated with correctional industry employment training programs pursuant to chapter 4, title 20, Idaho Code.
- (2) Such compensation, if any, shall be in accordance with a graduated schedule based on quantity and quality of work performed and skill required for its performance.
- (3) Nothing in this section is intended to restore, in whole or in part, the civil rights of any inmate. No inmate compensated under this section shall be considered an employee of the state or the board of correction, nor shall any inmate be eligible for worker's compensation under title 72, Idaho Code, or be entitled to any benefits thereunder whether on behalf of himself or any other person.

SECTION 12. That Section 20-101D, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-101D242B. MERITORIOUS REDUCTION OF SENTENCE. (1) Each person convicted of an offense against the state committed on or after July 1, 1986, sentenced and confined in a state correctional facility for any term other than life, may be awarded a meritorious conduct reduction of their sentence by the director of the department of correction. Meritorious conduct reduction of the sentence may be awarded when an inmate completes an extraordinary act of heroism at the risk of his own life or for outstanding service to the state of Idaho which results in the saving of lives, prevention of destruction or major property loss during a riot, or the prevention of an escape from a correctional facility. The award of a meritorious conduct reduction may be given under rules adopted by the Idaho board of correction. The number of days awarded may not exceed fifteen (15) days for each month sentenced.
- (2) For each inmate sentenced for a crime committed on or after July 1, 1986, the director of the department of correction may withdraw a meritorious conduct reduction awarded pursuant to subsection (1) of this section according to rules of the board of correction.
- SECTION 13. That the Heading for Chapter 1, Title 20, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER 1 STATE PENITENTIARY GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 14. That Section 18-101A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 18-101A 20-101. DEFINITIONS. As used in titles 18, 19 and 20, Idaho Code, this title and elsewhere in the Idaho Code, unless otherwise specifically provided or unless the context clearly indicates or requires otherwise, the following terms shall be defined as follows:
- (1) "Correctional facility" means a facility for the confinement of prisoners or juvenile offenders. The term shall be construed to include references to terms including, but not limited to, "prison," "state prison," "state penitentiary," "governmental detention facility," "penal institution (facility)," "correctional institution," "juvenile correctional center," "Idaho security medical program," "detention institution (facility)," "juvenile detention center (facility)," "county jail," "jail," "private prison (facility)," "private correctional facility," or those facilities that detain juvenile offenders pursuant to a contract with the Idaho department of juvenile corrections.
- (2) "In-state prisoner" means any person who has been charged with or convicted of a crime in the state of Idaho or who is being detained pursuant to a court order, and:
 - (a) Who is being housed in any state, local or private correctional facility; or $\ensuremath{\text{cility}}$;
 - (b) Who is being transported in any manner within or through the state of Idaho.

(3) "Juvenile offender" means a person younger than eighteen (18) years of age or who was younger than eighteen (18) years of age at the time of any act, omission, or status for which the person is being detained in a correctional facility pursuant to court order.

- (3) (4) "Local correctional facility" means a facility for the confinement of prisoners operated by or under the control of a county or city. The term shall include references to "county jail," or "jail." The term shall also include a private correctional facility housing prisoners under the custody of the state board of correction, the county sheriff or other local law enforcement agency.
- (4) (5) "Out-of-state prisoner" or "out-of-state inmate" means any person who is convicted of and sentenced for a crime in a state other than the state of Idaho, or under the laws of the United States or other foreign jurisdiction, and:
 - (a) Who is being housed in any state, local or private correctional facility in the state of Idaho; or
 - (b) Who is being transported in any manner within or through the state of Idaho.
- (5) (6) "Parolee" means a person who has been convicted of a felony and who has been placed on parole by the Idaho commission of pardons and parole or similar body paroling authority of another state, the United States, or a foreign jurisdiction, who is not incarcerated in any state, local or private correctional facility, and who is being supervised by employees of the Idaho department of correction.
- (6) (7) "Prisoner" means a person who has been convicted of a crime in the state of Idaho or who is being detained pursuant to a court order, or who is convicted of and sentenced for a crime in a state other than the state of Idaho, or under the laws of the United States or other foreign jurisdiction, and:
 - (a) Who is being housed in any state, local or private correctional facility; or
 - (b) Who is being transported in any manner within or through the state of Idaho.

The term shall be construed to include references to terms including, but not limited to, "inmate," "convict," "detainee," and other similar terms and shall include "out-of-state prisoner" and "out-of-state inmate."

- $\frac{(7)}{(8)}$ "Private correctional facility" or "private prison (facility)" means a correctional facility constructed or operated in the state of Idaho by a private prison contractor.
- (8) (9) "Private prison contractor" means any person, organization, partnership, joint venture, corporation or other business entity engaged in the site selection, design, design/building, acquisition, construction, construction/management, financing, maintenance, leasing, leasing/purchasing, management or operation of private correctional facilities or any combination of these services.
- (9) (10) "Probationer" means a person who has been placed on felony probation by an Idaho court, or a court of another state, the United States, or a foreign jurisdiction, who is not incarcerated in any state, local or private correctional facility, and who is being supervised by employees of the Idaho department of correction.

(10) "Repeat offender" means, for the purposes of sections 18-8002, 18-8002A, 18-8004C and 18-8005, Idaho Code, a person who has been convicted of driving while intoxicated or driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs more than once in any five (5) year period for the purposes of sections 18-8002A and 18-8004C, Idaho Code, or any ten (10) year period for the purposes of sections 18-8002 and 18-8005, Idaho Code.

- (11) "State correctional facility" means a facility for the confinement of prisoners, owned or operated by or under the control of the state of Idaho. The term shall include references to "state prison," "state penitentiary" or "state penal institution (facility)." The term shall also include a private correctional facility housing prisoners under the custody of the board of correction.
- (12) "Supervising officer" means an employee of the Idaho department of correction who is charged with or whose duties include supervision of felony parolees or felony probationers.
- (13) "Juvenile offender" means a person younger than eighteen (18) years of age or who was younger than eighteen (18) years of age at the time of any act, omission, or status for which the person is being detained in a correctional facility pursuant to court order.
- SECTION 15. That Chapter 80, Title 18, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$, to be known and designated as Section 18-8012, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 18-8012. DEFINITION OF REPEAT OFFENDER. For the purposes of sections 18-8002, 18-8002A, 18-8004C, and 18-8005, Idaho Code, "repeat offender" means a person who has been convicted of driving while intoxicated or driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs more than once in any five (5) year period for the purposes of sections 18-8002A and 18-8004C, Idaho Code, or any ten (10) year period for the purposes of sections 18-8002 and 18-8005, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 16. That Section 18-101, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 18-101. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS. The following words have in this code the signification attached to them in this section, unless otherwise apparent from the context (1) As used in this title, title 19, Idaho Code, and elsewhere in the Idaho Code containing criminal provisions, unless otherwise specifically provided or unless the context clearly indicates or requires otherwise, the following terms shall be defined as follows:
 - 1. (a) The word "wilfully," "Willfully," when applied to the intent with which an act is done or omitted, implies simply means a purpose or willingness to commit the act or make the omission referred to. It does not require any intent to violate law, or to injure another, or to acquire any advantage.
 - 2. (b) The words "neglect," "negligence," "negligent," and "negligently," import "Neglect," "negligence," "negligent," and "negligently" mean a want of such attention to the nature of probable consequences of the act or omission as a prudent man ordinarily bestows in acting in his own concerns.

- 3. (c) The word "corruptly," imports "Corruptly" means a wrongful design to acquire or cause some pecuniary or other advantage to the person quilty of the act or omission referred to, or to some other person.
- 4. <u>(d)</u> The words "malice," and "maliciously," import "Malice" and "maliciously" mean a wish to vex, annoy, or injure another person, or an intent to do a wrongful act, established either by proof or presumption of law.
- 5. (e) The word "knowingly," imports "Knowingly" means only a knowledge that the facts exist which bring the act or omission within this title or the criminal provisions of this code the Idaho Code. It does not require any knowledge of the unlawfulness of such act or omission.
- 6. (f) The word "bribe," signifies "Bribe" means anything of value or advantage, present or prospective, or any promise or undertaking to give any, asked, given, or accepted, with a corrupt intent to influence, unlawfully, the person to whom it is given, in his action, vote or opinion, in any public or official capacity.
- 7. (g) Where the word "person" is used in this code to designate "Person" designates the party whose property may be the subject of any offense, it and includes this state, any other state, any territory, government, or country, which that may lawfully own property within this state, and all public and private corporations or joint associations, as well as individuals.
- (2) The definitions for terms defined in section 20-101, Idaho Code, shall apply to this title and title 19, Idaho Code, unless otherwise specifically provided or unless the context clearly indicates or requires otherwise.
- SECTION 17. That Section 18-217, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 18-217. MENTAL HEALTH RECORDS OF OFFENDERS. (1) For purposes of care, treatment or normal health care operations, records of mental health evaluation, care and treatment shall be provided upon request to and from the mental health professionals of a governmental entity and another entity providing care or treatment for any person who is:
 - (a) Under court commitment to a state agency pursuant to section 18-212(4), Idaho Code;
 - (b) A pretrial detainee;

- (c) Awaiting sentencing;
- (d) In the care, custody or supervision of any correctional facility as defined in section $\frac{18-101A}{20-201}$, Idaho Code;
- (e) On probation or parole;
- (f) Being supervised as part of a drug court, mental health court, juvenile detention program, work release program, or similar court program; or
- (g) Applying for mental health services after release from a correctional facility.
- (2) No court order or authorization from the offender to transfer the records shall be required except for records of substance abuse treatment as provided by 42 CFR part 2, and sections 37-3102 and 39-308, Idaho Code.

SECTION 18. That Section 18-2502, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

18-2502. OFFICERS CORRECTIONS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS ASSISTING IN ESCAPE. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, peace officer, county detention officer, or other employee of a law enforcement agency, as those terms are defined in section 19-5101, Idaho Code, correctional officer or other employee of a correctional facility, as defined in section 18-101A 20-101, Idaho Code, including a private correctional facility, who fraudulently contrives, procures, aids, connives at, or voluntarily permits the escape of any prisoner in custody, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten (10) years, and a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). Every such officer or person who negligently suffers such escape is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 19. That Section 18-2505, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

18-2505. ESCAPE BY ONE CHARGED WITH, CONVICTED OF, OR ON PROBATION FOR A FELONY -- ESCAPE BY A JUVENILE FROM CUSTODY. (1) Every prisoner charged with, convicted of, or on probation for a felony who is confined in any correctional facility, as defined in section 18-101A 20-101, Idaho Code, including any private correctional facility, or who while outside the walls of such correctional facility in the proper custody of any officer or person, or while in any factory, farm or other place without the walls of such correctional facility, who escapes or attempts to escape from such officer or person, or from such correctional facility, or from such factory, farm or other place without the walls of such correctional facility, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, any such second term of imprisonment shall commence at the time he would otherwise have been discharged. Escape shall be deemed to include abandonment of a job site or work assignment without the permission of an employment supervisor or officer. Escape includes the intentional act of leaving the area of restriction set forth in a court order admitting a person to bail or release on a person's own recognizance with electronic or global positioning system tracking or monitoring, or the area of restriction set forth in a sentencing order, except for leaving the area of restriction for the purpose of obtaining emergency medical care. A person may not be charged with the crime of escape for leaving the aforementioned area of restriction unless the person was notified in writing by the court at the time of setting of bail, release or sentencing of the consequences of violating this section by intentionally leaving the area of restriction.

(2) Any person who is charged with, found to have committed, adjudicated for or is on probation for an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult, and who is confined in a juvenile detention facility or other secure or nonsecure facility for juveniles and who escapes or attempts to escape from the facility or from the lawful custody of any officer or person shall be subject to proceedings under chapter 5, title 20, Idaho Code, for an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult. If the juvenile is or has been proceeded against as an adult, pursuant to section 20-508 or 20-509, Idaho Code, or was eighteen (18) years of age or older at the time

of the escape or attempted escape, the person shall be guilty of a felony for a violation of this section and shall be subject to adult criminal proceedings.

SECTION 20. That Section 18-2507, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- EXPENSE OF PROSECUTION -- HOW PAID. (1) Whenever a person is 18-2507. prosecuted under any of the provisions of section 18-2505, Idaho Code, and whenever a prisoner in the custody of the board of correction housed in a state correctional facility, as defined in section 18-101A 20-101, Idaho Code, shall be prosecuted for any crime committed therein, the clerk of the district court shall make out a statement of all the costs incurred by the county for the prosecution of such case, and for the guarding and keeping of such prisoner, and when certified by the judge who tried the case, such statement shall be submitted to and reviewed by the board of examiners. If approved, the board of examiners shall submit the claim to the Idaho department of correction who shall pay the claim to the treasurer of the county where the trial was conducted. The provisions of this section shall apply to prosecution of a prisoner in the custody of the board of correction and housed in a private correctional facility unless otherwise provided for in any contract between the state of Idaho and the private prison contractor entered into pursuant to chapter 2, title 20, Idaho Code.
- (2) Costs of prosecution of all other prisoners housed in a private correctional facility shall be recoverable from the private prison contractor, as provided in section 20-809, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 21. That Section 18-2510, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 18-2510. POSSESSION, INTRODUCTION OR REMOVAL OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO OR FROM CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. (1) No person including a prisoner, except as authorized by law or with permission of the facility head, shall knowingly:
 - (a) Introduce, or attempt to introduce, contraband into a correctional facility or the grounds of a correctional facility; or
 - (b) Convey, or attempt to convey, contraband to a prisoner confined in a correctional facility; or
 - (c) Possess, or attempt to possess, contraband within a correctional facility; or
 - (d) Receive, obtain or remove, or attempt to receive, obtain or remove, contraband from a correctional facility.
- (2) Any person including a prisoner who violates any provision of subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding one (1) year or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both such imprisonment and fine.
- (3) No person including a prisoner, except as authorized by law or with permission of the facility head, shall knowingly:
 - (a) Introduce, or attempt to introduce, major contraband into a correctional facility or the grounds of a correctional facility; or

- (b) Convey, or attempt to convey, major contraband to a prisoner confined in a correctional facility; or
- (c) Possess, or attempt to possess, major contraband within a correctional facility; or
- (d) Receive, obtain or remove, or attempt to receive, obtain or remove, major contraband from a correctional facility.
- (4) Any person including a prisoner who violates any provision of subsection (3) of this section shall be guilty of a felony and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period not exceeding five (5) years or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both such imprisonment and fine.
 - (5) As used in this section:

- (a) "Contraband" means any article or thing that a prisoner confined in a correctional facility is prohibited by statute, rule or policy from obtaining or possessing and the use of which could endanger the safety or security of the correctional facility, any person therein or the public.
- (b) "Correctional facility" means a correctional facility as defined in section $\frac{18-101A}{20-101}$, Idaho Code.
- (c) "Major contraband" means:
 - (i) Any controlled substance as defined in section 37-2701(e), Idaho Code;
 - (ii) Any tobacco product in excess of three (3) ounces;
 - (iii) Any firearm or dangerous weapon including explosives or combustibles or any plans or materials that may be used in the making or manufacturing of such weapons, explosives or devices;
 - (iv) Any telecommunication equipment or component hardware including, but not limited to, any device carried, worn or stored that is designed or intended to receive or transmit verbal or written messages, access or store data or connect electronically to the internet or any other electronic device that allows communications in any form. Such devices include, but are not limited to, cellular telephones, portable two-way pagers, hand-held radios, global position satellite system equipment, subscriber identity module (SIM) cards, portable memory chips, batteries, chargers, blackberry-type devices or smart phones, personal digital assistants or PDA's and laptop computers. The term also includes any new technology that is developed for similar purposes. Excluded from this definition is any device having communication capabilities that has been approved by the facility head for investigative or institutional security purposes or for conducting other official business;
 - (v) Any object or instrument intended or reasonably likely to be used in the planning or aiding in an escape or attempted escape from a correctional facility.
- (d) "Prisoner" means a prisoner or a juvenile offender as those terms are defined in section $\frac{18-101A}{20-101}$, Idaho Code.

SECTION 22. That Section 18-6110, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

18-6110. SEXUAL CONTACT WITH A PRISONER. (1) It is a felony for any employee of the Idaho department of correction, Idaho department of juvenile corrections or any officer, employee or agent of a state, local or private correctional facility, as those terms are defined in section $\frac{18-101A}{20-101}$, Idaho Code, to have sexual contact with a prisoner or juvenile offender, not their spouse, whether an in-state or out-of-state prisoner or juvenile offender, as those terms are defined in section $\frac{18-101A}{20-101}$, Idaho Code.

1

2

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

22 23

24

25 26

27

28

29 30

31

32

33

34 35

36 37

38

39

40

41 42

43

44

45

46 47

48 49

- (2) It is a felony for any supervising officer, as that term is defined in section $\frac{18-101A}{20-101}$, Idaho Code, to knowingly have sexual contact with any parolee or probationer, as those terms are defined in section $\frac{18-101A}{20-101}$, Idaho Code, who is not the person's spouse.
- (3) For the purposes of this section "sexual contact" means sexual intercourse, genital-genital contact, manual-anal contact, manual-genital contact, oral-genital contact, anal-genital contact or oral-anal contact, between persons of the same or opposite sex.
- (4) Any person found guilty of sexual contact with a prisoner or juvenile offender is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for a term not to exceed life.

SECTION 23. That Section 20-237B, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-237B. MEDICAL COSTS OF STATE PRISONERS HOUSED IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. (1) The state board of correction or any privatized medical provider under contract with the department of correction shall pay to a provider of a medical service, other than hospital inpatient or outpatient services, for any and all prisoners, committed to the custody of the department of correction, confined in a correctional facility, as defined in section 18-101A(1) 20-101, Idaho Code, an amount equal to the reimbursement rates of the Idaho medicaid reimbursement fee schedule in place at the time services are provided. Hospitals shall be paid for inpatient and outpatient facility services provided to such prisoners in an amount equal to the interim Idaho medicaid rates in place at the time of service except for outpatient services paid by Idaho medicaid according to the Idaho medicaid fee schedule. These limitations apply to all medical care services provided outside the facility, including inpatient and outpatient hospitalizations, emergency services, professional services, durable and nondurable goods, prescription drugs and medications provided to any and all prisoners confined in a correctional facility, as defined in section 18-101A(1) 20-101, Idaho Code. For services that are not included in the Idaho medicaid fee schedule or the interim Idaho medicaid rates, the state board of correction or any privatized medical provider under contract with the department of correction shall pay the reasonable value of such service. If a privatized medical provider is contracted with the department of correction, no hospital or any medical services provider shall be required to provide medical services to prisoners, except for emergency hospital services, in the absence of a contract between the privatized medical provider and the hospital or medical services provider. Any contract between the department of correction and a privatized medical provider must contain a requirement that the privatized medical provider enter into contracts with each hospital providing non-emergency services outside of the correctional facility.

The contract between the privatized medical provider and the department of correction shall require, and the contracts between the privatized medical provider and any hospital or non-hospital providers shall include, at least the following terms reasonably and practicably consistent with those used by Idaho medicaid:

- (a) Claims adjudication processing;
- (b) Timing;

- (c) Payment;
- (d) Authorizations;
- (e) Utilization review;
- (f) Audit; and
- (g) Appeals processes.
- (2) Subsection (1) of this section shall apply only to companies, professional associations and other health care service entities whose services are billed directly to the department of correction or any privatized medical provider under contract with the department of correction. Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to:
 - (a) Privatized correctional medical providers under contract with the department of correction to provide health care to prison inmates;
 - (b) Private prison companies;
 - (c) Out-of-state correctional facilities contracting with the department of correction to house prisoners;
 - (d) County jails; and
 - (e) Companies, professional associations and other health care service entities whose services are provided within the terms of agreements with privatized correctional medical providers under contract with private prison companies and county jails.
- SECTION 24. That Section 31-3220A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 31-3220A. PRISONER PAYMENT OF FEES AT TIME OF FILING OF ACTION -- PARTIAL PAYMENT OF FEES -- DISMISSAL OF ACTION. (1) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
 - (a) "Action" means a civil suit, action, proceeding, or appeal of any such action, including habeas corpus, but excluding proceedings brought pursuant to chapter 49, title 19, Idaho Code.
 - (b) "Inmate account" means an account managed by officials of state, local or private correctional facilities, as defined in section 18-101A 20-101, Idaho Code, to which the prisoner has access to purchase personal property from the correctional facility's commissary in addition to property and supplies provided by the county, state or private correctional facility to meet the prisoner's basic needs.
 - (c) "Prisoner" shall have the meaning provided in section $\frac{18-101A}{20-101}$, Idaho Code.
- (2) A prisoner who seeks to file an action with partial payment of court fees required in sections 31-3201 and 31-3201A, Idaho Code, shall file the following at the time of filing of an action:
 - (a) A motion to proceed on partial payment of court fees under this section;

- (b) An affidavit of inability to pay all court fees at the time of filing the action, containing complete information as to:
 - (i) The prisoner's identity;
 - (ii) The nature and amount of the prisoner's income;
 - (iii) The prisoner's spouse's income;
 - (iv) The real and personal property owned;
 - (v) His cash or checking accounts;
 - (vi) His dependents;
 - (vii) His debts;

- (viii) His monthly expenses;
- (ix) The nature of the action;
- (x) The affiant's belief that he is entitled to redress;

The affidavit shall also contain the following statements: "I am unable to pay all court costs at the time of filing the action. I verify that the statements made in this affidavit are true and correct." The affidavit shall be sworn as required by law; and

(c) A certified copy of his inmate account that reflects the activity of his account over his period of incarceration or for twelve (12) months, whichever is less. The copy of the prisoner's inmate account shall be certified by a custodian of inmate accounts of the office of the county sheriff, the department of correction, or the private correctional facility.

Upon filing of the action and motion to proceed under this section, the prisoner shall also serve a copy of each document filed in compliance with this subsection upon counsel for the county sheriff, the department of correction, or the private correctional facility.

- (3) Upon review of the information provided and considering the prisoner's ability to pay all court fees at the time of filing the action, the court shall order the prisoner to pay all or part of the court fees as set forth in sections 31-3201 and 31-3201A, Idaho Code.
- (4) If the court permits the prisoner's action to proceed on partial payment of court fees, the court shall assess and, when funds exist, collect a partial payment of any court fees as set forth in sections 31-3201 and 31-3201A, Idaho Code, an initial partial filing fee of twenty percent (20%) of the greater of:
 - (a) The average monthly deposits to the prisoner's inmate account; or
 - (b) The average monthly balance for the six (6) month period immediately preceding the filing of the action.
- (5) After payment of the initial partial filing fee, the prisoner shall be required to make monthly payments of twenty percent (20%) of the preceding month's income credited to the prisoner's inmate account until the full amount of all applicable court fees set forth in sections 31-3201 and 31-3201A, Idaho Code, are paid. The agency or entity having custody of the prisoner shall forward payments from the prisoner's inmate account to the clerk of the court each time the amount in the prisoner's inmate account exceeds ten dollars (\$10.00) until the full amount of all applicable court fees set forth in sections 31-3201 and 31-3201A, Idaho Code, are paid.
- (6) In no event shall the court fees collected exceed the amount of fees permitted by statute for the commencement of an action.

- (7) In no event shall a prisoner be prohibited from bringing an action for the reason that the prisoner has no assets and no means by which to pay the initial partial filing fee.
- (8) The court may dismiss an action filed under this section, in whole or in part, on its own motion or by motion of a party, upon a finding that:
 - (a) The prisoner has failed to pay the court fees under subsection (3) of this section within thirty (30) days of the entry of the order for court fees, or any time thereafter; or
 - (b) Any allegation in the prisoner's affidavit filed under this section is false.
- (9) If the action or any part of it is dismissed without prejudice under subsection (8) of this section, and the prisoner refiles the action, the following shall apply:
 - (a) The requirements under this section must be met again in their entirety; and
 - (b) No amount paid for court fees in any previously filed action, or any part thereof, shall be credited to the court fees required under sections 31-3201 and 31-3201A, Idaho Code.
- (10) The court may refuse further filings under this section until the order for court fees has been satisfied in any previous action filed under this section.
- (11) The office of the attorney general, the county prosecutor, or other counsel for the defendant or respondent, is authorized to receive information from the county sheriff, department of correction, or private correctional facility in order to verify the financial information submitted by a prisoner pursuant to this section.
- (12) The court may request an official or officials of the county jail, department of correction, or private correctional facility to file an affidavit concerning the allegations in the prisoner's affidavit or concerning the merits of the action prior to determination whether to proceed under this section.
- (13) The court may require the prisoner to file an affidavit that the claim has not been previously brought against the same parties or from the same operative facts in any state or federal court.
- (14) The court may dismiss an action or a portion of the action under this section, before or after service, on its own motion or by motion of a party, upon a finding that:
 - (a) Any allegation in the affidavit or the action is false;
 - (b) The action is frivolous;

- (c) The action is malicious; or
- (d) The action fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.
- (15) If a portion of the action is dismissed, the court's order dismissing the action shall also designate the issues and the defendant or respondent upon which the action is to proceed.
- (16) The court shall award reasonable costs and attorney's fees to the defendant or respondent if the court finds that:
 - (a) Any allegation in the prisoner's affidavit is false;
 - (b) The action or any part of the action is frivolous or malicious; or
 - (c) The action or any part of the action is dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

(17) Orders entered under this section are not subject to interlocutory appeal.

- (18) Nothing in this section shall prevent a prisoner from authorizing payment beyond that required under the order for filing fees.
- (19) If the court authorizes the commencement of the action or any part of the action without payment of fees upon a finding that the prisoner is unable to pay all court fees at the time of filing the action, and the court later finds that a prisoner is then able to pay all court fees, the court shall order the prisoner to pay all unpaid court fees within two (2) business days and enter an order for court fees. The court's finding under this subsection may be based on information contained in affidavits or other information available to the court. The court shall dismiss the action if the prisoner fails to comply with an order entered under this subsection.
- (20) If the action or any part of it is dismissed without prejudice under subsection (19) of this section, and the prisoner refiles the action, the following shall apply:
 - (a) The requirements under this section must be met again in their entirety; and
 - (b) No amount paid for court fees in any previously filed action, or any part thereof, shall be credited to the court fees required under sections 31-3201 and 31-3201A, Idaho Code.
- (21) The court may develop a form questionnaire which it may require by local rule to be filed to implement this statute.
- (22) In no way shall this section be interpreted to create a liberty interest for prisoners entitling them to due process protection under the Idaho constitution or the United States constitution.
- SECTION 25. That Section 18-101B, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- $18-101B\underline{108}$. CRIMINAL LAWS APPLICABLE TO OUT-OF-STATE PRISONERS AND PERSONNEL OF PRIVATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. (1) An out-of-state prisoner and personnel of a private prison contractor employed at a private correctional facility in the state of Idaho shall be subject to all criminal laws of the state of Idaho.
- (2) Any offense which would be a criminal act if committed by an in-state prisoner housed in a state, local or private correctional facility, or in custody during transport within or through the state of Idaho, including escape from such facility or during transport, and any penalty for such offense, shall apply in all respects to an out-of-state prisoner.
- (3) Any offense which would be a criminal act if committed by an officer, employee or agent of a state or local correctional facility, and any penalty for such offense, shall apply in all respects to the officers, employees and agents of a private correctional facility located in the state of Idaho.
- SECTION 26. That Section 20-901, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed.
- SECTION 27. That Section 20-903, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 28. That Section 20-902, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- $20-902\underline{102}$. RESTRICTIONS ON RESTRAINT OF PREGNANT PRISONERS -- EXTRA-ORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE LIMITATION ON USE OF RESTRAINTS ON PREGNANT PRISONERS. (1) A correctional institution facility shall not use restraints of any kind on a prisoner known to be pregnant during labor and delivery, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section.
- (2) In an extraordinary circumstance, where a corrections official makes an individualized determination that restraints are necessary to prevent a prisoner from escaping or from injuring herself or medical or correctional personnel, such a prisoner or detainee may be restrained, provided that:
 - (a) If the doctor, nurse or other health professional treating the prisoner requests that restraints not be used, the corrections officer accompanying the prisoner shall immediately remove all restraints; and
 - (b) Under no circumstances shall leg or waist restraints be used on any prisoner during labor or delivery.
- (3) If restraints are used on a prisoner pursuant to subsection (2) of this section:
 - (a) Both the type of restraint applied and the application of the restraint must be done in the least restrictive manner necessary; and
 - (b) The corrections official shall make written findings within ten (10) days as to the extraordinary circumstance that dictated the use of the restraints. As part of this documentation, the corrections official must also include the kind of restraints used and the reasons those restraints were considered the least restrictive available and the most reasonable under the circumstances. These findings shall be kept on file by the institution facility for at least five (5) years and be made available for public inspection, except that no information identifying any individual prisoner or detainee shall be made public under the provisions of this section without the prisoner or detainee's prior written consent.
- (4) Correctional facilities shall inform prisoners of the provisions of this section upon admission to the correctional facility.
 - (5) As used in this section:

- (a) "Corrections official" means the official designated as responsible for oversight of a correctional facility or his designee.
- (b) "Extraordinary circumstance" means a substantial flight risk or some other extraordinary medical or security circumstance that dictates restraints be used to ensure the safety and security of the prisoner or detainee, the staff of the correctional facility or medical facility, other prisoners or detainees, or the public.
- (c) "Labor" means the period of time before a birth during which contractions are of sufficient frequency, intensity, and duration to bring about effacement and progressive dilation of the cervix.
- (d) "Restraints" means any physical restraint or mechanical device used to control the movement of a prisoner's or detainee's body or limbs.

SECTION 29. That Section 20-201, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-201. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION CREATED. There is hereby created the department of correction, which shall consist of the state board of correction and the Idaho commission of pardons and parole division of public safety. The department of correction shall, for the purposes of section 20, article IV, of the constitution of the state of Idaho, be an executive department of state government. The Idaho commission of pardons and parole will operate and function as outlined in chapter 10, title 20, Idaho Code, and as otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 30. That the Heading for Chapter 9, Title 20, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER 9 RESTRAINT OF PREGNANT PRISONERS DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY

SECTION 31. That Chapter 9, Title 20, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW SECTION</u>, to be known and designated as Section 20-901, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

- 20-901. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY. There is hereby created within the department of correction the division of public safety that shall consist of the Idaho commission of pardons and parole and the bureau of victim services and justice assistance.
- SECTION 32. That Chapter 9, Title 20, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW SECTION</u>, to be known and designated as Section 20-902, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
 - 20-902. AUTHORITIES AND DUTIES OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY. It shall be the duty of the division of public safety to administer the provisions of this chapter and other duties provided in law.
 - SECTION 33. That Chapter 9, Title 20, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW SECTION</u>, to be known and designated as Section 20-903, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
 - 20-903. SELECTION OF ADMINISTRATOR AND DUTIES. (1) An administrator of the division of public safety shall be appointed by the governor, shall be subject to confirmation by the senate, and shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The administrator shall be compensated as determined by the governor. The administrator shall have the duty, power, and authority to employ such persons, make such expenditures, require such reports, make investigations, and to take such other lawful actions as deemed necessary or suitable for carrying out the provisions of this chapter.
 - (2) The administrator shall also serve as the ex officio executive director of the Idaho commission of pardons and parole.
 - SECTION 34. That Section 20-1001, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-1001. DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates or requires otherwise, the following terms shall be defined as follows:
 - (1) "Board" means the state board of correction.

- (2) "Commission" means the Idaho commission of pardons and parole.
- (3) "Executive director" means the $\frac{\text{administrator of the division of public safety who serves as the ex officio}{\text{executive director of the commission.}}$
- SECTION 35. That Section 20-1002, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-1002. COMMISSION CREATED -- APPOINTMENT -- QUALIFICATIONS -- TERMS -- MEETINGS -- COMPENSATION -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND STAFF. (1) The governor shall appoint a commission, each member of which shall be subject to the advice and consent of the senate, which shall succeed to and have all rights, powers and authority of said board of pardons as are granted and provided by the provisions of the constitution of the state of Idaho.
- (2) The commission shall be composed of seven (7) members. The members shall serve at the pleasure of the governor and not more than four (4) members shall be from any one (1) political party.
- (3) Terms on the commission shall be for three (3) years, and vacancies in the commission for unexpired terms shall be by appointment by the governor for the remainder of the term and all appointees may be reappointed.
- (4) The commission and the board may meet as necessary to exchange such information to enable each to effectively carry out their respective duties.
- (5) The commission shall meet at such times and places as determined to be necessary and convenient, or at the call of the executive director, and in any event no less than quarterly.
- (6) Two (2) commissioners may meet to make decisions on the disposition of parole violations. Such decisions must be unanimous, and in the event they are not unanimous, then the parole violation disposition decision will be made by a majority of the full commission either at the next quarterly meeting or special meeting.
- (7) Three (3) commissioners may meet to make decisions to grant or deny parole. Such decisions must be unanimous, and in the event they are not unanimous, then the decision to grant or deny parole will be made by a majority of the full commission at the next quarterly meeting.
- (8) Commissioners shall be compensated as provided by section 59-509(i), Idaho Code, when attending quarterly meetings conducted at a date and time separate from a hearing session or other meetings approved by the executive director. Commissioners shall receive compensation of three hundred dollars (\$300) per commissioner per day when conducting parole, commutation, pardon, revocation or other hearings and shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses subject to the limitations provided in section 67-2008, Idaho Code.
- (9) The governor shall appoint administrator of the division of public safety shall serve as the ex officio executive director for the commission. The executive director shall be the full-time employee who shall report to, serve at the pleasure of, and be compensated as determined by the governor. The executive director shall be the official representative for the commis-

sion, shall be responsible for the managing and administration of daily commission business and shall schedule hearing sessions at times convenient to the commissioners. For each scheduled session, the executive director shall designate one (1) of the commissioners as the presiding officer for conducting the hearings. The executive director may hire such staff and employees as are approved by the governor. The executive director shall also have such other duties and responsibilities as the governor shall assign.

SECTION 36. That Section 6-904B, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 6-904B. EXCEPTIONS TO GOVERNMENTAL LIABILITY. A governmental entity and its employees while acting within the course and scope of their employment and without malice or criminal intent and without gross negligence or reckless, willful and wanton conduct as defined in section 6-904C, Idaho Code, shall not be liable for any claim which that:
- $\frac{1}{1}$ Arises out of the detention of any goods or merchandise by any law enforcement officer.;
- $\frac{2\cdot}{2\cdot}$ Arises out of the cancellation or rescission, or the failure to cancel or rescind, any motor vehicle registration and license plates for failure of the owner to verify or maintain motor vehicle liability insurance coverage.;
- 3. (3) Arises out of the issuance, denial, suspension or revocation of, or failure or refusal to issue, deny, suspend, or revoke a permit, license, certificate, approval, order or similar authorization.;
- $4 \cdot (4)$ Arises out of the failure to make an inspection, or the making of an inadequate inspection of any property, real or personal, other than the property of the governmental entity performing the inspection.;
- 5. (5) Arises out of any act or omission providing or failing to provide medical care to a prisoner or person in the custody of any city, county or state jail, detention center or correctional facility;
- $\frac{6}{100}$ Arises out of a decision of the state $\underline{\text{Idaho}}$ commission of pardons and parole or its executive director when carrying out the business of the commission- pursuant to chapter 10, title 20, $\underline{\text{Idaho}}$ Code;
- 7. (7) Arises out of a decision, act or omission of a city, county, the Idaho board of correction or Idaho department of correction when carrying out duties and responsibilities as set forth in chapter 8, title 20, Idaho Code.; or
- 8. (8) Arises out of the operation of a sport shooting range as defined in section 6-2701, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 37. That Section 59-904, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 59-904. STATE OFFICES -- VACANCIES, HOW FILLED AND CONFIRMED. (a) All vacancies in any state office, and in the supreme and district courts, unless otherwise provided for by law, shall be filled by appointment by the governor. Appointments to fill vacancies pursuant to this section shall be made as provided in subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of this section, subject to the limitations prescribed in those subsections.

(b) Nominations and appointments to fill vacancies occurring in the office of lieutenant governor, state controller, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general and secretary of state shall be made by the governor, subject to the advice and consent of the senate, for the balance of the term of office to which the predecessor of the person appointed was elected.

1 2

3

4 5

6

8

9

10 11

43

44

45

46 47

48

49

50

(c) Nominations and appointments to and vacancies in the following listed offices shall be made or filled by the governor subject to the advice and consent of the senate for the terms prescribed by law, or in case such terms are not prescribed by law, then to serve at the pleasure of the governor:

```
Director of the department of administration,
12
         Director of the department of finance,
13
         Director of the department of insurance,
14
         Director, department of agriculture,
15
16
         Director of the department of water resources,
         Director of the Idaho state police,
17
         Director of the department of commerce,
18
         Director of the department of labor,
19
         Director of the department of environmental quality,
20
21
         Director of the department of juvenile corrections,
         Executive director of the commission of pardons and parole,
22
         The state historic preservation officer,
23
         The administrator of the division of human resources,
24
         The administrator of the division of public safety,
25
26
         Member of the state tax commission,
         Members of the board of regents of the university of Idaho and the state
27
28
         board of education,
         Members of the Idaho water resource board,
29
         Members of the state fish and game commission,
30
         Members of the Idaho transportation board,
31
         Voting members of the state board of health and welfare,
32
         Members of the board of environmental quality,
33
         Members of the board of directors of state parks and recreation,
34
         Members of the board of correction,
35
         Members of the industrial commission,
36
         Members of the Idaho public utilities commission,
37
         Members of the Idaho personnel commission,
38
39
         Members of the board of directors of the Idaho state retirement system,
         Members of the board of directors of the state insurance fund,
40
         Members of the Idaho commission of pardons and parole.
41
42
```

- (d) Appointments made by the state board of land commissioners to the office of director, department of lands, and appointments to fill vacancies occurring in those offices shall be submitted by the president of the state board of land commissioners to the senate for the advice and consent of the senate in accordance with the procedure prescribed in this section.
- (e) Appointments made pursuant to this section while the senate is in session shall be submitted along with the letter of appointment to the senate forthwith for the advice and consent of that body. Appointments made pursuant to this section while the senate is not in session shall be submit-

ted along with the letter of appointment to the senate pursuant to section 67-803, Idaho Code. Should the senate adjourn without granting its consent to an appointment the appointment shall thereupon become void and a vacancy in the office to which the appointment was made shall exist, and the office shall be deemed vacant upon the date of adjournment. It is the duty of the appointing authority to supply the senate with the letter of appointment. The appointee shall supply the senate with the documentation it requests.

 All appointments made pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, except those appointments for which a term of office is fixed by law, shall terminate at the expiration of any gubernatorial term. Appointments to fill the vacancies thus created by the expiration of the term of office of the governor shall be forthwith submitted to the senate for the advice and consent of that body, and when so submitted shall be as expeditiously considered as possible.

Upon receipt of an appointment along with the letter of appointment in the senate for the purpose of securing the advice and consent of the senate, the appointment shall be referred by the presiding officer to the appropriate committee of the senate for consideration and report prior to action thereon by the full senate.

- (f) Excepting the appointments made pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, whenever an appointee's term has expired as prescribed by law, the governor or the authorized appointing authority must fill the position within twelve (12) months of the expiration of the term. However, an office will be vacant if the governor or the authorized appointing authority: (i) fails to timely appoint a qualified person at the earlier of the time required by law or required in this subsection; or (ii) fails to provide the senate with an appropriate letter or document of appointment by the thirty-sixth legislative day of the subsequent legislative session. All letters or documents of appointment must, as reasonably possible, accompany the additional documentation required by the senate. At the request of the secretary of the senate, the governor or the authorized appointing authority must provide the additional documentation.
- (g) It is the intent of the legislature that the provisions of this section as amended by this chapter shall not apply to appointments which have been made prior to the effective date of this chapter. It is the further intent of the legislature that the provisions of this section shall apply to the offices listed in this section and to any office created by law or executive order which succeeds to the powers, duties, responsibilities and authorities of any of the offices listed in subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

SECTION 38. That Section 39-5201, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

 $\frac{39-5201}{20-904}$. BUREAU OF VICTIM SERVICES AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE -- DECLARATION OF POLICY. (1) The legislature finds that domestic violence is an issue of growing concern. Research findings show that domestic violence constitutes a significant percentage of homicides, aggravated assaults, and assaults and batteries in the United States. Domestic violence is a disruptive influence on personal and community life and is often interrelated with a number of other family problems and stresses. Refuge for victims of do-

mestic violence is essential to provide protection to victims from further abuse and physical harm. Refuge provides temporary safety and resources to victims who may not have access to such things if they remain in abusive situations.

- (2) It is the purpose of the legislature in the adoption of this chapter sections 20-905 through 20-916, Idaho Code, to provide funding for projects in the several areas of the state for the purpose of aiding victims of domestic violence and other crimes.
- (3) It is understood that the intention of the provisions of this chapter is the intent of the legislature that the provisions of sections 20-905 through 20-916, Idaho Code, not be interpreted to supersede the authority or responsibilities of agencies of state government responsible for providing services to persons pursuant to the child protective act, crime victims compensation act or adult protective provisions in the Idaho Code.
- SECTION 39. That Section 39-5202, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 39-5202 20-905. BUREAU OF VICTIM SERVICES AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE -- DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter sections 20-904 through 20-916, Idaho Code:
- (1) "Domestic violence" means the physical injury, sexual abuse or forced imprisonment or threat thereof of a family or household member.
- (2) "Family or household member" means one who is related by blood, marriage, or who resides or has resided with or has been married to the person committing the domestic violence.
- (3) "Safe house" means a place available on an as needed basis for temporary residence to victims of domestic violence and their children.
- (4) "Refuge" means a place available on a twenty-four (24) hour, seven (7) days a week basis, to provide temporary residence to victims of domestic violence and their children.
- (5) "Crisis line" means an emergency twenty-four (24) hour telephone service staffed by persons able to provide information and referral to community services.
- (6) "Council" means the Idaho council on domestic violence and victim assistance created in section 39-5203 20-906, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 40. That Section 39-5203, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 39-5203 20-906. BUREAU OF VICTIM SERVICES AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE -- COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE. (1) The Idaho council on domestic violence and victim assistance is hereby established. The council shall be the advisory body for programs and services affecting victims of domestic violence and other crimes in Idaho.
- (2) For budgetary purposes and for administrative support purposes, the council shall be assigned, by the governor, to a department or office within the state government to the division of public safety.
- SECTION 41. That Section 39-5204, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

39-5204 20-907. BUREAU OF VICTIM SERVICES AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE
-- COMPOSITION OF COUNCIL. The council shall consist of seven (7) members appointed by the governor. At least one (1) member shall reside in each of the substate regions established pursuant to section 39-104, Idaho Code. Members shall represent persons who are victims of domestic violence, care providers, law enforcement officials, medical and mental health personnel, counselors, and interested and concerned members of the general public.

SECTION 42. That Section 39-5205, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

39-5205 20-908. BUREAU OF VICTIM SERVICES AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE — APPOINTMENT AND TERM OF OFFICE. Each member of the council shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years, except that of the members first appointed; two (2) shall be appointed for a term of one (1) year, two (2) shall be appointed for a term of two (2) years, and three (3) shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years. If a vacancy occurs, a new member shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the original appointment for the unexpired portion of the vacated term. Members may be replaced because of poor attendance, lack of participation in the council's work, or malfeasance in office.

SECTION 43. That Section 39-5206, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

39-5206 20-909. BUREAU OF VICTIM SERVICES AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE -- COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES. Members of the council shall be entitled to receive actual and necessary expenses plus compensation as provided in section 59-509 (g), Idaho Code.

SECTION 44. That Section 39-5207, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

 $\frac{39-5207}{--}$ 20-910. BUREAU OF VICTIM SERVICES AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE $\frac{--}{--}$ ORGANIZATION OF COUNCIL $\frac{--}{--}$ EMPLOYMENT OF NECESSARY PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEES. (1) The council shall annually designate one (1) of its members to serve as chairman and one (1) member to serve as vice chairman, who shall act as chairman in the chairman's absence. The chairman shall call meetings as provided in the rules of the council.

- (2) The council shall adopt and amend rules governing its proceedings, activities and organization including, but not limited to, provisions governing a quorum, procedure, frequency and location of meetings, and establishment, functions and membership of council committees.
- (3) The council may employ and shall fix the compensation, subject to provisions of chapter 53, title 67, Idaho Code, of such personnel as may be necessary including, but not limited to, an administrator, who shall be designated as the The administrator of the division of public safety, in consultation with the council in executive session pursuant to section 74-206(1)(a), Idaho Code, shall employ a bureau chief who shall carry out the purposes of sections 20-904 through 20-916, Idaho Code, and other duties assigned by the administrator. The bureau chief shall be the ex officio execu-

tive director of the council and who, along with the division administrator, shall be exempt from the provisions of chapter 53, title 67, Idaho Code.

SECTION 45. That Section 39-5208, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

39-5208 20-911. BUREAU OF VICTIM SERVICES AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE -- RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES. The council shall:

- (1) Establish standards for projects applying for grants from the council under this chapter pursuant to section 20-904 through 20-916, Idaho Code;
- (2) Disseminate information on availability of funds and the application process;
- (3) Receive grant applications for the development and establishment of projects for victims of domestic violence and certain other crimes;
- (4) Distribute funds after approval of projects meeting council standards;
- (5) Assess, review and monitor the services and programs being provided for victims of domestic violence and other crimes under this chapter;
- (6) Monitor programs and services for victims of domestic violence and other crimes to assure nonduplication of services and to encourage efficient and coordinated use of resources in the provision of services;
- (7) Compile data on the services and programs provided to victims of domestic violence and other crimes and the geographic incidence of domestic violence and other crimes in this state; and
 - (8) Submit annual reports to the governor and the legislature.

SECTION 46. That Section 39-5209, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

39-5209 20-912. BUREAU OF VICTIM SERVICES AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE —— RULES. The council shall promulgate, adopt and amend rules and criteria to implement the provisions of this chapter regarding applications and grants for domestic violence project funding and for funding under any other grant program administered by the council. Such promulgation, adoption and amendment shall be in compliance with the provisions of chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code.

SECTION 47. That Section 39-5210, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

39-5210 20-913. BUREAU OF VICTIM SERVICES AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE -- ELIGIBLE PROJECTS. To be eligible for domestic violence grants pursuant to this chapter from the council, a project must provide a safe house or refuge and a crisis line, except in the case of a project providing services to batterers. No funds may be granted to batterer programs from the domestic violence project account which are derived from marriage license or divorce fees. Other services which may be provided include, but are not limited to:

(1) Counseling;

- (2) Educational services for community awareness, for prevention of domestic violence and for the care, treatment and rehabilitation of parties to domestic violence;
 - (3) Support groups;

- (4) Assistance in obtaining legal, medical, psychological or vocational services.
- SECTION 48. That Section 39-5211, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- $\frac{39-5211}{20-914}$. BUREAU OF VICTIM SERVICES AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE -- QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS. To qualify for domestic violence grants under the provisions of this chapter from the council, an applicant must:
 - (1) Propose to operate and provide an eligible project;
- (2) Be a private, nonprofit corporation of the state of Idaho, or a public entity of the state of Idaho;
- (3) Provide matching moneys equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount of the grant. The applicant may contribute to or provide the required local matching funds. The value of in-kind contributions and volunteer labor from the community may be computed and included as part of the local matching requirement;
- (4) Require persons employed by or volunteering services to the project to maintain the confidentiality of any information that would identify individuals served by the project; such information identifying individuals served by the project shall be subject to disclosure according to chapter 1, title 74, Idaho Code;
- (5) Require victims to reimburse the project monetarily or through volunteer efforts for services provided as they are able to do so. Minimum reimbursement may be established by the council, with a sliding scale of reimbursement based on the victim's ability to pay;
- (6) Provide a policy of nondiscrimination in its admissions and provision of services on the basis of race, religion, gender, color, age, marital status, national origin or ancestry.
- SECTION 49. That Section 39-5212, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 39-5212 20-915. BUREAU OF VICTIM SERVICES AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE —DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECT ACCOUNT. (1) There is hereby created in the state operating fund the domestic violence project account. Moneys received from the fees imposed by section 39-5213 20-916, Idaho Code, and section 39-6312, Idaho Code, shall be credited to the account and shall be perpetually appropriated to the council on domestic violence and victim assistance for grants for domestic violence projects and to meet the costs of maintaining the operation of the council.
- $\underline{(2)}$ Eligible projects shall be given priority by the council based upon an allocation of funds to projects in the seven (7) substate regions established pursuant to section 39-104, Idaho Code, in the proportion that marriage licenses are filed in each region.

SECTION 50. That Section 39-5213, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

 $\frac{39-5213}{1}$ $\frac{20-916}{1}$. BUREAU OF VICTIM SERVICES AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE --FEE IMPOSED. (1) In addition to the fee due to the county recorder of each county of this state under the provisions of section 31-3205, Idaho Code, for the issuance of a marriage license, the recorder shall collect upon presentation of proper identification by the applicants an additional fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for each license issued, which additional fee shall be remitted to the state treasurer for credit to the "domestic violence project account" created in section $\frac{39-5212}{20-915}$, Idaho Code.

(2) In addition to any other fee imposed for filing an action for divorce in the district court, there shall be collected a fee of twenty dollars (\$20.00) for each divorce action, separately identified, which additional fee shall be remitted to the state treasurer for credit to the domestic violence project account created in section 39-5212 20-915, Idaho Code.

SECTION 51. That Section 39-6302, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 39-6302. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE. (1) For purposes of this chapter, the legislature adopts by reference the declaration of policy in section 39-5201 20-904, Idaho Code. Additionally, the legislature finds that a significant number of homicides, aggravated assaults, and assaults and batteries occur within the home between adult members of families. Furthermore, research shows that domestic violence is a crime which can be deterred, prevented or reduced by legal intervention. Domestic violence can also be deterred, prevented or reduced by vigorous prosecution by law enforcement agencies and prosecutors and by appropriate attention and concern by the courts whenever reasonable cause exists for arrest and prosecution.
- (2) The purpose of this act chapter is to address domestic violence as a serious crime against society and to assure the victims of domestic violence the protection from abuse which the law and those who enforce the law can provide.
- (3) It is the intent of the legislature to expand the ability of the courts to assist victims by providing a legal means for victims of domestic violence to seek protection orders to prevent such further incidents of abuse. It is the intent of the legislature that the official response to cases of domestic violence shall stress the enforcement of the laws to protect the victim and shall communicate the attitude that violent behavior in the home is criminal behavior and will not be tolerated. It is the intent of the legislature to presume the validity of protection orders issued by courts in all states, the District of Columbia, United States territories and all federally recognized Indian tribes within the United States, and to afford full faith and credit to those orders. The provisions of this chapter are to be construed liberally to promote these purposes.

SECTION 52. That Section 39-6312, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 39-6312. VIOLATION OF ORDER -- PENALTIES. (1) Whenever a protection order is granted and the respondent or person to be restrained had notice of the order, a violation of the provisions of the order or of a provision excluding the person from a residence shall be a misdemeanor punishable by not to exceed one (1) year in jail and a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), ten dollars (\$10.00) of which shall be deposited to the credit of the domestic violence project account created in section 39-5212 20-915, Idaho Code.
- (2) A peace officer may arrest without a warrant and take into custody a person whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated an order, if the person restrained had notice of the order.
- (3) The person against whom a protection order has been issued by an out-of-state court is presumed to have notice of the order if the victim presents to the officer proof of service of the order.
- SECTION 53. That Title 20, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW CHAPTER</u>, to be known and designated as Chapter 11, Title 20, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

CHAPTER 11 COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

SECTION 54. That Section 72-1003, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

72-1003 20-1101. DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Claimant" means any of the following claiming compensation under this chapter:
 - (a) A victim;

- (b) A dependent of a deceased victim; or
- (c) An authorized person acting on behalf of any of them, including parent(s), legal guardian(s), and sibling(s), of a victim who is a minor.
- (2) "Collateral source" means a source of benefits, other than welfare benefits, or advantages for economic loss otherwise compensable under this chapter which the claimant has received or which is readily available to him from:
 - (a) The offender;
 - (b) The government of the United States or any agency thereof, a state or any of its political subdivisions, or an instrumentality of two (2) or more states, unless the law providing for the benefits or advantages makes them excess or secondary to benefits under this chapter;
 - (c) Social security, medicare, and medicaid;
 - (d) Worker's compensation;
 - (e) Wage continuation programs of any employer;
 - (f) Proceeds of a contract of insurance payable to the claimant for loss which was sustained because of the criminally injurious conduct; or
 - (g) A contract, including an insurance contract, providing hospital and other health care services or benefits for disability. Any such contract in this state may not provide that benefits under this chapter shall be a substitute for benefits under the contract or that the con-

tract is a secondary source of benefits and benefits under this chapter are a primary source.

- (3) "Commission" means the <u>industrial Idaho</u> commission <u>of pardons and</u> parole.
- (4) "Criminally injurious conduct" means intentional, knowing, or reckless conduct that:
 - (a) Occurs or is attempted in this state or occurs outside the state of Idaho against a resident of the state of Idaho and which occurred in a state which does not have a crime victims compensation program for which the victim is eliqible as eliqibility is set forth in this statute;
 - (b) Constitutes an act of terrorism as defined by 18 U.S.C. 2331, committed outside the United States against a resident of this state;
 - (c) Results in injury or death; and

- (d) Is punishable by fine, imprisonment, or death or would be so punishable but for the fact that the person engaging in the conduct lacked capacity to commit the crime under the laws of this state. Criminally injurious conduct does not include conduct arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle except when intended to cause personal injury or death; provided that criminally injurious conduct shall include violations of the provisions of section 18-4006 3(b), 18-8004, 18-8006, 18-8007, 67-7027, 67-7034 or 67-7035, Idaho Code.
- (5) "Dependent" means a natural person who is recognized under the law of this state to be wholly or partially dependent upon the victim for care or support and includes a child if under the age of eighteen (18) years or incapable of self-support and unmarried and includes a child of the victim conceived before the victim's death but born after the victim's death, including a child that is conceived as a result of the criminally injurious conduct.
- $\underline{\text{(6)}}$ "Division" means the division of public safety, which shall carry out the purposes of this chapter.
- $\frac{(6)}{(7)}$ "Extenuating circumstances" means that a victim requires further mental health treatment due to trauma arising out of covered criminal conduct in order to perform major life functions or the activities of daily living.
- (7) (8) "Injury" means actual bodily harm or disfigurement and, with respect to a victim, includes pregnancy, venereal disease, mental or nervous shock, or extreme mental distress. For the purposes of this chapter, "extreme mental distress" means a substantial personal disorder of emotional processes, thought or cognition which impairs judgment, behavior or ability to cope with the ordinary demands of life.
- $\frac{(8)}{(9)}$ "Victim" means a person who suffers injury or death as a result of:
 - (a) Criminally injurious conduct;
 - (b) His good faith effort to prevent criminally injurious conduct; or
 - (c) His good faith effort to apprehend a person reasonably suspected of engaging in criminally injurious conduct.
- (9) (10) "Welfare benefits" as used in subsection (2) of this section, shall include sums payable to or on behalf of an indigent person under chapter 35, title 31, Idaho Code.

SECTION 55. That Section 72-1004, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

 $\frac{72-1004}{20-1102}$. POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSION. (1) The commission shall:

- (a) Adopt Have the authority to adopt rules to implement this chapter in compliance with chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code;
- (b) Prescribe forms for applications for compensation; and
- (c) Determine all matters relating to claims for compensation.
- (2) The commission may:

- (a) Request and obtain from prosecuting attorneys and law enforcement officers investigations and data to enable the commission to determine whether and the extent to which a claimant qualifies for compensation. A statute providing confidentiality for a claimant's juvenile court records does not apply to proceedings under this chapter;
- (b) Subpoena witnesses and other prospective evidence, administer oaths or affirmations, conduct hearings, and receive relevant, non-privileged evidence;
- (c) Take notice of judicially cognizable facts and general, technical, and scientific facts within its specialized knowledge;
- (d) Require that law enforcement agencies and officials take reasonable care that victims be informed about the existence of this chapter to apprise victims of their ability to seek compensation pursuant to this chapter and the procedure for applying for compensation under this chapter such compensation;
- (e) Require that any person contracting directly or indirectly with an individual formally charged with or convicted of a qualifying crime for any rendition, interview, statement, or article relating to such crime to deposit any proceeds owed to such individual under the terms of the contract into an escrow fund for the benefit of any victims of the qualifying crime or any surviving dependents of the victim, if such individual is convicted of that crime, to be held for such period of time as the commission may determine is reasonably necessary to perfect the claims of the victims or dependents. If, after all funds due the victim have been paid to the victim under this section, there remain additional funds in the escrow account, such funds shall be returned to the crime victims compensation account; and
- (f) Require claimants to sign a release and provide information to determine eligibility for compensation under this chapter. Any information received by the commission pursuant to this subsection shall be kept confidential except as provided in section $\frac{72-1007}{20-1105}$, Idaho Code.

SECTION 56. That Section 72-1005, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

72-1005 20-1103. REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS. The commission shall refer victims who have been disabled through criminally injurious conduct and who are receiving benefits under this chapter to an appropriate treatment facility or program, including mental health counseling and care. If the referral is to the division of vocational rehabilitation, the division shall

provide for the vocational rehabilitation of the victims under its rehabilitation programs to the extent funds are available under such program.

SECTION 57. That Section 72-1006, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 72-1006 20-1104. ATTORNEYS' FEES. (1) The commission may grant attorneys' fees to attorneys for representing claimants before the commission. Any attorney's fee granted by the commission shall be in addition to compensation awarded the claimant under this chapter.
- (2) The commission may regulate the amount of the attorney's fee in any claim under this chapter when an attorney is representing a claimant.
- (3) In no claim or case may attorney fees in excess of five percent (5%) of the amount paid to a claimant or on his behalf be paid directly or indirectly to a claimant's attorney.
- SECTION 58. That Section 72-1007, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 72-1007 20-1105. PUBLIC INSPECTION AND DISCLOSURE OF COMMISSION'S RECORDS. The information and records the commission division maintains in its possession in the administration of this chapter shall be kept confidential and are exempt from public disclosure under chapter 1, title 74, Idaho Code, provided however:
- (1) During the commission's <u>division's</u> regular office hours any claimant, or his attorney or authorized representative, may examine all files maintained by the commission in connection with his application for compensation;
- (2) Upon an adequate showing to the court in a separate civil or criminal action that the specific information or records are not obtainable through diligent effort from any independent source, the court may inspect such records in camera to determine whether the public interest in disclosing the records outweighs the public or private interest in maintaining the confidentiality of such records;
- (3) Information and records maintained by the <u>commission</u> <u>division</u> may be disclosed to public employees and officials in the performance of their official duties; and
- (4) Information and records maintained by the $\frac{\text{commission}}{\text{division}}$ may be disclosed to health care providers who are:
 - (a) Treating or examining victims claiming benefits under this chapter; or
 - (b) Giving medical advice to the $\frac{\text{commission}}{\text{division}}$ regarding any claim.
- SECTION 59. That Section 72-1008, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 72-1008 20-1106. LIMITATION OF BENEFIT ENTITLEMENTS TO PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF AVAILABLE FUNDS. Claimants receiving benefits under this chapter are not granted an absolute entitlement to benefits. Benefits must be paid in accordance with the amount of the legislative appropriation. If the com-

mission determines it is determined at any time that the appropriated funds for a fiscal year will not be an amount that will fully pay all claims, the commission may make appropriate proportionate reductions in benefits to all claimants. Such reductions do not entitle claimants to future retroactive reimbursements in future fiscal years unless the legislature makes appropriations for such retroactive benefits.

SECTION 60. That Section 72-1009, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

72-1009 20-1107. CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION ACCOUNT. The crime victims compensation account is hereby established in the dedicated fund. Moneys shall be paid into the account as provided by law. Moneys in the account may be appropriated only for the purposes of this chapter, which shall include administrative expenses.

SECTION 61. That Section 72-1010, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

72-1010 20-1108. RECEIPT OF FUNDS. The commission may adopt appropriate rules in order to receive federal funds under federal criminal reparation and compensation acts, or to receive grants, gifts or donations from any source.

SECTION 62. That Section 72-1012, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

72-1012 20-1109. APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION. An applicant for an award of compensation may apply in writing in a form that conforms substantially to that prescribed by the commission. To claim benefits under this chapter, the claimant shall file with the division an application that conforms with any form or forms prescribed by the commission. An application is deemed filed when it is received at the division office.

SECTION 63. That Section 72-1013, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

72-1013 20-1110. INFORMAL HEARINGS -- NOTICE -- TRANSCRIPT -- RECORD -- EVIDENCE -- SUBPOENAS. The commission may hold informal hearings in order to make determinations regarding the compensability of a claim. At such hearings, the commission may subpoena witnesses and documents as set forth in section 72-709, Idaho Code. (1) Informal hearings may be held pursuant to this section wherein witnesses and documents may be subpoenaed as provided in subsection (7) of this section. Hearings held under this section are not considered contested case hearings under the Idaho administrative procedures act. However, the commission shall adopt rules regarding the commission's informal hearing procedures.

(2) If a request for hearing is filed with the division, an informal hearing shall be held by the administrator or person employed by the administrator, who shall prepare findings and a decision that shall be submitted to the commission for its review. If the commission does not approve the rec-

ommendation, the commission may require another informal hearing held by the administrator or person employed by the administrator or retain the office of administrative hearings pursuant to chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, to conduct another informal hearing and make recommended findings and a decision to the commission based on the record of both hearings.

- (3) The division shall give the claimant at least ten (10) days' advance written notice of the time and place of the hearing and of the issues to be heard, either by personal service or certified mail. Service by mail shall be deemed complete when a copy of such notice is deposited in the United States post office, with postage prepaid, addressed to a party at his last known address as shown in the records and files of the division. Evidence of service by certificate or affidavit of the person making the same shall be filed with the division.
- (4) The administrator shall make an audio or audiovisual recording of each hearing and may arrange for a stenographic or machine transcription of any hearing.
- (5) At the hearing, the application filed by the claimant pursuant to section 20-1109, Idaho Code, and any other documents in the division's file that contain information relevant to the issues in the case shall be admitted into the record. Such documents shall be marked for identification and the record shall specify that those documents are admitted. The person conducting the hearing shall give those documents the weight that is appropriate under the circumstances of the particular case.
- (6) At the hearing, after the claimant has presented his evidence, the person conducting the hearing shall allow the administrator, or his designee that is employed by him, to present evidence. If the administrator is conducting the hearing, the administrator shall not present evidence and shall instead designate a person employed by him to present evidence. After any presentation of evidence pursuant to this subsection, the person conducting the hearing may, in his discretion, allow any other person to testify.
- (7) Subpoenas shall be served in the manner provided by the Idaho rules of civil procedure. Witness fees and mileage shall be in the amounts provided by the Idaho rules of civil procedure, and the claimant shall pay the fees of any witness who is subpoenaed to testify on his behalf.

SECTION 64. That Section 72-1014, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 72-1014 20-1111. EVIDENCE OF CONDITION FOR CLAIMANT'S APPLICATION. (1) The commission administrator may require the claimant to supplement the application with any reasonably available medical reports or other documents relating to the injury or condition for which compensation is claimed. Failure to provide the requested supporting documents or reports may result in the denial of the claimant's application for compensation or claim for payment. Health care providers are authorized to submit directly to the commission division, pursuant to the claimant's original release as provided in the application for compensation, any information that is required to support a claimant's application or that is necessary to process a claim for payment.
- (2) If the physical or mental condition of a victim or claimant is material to a claim, the commission division may order the victim or claimant

to submit from time to time to an examination by a physician or other licensed health professional or may order an autopsy of a deceased victim. The commission division shall pay for such examination or autopsy. The order shall specify the time, place, manner, conditions, and scope of the examination or autopsy and the person by whom it is to be made and shall require the person to file with the commission division a detailed written report of the examination or autopsy. The report shall set out his findings, including results of all tests made, diagnoses, prognoses, and other conclusions and reports of earlier examinations of the same conditions. On request of the person examined, the commission division shall furnish a copy of the report to him. If the victim is deceased, the commission division, on request, shall furnish a copy of the report to the claimant.

(3) Before paying benefits to any claimant, the division shall gather sufficient information to establish that the claim is eligible for benefits. The administrator may require the claimant to assist the division in obtaining such information.

SECTION 65. That Section 72-1015, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

72-1015 <u>20-1112</u>. ENFORCEMENT OF <u>COMMISSION'S</u> ORDERS -- IMPROPER ASSERTION OF PRIVILEGE. If a person refuses to comply with <u>an a lawful</u> order <u>of the commission issued pursuant to this chapter</u> or asserts a privilege to withhold or suppress evidence relevant to a claim, except privileges arising from the attorney-client relationship or counselor-client relationship, the <u>commission may make any just order</u>, <u>including denial of the claim may be</u> denied or any just order issued.

SECTION 66. That Section 72-1016, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

72-1016 20-1113. LIMITATIONS ON AWARDS. (1) Compensation may not be awarded unless the claim is filed with the commission division within one (1) year after the day the criminally injurious conduct occurred causing the injury or death upon which the claim is based. The time for filing a claim may be extended by the commission administrator for good cause shown.

- (2) Compensation may not be awarded to a claimant who is the offender or an accomplice of the offender or to any claimant if the award would unjustly benefit the offender or accomplice.
- (3) Compensation may not be awarded unless the criminally injurious conduct resulting in injury or death was reported to a law enforcement officer within seventy-two (72) hours after its occurrence or the commission finds there was good cause for the failure to report within that time.
- (4) In order to be entitled to benefits under this chapter, a claimant must fully cooperate with all law enforcement agencies and prosecuting attorneys in the apprehension and prosecution of the offender causing the criminally injurious conduct. The commission, upon finding that the claimant or victim has not fully cooperated with appropriate law enforcement agencies or prosecuting attorneys, may deny or reconsider and reduce an award of compensation.

(5) Subject to the limitations on payments for the costs of forensic and medical examinations of alleged victims of sexual assault described in section 72-1019 20-1116(2), Idaho Code, compensation otherwise payable to a claimant shall be reduced or denied to the extent the compensation benefits payable are or can be recouped from collateral sources.

- (6) Persons serving a sentence of imprisonment or residing in any other public institution that provides for the maintenance of such persons are not entitled to the benefits of this chapter.
 - (7) (a) Compensation may be denied or reduced if the victim contributed to the infliction of death or injury with respect to which the claim is made. Any reduction in benefits under this paragraph shall be in proportion to what the commission finds to be the victim's contribution to the infliction of death or injury.
 - (b) Compensation otherwise payable to a claimant shall be reduced by fifty percent (50%) if at the time the injury was incurred the claimant was engaged in a felony or was in violation of section 18-8004 or 67-7034, Idaho Code, and compensation otherwise payable may be further reduced pursuant to <u>division</u> regulation of the industrial commission if the claimant's actions contributed to the injury.
- SECTION 67. That Section 72-1017, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 72-1017 20-1114. TENTATIVE AWARD OF COMPENSATION. If the commission determines that the claimant will suffer financial hardship unless a tentative award is made and it appears likely that a final award will be made, an amount may be paid to the claimant, to be deducted from the final award or repaid by and recoverable from the claimant to the extent that it exceeds the final award.
- SECTION 68. That Section 72-1018, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 72-1018 <u>20-1115</u>. AWARD OF COMPENSATION. (1) The commission shall award compensation benefits under this chapter, if satisfied by a preponderance of the evidence that the requirements for compensation have been met.
- (2) An award may be made whether or not any person is prosecuted or convicted. Proof of conviction of a person whose acts give rise to a claim is conclusive evidence that the crime was committed unless an application for rehearing or an appeal of the conviction is pending or a rehearing or new trial has been ordered.
- (3) The commission may suspend the proceedings pending disposition of a criminal prosecution that has been commenced or is imminent and may make a tentative award under section $\frac{72-1017}{20-1114}$, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 69. That Section 72-1019, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 72-1019 <u>20-1116</u>. COMPENSATION BENEFITS. (1) A claimant is entitled to weekly compensation benefits when the claimant has a total actual loss of wages due to injury as a result of criminally injurious conduct. During the

time the claimant seeks such weekly benefits, the claimant, as a result of such injury, must have no reasonable prospect of being regularly employed in the normal labor market. The weekly benefit amount is sixty-six and two-thirds percent $(66\ 2/3\%)$ of the wages received at the time of the criminally injurious conduct, subject to a maximum of one hundred seventy-five dollars (\$175). Weekly compensation payments shall be made at the end of each two (2) week period. No weekly compensation payments may be paid for the first week after the criminally injurious conduct occurred, but if total actual loss of wages continues for one (1) week, weekly compensation payments shall be paid from the date the wage loss began. Weekly compensation payments shall continue until the claimant has a reasonable prospect of being regularly employed in the normal labor market.

- (2) The commission may order payment of reasonable expenses actually incurred by the claimant for reasonable services by a physician or surgeon, reasonable hospital services and medicines, mental health counseling and care, and such other treatment as may be approved by the commission for the injuries suffered due to criminally injurious conduct. Payment for the costs of forensic and medical examinations of alleged victims of sexual assault performed for the purposes of gathering evidence for possible prosecution, after collections from any federal or federally financed third party who has liability, shall be made by the commission; provided however that payment for the costs of forensic and medical examinations of alleged victims under eighteen (18) years of age shall be made by the commission after collections from any third party who has liability. The commission shall establish a procedure for summary processing of such claims.
 - (3) (a) The dependents of a victim who is killed as a result of criminally injurious conduct are entitled to receive aggregate weekly benefits amounting to sixty-six and two-thirds percent (66 2/3%) of the wages received at the time of the criminally injurious conduct causing the death, subject to a maximum of one hundred seventy-five dollars (\$175) per week. Weekly compensation payments shall be made at the end of each two (2) week period.
 - (b) Benefits under paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be paid to the spouse for the benefit of the spouse and other dependents unless the commission determines that other payment arrangements should be made. If a spouse dies or remarries, benefits under paragraph (a) of this subsection shall cease to be paid to the spouse but shall continue to be paid to the other dependents as long as their dependent status continues.
- (4) Reasonable funeral and burial or cremation expenses of the victim, together with actual expenses of transportation of the victim's body, shall be paid in an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) if all other collateral sources have properly paid such expenses but have not covered all such expenses.
 - (5) (a) Compensation payable to a victim and all of the victim's dependents in cases of the victim's death, because of injuries suffered due to an act or acts of criminally injurious conduct involving the same offender and occurring within a six (6) month period, may not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) in the aggregate.

- (b) The limitation of paragraph (a) of this subsection is subject to the further limitation that payments for mental health treatment received as a result of the victim's injury may not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) unless the industrial commission finds extenuating circumstances. If the commission finds a victim to have extenuating circumstances as defined in section 72-1003 20-1101, Idaho Code, the victim is eligible for payments up to the maximum benefit allowed under paragraph (a) of this subsection. The commission shall reevaluate the victim's qualifications for extenuating circumstances not less often than annually.
- (6) Compensation benefits are not payable for pain and suffering or property damage.
 - (7) (a) A person who has suffered injury as a result of criminally injurious conduct and, as a result of such injury, has no reasonable prospect of being regularly employed in the normal labor market, who was employable but was not employed at the time of such injury, may in the discretion of the commission be awarded weekly compensation benefits in an amount determined by the commission not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) per week. Weekly compensation payments shall continue until the claimant has a reasonable prospect of being regularly employed in the normal labor market or for a shorter period as determined by the commission. The claimant shall be awarded benefits as provided in subsection (2) of this section.
 - (b) The dependents of a victim who is killed as a result of criminally injurious conduct and who was employable but not employed at the time of death may, in the discretion of the commission, be awarded, in an aggregate amount payable to all dependents, a sum not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) per week, which shall be payable in the manner and for the period provided by subsection (3) (b) of this section or for such shorter period as determined by the commission. The claimant shall be awarded benefits as provided in subsection (4) of this section.
 - (c) Compensation payable to a victim or a victim's dependents under this subsection may not exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), and the limitations of subsection (5) of this section apply to compensation under this subsection.
- (8) Amounts payable as weekly compensation may not be commuted to a lump sum and may not be paid less frequently than every two (2) weeks.
 - (9) (a) Subject to the limitations in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection, the spouse, parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother or sister of a victim who is killed, kidnapped, sexually assaulted or subjected to domestic violence or child injury is entitled to reimbursement for mental health treatment received as a result of such criminally injurious conduct.
 - (b) Total payments made under paragraph (a) of this subsection may not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) for each person or one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) for a family.
 - (c) With regard to claims filed pursuant to this section, in order for family members of victims of crime to be entitled to benefits, the victim of the crime must also have been awarded benefits for the crime itself.

(10) A claimant or a spouse, parent, child or sibling of a claimant or victim may be reimbursed for his or her expenses for necessary travel incurred in connection with obtaining benefits covered pursuant to this chapter and in accordance with division rules of the commission.

SECTION 70. That Section 72-1020, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 72-1020 20-1117. AWARD NOT SUBJECT TO EXECUTION, ATTACHMENT, GARNISHMENT, OR ASSIGNMENT -- EXCEPTION. (1) An award is not subject to execution, attachment, garnishment, or other process.
- (2) An assignment or agreement to assign a right to compensation in the future is unenforceable except:
 - (a) An assignment of a right to compensation for work loss to secure payment of maintenance or child support; or
 - (b) An assignment of a right to compensation to the extent that the benefits are for the cost of products, services, or accommodations necessitated by the injury or death on which the claim is based and are provided or to be provided by the assignee.
- SECTION 71. That Section 72-1021, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- $\frac{72-1021}{SIONS} \underbrace{20-1118}_{CONSIDERATION}. \quad \underbrace{AND}_{REVIEW} \quad \underbrace{OF}_{COMMISSION'S} \quad \underbrace{DECISION}_{SIONS} \quad \underbrace{DECISION}_{CONSIDER} -- \underbrace{MOTION}_{CONSIDER} -- \underbrace{MOTION}_{CONSIDER} \quad \underbrace{OF}_{CONSIDER}_{CONSIDER} -- \underbrace{MOTION}_{CONSIDER}_{CONSIDER} -- \underbrace{MOTION}_{CONSIDER}_{CONSIDER} -- \underbrace{MOTION}_{CONSIDER}_{CONSIDER}_{CONSIDER} -- \underbrace{MOTION}_{CONSIDER}_{CONSIDER}_{CONSIDER}_{CONSIDER}_{CONSIDER}_{CONSIDER}_{CONSIDER}_{CONSIDER}_{CONSIDER}_{COMMISSION'S}$
- (1) (2) The Within twenty (20) days from the date that such decision was issued, the commission, on its own motion or on request by motion of the claimant, may reconsider a decision making or denying an award or determining its amount. The commission shall reconsider at least annually every award being paid in installments. An order on reconsideration of an award may not require refund of amounts previously paid unless the award was obtained by fraud. The right to move to reconsider pursuant to this subsection does not affect the finality of a decision.
- (2) The right of reconsideration does not affect the finality of a commission decision.
- (3) Within three (3) years from the date that such decision is issued, the commission, on its own motion or by motion of the claimant, may review and amend any final order or award:
 - (a) If there is a change in circumstance that affects the claimant's entitlement to benefits;
 - (b) To correct a manifest injustice;
 - (c) If the order or award is based on facts that were misrepresented or that were not fully disclosed; or
 - $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ To comply with the annual review required in subsection (2) of this section.
- SECTION 72. That Section 72-1022, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

 $\frac{72-1022}{1000}$ NO APPEAL. There shall be no right of appeal from a final determination of the commission.

SECTION 73. That Section 72-1023, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

72-1023 20-1120. SUBROGATION. (1) If a claimant seeks compensation under this chapter and compensation is awarded, the account is entitled to full subrogation against a judgment or recovery received by the claimant against the offender or from or against any other source for all compensation paid under this chapter. The account's right of subrogation shall be a first lien on the judgment or recovery. If the claimant does not institute the action against the offender or against another source from which payment may be recovered for benefits compensable under this chapter within one (1) year from the date the criminally injurious conduct occurred, the commission may institute the action in the name of the claimant or the claimant's personal representative.

- (2) If the claimant institutes the action, the commission shall pay a proportional share of costs and attorneys' fees if it recovers under its subrogation interest.
- (3) If the commission institutes the action in the name of the claimant or the claimant's personal representative and the recovery is in excess of the amount of compensation paid to the claimant and costs incurred by the account in pursuit of the action, the excess shall be paid to the claimant.
- (4) If a judgment or recovery includes both damages for bodily injury or death for which the commission has ordered compensation paid under this chapter and damages for which the commission has not ordered compensation paid, then the account's subrogation interest shall apply only to that proportion of the judgment or recovery for which it has paid compensation. In a civil action in a court of this state arising out of criminally injurious conduct, the judge, on timely motion, shall direct the jury to return a special verdict indicating separately the amounts of the various items of damages awarded. A claimant may not make recoveries against the offender or other source from which payment can be recovered for benefits compensable under this chapter in such a way as to avoid and preclude the account from receiving its proper subrogation share as provided in this section. The commission shall order the release of any lien provided for in subsection (1) of this section upon receipt of the account's subrogation share.
- (5) Moneys received under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the account.

SECTION 74. That Section 72-1024, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

72-1024 20-1121. EFFECT OF AWARD ON PROBATION AND PAROLE OF OFFENDER. (1) When placing any convicted person on probation, the court may set as a condition of probation the payment to the account of an amount equal to any benefits paid from the account to or for the benefit of a victim or a victim's dependents. The court may set a repayment schedule and modify it as circumstances change.

(2) Payment of the debt may be made a condition of parole subject to modification based on a change in circumstances.

SECTION 75. That Section 72-1025, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 72-1025 20-1122. FINES -- REIMBURSEMENTS -- DISPOSITION. (1) In addition to any other fine which may be imposed upon each person found guilty of criminal activity, the court shall impose a fine or reimbursement according to the following schedule, unless the court orders that such fine or reimbursement be waived only when the defendant is indigent and at the time of sentencing shows good cause for inability to pay and written findings to that effect are entered by the court:
 - (a) For each conviction or finding of guilt of each felony count, a fine or reimbursement of not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) per felony count;
 - (b) For each conviction or finding of guilt of each misdemeanor count, a fine or reimbursement of thirty-seven dollars (\$37.00) per misdemeanor count;
 - (c) For each conviction or finding of guilt of an infraction under section 18-8001 or 49-301, Idaho Code, or for each first-time conviction or finding of guilt of an infraction under section 23-604 or 23-949, Idaho Code, a fine or reimbursement of thirty-seven dollars (\$37.00) per count;
 - (d) In addition to any fine or reimbursement ordered under paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection, the court shall impose a fine or reimbursement of not less than three hundred dollars (\$300) per count for any conviction or finding of guilt for any sex offense, including, but not limited to, offenses pursuant to sections 18-1506, 18-1507, 18-1508, 18-1508A, 18-6101, and 18-6604, Idaho Code.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 19-4705, Idaho Code, the fines or reimbursements imposed under the provisions of this section shall be paid into the crime victims compensation account.
- SECTION 76. That Section 72-1026, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 72-1026 20-1123. PAYMENTS TO MEDICAL PROVIDERS. (1) The commission may adopt a fee schedule to determine the allowable payments to be made to medical providers under this chapter, including but not limited to, the fee schedule the $\underline{\text{Idaho industrial}}$ commission has adopted to determine the allowable payments to be made to medical providers under the $\underline{\text{Idaho worker's}}$ compensation law.
- (2) A medical provider who accepts the full allowable payment from the commission under this chapter for medical services provided to a victim or claimant shall be deemed to have agreed to accept those payments as payment in full for those medical services. Except as provided in subsection (3) herein, a medical provider who has received payment from the commission for medical services provided to a victim or claimant under this chapter may not attempt to collect any further payment from the victim or the claimant for those same services.

(3) In the event the commission, due to a lack of available funds or some other cause, is unable to pay the full allowable payment to a medical provider for medical services provided to a victim or claimant under the provisions of this chapter, the medical provider may collect the unpaid balance for those services from the victim or claimant, but in no event shall the total amount collected by the provider from the commission and the victim or claimant exceed the full allowable payment the provider would have received from the commission under the provisions of this chapter.

SECTION 77. That Section 18-2403, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 18-2403. THEFT. (1) A person steals property and commits theft when, with intent to deprive another of property or to appropriate the same to himself or to a third person, he wrongfully takes, obtains or withholds such property from an owner thereof.
- (2) Theft includes a wrongful taking, obtaining or withholding of another's property, with the intent prescribed in subsection (1) of this section, committed in any of the following ways:
 - (a) By deception obtains or exerts control over property of the owner;
 - (b) By conduct heretofore defined or known as larceny; common law larceny by trick; embezzlement; extortion; obtaining property, money or labor under false pretenses; or receiving stolen goods;
 - (c) By acquiring lost property. A person acquires lost property when he exercises control over property of another which he knows to have been lost or mislaid, or to have been delivered under a mistake as to the identity of the recipient or the nature or amount of the property, without taking reasonable measures to return such property to the owner; or a person commits theft of lost or mislaid property when he:
 - 1. Knows or learns the identity of the owner or knows, or is aware of, or learns of a reasonable method of identifying the owner; and
 - 2. Fails to take reasonable measures to restore the property to the owner; and
 - 3. Intends to deprive the owner permanently of the use or benefit of the property.
 - (d) By false promise:

- 1. A person obtains property by false promise when pursuant to a scheme to defraud, he obtains property of another by means of a representation, express or implied, that he or a third person will in the future engage in particular conduct, and when he does not intend to engage in such conduct or, as the case may be, does not believe that the third person intends to engage in such conduct.
- 2. In any prosecution for theft based upon a false promise, the defendant's intention or belief that the promise would not be performed may not be established by or inferred from the fact alone that such promise was not performed. Such a finding may be based only upon evidence establishing that the facts and circumstances of the case are consistent with guilty intent or belief and inconsistent with innocent intent or belief, and excluding to a moral certainty every reasonable hypothesis except that of the

defendant's intention or belief that the promise would not be performed;

- (e) By extortion. A person obtains property by extortion when he compels or induces another person to deliver such property to himself or to a third person by means of instilling in him a fear that, if the property is not so delivered, the actor or another will:
 - 1. Cause physical injury to some person in the future; or
 - 2. Cause damage to property; or

- 3. Engage in other conduct constituting a crime; or
- 4. Accuse some person of a crime or cause criminal charges to be instituted against him; or
- 5. Expose a secret or publicize an asserted fact, whether true or false, tending to subject some person to hatred, contempt or ridicule; or
- 6. Cause a strike, boycott or other collective labor group action injurious to some person's business; except that such a threat shall not be deemed extortion when the property is demanded or received for the benefit of the group in whose interest the actor purports to act; or
- 7. Testify or provide information or withhold testimony or information with respect to another's legal claim or defense; or
- 8. Use or abuse his position as a public servant by performing some act within or related to his official duties, or by failing or refusing to perform an official duty, in such manner as to affect some person adversely; or
- 9. Perform any other act which would not in itself materially benefit the actor but which is calculated to harm another person materially with respect to his health, safety, business, calling, career, financial condition, reputation or personal relationships.
- (3) A person commits theft when he knowingly takes or exercises unauthorized control over, or makes an unauthorized transfer of an interest in, the property of another person, with the intent of depriving the owner thereof.
- (4) A person commits theft when he knowingly receives, retains, conceals, obtains control over, possesses, or disposes of stolen property, knowing the property to have been stolen or under such circumstances as would reasonably induce him to believe that the property was stolen, and
 - (a) Intends to deprive the owner permanently of the use or benefit of the property; or
 - (b) Knowingly uses, conceals or abandons the property in such manner as to deprive the owner permanently of such use or benefit; or
 - (c) Uses, conceals, or abandons the property knowing such use, concealment or abandonment probably will deprive the owner permanently of such use or benefit.
 - (5) Theft of labor or services or use of property.
 - (a) A person commits theft when he obtains the temporary use of property, labor or services of another which are available only for hire, by means of threat or deception or knowing that such use is without the consent of the person providing the property, labor or services.

- (b) A person commits theft when after renting or leasing a motor vehicle or other equipment under an agreement in writing which provides for the return of the vehicle or other equipment to a particular place at a particular time, he willfully or intentionally fails to return the vehicle or other equipment to that place within forty-eight (48) hours after the time specified.
- (c) A person commits theft if, having control over the disposition of services of others, to which he is not entitled, he knowingly diverts such services to his own benefit or to the benefit of another not entitled thereto.
- [6] Theft by falsely obtaining compensation for victims of crime. A person commits theft when he knowingly makes a false claim or a false statement or uses any other fraudulent device in connection with any claim pursuant to chapter 11, title 20, Idaho Code, and upon conviction shall, in addition to being punished as provided in this chapter, forfeit and repay any compensation paid under chapter 11, title 20, Idaho Code.

SECTION 78. That Section 18-5623, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 18-5623. PERSONAL PROPERTY -- RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES. (1) Within five (5) days of any of the events specified in section 18-5622, Idaho Code, notice, including a copy of the request for forfeiture, shall be given to each co-owner or party in interest who has or claims any right, title or interest in any such personal property according to one (1) of the following methods:
 - (a) Upon each co-owner of or party in interest in a titled motor vehicle, aircraft or other conveyance, by mailing notice by certified mail to the address of each co-owner and party in interest as given upon the records of the appropriate department of state or federal government where records relating to such conveyances are maintained;
 - (b) Upon each secured party and assignee designated as such in any UCC-1 financing statement on file in an appropriate filing office covering any personal property sought to be forfeited, by mailing notice by certified mail to the secured party and the assignee, if any, at their respective addresses as shown on such financing statement; or
 - (c) Upon each co-owner or party in interest whose name and address is known, by mailing notice by registered mail to the last known address of such person.
- (2) Within twenty (20) days after the mailing of the notice, the co-owner or party in interest may file a verified answer and claim to the property described in the notice.
- (3) If a verified answer is filed within twenty (20) days after mailing of the notice, the forfeiture proceeding against all co-owners and parties in interest who have filed verified answers shall be set for hearing before the court without a jury on a day not less than sixty (60) days after the mailing of the notice; and the proceeding shall have priority over other civil cases.
 - (a) At the hearing, any co-owner or party in interest who has a verified answer on file may show by competent evidence that his interest in the titled motor vehicle, aircraft or other conveyance is not subject to forfeiture because he could not have known in the exercise of reasonable

diligence that the titled motor vehicle, aircraft or other conveyance was being used, had been used or was intended to be used for the purposes described in section 18-5612, Idaho Code.

- (b) A co-owner or claimant of any right, title or interest in the property may prove that his right, title or interest, whether under a lien, mortgage, security agreement, conditional sales contract or otherwise, was created without any knowledge or reason to believe that the property was being used, had been used or was intended to be used for the purpose alleged.
 - (i) In the event of such proof, the court shall order that portion of the property or interest released to the bona fide or innocent co-owner, purchaser, lienholder, mortgagee, secured party or conditional sales vendor.
 - (ii) If the amount due to such person is less than the value of the property, the property may be sold at public auction or in another commercially reasonable method by the attorney general or appropriate prosecuting attorney. If sold at public auction, the attorney general or appropriate prosecuting attorney shall publish a notice of the sale by at least one (1) publication in a newspaper published and circulated in the city, community or locality where the sale is to take place at least one (1) week prior to sale of the property. The proceeds from such sale shall be distributed as follows in the order indicated:
 - 1. To the bona fide or innocent co-owner, purchaser, conditional sales vendor, lienholder, mortgagee or secured party of the property, if any, up to the value of his interest in the property;
 - 2. The balance, if any, in the following order:
 - (A) To the attorney general or appropriate prosecuting attorney for all expenditures made or incurred in connection with the sale, including expenditure for any necessary repairs, storage or transportation of the property, and for all expenditures made or incurred by him in connection with the forfeiture proceedings including, but not limited to, expenditures for witnesses' fees, reporters' fees, transcripts, printing, traveling and investigation.
 - (B) To the law enforcement agency of this state that seized the property for all expenditures for traveling, investigation, storage and other expenses made or incurred after the seizure and in connection with the forfeiture of any property seized under the provisions of this chapter.
 - (C) The remainder, if any, to the crime victims compensation account as established in section $\frac{72-1009}{20-1107}$, Idaho Code.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, upon being satisfied that the interest of a co-owner or claimant should not be subject to forfeiture because they neither knew nor should have known that the personal property was being used or had been used for the purposes alleged, or

that due to preexisting security interests in such property there is no equity that may be forfeited, the attorney general or appropriate prosecuting attorney may release the property to the co-owner, holder of the security interest or other claimant.

(5) In any case, the attorney general or appropriate prosecuting attorney may, within thirty (30) days after order of forfeiture, pay the balance due to the bona fide lienholder, mortgagee, secured party or conditional sales vendor and thereby purchase the property for use to enforce this chapter.

SECTION 79. That Section 18-5624, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

18-5624. REAL PROPERTY -- RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES. (1) Real property subject to forfeiture under the provisions of this chapter may be seized by the attorney general or appropriate prosecuting attorney upon determining that a parcel of property is subject to forfeiture, by filing a notice of seizure with the recorder of the county in which the property or any part thereof is situated. The notice must contain a legal description of the property sought to be forfeited; provided however, that in the event the property sought to be forfeited is part of a greater parcel, the attorney general or appropriate prosecuting attorney may, for the purposes of this notice, use the legal description of the greater parcel. The attorney general or appropriate prosecuting attorney shall also send by certified mail a copy of the notice of seizure to any persons holding a recorded interest or of whose interest the attorney general or appropriate prosecuting attorney has actual knowledge. The attorney general or appropriate prosecuting attorney shall post a similar copy of the notice conspicuously upon the property and publish a copy thereof once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks immediately following the seizure in a newspaper published in the county. co-owner or party in lawful possession of the property sought to be forfeited may retain possession and use thereof and may collect and keep income from the property while the forfeiture proceedings are pending.

- (2) In the event of a seizure pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, a request for forfeiture shall be filed with the trial court within the time limit imposed by section 18-5620, Idaho Code. The request shall be served in the same manner as complaints subject to Idaho rules of civil procedure on all persons having an interest in the real property sought to be forfeited.
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, upon being satisfied that the interest of a co-owner or claimant should not be subject to forfeiture because they neither knew nor should have known that the real property was being used or had been used for the purposes alleged, or that due to preexisting security interests in such property there is no equity that may be forfeited, the attorney general or appropriate prosecuting attorney may release the property to the co-owner, holder of the security interest or other claimant.
- (4) Within twenty (20) days of the mailing of the notice, the co-owner or party in interest may file a verified answer and claim to the property described in the notice.

(5) If a verified answer is filed within twenty (20) days after mailing of the notice, the forfeiture proceeding against all co-owners and parties in interest who have filed verified answers shall be set for hearing before the court without a jury on a day not less than sixty (60) days after the mailing of the notice; and the proceeding shall have priority over other civil cases.

1 2

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38 39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

- (a) A co-owner or claimant of any right, title or interest in the real property sought to be forfeited may prove that his right, title or interest, whether under a lien, mortgage, deed of trust or otherwise, was created without any knowledge or reason to believe that the real property was being used or had been used for the purposes alleged;
- (b) Any co-owner who has a verified answer on file may show by competent evidence that his interest in the property sought to be forfeited is not subject to forfeiture because he could not have known in the exercise of reasonable diligence that the real property was being used or had been used in any manner in violation of the provisions of section 18-5612, Idaho Code.
- (6) In the event of such proof, the court shall order the release of the interest of the co-owner, purchaser, lienholder, mortgagee or beneficiary.
 - (a) If the amount due to such person is less than the value of the real property, the real property may be sold in a commercially reasonable manner by the attorney general or appropriate prosecuting attorney. The proceeds from such sale shall be distributed as follows in the order indicated:
 - (i) To the innocent co-owner, purchaser, mortgagee or beneficiary of the real property, if any, up to the value of his interest in the real property;
 - (ii) The balance, if any, in the following order:
 - 1. To the attorney general or appropriate prosecuting attorney for all expenditures made or incurred in connection with the sale, including expenditure for any necessary repairs or maintenance of the real property, and for all expenditures made or incurred in connection with the forfeiture proceedings including, but not limited to, expenditures for witnesses' fees, reporters' fees, transcripts, printing, travel, investigation, title company fees and insurance premiums.
 - 2. The remainder, if any, to the crime victims compensation account as established in section 72-1009 20-1107, Idaho
 - (b) In any case, the attorney general or appropriate prosecuting attorney may, within thirty (30) days after the order of forfeiture, pay the balance due to the innocent co-owner, purchaser, lienholder, mortgagee or beneficiary and thereby purchase the real property for use in the enforcement of this chapter.
- SECTION 80. That Section 19-3509, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 19-3509. DIVERSION PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS. (1) A prosecuting attorney 48 may, at the prosecuting attorney's discretion, establish a diversion pro-

gram and may refer a defendant eligible to participate in a diversion program pursuant to section 19-3508, Idaho Code, to such program within thirty (30) calendar days of a citation being issued or charges being filed against the defendant. Before entering an agreement to participate in the diversion program, a defendant may obtain advice from a defense attorney on the requirements and consequences of participating in the diversion program and must undergo a drug or alcohol evaluation, or both, if requested by the prosecuting attorney. The terms and conditions of the diversion program shall be set forth in a written agreement signed by the prosecuting attorney and the defendant as well as the defendant's attorney, if the defendant is represented by an attorney. If the defendant agrees to participate in the diversion program, then the prosecuting attorney shall move for dismissal of the action against the defendant pursuant to section 19-3506, Idaho Code.

- (a) A diversion program may be administered by the prosecuting attorney or by the prosecuting attorney's designee. The diversion agreement shall specify the person administering the program and shall set out the requirements for successful completion of the program and the duration of the diversion agreement. The duration of the period a person is required to participate in a diversion program under this section shall be no shorter than twelve (12) months. All persons participating in a diversion program shall be required to install and maintain, at the participant's expense, an ignition interlock system in each vehicle such person operates for the duration of the program, as further provided in subsection (5) of this section. A person participating in a diversion program for a charge unrelated to alcohol shall, in addition to installing and maintaining an ignition interlock system, be required to undergo drug testing at the person's expense for at least twelve (12) months. If the person is indigent, the prosecuting attorney may order the use of moneys from the court interlock device and electronic monitoring device fund created by section 18-8010, Idaho Code, to assist the person in procuring an ignition interlock device. The participant in a diversion program must also complete at least thirty-two (32) hours of sheriff inmate labor detail or approved community service and at least twenty-four (24) hours of drug and alcohol counseling, therapy, or education from an approved provider.
- (b) At the end of the diversion period, the prosecuting attorney shall determine whether the participant complied with the requirements of the diversion agreement. If the prosecuting attorney finds that the participant failed to comply with the requirements of the diversion agreement, then the prosecuting attorney may refile the case pursuant to section 19-3506, Idaho Code.
- (2) A prosecuting attorney may require, as a condition of entering a diversion program, that a person execute a sworn affidavit stating the facts that gave rise to the charge of driving under the influence. Such affidavit may be used as evidence of guilt during an adjudicative proceeding in a refiled case. No other statement made by the person in diversion activities or proceedings, such as in a counseling or therapy session, is admissible as evidence of guilt during an adjudicative proceeding in a refiled case.
- (3) The requirements for successful completion of a diversion program may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Informal supervision with the probation department;
- (b) Community service work;

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31 32

33 34

35

36

37

38 39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46 47

48

- (c) Inmate labor detail work;
- (d) A community-based diversion program;
- (e) Restitution to a victim;
- (f) Alcohol monitoring and testing;
- (g) Individual therapy and counseling;
- (h) Group therapy and counseling; and
- (i) Drug monitoring and testing.
- (4) The administrator of a diversion program may require payment of restitution and fees to cover the costs of the diversion program. Any moneys collected shall be reasonably related to program costs. The administrator shall assess a diversion fee of one hundred fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$157.50) to each diversion participant. If the participant is indigent, the diversion fee may be waived. The diversion fee shall be paid to the clerk of the district court and distributed as follows:
 - (a) Seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$17.50) to be distributed as provided in section 31-3201A(2), Idaho Code;
 - (b) Ten dollars (\$10.00) to be distributed as provided in section 31-3201(3), Idaho Code;
 - (c) Ten dollars (\$10.00) to be distributed as provided in section 31-3201(5), Idaho Code;
 - (d) Fifteen dollars (\$15.00) to be distributed as provided in section 31-3201B, Idaho Code;
 - (e) Fifty dollars (\$50.00) to be distributed as provided in section 31-3201H, Idaho Code;
 - (f) Fifteen dollars (\$15.00) to be distributed as provided in section 31-3204, Idaho Code;
 - (g) Thirty-seven dollars (\$37.00) to be distributed as provided in section $\frac{72-1025}{20-1122}$, Idaho Code; and
 - (h) Three dollars (\$3.00) to be distributed as provided in section 72-1105, Idaho Code.
- A participant in a diversion program whose driving privileges have been suspended may be granted driving privileges by the administrator of the diversion program, in which case the participant shall be issued a restricted driving permit by the Idaho transportation department. Prior to being granted restricted driving privileges, the participant must show to the administrator proof of financial responsibility as defined and in the amounts specified in section 49-117, Idaho Code. If a person is participating in a diversion program under this section, then the participant must have an ignition interlock system as defined in section 18-8008, Idaho Code, installed in each vehicle operated by the participant and must pay an ignition interlock fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) to be deposited in the court interlock device and electronic monitoring device fund created by section 18-8010, Idaho Code. The ignition interlock system shall be removed once the participant successfully completes diversion, provided that such removal shall not occur, and the program shall not be considered successfully completed, until the administrator of the diversion program receives a declaration from the participant's ignition interlock vendor, on a form

provided or approved by the administrator, certifying that none of the following incidents occurred while the system was installed in the vehicle:

- (a) An attempt to start the vehicle with an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more;
- (b) Failure to take any random test;

- (c) Failure to pass any random retest with an alcohol concentration of 0.025 or lower; or
- (d) Failure of the participant to appear at the ignition interlock system vendor's place of business when required for maintenance, repair, calibration, monitoring, inspection, or replacement of the system.

SECTION 81. That the Heading for Chapter 53, Title 19, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER 53 COMPENSATION OF RESTITUTION TO VICTIMS OF CRIMES

SECTION 82. That Section 19-5303, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

19-5303. COST OF MEDICAL EXAMS TO BE PAID BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. When the victim of any crime is directed or authorized by a law enforcement agency to obtain a medical examination for the purpose of procuring evidence for use by a law enforcement agency in the investigation or prosecution of the crime, the expense incurred shall be paid by the law enforcement agency. Provided however, the cost of forensic and/or medical examinations of alleged victims of sexual assault shall be paid for from the crime victims compensation account, as established by section 72-1009 20-1107, Idaho Code. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to require a law enforcement agency to bear the expense of any medical treatment of the victim.

SECTION 83. That Section 19-5307, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

19-5307. FINES IN CASES OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. (1) Irrespective of any penalties set forth under state law, and in addition thereto, the court, at the time of sentencing or such later date as deemed necessary by the court, may impose a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) against any defendant found guilty of any felony listed in subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

The fine shall operate as a civil judgment against the defendant and shall be entered on behalf of the victim named in the indictment or information, or the family of the victim in cases of homicide or crimes against children, and shall not be subject to any distribution otherwise required in section 19-4705, Idaho Code. The clerk of the district court may collect the fine in the same manner as other fines imposed in criminal cases are collected and shall remit any money collected in payment of the fine to the victim named in the indictment or information or to the family of the victim in a case of homicide or crimes against minor children, provided that none of the provisions of this section shall be construed as modifying the provi-

sions of chapter 6, title 11, Idaho Code, chapter 10, title 55, Idaho Code, or section 72-802, Idaho Code. A fine created under this section shall be a separate written order in addition to any other sentence the court may impose.

1 2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

The fine contemplated in this section shall be ordered solely as a punitive measure against the defendant and shall not be based upon any requirement of showing of need by the victim. The fine shall not be used as a substitute for an order of restitution as contemplated in section 19-5304, Idaho Code, nor shall such an order of restitution or order of compensation entered in accordance with section 72-1018 20-1115, Idaho Code, be offset by the entry of such fine.

A defendant may appeal a fine created under this section in the same manner as any other aspect of a sentence imposed by the court. The imposition of a fine created under this section shall not preclude the victim from seeking any other legal remedy; provided that in any civil action brought by or on behalf of the victim, the defendant shall be entitled to offset the amount of any fine imposed pursuant to this section against any award of punitive damages.

(2) The felonies for which a fine created under this section may be imposed are those described in:

```
20
         Section 18-805, Idaho Code (Aggravated arson);
21
         Section 18-905, Idaho Code (Aggravated assault);
         Section 18-907, Idaho Code (Aggravated battery);
22
         Section 18-909, Idaho Code (Assault with intent to commit a serious
23
24
               felonv);
         Section 18-911, Idaho Code (Battery with intent to commit a serious
25
26
               felony);
         Section 18-913, Idaho Code (Felonious administration of drugs);
27
         Section 18-918, Idaho Code (Felony domestic violence);
28
         Section 18-923, Idaho Code (Attempted strangulation);
29
         Section 18-1501, Idaho Code (Felony injury to children);
30
         Section 18-1506, Idaho Code (Sexual abuse of a child under the age of
31
32
               sixteen);
         Section 18-1506A, Idaho Code (Ritualized abuse of a child);
33
34
         Section 18-1506B, Idaho Code (Female genital mutilation of a child);
         Section 18-1507, Idaho Code (Sexual exploitation of a child);
35
         Section 18-1508, Idaho Code (Lewd conduct with a child under the age of
36
37
               sixteen);
         Section 18-1508A, Idaho Code (Sexual battery of a minor child sixteen or
38
               seventeen years of age);
39
         Section 18-4001, Idaho Code (Murder);
40
         Section 18-4006, Idaho Code (Felony manslaughter);
41
         Section 18-4014, Idaho Code (Administering poison with intent to kill);
42
         Section 18-4015, Idaho Code (Assault with intent to murder);
43
         Section 18-4502, Idaho Code (First degree kidnapping);
44
         Section 18-5001, Idaho Code (Mayhem);
45
         Section 18-5501, Idaho Code (Poisoning food, medicine or wells);
46
         Section 18-6101, Idaho Code (Rape);
47
         Section 18-6501, Idaho Code (Robbery).
48
```

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 18-306(4) and (5), Idaho Code, the fine created under this section may also be imposed up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for attempts of the felonies described in:

Section 18-4001, Idaho Code (Murder); Section 18-6101, Idaho Code (Rape).

 SECTION 84. That Section 31-3201I, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 31-32011. DISTRIBUTION OF PAYMENTS IN CRIMINAL AND INFRACTION CASES. When ordered by the court to make one (1) of the following payments in a criminal or infraction case, a defendant shall make the payment to the clerk of the court in which the judgment was entered. The judgment shall be satisfied accordingly by entry in the electronic docket of the court, and the clerk of the court shall remit daily all such payments to the county auditor who shall, at least monthly, distribute the payments received as required by statute. The distributions shall first completely satisfy the amounts due in the following order before distribution of payments for any other amounts owed to the court, and any payment applied to a category below in which more than one (1) payment was ordered shall be distributed in proportion to the relative amounts of such ordered payments:
- (1) Fees for each felony, misdemeanor, and infraction paid pursuant to section 31-3201A(2) and (3), Idaho Code;
- (2) Fines or reimbursements paid for the crime victims compensation account pursuant to section 72-1025 20-1122, Idaho Code;
- (3) Misdemeanor probation supervision fees, including court-ordered costs and fees, paid pursuant to section 31-3201D, Idaho Code;
- (4) Pretrial release supervision fees paid pursuant to section 31-3201J, Idaho Code;
- (5) County drug and mental health fund fees paid pursuant to section 31-3201E, Idaho Code;
- (6) Fines paid for the peace officer and detention officer temporary disability fund pursuant to section 72-1105, Idaho Code;
- (7) Restitution to victims of crime paid and distributed pursuant to section 19-5304, Idaho Code, if paid through the clerk of the court;
- (8) Fines entered on behalf of victims in cases of crimes of violence paid pursuant to section 19-5307, Idaho Code;
- (9) Community service fees paid pursuant to section 31-3201C, Idaho Code;
- (10) Victim notification fund fees paid pursuant to section 31-3204, Idaho Code;
- (11) Court technology fees paid pursuant to section 31-3201(5), Idaho Code;
 - (12) Surcharge fees paid pursuant to section 31-3201H, Idaho Code;
- (13) Peace officers standards and training fees paid pursuant to section 31-3201B, Idaho Code;
- (14) Domestic violence court fees paid pursuant to section 32-1410, Idaho Code;
 - (15) Criminal and infraction fines;
- (16) Reimbursement for public defender costs paid pursuant to section 19-854(7), Idaho Code;

(17) Costs of prosecution ordered as a condition of probation and paid pursuant to section 19-2601, Idaho Code, and Idaho criminal rule 33(d)(2);

1 2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20 21

22 23

24

25

26 27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34 35

36 37

38

39

40

41 42

43

44

45

46 47

48 49

- (18) Domestic violence fines for the domestic violence project account paid pursuant to section 39-6312, Idaho Code;
 - (19) Drug hotline fees paid pursuant to section 37-2735A, Idaho Code;
- (20) Additional fish and game fines for the search and rescue fund paid pursuant to section 36-1405, Idaho Code;
- (21) County administrative surcharge fees paid pursuant to section 31-3201(3), Idaho Code;
- (22) Motor vehicle violation surcharge fees and ignition interlock and electronic monitoring fees paid pursuant to sections 18-8008 and 18-8010, Idaho Code;
- (23) Costs for toxicology testing paid pursuant to section 37-2732C(g), Idaho Code;
- (24) Costs incurred by law enforcement agencies in investigating controlled substance violations pursuant to chapter 27, title 37, Idaho Code, violations of the racketeering act pursuant to section 18-7804, Idaho Code, or money laundering and illegal investment provisions of section 18-8201, Idaho Code, paid pursuant to section 37-2732(k), Idaho Code;
- (25) Restitution for the repair or replacement of simulated wildlife paid pursuant to section 36-1101(b)(8), Idaho Code;
- (26) Abandoned vehicle fees paid pursuant to section 31-3201F, Idaho Code; and
- (27) Any other amounts paid pursuant to any statutory section not referenced in this section.

SECTION 85. That Section 67-2912, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

67-2912. STATE VICTIM NOTIFICATION FUND. (1) There is hereby established in the state treasury the state victim notification fund. Moneys in the fund shall be perpetually appropriated to, and shall be used by the director of, the Idaho state police. Moneys deposited to the fund shall be expended for the purpose of defraying the costs of administering the statewide automated victim information and notification service (SAVIN VINE) system by the Idaho sheriffs' association for the purpose of satisfying the provisions of section 22, article I, of the constitution of the state of Idaho requiring victim notification of offender court and incarceration status. Moneys deposited to the fund shall be paid to the Idaho sheriffs' association on a quarterly basis for the reimbursement of all costs associated with administering the SAVIN VINE system. The director of the Idaho state police is authorized to allocate up to five percent (5%) of the moneys in the fund for reimbursement of all administrative expenses in relation to its administration of the fund. At the end of each state fiscal year, all moneys remaining in the fund after all costs for the administration of the SAVIN VINE system have been paid, less one quarter's operating and administrative moneys, shall be remitted to the crime victims compensation account established in section 72-1009 20-1107, Idaho Code. The state treasurer shall invest all moneys in the state victim notification fund and interest and proceeds earned shall be retained in the fund. The Idaho sheriffs' association shall provide evidence of an independent audit of the moneys received and expenditures made under this section to the Idaho state police on a yearly basis and shall be subject to audit by the Idaho state controller at the discretion of the state controller.

(2) The state victim notification fund shall be funded as provided in section 31-3204, Idaho Code.

SECTION 86. That Section $\overline{22-1001}$, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 87. That Section $\frac{72-1002}{}$, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 88. That Section $\overline{22-1011}$, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 89. That Section 74-105, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 74-105. RECORDS EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE -- LAW ENFORCEMENT RECORDS, INVESTIGATORY RECORDS OF AGENCIES, EVACUATION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS, WORKER'S COMPENSATION. The following records are exempt from disclosure:
- (1) Investigatory records of a law enforcement agency as defined in section 74-101(7), Idaho Code, under the conditions set forth in section 74-124, Idaho Code.
- (2) Juvenile records of a person maintained pursuant to chapter 5, title 20, Idaho Code, except that facts contained in such records shall be furnished upon request in a manner determined by the court to persons and governmental and private agencies and institutions conducting pertinent research studies or having a legitimate interest in the protection, welfare and treatment of the juvenile who is thirteen (13) years of age or younger. If the juvenile is petitioned or charged with an offense that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult, the name, offense of which the juvenile was petitioned or charged, and disposition of the court shall be subject to disclosure as provided in section 20-525, Idaho Code. Additionally, facts contained in any records of a juvenile maintained pursuant to chapter 5, title 20, Idaho Code, shall be furnished upon request to any school district where the juvenile is enrolled or is seeking enrollment.
- (3) Records of the custody review board of the Idaho department of juvenile corrections, including records containing the names, addresses and written statements of victims and family members of juveniles, shall be exempt from public disclosure pursuant to section 20-533A, Idaho Code.
 - (4) (a) The following records of the department of correction:
 - (i) Records of which the public interest in confidentiality, public safety, security and habilitation clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure as identified pursuant to the authority of the state board of correction under section 20-212, Idaho Code;
 - (ii) Records that contain any identifying information, or any information that would lead to the identification of any victims or witnesses;
 - (iii) Records that reflect future transportation or movement of a prisoner;

- (iv) Records gathered during the course of the presentence investigation;
- (v) Records of a prisoner as defined in section 74-101(10), Idaho Code, or probationer shall not be disclosed to any other prisoner or probationer.
- Records, other than public expenditure records, related to proposed or existing critical infrastructure held by or in the custody of any public agency only when the disclosure of such information is reasonably likely to jeopardize the safety of persons, property or the public safety. Such records may include emergency evacuation, escape or other emergency response plans, vulnerability assessments, operation and security manuals, plans, blueprints or security codes. For purposes of this paragraph, "system" includes electrical, computer and telecommunication systems, electric power (including production, generating, transportation, transmission and distribution), heating, ventilation, and air conditioning. For purposes of this subsection, "critical infrastructure" means any system or asset, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the state of Idaho, including its political subdivisions, that the incapacity or destruction of such system or asset would have a debilitating impact on state or national economic security, state or national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.
- (c) Records of the Idaho commission of pardons and parole shall be exempt from public disclosure pursuant to section 20-1003, Idaho Code, and section 20-1005, Idaho Code. Records exempt from disclosure shall also include those containing the names, addresses and written statements of victims.
- (5) Voting records of the former sexual offender classification board. The written record of the vote to classify an offender as a violent sexual predator by each board member in each case reviewed by that board member shall be exempt from disclosure to the public and shall be made available upon request only to the governor, the chairman of the senate judiciary and rules committee, and the chairman of the house of representatives judiciary, rules and administration committee for all lawful purposes.
- (6) Records of the sheriff or Idaho state police received or maintained pursuant to sections 18-3302, 18-3302H and 18-3302K, Idaho Code, relating to an applicant or licensee, except that any law enforcement officer and law enforcement agency, whether inside or outside the state of Idaho, may access information maintained in the license record system as set forth in section 18-3302K(16), Idaho Code.
- (7) Records of investigations prepared by the department of health and welfare pursuant to its statutory responsibilities dealing with the protection of children, the rehabilitation of youth, adoptions and the commitment of mentally ill persons. For reasons of health and safety, best interests of the child or public interest, the department of health and welfare may provide for the disclosure of records of investigations associated with actions pursuant to the provisions of chapter 16, title 16, Idaho Code, prepared by the department of health and welfare pursuant to its statutory responsibilities dealing with the protection of children, except any such records regarding adoptions shall remain exempt from disclosure.

(8) Records, including but not limited to investigative reports, resulting from investigations conducted into complaints of discrimination made to the Idaho human rights commission unless the public interest in allowing inspection and copying of such records outweighs the legitimate public or private interest in maintaining confidentiality of such records. A person may inspect and copy documents from an investigative file to which he or she is a named party if such documents are not otherwise prohibited from disclosure by federal law or regulation or state law. The confidentiality of this subsection will no longer apply to any record used in any judicial proceeding brought by a named party to the complaint or investigation, or by the Idaho human rights commission, relating to the complaint of discrimination.

- (9) Records containing information obtained by the manager of the Idaho state insurance fund pursuant to chapter 9, title 72, Idaho Code, from or on behalf of employers or employees contained in underwriting and claims for benefits files.
- (10) The worker's compensation records of the Idaho industrial commission, provided that the industrial commission shall make such records available:
 - (a) To the parties in any worker's compensation claim and to the industrial special indemnity fund of the state of Idaho; or
 - (b) To employers and prospective employers subject to the provisions of the Americans with disabilities act, 42 U.S.C. 12112, or other statutory limitations, who certify that the information is being requested with respect to a worker to whom the employer has extended an offer of employment and will be used in accordance with the provisions of the Americans with disabilities act, 42 U.S.C. 12112, or other statutory limitations; or
 - (c) To employers and prospective employers not subject to the provisions of the Americans with disabilities act, 42 U.S.C. 12112, or other statutory limitations, provided the employer presents a written authorization from the person to whom the records pertain; or
 - (d) To others who demonstrate that the public interest in allowing inspection and copying of such records outweighs the public or private interest in maintaining the confidentiality of such records, as determined by a civil court of competent jurisdiction; or
 - (e) Although a claimant's records maintained by the industrial commission, including medical and rehabilitation records, are otherwise exempt from public disclosure, the quoting or discussing of medical or rehabilitation records contained in the industrial commission's records during a hearing for compensation or in a written decision issued by the industrial commission shall be permitted; provided further, the true identification of the parties shall not be exempt from public disclosure in any written decision issued and released to the public by the industrial commission.
- (11) Records of investigations compiled by the commission on aging involving vulnerable adults as defined in section 18-1505, Idaho Code, alleged to be abused, neglected or exploited.
- (12) Criminal history records and fingerprints as defined in section 67-3001, Idaho Code, and compiled by the Idaho state police. Such records shall be released only in accordance with chapter 30, title 67, Idaho Code.

(13) Records furnished or obtained pursuant to section 41-1019, Idaho Code, regarding termination of an appointment, employment, contract or other insurance business relationship between an insurer and a producer.

- (14) Records of a prisoner or former prisoner in the custody of any state or local correctional facility, when the request is made by another prisoner in the custody of any state or local correctional facility.
- (15) Except as provided in section 72-1007 20-1105, Idaho Code, records of the Idaho industrial commission division of public safety relating to compensation for crime victims pursuant to chapter 10 11, title 72 20, Idaho Code.
- (16) Records or information identifying a complainant maintained by the department of health and welfare pursuant to section 39-3556, Idaho Code, relating to certified family homes, unless the complainant consents in writing to the disclosure or the disclosure of the complainant's identity is required in any administrative or judicial proceeding.
- (17) Records of any certification or notification required by federal law to be made in connection with the acquisition or transfer of a firearm, including a firearm as defined in 26 U.S.C. 5845(a).
 - (18) The following records of the state public defense commission:
 - (a) Records containing information protected or exempted from disclosure under the rules adopted by the Idaho supreme court, attorney work product, attorney-client privileged communication, records containing confidential information from an individual about his criminal case or performance of his attorney, or confidential information about an inquiry into an attorney's fitness to represent indigent defendants.
 - (b) Records related to the administration of the extraordinary litigation fund by the state public defense commission pursuant to section 19-850(2)(e), Idaho Code, to the extent that such records contain information protected or exempted from disclosure under rules adopted by the Idaho supreme court, attorney work product or attorney-client privileged communication. This exemption does not include the amount awarded based upon an application for extraordinary litigation funds.
- (19) Records and information received by the office of the state controller from any local government, state agency and department, or volunteer nongovernmental entity for purposes of entry into the criminal justice integrated data system pursuant to section 19-4803, Idaho Code, and all records created by persons authorized to research and analyze information entered into the criminal justice integrated data system, regardless of whether such records were previously exempted from disclosure or redacted pursuant to state or federal law or court order. This exemption does not apply to projects, reports, and data analyses approved for release by the data oversight council and issued by persons authorized to conduct research and analysis as set forth in chapter 48, title 19, Idaho Code. Records and information relating to the management of the criminal justice integrated data system shall not be exempt from disclosure except as otherwise provided in law.
- (20) Records that contain any identifying information or any information that could lead to the identification of any persons or entities that participate in or assist with an execution of a death sentence as described in section 19-2716A, Idaho Code.

(20) (21) Records, other than public expenditure records, relating to the nature, location, or function of cybersecurity devices, programs, or systems designed to protect computer, information technology, or communications systems against terrorist or other attacks.

SECTION 90. That Section 19-5304, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 19-5304. RESTITUTION FOR CRIME VICTIMS -- ORDERS TO BE SEPARATE -- WHEN RESTITUTION IS NOT APPROPRIATE -- OTHER REMEDIES -- EVIDENTIARY HEAR-INGS -- DEFINITIONS. (1) As used in this chapter:
 - (a) "Economic loss" includes, but is not limited to, the value of property taken, destroyed, broken, or otherwise harmed, lost wages, and direct out-of-pocket losses or expenses, such as medical expenses resulting from the criminal conduct, but does not include less tangible damage such as pain and suffering, wrongful death or emotional distress.
 - (b) "Found guilty of any crime" shall mean a finding by a court that a defendant has committed a criminal act and shall include an entry of a plea of guilty, an order withholding judgment, suspending sentence, or entry of judgment of conviction for a misdemeanor or felony.
 - (c) "Value" shall be as defined in section 18-2402(11), Idaho Code.
 - (d) "Property" shall be as defined in section 18-2402(8), Idaho Code.
 - (e) "Victim" shall mean:

- (i) The directly injured victim which means a person or entity, who suffers economic loss or injury as the result of the defendant's criminal conduct and shall also include the immediate family of a minor and the immediate family of the actual victim in homicide cases;
- (ii) Any health care provider who has provided medical treatment to a directly injured victim if such treatment is for an injury resulting from the defendant's criminal conduct, and who has not been otherwise compensated for such treatment by the directly injured victim or the immediate family of the directly injured victim;
- (iii) The account established pursuant to the crime victims compensation act, chapter $\frac{10}{11}$, title $\frac{72}{20}$, Idaho Code, from which payment was made to or on behalf of a directly injured victim pursuant to the requirements of Idaho law as a result of the defendant's criminal conduct;
- (iv) A person or entity who suffers economic loss because such person or entity has made payments to or on behalf of a directly injured victim pursuant to a contract including, but not limited to, an insurance contract, or payments to or on behalf of a directly injured victim to pay or settle a claim or claims against such person or entity in tort or pursuant to statute and arising from the crime.
- (2) Unless the court determines that an order of restitution would be inappropriate or undesirable, it shall order a defendant found guilty of any crime which results in an economic loss to the victim to make restitution to the victim. An order of restitution shall be a separate written order in addition to any other sentence the court may impose, including incarceration,

and may be complete, partial, or nominal. The court may also include restitution as a term and condition of judgment of conviction; however, if a court orders restitution in the judgment of conviction and in a separate written order, a defendant shall not be required to make restitution in an amount beyond that authorized by this chapter. Restitution shall be ordered for any economic loss which the victim actually suffers. The existence of a policy of insurance covering the victim's loss shall not absolve the defendant of the obligation to pay restitution.

- (3) If the court determines that restitution is inappropriate or undesirable or if only partial or nominal restitution is ordered, it shall enter an order articulating the reasons therefor on the record.
- (4) If a separate written order of restitution is issued, an order of restitution shall be for an amount certain and shall be due and owing at the time of sentencing or at the date the amount of restitution is determined, whichever is later. An order of restitution may provide for interest from the date of the economic loss or injury.
- (5) The court may order the defendant to pay restitution to the victim in any case, regardless of whether the defendant is incarcerated or placed on probation. The court may order the defendant to pay all or a part of the restitution ordered to the court to be distributed by the court to the victims in a manner the court deems just.
- (6) Restitution orders shall be entered by the court at the time of sentencing or such later date as deemed necessary by the court. Economic loss shall be based upon the preponderance of evidence submitted to the court by the prosecutor, defendant, victim or presentence investigator. Each party shall have the right to present such evidence as may be relevant to the issue of restitution, and the court may consider such hearsay as may be contained in the presentence report, victim impact statement or otherwise provided to the court.
- (7) The court, in determining whether to order restitution and the amount of such restitution, shall consider the amount of economic loss sustained by the victim as a result of the offense, the financial resources, needs and earning ability of the defendant, and such other factors as the court deems appropriate. The immediate inability to pay restitution by a defendant shall not be, in and of itself, a reason to not order restitution.
- (8) In determining restitution, where it appears that more than one (1) person is responsible for a crime that results in economic loss to a victim, and one (1) or more of the suspects or defendants are not found, apprehended, charged, convicted or ordered to pay restitution, the court may require the remaining defendant or defendants, who are convicted of or plead guilty to the crime, to be jointly and severally responsible for the entire economic loss to the victim.
- (9) The court may, with the consent of the parties, order restitution to victims, and/or any other person or entity, for economic loss or injury for crimes which are not adjudicated or are not before the court.
- (10) A defendant, against whom a restitution order has been entered, may, within forty-two (42) days of the entry of the order of restitution, request relief from the restitution order in accordance with the Idaho rules of civil procedure relating to relief from final orders.

(11) An order of restitution shall not preclude the victim from seeking any other legal remedy.

- (12) Every presentence report shall include a full statement of economic loss suffered by the victim or victims of the defendant's crime or crimes.
- (13) If there is more than one (1) victim, the restitution order shall provide that the directly injured victim(s) be fully compensated for so much of the loss caused by the defendant's criminal conduct which has not been paid by a third party, including persons referred to in subsection (1) (e) (ii), (iii) and (iv) of this section.
- (14) When a person is found guilty of violating section 18-8007, Idaho Code, the court, in addition to any other sentence imposed, may order the person to pay to any victim an amount of money equal to the amount of that victim's economic loss caused by the person as a result of the incident that created the duties as provided in section 18-8007, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 91. That Section 28-9-406, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 28-9-406. DISCHARGE OF ACCOUNT DEBTOR -- NOTIFICATION OF ASSIGNMENT -- IDENTIFICATION AND PROOF OF ASSIGNMENT -- RESTRICTIONS ON ASSIGNMENT OF ACCOUNTS, CHATTEL PAPER, PAYMENT INTANGIBLES AND PROMISSORY NOTES INEFFECTIVE. (a) Subject to subsections (b) through (i) of this section, an account debtor on an account, chattel paper or a payment intangible may discharge its obligation by paying the assignor until, but not after, the account debtor receives a notification, authenticated by the assignor or the assignee, that the amount due or to become due has been assigned and that payment is to be made to the assignee. After receipt of the notification, the account debtor may discharge its obligation by paying the assignee and may not discharge the obligation by paying the assigner.
- (b) Subject to subsection (h) of this section, notification is ineffective under subsection (a) of this section:
 - (1) If it does not reasonably identify the rights assigned;
 - (2) To the extent that an agreement between an account debtor and a seller of a payment intangible limits the account debtor's duty to pay a person other than the seller and the limitation is effective under law other than this chapter; or
 - (3) At the option of an account debtor, if the notification notifies the account debtor to make less than the full amount of any installment or other periodic payment to the assignee, even if:
 - (A) only a portion of the account, chattel paper or payment intangible has been assigned to that assignee;
 - (B) a portion has been assigned to another assignee; or
 - (C) the account debtor knows that the assignment to that assignee is limited.
- (c) Subject to subsection (h) of this section, if requested by the account debtor, an assignee shall seasonably furnish reasonable proof that the assignment has been made. Unless the assignee complies, the account debtor may discharge its obligation by paying the assignor, even if the account debtor has received a notification under subsection (a) of this section.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e) of this section and sections 28-9-407 and 28-12-303, Idaho Code, and subject to subsection (h) of this section, a term in an agreement between an account debtor and an assignor or in a promissory note is ineffective to the extent that it:

- (1) Prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of the account debtor or person obligated on the promissory note to the assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of a security interest in, the account, chattel paper, payment intangible or promissory note; or
- (2) Provides that the assignment or transfer or the creation, attachment, perfection, or enforcement of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right of termination, or remedy under the account, chattel paper, payment intangible or promissory note.
- (e) Subsection (d) of this section does not apply to the sale of a payment intangible or promissory note, other than a sale pursuant to a disposition under section 28-9-610, Idaho Code, or an acceptance of collateral under section 28-9-620, Idaho Code.
- (f) Except as otherwise provided in sections 28-9-407 and 28-12-303, Idaho Code, and subject to subsections (h) and (i) of this section, a rule of law, statute, rule or regulation that prohibits, restricts, or requires the consent of a government, governmental body or official, or account debtor to the assignment or transfer of, or creation of a security interest in, an account or chattel paper is ineffective to the extent that the rule of law, statute, rule or regulation:
 - (1) Prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of the government, governmental body or official, or account debtor to the assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment, perfection, or enforcement of a security interest in the account or chattel paper; or
 - (2) Provides that the assignment or transfer or the creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right of termination or remedy under the account or chattel paper.
- (g) Subject to subsection (h) of this section, an account debtor may not waive or vary its option under subsection (b) (3) of this section.
- (h) This section is subject to law other than this chapter which establishes a different rule for an account debtor who is an individual and who incurred the obligation primarily for personal, family or household purposes.
- (i) This section does not apply to an assignment of a health care insurance receivable, an award of compensation made pursuant to the crime victims compensation act, chapter $\frac{10}{11}$, title $\frac{72}{20}$, Idaho Code, or a lottery prize subject to the provisions of chapter 74, title 67, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 92. That Section 31-3201A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 31-3201A. COURT FEES. The clerk of the district court in addition to the fees and charges imposed by chapter 20, title 1, Idaho Code, and by section 31-3201, Idaho Code, and in addition to the fee levied by chapter 2, title 73, Idaho Code, shall charge, demand and receive the following fees for services rendered by him in discharging the duties imposed upon him by law:

- (1) Civil cases. A fee of one hundred seventy-five dollars (\$175) for filing a civil case of any type in the district court, except for those cases to be assigned to the magistrate division of the district court for which the fee shall be one hundred twenty dollars (\$120), with the following exceptions:
 - (a) The fee for small claims shall be as provided in section 1-2303, Idaho Code;
 - (b) No filing fee shall be charged in the following types of cases:
 - (i) Cases brought under chapter 3, title 66, Idaho Code, for commitment of mentally ill persons;
 - (ii) Cases brought under the juvenile corrections act;
 - (iii) Cases brought under the child protective act;
 - (iv) Demands for bond before a personal representative is appointed in probate;
 - (v) Petitions for sterilization;

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38 39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46 47

48

49

- (vi) Petitions for judicial consent to abortion;
- (vii) Registration of trusts and renunciations;
- (viii) Petitions for leave to compromise the disputed claim of a
 minor;
- (ix) Petitions for a civil protection order or to enforce a foreign civil protection order pursuant to chapter 63, title 39, Idaho Code;
- (x) Objections to the appointment of a guardian filed by a minor or an incapacitated person;
- (xi) Proceedings to suspend a license for nonpayment of child support pursuant to section 7-1405, Idaho Code;
- (xii) Proceedings under the uniform post-conviction procedure act as provided in chapter 49, title 19, Idaho Code;
- (xiii) Filings of a custody decree from another state; and
- (xiv) Filings of any answer after an initial appearance fee has been paid.

The filing fee shall be distributed as follows: twenty-three dollars (\$23.00) of such filing fee shall be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the district court fund of the county, with six dollars (\$6.00) of such twenty-three dollars (\$23.00) dedicated to provide for the suitable and adequate quarters of the magistrate division of the district court, including the facilities and equipment necessary to make the space provided functional for its intended use, and shall provide for the staff personnel, supplies and other expenses of the magistrate division; one dollar (\$1.00) of such filing fee shall be paid to the peace officers standards and training fund established in section 19-5116, Idaho Code; one hundred thirty-five dollars (\$135) of such filing fee, or in a case assigned to the magistrate division of the district court eighty dollars (\$80.00) of such filing fee, shall be paid to the county treasurer who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit into the court technology fund; ten dollars (\$10.00) of such filing fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in accordance with subsection (15) of this section; and six dollars (\$6.00) of such filing fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in the senior magistrate judges fund.

1 2

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17 18

19

20 21

22 23

24

25

26 27

28 29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38 39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46 47

48

49

- (2) Felonies and misdemeanors. A fee of seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$17.50) shall be paid, but not in advance, by each person found guilty of any felony or misdemeanor, except when the court orders such fee waived because the person is indigent and unable to pay such fee. Eleven dollars (\$11.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the district court fund of the county, with six dollars (\$6.00) of such eleven dollars (\$11.00) dedicated to provide for the suitable and adequate quarters of the magistrate division of the district court, including the facilities and equipment necessary to make the space provided functional for its intended use, and shall provide for the staff personnel, supplies and other expenses of the magistrate division; one dollar (\$1.00) of such filing fee shall be paid to the peace officers standards and training fund established in section 19-5116, Idaho Code; and five dollars and fifty cents (\$5.50) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in accordance with subsection (15) of this section.
- Infractions. A fee of sixteen dollars and fifty cents (\$16.50) shall be paid, but not in advance, by each person found to have committed an infraction or any minor traffic, conservation or ordinance violation, and a fee of seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$17.50) shall be paid, but not in advance, by each person found to have committed an infraction under section 18-8001 or 49-301, Idaho Code, or a first-time infraction under section 23-604 or 23-949, Idaho Code, and distributed pursuant to subsection (2) of this section; provided that the judge or magistrate may in his or her discretion consolidate separate nonmoving traffic offenses into one (1) offense for purposes of assessing such fee. Eleven dollars (\$11.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the district court fund of the county, with six dollars (\$6.00) of such eleven dollars (\$11.00) dedicated to provide for the suitable and adequate quarters of the magistrate division of the district court, including the facilities and equipment necessary to make the space provided functional for its intended use, and shall provide for the staff personnel, supplies and other expenses of the magistrate division; one dollar (\$1.00) of such filing fee shall be paid to the peace officers standards and training fund established in section 19-5116, Idaho Code; and four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in accordance with subsection (15) of this section.
- (4) Initial appearance other than plaintiff. A fee of one hundred dollars (\$100) shall be paid for any filing constituting the initial appearance by a party, except the plaintiff, in any civil action in the district court or in the magistrate division of the district court, except small claims. If two (2) or more parties are making their initial appearance in the same filing, then only one (1) filing fee shall be collected. Of such fee, four dollars (\$4.00) shall be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the district court fund of the county; eighty dollars (\$80.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit into the court technology fund; ten dollars (\$10.00) of such fee shall be paid to the

county treasurer, who shall pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in accordance with subsection (15) of this section; and six dollars (\$6.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in the senior magistrate judges fund.

- (5) Accountings. A fee of nine dollars (\$9.00) shall be paid by the person or persons required to make an account pursuant to title 15, Idaho Code, at the time such account is filed. All of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the district court fund of the county.
- (6) Distribution of estate. A fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) shall be paid upon the filing of a petition of the executor or administrator or of any person interested in an estate for the distribution of such estate, six dollars (\$6.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the district court fund of the county; thirteen dollars (\$13.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in accordance with subsection (15) of this section; and six dollars (\$6.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in the senior magistrate judges fund.
- (7) Third-party claim. A fee of fourteen dollars (\$14.00) shall be paid by a party filing a third-party claim as defined in the Idaho rules of civil procedure. Eight dollars (\$8.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the district court fund of the county; and six dollars (\$6.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in the senior magistrate judges fund.
- (8) Cross-claims. A fee of fourteen dollars (\$14.00) shall be paid by any party filing a cross-claim. Eight dollars (\$8.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the district court fund of the county; and six dollars (\$6.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in the senior magistrate judges fund.
- (9) Change of venue. A fee of twenty-nine dollars (\$29.00) shall be paid by a party initiating a change of venue. Such fee shall be paid to the clerk of the court of the county to which venue is changed. Nine dollars (\$9.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the district court fund of the county and twenty dollars (\$20.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit into the court technology fund.
 - (10) Reopening a case.

(a) A fee of eighty-five dollars (\$85.00) shall be paid by any party appearing after judgment or applying to reopen a case. Nine dollars (\$9.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the district court fund of the county; six dollars (\$6.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in the senior magistrate judges fund; and seventy dollars

- (\$70.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit into the court technology fund.
- (b) A fee of one hundred eight dollars (\$108) shall be paid by a party applying to reopen a divorce action or modify a divorce decree, with seventeen dollars (\$17.00) of the fee to be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the district court fund of the county; fifteen dollars (\$15.00) of such fee to be paid to the county treasurer, who shall pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in accordance with subsection (15) of this section; six dollars (\$6.00) of such fee to be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in the senior magistrate judges fund; and seventy dollars (\$70.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit into the court technology fund.
- (c) When the application to reopen a case consists only of a motion or other pleading to revive or renew a judgment, a fee of twenty-nine dollars (\$29.00) shall be paid by the party filing the motion or pleading. Nine dollars (\$9.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the district court fund of the county and twenty dollars (\$20.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit into the court technology fund.
- (11) Appeal to district court. A fee of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) shall be paid by a party taking an appeal from the magistrate division of the district court to the district court; nine dollars (\$9.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the district court fund of the county; six dollars (\$6.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in the senior magistrate judges fund; and twenty dollars (\$20.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit into the court technology fund. No additional fee shall be required if a new trial is granted.
- (12) Appeal to supreme court. A fee of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) shall be paid by the party taking an appeal from the district court to the supreme court for comparing and certifying the transcript on appeal, if such certificate is required. Nine dollars (\$9.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the district court fund of the county; six dollars (\$6.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in the senior magistrate judges fund; and twenty dollars (\$20.00) of such fee shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit into the court technology fund.
- (13) Fees not covered by this section, including fees to defray the costs of electronic access to court records other than the register of actions, shall be set by rule or administrative order of the supreme court.

(14) All fees required to be paid by this section or by rule or administrative order of the supreme court shall be collected by the clerk of the district court for this purpose. If it appears that there is a necessity for such fees to be collected by persons other than the clerk of the district court or a person designated by the clerk for such purpose, the supreme court by rule or administrative order may provide for the designation of persons authorized to receive such fees. Persons so designated shall account for such fees in the same manner required of the clerk of the district court and shall pay such fees to the clerk of the district court of the county in which such fees are collected.

- (15) That portion of the filing fees required to be remitted to the state treasurer for deposit pursuant to subsections (1), (2), (3), (4), (6) and (10) of this section shall be apportioned eighty-six percent (86%) to the state general fund and fourteen percent (14%) to the peace officers standards and training fund authorized in section 19-5116, Idaho Code, within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month in which such fees were remitted to the county treasurer. That portion of the filing fees required to be remitted to a city treasurer for deposit in the city's general fund shall be remitted within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month in which such fees were remitted to the county treasurer.
- (16) Of the fees derived from the filing of any divorce action required to be transmitted to the state treasurer, the county treasurer shall retain five dollars (\$5.00), which shall be separately identified and deposited in the district court fund of the county. Such moneys shall be used exclusively for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of qualifying and approving persons, agencies or organizations to conduct evaluations of persons convicted of domestic assault or battery as provided in section 18-918, Idaho Code, and the administration of section 18-918(7), Idaho Code, relating to the evaluation and counseling or other treatment of such persons, including the payment of the costs of evaluating and counseling or other treatment of an indigent defendant. No provision of chapter 52.9, title 39.20, Idaho Code, shall apply to the moneys provided for in this subsection.
- (17) In consideration of the fees in this section, the clerk of the district court shall be required to perform all lawful service that may be required of him by any party thereto; provided that he shall not prepare and furnish any certified copy of any file or record in an action, except printed transcript on appeal, without additional compensation as provided by law.
- SECTION 93. That Section 66-612, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 66-612. PENALTY. It is a misdemeanor for a person to knowingly alter, forge, conceal or destroy a declaration, or the reinstatement or revocation of a declaration. In this section, "knowingly" has the meaning given in section $18-101 \frac{5}{5}$, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 94. An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, this act shall be in full force and effect on and after July 1, 2023.