LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Sixty-fifth Legislature

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

Second Regular Session - 2020

IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 1334

BY STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO CODIFIER'S CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 6-210, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 6-416, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REF-ERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 15-3-303, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 15-3-308, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 15-3-1302, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 15-7-601, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REF-ERENCE AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 16-1508, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 16-2428, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 18-3302, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE SURPLUS VERBIAGE; AMENDING SECTION 18-4629, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SEC-TION 18-6706, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 19-2524, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 20-517, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 23-1325A, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 26-206, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 28-4-613, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 30-14-411, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE CORRECT REFERENCES; AMENDING SECTION 30-23-102, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE CORRECT CODE REFER-ENCES AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 30-23-103, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 30-23-107, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMEND-ING SECTION 30-23-109, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE CORRECT CODE REFERENCES AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 30-23-111, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 30-23-401, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 30-23-402, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 30-23-406, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 30-23-601, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE CORRECT CODE REF-ERENCES; AMENDING SECTION 30-23-702, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 30-23-803, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 30-23-901, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 30-24-204, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REF-ERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 30-24-801, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 30-24-803, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 31-3517, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE SURPLUS VERBIAGE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 31-4121, IDAHO CODE, TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 55-2202, IDAHO CODE, TO MAKE CODIFIER'S CORRECTIONS AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 63-3621, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 67-6602, IDAHO CODE, TO MAKE CODIFIER'S CORRECTIONS AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 67-6621, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE SURPLUS VERBIAGE; AMENDING CHAPTER 93, TITLE 67, IDAHO CODE, AS ENACTED BY SECTION 1, CHAPTER 206, LAWS OF 2019, TO REDESIGNATE THE CHAPTER; AND AMENDING SECTION 72-1019, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION.

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

SECTION 1. That Section 6-210, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 6-210. RECOVERY OF DAMAGES FOR ECONOMIC LOSS WILLFULLY CAUSED BY A MINOR. (1) Any person shall be entitled to recover damages in an amount not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) in a court of competent jurisdiction from the parents of any minor, under the age of eighteen (18) years, living with the parents, who shall willfully cause economic loss to such person, except as otherwise provided in section 49-310, Idaho Code. "Person" means any municipal corporation, county, city school district, or any individual, partnership, corporation or association, or any religious organization, whether incorporated or unincorporated.
- (2) Economic loss shall include, but not be limited to, the value of property, as that term is defined in section 18-2402(8), Idaho Code, taken, destroyed, broken or otherwise harmed, lost wages and direct out-of-pocket losses or expenses such as medical expenses resulting from the minor's willful conduct, but shall not include less tangible damage such as pain and suffering, wrongful death or emotional distress.
- (3) As used in this section, "parents" shall mean any persons or entities who have legal custody of the minor, or any persons or entities who are licensed to accept children for child care under chapter 12, title 39, Idaho Code. "Legal custody" shall be as that term is defined in section 16-2002, Idaho Code.
- (4) In the event the parents are providing foster care for the minor at the time of the minor's willful act, and the parents are licensed pursuant to section 39-1211 chapter 12, title 39, Idaho Code, and the minor is in the legal custody of the department of health and welfare, any person is entitled to recover damages in a court of competent jurisdiction within the above stated limits. Such recovery shall be insured by the state of Idaho.

SECTION 2. That Section 6-416, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

6-416. OCCUPANT OF REAL ESTATE -- DETERMINATION OF RIGHT TO POSSES-SION -- TENANTS IN COMMON -- PARTITION PROCEDURE. The owner in the main action may thereupon pay the value of the improvements determined on trial and take the property, but should he fail to do so after a reasonable time not to exceed one (1) year, to be fixed by the court, the claimant may take the

property upon paying its value determined on trial, less any amount paid by claimant or his predecessor on a judicial or tax sale, exclusive of the improvements. If this is not done within said time, to be fixed by the court, the parties will be held to be tenants in common of all the real estate, including the improvements, each holding an interest proportionate to the values ascertained on the trial; provided, further, that thereafter, upon the motion of either party, proceedings may be had for partition thereof in accordance with chapter 5, title \$6, Idaho Code.

SECTION 3. That Section 15-3-303, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

15-3-303. INFORMAL PROBATE -- PROOF AND FINDINGS REQUIRED. (a) In an informal proceeding for original probate of a will or informal statement of intestacy where the estate is community and there is a surviving spouse, the registrar shall determine whether:

(1) the application is complete;

- (2) $\pm \underline{T}$ he applicant has made oath or affirmation that the statements contained in the application are true to the best of his knowledge and belief;
- (3) $\pm \underline{T}$ he applicant appears from the application to be an interested person as defined in subsection (245) of section 15-1-201 of this code, Idaho Code;
- (4) Θ On the basis of the statements in the application, venue is proper;
- (5) <u>aAn</u> original, duly executed and apparently unrevoked will is in the registrar's possession;
- (6) <u>aAny</u> notice required by section 15-3-204 of this code, Idaho Code, has been given and that the application is not within section 15-3-304 of this part, and, Idaho Code;
- (7) $\pm It$ appears from the application that the time limit for original probate has not expired; and
- (8) $\pm If$ the application is for a statement of intestacy of a community estate with a surviving spouse, on the basis of statements in the application and affidavit: 1. the decedent left no will, 2. the decedent's estate consists solely of community property of the decedent and the surviving spouse, and 3. the decedent left a surviving spouse. In addition to this, the registrar shall set out the name of the surviving spouse.
- (b) The application shall be denied if it indicates that a personal representative has been appointed in another county of this state or <u>reservice</u> except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, if it appears that this or another will of the decedent has been the subject of a previous probate order.
- (c) A will which appears to have the required signatures and which contains an attestation clause showing that requirements of execution under section 15-2-502, 15-2-503 or 15-2-506 of this code, Idaho Code, have been met shall be probated without further proof. In other cases, the registrar may assume execution if the will appears to have been properly executed, or he may accept a sworn statement or affidavit of any person having knowledge of the circumstances of execution, whether or not the person was a witness to the will.

(d) Informal probate of a will $\frac{\text{that}}{\text{which}}$ has been previously probated elsewhere may be granted at any time upon written application by any interested person, together with deposit of an authenticated copy of the will and of the statement probating it from the office or court where it was first probated.

- (e) A will from a place which that does not provide for probate of a will after death, and which that is not eligible for probate under subsection (a) of this section, may be probated in this state upon receipt by the registrar of a duly authenticated copy of the will and a duly authenticated certificate of its legal custodian that the copy filed is a true copy and that the will has become operative under the law of the other place.
- SECTION 4. That Section 15-3-308, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 15-3-308. INFORMAL APPOINTMENT PROCEEDINGS -- PROOF AND FINDINGS REQUIRED. (a) In informal appointment proceedings, the registrar must determine whether:
 - (1) $\pm T$ he application for informal appointment of a personal representative is complete;
 - (2) $\pm \underline{T}$ he applicant has made oath or affirmation that the statements contained in the application are true to the best of his knowledge and belief;
 - (3) $\pm \underline{T}$ he applicant appears from the application to be an interested person as defined in subsection (245) of section 15-1-201 of this code, Idaho Code;
 - (4) Θ On the basis of the statements in the application, venue is proper;
 - (5) \underline{aA} ny will to which the requested appointment relates has been formally or informally probated; but this requirement does not apply to the appointment of a special administrator;
 - (6) \underline{aA} ny notice required by section 15-3-204 of this code, Idaho Code, has been given;
 - (7) $\pm \underline{F}$ rom the statements in the application, the person whose appointment is sought has priority entitling him to the appointment.
- (b) Unless section 15-3-612 of this code, Idaho Code, controls, the application must be denied if it indicates that a personal representative who has not filed a written statement of resignation as provided in subsection (c) of section 15-3-610 of this code, Idaho Code, has been appointed in this or another county of this state, that (unless the applicant is the domiciliary personal representative or his nominee) the decedent was not domiciled in this state, and that a personal representative whose appointment has not been terminated has been appointed by a court in the state of domicile, or that other requirements of this section have not been met.
- SECTION 5. That Section 15-3-1302, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 15-3-1302. DEFINITIONS. As used in this part:
- (a) "Apportionable estate" means the value of the gross estate as finally determined for purposes of the estate tax to be apportioned reduced by:

- (1) Any claim or expense allowable as a deduction for purposes of the tax;
- (2) The value of any interest in property that, for purposes of the tax, qualifies for a marital or charitable deduction or otherwise is deductible or is exempt; and
- (3) Any amount added to the decedent's gross estate because of a gift tax on transfers made before death.
- (b) "Estate tax" means a federal, state, or foreign tax, however denominated, imposed because of the death of an individual and interest and penalties associated with the tax. The term does not include an inheritance tax, income tax, or generation-skipping transfer tax other than a generation-skipping transfer tax incurred on a direct skip taking effect at death.
- (c) "Gross estate" means, with respect to an estate tax, all interests in property subject to the tax.
- (d) "Person" has the same meaning set forth in section 15-1-201(334), Idaho Code.
- (e) "Ratable" means apportioned or allocated pro rata according to the relative values of interests to which the term is to be applied. "Ratably" has a corresponding meaning.
- (f) "Time-limited interest" means an interest in property which terminates on a lapse of time or on the occurrence or nonoccurrence of an event or which is subject to the exercise of discretion that could transfer a beneficial interest to another person. The term does not include a cotenancy unless the cotenancy itself is a time-limited interest.
- (g) "Value" means, with respect to an interest in property, fair market value as finally determined for purposes of the estate tax that is to be apportioned, reduced by any outstanding debt secured by the interest without reduction:
 - (1) For taxes paid or required to be paid; or
 - (2) For any special valuation adjustment.

 SECTION 6. That Section 15-7-601, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 15-7-601. PURPOSE TRUSTS. (1) A trust may be created for any purpose, charitable or noncharitable, under the terms of a trust agreement or will. A noncharitable trust so created is a purpose trust and shall exist to serve a purpose.
 - (2) A purpose trust does not need a beneficiary.
- (3) A purpose trust shall be enforceable on the terms set forth in the trust agreement by the person named to enforce the trust; provided, however, that the failure to name a person to enforce the trust shall not void the trust or otherwise cause it to be unenforceable.
- (4) A person named to enforce a purpose trust may resign or be removed or replaced in accordance with the trust.
- (5) If the person named to enforce the trust resigns, or is removed, or is unwilling or unable to act, and if no successor is named in accordance with the trust, the trustee shall forthwith apply to the court having jurisdiction of the purpose trust for directions or for a person to be appointed by the court to enforce the trust. The court having jurisdiction of the purpose trust shall be empowered to make an order appointing a person to enforce

the trust on such terms as it sees fit and to designate how successors will be named.

- (6) During any period of time when no person is named or acting to enforce a purpose trust, the court having jurisdiction of the purpose trust shall have the right to exercise all powers necessary to enforce the trust in order to serve the purpose for which it was created.
- (7) Any interested person, as defined in section 15-1-201(245), Idaho Code, may bring an action under law or equity to enforce a purpose trust.
 - (8) Charitable trusts are not governed by this section.

- (9) A purpose trust created prior to July 1, 2005, shall be valid and enforceable from the date of the trust's creation.
- SECTION 7. That Section 16-1508, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 16-1508. EFFECT OF ADOPTION. A child or adult, when adopted, may take the name of the person adopting, and the two (2) shall thenceforth sustain toward each other the legal relation of parent and child, and shall have all the rights and shall be subject to all the duties of that relation, including all of the rights of a child of the whole blood to inherit from any person, in all respects, under the provisions of section $\frac{14-103}{15-2-103}$, Idaho Code, and to the same extent as a child of the whole blood.
- SECTION 8. That Section 16-2428, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 16-2428. CONFIDENTIALITY AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION. All certificates, applications, records, and reports directly or indirectly identifying a patient or former patient or an individual whose involuntary treatment has been sought under this chapter shall be kept confidential and shall not be disclosed by any person except with the consent of the person identified or his legal guardian, if any, or as disclosure may be necessary to carry out any of the provisions of this chapter, or as a court may direct upon its determination that disclosure is necessary and that failure to make such disclosure would be contrary to public interest.
- (1) No person in possession of confidential statements made by a child over the age of fourteen (14) years in the course of treatment may disclose such information to the child's parent or others without the written permission of the child, unless such disclosure is necessary to obtain insurance coverage, to carry out the treatment plan or \underline{to} prevent harm to the child or others, or unless authorized to disclose such information by order of a court.
- (2) The child has the right of access to information regarding his treatment and has the right to have copies of information and to submit clarifying or correcting statements and other documentation of reasonable length for inclusion with his treatment record.
- (3) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the denial of access to $\operatorname{records}_{\boldsymbol{\tau}}$ by a child when a physician or other mental health professional believes and notes in the child's medical records that the disclosure would be damaging to the child. In any case, the child has the right to petition the court for an order granting access.

- (4) Access to records by the state protection and advocacy system shall be governed by 42 U.S.C. 10108 10801 et seq., as amended.
- SECTION 9. That Section 18-3302, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 18-3302. CONCEALED WEAPONS. (1) The legislature hereby finds that the people of Idaho have reserved for themselves the right to keep and bear arms while granting the legislature the authority to regulate the carrying of weapons concealed. The provisions of this chapter regulating the carrying of weapons must be strictly construed so as to give maximum scope to the rights retained by the people.
 - (2) As used in this chapter:

- (a) "Concealed weapon" means any deadly weapon carried on or about the person in a manner not discernible by ordinary observation;
- (b) "Deadly weapon" means:
 - (i) Any dirk, dirk knife, bowie knife, dagger or firearm;
 - (ii) Any other weapon, device, instrument, material or substance that is designed and manufactured to be readily capable of causing death or serious bodily injury; or
 - (iii) Any other weapon, device, instrument, material or substance that is intended by the person to be readily capable of causing death or serious bodily injury.
- (c) The term "deadly weapon" does not include:
 - (i) Any knife, cleaver or other instrument that is intended by the person to be used in the processing, preparation or eating of food;
 - (ii) Any knife with a blade six (6) inches or less; or
 - (iii) Any taser, stun-gun, pepper spray or mace;
- (d) "Firearm" means any weapon that will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive;
- (e) "Loaded" means:
 - (i) For a firearm capable of using fixed ammunition, that live ammunition is present in:
 - 1. The chamber or chambers of the firearm;
 - 2. Any internal magazine of the firearm; or
 - 3. A detachable magazine inserted in the firearm;
 - (ii) For a firearm that is not capable of using fixed ammunition, that the firearm contains:
 - 1. A propellant charge; and
 - 2. A priming cap or primer cap.
- (3) No person shall carry concealed weapons on or about his person without a license to carry concealed weapons, except:
 - (a) In the person's place of abode or fixed place of business;
 - (b) On property in which the person has any ownership or leasehold interest;
 - (c) On private property where the person has permission to carry concealed weapons from any person with an ownership or leasehold interest;
 - (d) Outside the limits of or confines of any city, if the person is eighteen (18) years of age or older and is not otherwise disqualified from being issued a license under subsection (11) of this section.

- (4) Subsection (3) of this section shall not apply to restrict or prohibit the carrying or possession of:
 - (a) Any deadly weapon located in plain view;

- (b) Any lawfully possessed shotgun or rifle;
- (c) Any deadly weapon concealed in a motor vehicle;
- (d) A firearm that is not loaded and is secured in a case;
- (e) A firearm that is disassembled or permanently altered such that it is not readily operable; and
- (f) Any deadly weapon concealed by a person who is:
 - (i) Over eighteen (18) years of age;
 - (ii) A resident of Idaho or a current member of the armed forces of the United States; and
 - (iii) Is not disqualified from being issued a license under paragraphs (b) through (n) of subsection (11) of this section. $\frac{(a)}{(a)}$
- (5) The requirement to secure a license to carry concealed weapons under this section shall not apply to the following persons:
 - (a) Officials of a city, county or the state of Idaho;
 - (b) Any publicly elected Idaho official;
 - (c) Members of the armed forces of the United States or of the national guard when in performance of official duties;
 - (d) Criminal investigators of the attorney general's office and criminal investigators of a prosecuting attorney's office, prosecutors and their deputies;
 - (e) Any peace officer as defined in section 19-5101(d), Idaho Code, in good standing;
 - (f) Retired peace officers or detention deputies with at least ten (10) years of service with the state or a political subdivision as a peace officer or detention deputy and who have been certified by the peace officer standards and training council;
 - (g) Any person who has physical possession of his valid license or permit authorizing him to carry concealed weapons from another state; and
 - (h) Any person who has physical possession of a valid license or permit from a local law enforcement agency or court of the United States authorizing him to carry concealed weapons.
- (6) The sheriff of the county of the applicant's residence or, if the applicant has obtained a protection order pursuant to chapter 63, title 39, Idaho Code, the sheriff of a county where the applicant is temporarily residing may issue a temporary emergency license for good cause pending review of an application made under subsection (7) of this section. Temporary emergency licenses must be easily distinguishable from regular licenses. A temporary emergency license shall be valid for not more than ninety (90) days.
- (7) The sheriff of a county, on behalf of the state of Idaho, must, within ninety (90) days after the filing of a license application by any person who is not disqualified as provided herein from possessing or receiving a firearm under state or federal law, issue a license to the person to carry concealed weapons on his person within this state. Such license shall be valid for five (5) years from the date of issuance.
- (8) The sheriff must make license applications readily available at the office of the sheriff, at other public offices in his or her jurisdiction and on the website of the Idaho state police. The license application shall be

in a form to be prescribed by the director of the Idaho state police and must meet the following requirements:

- (a) The license application shall require the applicant's name, address, description, signature, date of birth, place of birth, military status, citizenship and the driver's license number or state identification card number if used for identification in applying for the license. Provided however, that if the applicant is not a United States citizen and is legally in the United States, the application must also require any alien or admission number issued to the applicant by United States immigration and customs enforcement or any successor agency;
- (b) The license application may ask the applicant to disclose his social security number but must indicate that disclosure of the applicant's social security number is optional; and
- (c) The license application must contain a warning that substantially reads as follows:

CAUTION: Federal law and state law on the possession of weapons and firearms differ. If you are prohibited by federal law from possessing a weapon or a firearm, you may be prosecuted in federal court. A state permit is not a defense to a federal prosecution.

- (9) The sheriff may require the applicant to demonstrate familiarity with a firearm and must accept any one (1) of the following as evidence of the applicant's familiarity with a firearm:
 - (a) Completion of any hunter education or hunter safety course approved by the department of fish and game or a similar agency of another state;
 - (b) Completion of any national rifle association firearms safety or training course or any national rifle association hunter education course or any equivalent course;
 - (c) Completion of any firearms safety or training course or class available to the general public offered by a law enforcement agency, community college, college, university or private or public institution or organization or firearms training school, utilizing instructors certified by the national rifle association or the Idaho state police;
 - (d) Completion of any law enforcement firearms safety or training course or class offered for security guards, investigators, special deputies, or offered for any division or subdivision of a law enforcement agency or security enforcement agency;
 - (e) Evidence of equivalent experience with a firearm through participation in organized shooting competition or military service;
 - (f) A current license to carry concealed weapons pursuant to this section, unless the license has been revoked for cause;
 - (g) Completion of any firearms training or safety course or class conducted by a state-certified or national rifle association-certified firearms instructor; or
 - (h) Other training that the sheriff deems appropriate.
- (10) Any person applying for original issuance of a license to carry concealed weapons must submit his fingerprints with the completed license application. Within five (5) days after the filing of an application, the

sheriff must forward the applicant's completed license application and fingerprints to the Idaho state police. The Idaho state police must conduct a national fingerprint-based records check, an inquiry through the national instant criminal background check system and a check of any applicable state database, including a check for any mental health records for conditions or commitments that would disqualify a person from possessing a firearm under state or federal law, and return the results to the sheriff within sixty (60) days. If the applicant is not a United States citizen, an immigration alien query must also be conducted through United States immigration and customs enforcement or any successor agency. The sheriff shall not issue a license before receiving the results of the records check and must deny a license if the applicant is disqualified under any of the criteria listed in subsection (11) of this section. The sheriff may deny a license to carry concealed weapons to an alien if background information is not attainable or verifiable.

- (11) A license to carry concealed weapons shall not be issued to any person who:
 - (a) Is under twenty-one (21) years of age, except as otherwise provided in this section;
 - (b) Is formally charged with a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one (1) year;
 - (c) Has been adjudicated guilty in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one (1) year;
 - (d) Is a fugitive from justice;

- (e) Is an unlawful user of marijuana or any depressant, stimulant or narcotic drug, or any controlled substance as defined in 21 U.S.C. 802;
- (f) Is currently suffering from or has been adjudicated as having suffered from any of the following conditions, based on substantial evidence:
 - (i) Lacking mental capacity as defined in section 18-210, Idaho Code;
 - (ii) Mentally ill as defined in section 66-317, Idaho Code;
 - (iii) Gravely disabled as defined in section 66-317, Idaho Code; or
 - (iv) An incapacitated person as defined in section 15-5-101, Idaho Code;
- (g) Has been discharged from the armed forces under dishonorable conditions;
- (h) Has received a withheld judgment or suspended sentence for a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one (1) year, unless the person has successfully completed probation;
- (i) Has received a period of probation after having been adjudicated guilty of, or received a withheld judgment for, a misdemeanor offense that has as an element the intentional use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, unless the person has successfully completed probation;
- (j) Is an alien illegally in the United States;
- (k) Is a person who having been a citizen of the United States has renounced his or her citizenship;

- (1) Is free on bond or personal recognizance pending trial, appeal or sentencing for a crime that would disqualify him from obtaining a concealed weapons license;
- (m) Is subject to a protection order issued under chapter 63, title 39, Idaho Code, that restrains the person from harassing, stalking or threatening an intimate partner of the person or child of the intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child; or
- (n) Is for any other reason ineligible to own, possess or receive a firearm under the provisions of Idaho or federal law.
- (12) In making a determination in relation to an applicant's eligibility under subsection (11) of this section, the sheriff shall not consider:
 - (a) A conviction, guilty plea or adjudication that has been nullified by expungement, pardon, setting aside or other comparable procedure by the jurisdiction where the conviction, guilty plea or adjudication occurred or in respect of which conviction, guilty plea or adjudication the applicant's civil right to bear arms either specifically or in combination with other civil rights has been restored under operation of law or legal process; or
 - (b) Except as provided for in subsection (11)(f) of this section, an adjudication of mental defect, incapacity or illness or an involuntary commitment to a mental institution if the applicant's civil right to bear arms has been restored under operation of law or legal process.
- (13) A license to carry concealed weapons must be in a form substantially similar to that of the Idaho driver's license and must meet the following specifications:
 - (a) The license must provide the licensee's name, address, date of birth and the driver's license number or state identification card number if used for identification in applying for the license;
 - (b) The license must bear the licensee's signature and picture; and
 - (c) The license must provide the date of issuance and the date on which the license expires.
- (14) Upon issuing a license under the provisions of this section, the sheriff must notify the Idaho state police within three (3) business days on a form or in a manner prescribed by the Idaho state police. Information relating to an applicant or licensee received or maintained pursuant to this section by the sheriff or Idaho state police is confidential and exempt from disclosure under section 74-105, Idaho Code.
- (\$20.00), which the sheriff must retain for the purpose of performing the duties required in this section. The sheriff may collect the actual cost of any additional fees necessary to cover the cost of processing fingerprints lawfully required by any state or federal agency or department, and the actual cost of materials for the license lawfully required by any state agency or department, which costs must be paid to the state. The sheriff must provide the applicant with a copy of the results of the fingerprint-based records check upon request of the applicant.
- (16) The fee for renewal of the license shall be fifteen dollars (\$15.00), which the sheriff must retain for the purpose of performing the du-

ties required in this section. The sheriff may collect the actual cost of any additional fees necessary to cover the processing costs lawfully required by any state or federal agency or department, and the actual cost of materials for the license lawfully required by any state agency or department, which costs must be paid to the state.

- (17) Every license that is not, as provided by law, suspended, revoked or disqualified in this state shall be renewable at any time during the ninety (90) day period before its expiration or within ninety (90) days after the expiration date. The sheriff must mail renewal notices ninety (90) days prior to the expiration date of the license. The sheriff shall require the licensee applying for renewal to complete an application. The sheriff must submit the application to the Idaho state police for a records check of state and national databases. The Idaho state police must conduct the records check and return the results to the sheriff within thirty (30) days. The sheriff shall not issue a renewal before receiving the results of the records check and must deny a license if the applicant is disqualified under any of the criteria provided in this section. A renewal license shall be valid for a period of five (5) years. A license so renewed shall take effect on the expiration date of the prior license. A licensee renewing ninety-one (91) days to one hundred eighty (180) days after the expiration date of the license must pay a late renewal penalty of ten dollars (\$10.00) in addition to the renewal fee unless waived by the sheriff, except that any licensee serving on active duty in the armed forces of the United States during the renewal period shall not be required to pay a late renewal penalty upon renewing ninety-one (91) days to one hundred eighty (180) days after the expiration date of the license. After one hundred eighty-one (181) days, the licensee must submit an initial application for a license and pay the fees prescribed in subsection (15) of this section. The renewal fee and any penalty shall be paid to the sheriff for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this chapter. Upon renewing a license under the provisions of this section, the sheriff must notify the Idaho state police within five (5) days on a form or in a manner prescribed by the Idaho state police.
- (18) No city, county or other political subdivision of this state shall modify or add to the requirements of this section, nor shall a city, county or political subdivision ask the applicant to voluntarily submit any information not required in this section. A civil action may be brought to enjoin a wrongful refusal to issue a license or a wrongful modification of the requirements of this section. The civil action may be brought in the county in which the application was made or in Ada county at the discretion of the petitioner. Any person who prevails against a public agency in any action in the courts for a violation of this section must be awarded costs, including reasonable attorney's fees incurred in connection with the legal action.
- (19) A county sheriff, deputy sheriff or county employee who issues a license to carry a concealed weapon under this section shall not incur any civil or criminal liability as the result of the performance of his duties in compliance with this section.
- (20) The sheriff of a county shall issue a license to carry a concealed weapon to those individuals between the ages of eighteen (18) and twenty-one (21) years who, except for the age requirement contained in section 18-3302K(4), Idaho Code, would otherwise meet the requirements for

issuance of a license under section 18-3302K, Idaho Code. Licenses issued to individuals between the ages of eighteen (18) and twenty-one (21) years under this subsection shall be easily distinguishable from licenses issued pursuant to subsection (7) of this section. A license issued pursuant to this subsection after July 1, 2016, shall expire on the twenty-first birth-day of the licensee. A licensee, upon attaining the age of twenty-one (21) years, shall be allowed to renew the license under the procedure contained in section 18-3302K(9), Idaho Code. Such renewal license shall be issued as an enhanced license pursuant to the provisions of section 18-3302K, Idaho Code.

- (21) A person carrying a concealed weapon in violation of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (22) The sheriff of the county where the license was issued or the sheriff of the county where the person resides shall have the power to revoke a license subsequent to a hearing in accordance with the provisions of chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, for any of the following reasons:
 - (a) Fraud or intentional misrepresentation in the obtaining of a license;
 - (b) Misuse of a license, including lending or giving a license to another person, duplicating a license or using a license with the intent to unlawfully cause harm to a person or property;
 - (c) The doing of an act or existence of a condition that would have been grounds for the denial of the license by the sheriff;
 - (d) The violation of any of the terms of this section; or
 - (e) The applicant is adjudicated guilty of or receives a withheld judgment for a crime that would have disqualified him from initially receiving a license.
- (23) A person twenty-one (21) years of age or older who presents a valid license to carry concealed weapons is exempt from any requirement to undergo a records check at the time of purchase or transfer of a firearm from a federally licensed firearms dealer. Provided however, a temporary emergency license issued pursuant to subsection (6) of this section shall not exempt the holder of the license from any records check requirement.
- (24) The attorney general must contact the appropriate officials in other states for the purpose of establishing, to the extent possible, recognition and reciprocity of the license to carry concealed weapons by other states, whether by formal agreement or otherwise. The Idaho state police must keep a copy and maintain a record of all such agreements and reciprocity recognitions, which must be made available to the public.
- (25) Nothing in subsection (3) or (4) of this section shall be construed to limit the existing rights of a private property owner, private tenant, private employer or private business entity.
- (26) The provisions of this section are hereby declared to be severable and if any provision of this section or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is declared invalid for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the validity of remaining portions of this section.

SECTION 10. That Section 18-4629, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

18-4629. PENALTY FOR TRANSPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS WITHOUT A PERMIT, CONTRACT, BILL OF SALE, OR PRODUCT LOAD RECEIPT. Violation of the provi-

sions of this section 18-46298, Idaho Code, shall constitute a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be punishable by a fine of not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six (6) months, or both.

SECTION 11. That Section 18-6706, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

18-6706. AUTHORIZATION FOR INTERCEPTION OF WIRE, ELECTRONIC OR ORAL COMMUNICATIONS. The prosecuting attorney of any county is authorized to make application to a judge of competent jurisdiction for an order authorizing or approving the interception of wire, electronic or oral communications and may apply to such judge for, and such judge may grant in conformity with section 2581 2518 of chapter 119, title 18 U.S.C.A., and in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, an order authorizing or approving the interception of wire, electronic or oral communications by investigative or law enforcement officers having responsibility for the investigation of the offense as to which the application is made, when such interception may provide or has provided evidence of the commission of the offense of murder, kidnapping, gambling, robbery, bribery, extortion, or dealing in narcotic drugs, marijuana or other dangerous drugs, or other crime dangerous to life, limb, or property, and punishable by imprisonment for more than one (1) year, or any conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing offenses.

SECTION 12. That Section 19-2524, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 19-2524. CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT TO MEET BEHAVIORAL HEALTH NEEDS IN SENTENCING AND POST-SENTENCING PROCEEDINGS. (1) After a defendant has pled guilty to or been found guilty of a felony, and at any time thereafter while the court exercises jurisdiction over the defendant, behavioral health needs determinations shall be conducted when and as provided by this section.
 - (a) As part of the presentence process, a screening to determine whether a defendant is in need of a substance use disorder assessment and/or a mental health examination shall be made in every felony case unless the court waives the requirement for a screening. The screening shall be performed within seven (7) days after the plea of guilty or finding of guilt.
 - (b) At any time after sentencing while the court exercises jurisdiction over the defendant, the court may order such a screening to be performed by individuals authorized or approved by the department of correction if the court determines that one is indicated. The screening shall be performed within seven (7) days after the order of the court requiring such screening.
 - (2) Substance use disorder provisions.
 - (a) Should a screening indicate the need for further assessment of a substance use disorder, the necessary assessment shall be timely performed so as to avoid any unnecessary delay in the criminal proceeding and not later than thirty-five (35) days after a plea of guilty or finding of guilt or other order of the court requiring such screening. The

assessment may be performed by qualified employees of the department of correction or by private providers approved by the department of health and welfare. If the screening or assessment is not timely completed, the court may order that the screening be performed by another qualified provider.

- (b) Following completion of the assessment, the results of the assessment, including a determination of whether the defendant meets diagnostic criteria for a substance use disorder and the recommended level of care, shall be submitted to the court as part of the presentence investigation report or other department of correction report to the court.
- (c) Following the entry of a plea of guilty or a finding of guilt, the court may order, as a condition of the defendant's continued release on bail or on the defendant's own recognizance, that, if the assessment reflects that the defendant meets diagnostic criteria for a substance use disorder, the defendant shall promptly, and prior to sentencing, begin treatment at the recommended level of care.
- (d) If the court concludes at sentencing, or at any time after sentencing while the court exercises jurisdiction over the defendant, that the defendant meets diagnostic criteria for a substance use disorder, and if the court places the defendant on probation, the court may order the defendant, as a condition of probation, to undergo treatment at the recommended level of care, subject to modification of the level of care by the court. If substance use disorder treatment is ordered, all treatment shall be performed by a qualified private provider approved by the department of health and welfare. The court may order that, if the level of care placement or the treatment plan is modified in any material term, the department of correction shall notify the court stating the reason for the modifications and informing the court as to the clinical alternatives available to the defendant. The level of care for substance use treatment shall be based upon each probationer's risk assessment with priority given to probationers with high or moderate risk levels.
- (e) In no event shall the persons or facility doing the substance use assessment be the person or facility that provides the substance use treatment unless this requirement is waived by the court or where the assessment and treatment are provided by or through a federally recognized Indian tribe or federal military installation, where diagnosis and treatment are appropriate and available.
- (f) Defendants who have completed department of correction institutional programs may receive <u>after care</u> <u>aftercare</u> services from qualified employees of the department of correction.
- (g) The expenses of all screenings and assessments for substance use disorder provided or ordered under this section shall be borne by the department of correction. The expenses for treatment provided or ordered under this section shall be borne by the department of correction unless the defendant is placed in a treatment program which that is funded by an alternate source. The department of correction shall be entitled to any payment received by the defendant or to which he may be entitled from any public or private source available to the department of correction for the service provided to the defendant. The department

of correction may promulgate rules for a schedule of fees to be charged to $\underline{\text{the}}$ defendants for the substance use disorder assessments and treatments provided to the defendants based upon the actual costs of such services and the ability of a $\underline{\text{the}}$ defendant to pay. The department of correction shall use the state-approved financial eligibility form and reimbursement schedule as set forth in IDAPA 16.07.01.

(3) Mental health provisions.

- (a) Should the mental health screening indicate that a serious mental illness may be present, then the department of correction shall refer the defendant to the department of health and welfare for further examination. The examination shall be timely performed so as to avoid any unnecessary delay in the criminal proceeding and not later than thirty-five (35) days after a plea of guilty or finding of guilt or other order of the court requiring such screening.
- (b) The examination may be performed by qualified department of health and welfare employees or by private providers under contract with the department of health and welfare, provided that such examination shall at a minimum include an in-depth evaluation of the following:
 - (i) Mental health concerns;
 - (ii) Psychosocial risk factors;
 - (iii) Medical, psychiatric, developmental and other relevant history;
 - (iv) Functional impairments;
 - (v) Mental status examination;
 - (vi) Multiaxial diagnoses; and
 - (vii) Any other examinations necessary to provide the court with the information set forth in paragraph (c) of this subsection.
- (c) Upon completion of the mental health examination, the court shall be provided, as part of the presentence report or other department of health and welfare report to the court, a copy of the mental health assessment along with a summary report. The summary report shall include the following:
 - (i) Description and nature of the examination;
 - (ii) Multiaxial diagnoses;
 - (iii) Description of the defendant's diagnosis and if the defendant suffers from a serious mental illness (SMI) as that term is now defined, or is hereafter amended, in IDAPA $16.07.33.01\theta\underline{1}$, to also include post-traumatic stress disorder;
 - (iv) An analysis of the degree of impairment due to the defendant's diagnosis;
 - (v) Consideration of the risk of danger the defendant may create for the public; and
 - (vi) If the defendant suffers from a serious mental illness, the report shall also include a plan of treatment that addresses the following:
 - 1. An analysis of the relative risks and benefits of treatment versus nontreatment;
 - 2. Types of treatment appropriate for the defendant; and
 - 3. Beneficial services to be provided.

- (d) If the court, after receiving a mental health examination and plan of treatment, determines that additional information is needed regarding the mental condition of the defendant or the risk of danger such condition may create for the public, the court may order additional evaluations and/or recommendations for treatment to be furnished by a psychiatrist, licensed physician or licensed psychologist.
- (e) If the court concludes that the defendant suffers from a serious mental illness as defined in paragraph (c) (iii) of this subsection and that treatment is available for such serious mental illness, then the court may order, as a condition of the defendant's release on bail or on the defendant's own recognizance or as a condition of probation, that the defendant undergo treatment consistent with the plan of treatment, subject to modification of the plan of treatment by the court. If the plan of treatment is modified in any material term, the department of health and welfare shall notify the court in a timely manner stating the reasons for the modification and informing the court as to the clinical alternatives available to the defendant.
- (f) If treatment is ordered, all treatment shall be performed by a provider approved by the department of health and welfare.
- (q) Mental health examinations and/or treatment provided or ordered under this section shall be secured by the department of health and welfare. The department of health and welfare shall exhaust efforts to assist the defendant in gaining access to health care benefits that will cover the defendant's mental health treatment needs. To the extent that health care benefits are not available to the defendant for the treatment, the expenses for treatment shall be borne by the department of health and welfare. The expenses of all mental health examinations provided or ordered under this section shall be borne by the department of health and welfare. The department of health and welfare shall be entitled to any payment received by the defendant or to which he may be entitled from any public or private source available to the department of health and welfare for the service provided to the defendant. The department of health and welfare is authorized to promulgate rules for a schedule of fees to be charged to the defendants for the mental health examinations and treatments provided to the defendants based upon the actual costs of such services and the ability of $\frac{1}{4}$ the defendant to pay. The department of health and welfare shall use the state-approved financial eligibility form and reimbursement schedule as set forth in IDAPA 16.07.01. Defendants The defendant shall pay the fee for the mental health examinations and treatments consistent with the rules of the department of health and welfare.
- (4) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, if the defendant is in treatment for a substance use disorder or mental illness, any substance use disorder assessment required under subsection (2) of this section or mental health examination required under subsection (3) of this section need not be performed while the defendant is in such treatment. In such circumstances, the court may make such order as it finds appropriate to facilitate the completion of the sentencing process or other proceeding before the court, including providing for the assessment and treatment records to be included in the presentence investigation report or other report to the court.

(5) Any substance use disorder assessment including any recommended level of care or mental health examination including any plan of treatment shall be delivered to the court, the defendant and the prosecuting attorney prior to any sentencing hearing or probation revocation hearing.

- (6) A substance use disorder assessment prepared pursuant to the provisions of this section shall satisfy the requirement of an alcohol evaluation prior to sentencing set forth in section 18-8005(11), Idaho Code, and shall also satisfy the requirement of a substance abuse evaluation prior to sentencing set forth in section 37-2738, Idaho Code.
- (7) If the defendant is sentenced to the custody of the board of correction, then any substance use disorder assessment, mental health examination or plan of treatment shall be sent to the department of correction along with the presentence report.
- SECTION 13. That Section 20-517, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-517. DETENTION ACCOMMODATIONS. (1) The county commissioners shall provide a detention center for the detention of juvenile offenders to be conducted by the court, or, subject to the approval of the court, by other appropriate public agency, provided that such detention shall comply with the provisions of section 20-518, Idaho Code \div , or within the limits of funds provided by the county commissioners.
- (2) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, the county commissioners may enter into contracts or agreements with public or private agencies, individuals, other counties, or the department of juvenile corrections, which may include the expenditures of moneys outside the county boundaries. If the county in which the court is located has made an agreement with another governmental unit or agency located outside the county or the judicial district for the detention of juvenile offenders under this act, then any court in the county may order a juvenile offender detained outside of the county or outside of the judicial district in the detention center described in such agreement. All detention centers in this section shall be in compliance with section 20-518, Idaho Code, and IDAPA 11.11.02 05.01.02.
- (3) The county wherein any court has entered an order for the detention of a juvenile offender outside of the county or outside of the judicial district as provided by subsection (2) of this section shall pay all direct and indirect costs of the detention of the juvenile offender to the governmental unit or agency owning or operating the detention center in which the juvenile offender was detained. The amount of such cost may be determined by agreement between the county wherein the court entered the order of detention and the county or governmental unit or agency owning or operating such detention center.
- (4) All moneys appropriated by the state for the planning and design of regional detention centers shall be administered and distributed by the director of the department of administration for the planning and design of regional detention centers in accordance with the requirements or directives of such appropriation. In administering such moneys, the director of the department of administration shall consult with the designated county officials of every county involved or affected by a proposed regional detention

center and shall abide by the decision of the designated representatives of each of the counties so involved or affected.

SECTION 14. That Section 23-1325A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

23-1325A. SERVICES PERMITTED INCIDENT TO STOCKING, ROTATION AND RESTOCKING OF WINE. For the purposes of section $23-1325\frac{(1)}{(e)}\frac{(4)}{(4)}$, Idaho Code, a distributor may, with the permission of the retailer, and in accordance with space allocations directed by the retailer, set, remove, replace, reset or relocate all wine upon the shelves of the retailer. Labor performed or schematics prepared by the distributor relating to conduct authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not constitute prohibited conduct or unlawful aid to a retailer.

SECTION 15. That Section 26-206, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 26-206. PREFERRED STOCK. (1) Subject to the provisions of the bank act, and by and with the approval and consent of the director, any bank now or hereafter incorporated under the laws of this state, may issue such part of its capital as is approved by the director, as preferred stock having such special rights, preferences, privileges, immunities, qualifications and restrictions as to voting, dividends, redemption, retirement, participation in corporate assets, not common to other stock, as provided in its articles of incorporation as hereafter adopted or amended, and as are not inconsistent with the provisions of the bank act and the provisions of its articles of incorporation or amendments thereto.
- (2) Dividends on preferred stock may be declared and paid only from net profits as defined by section 26-503 26-106, Idaho Code, but such net profits may be current profits or those accumulated as surplus. No dividend shall be declared nor paid, any retirement or redemption of such stock be made, nor any other distribution or payment of corporate assets made thereon or therefor at any time when the total common stock and surplus is below or will be thereby reduced below the minimum common stock required by law plus a surplus fund equal to ten percent (10%) of such minimum common stock or the amount of common stock required by the director at the time the bank's charter was issued plus a surplus fund equal to ten percent (10%) of such required common stock.
- (3) Preferred stock under the provisions of this act must be subscribed and paid for at not less than par value.
- (4) Except as otherwise provided in the bank's articles of incorporation or by the bank act, preferred stock authorized by this act is capital and shall be considered as such in computing the capital structure of the bank within the meaning of all provisions of the bank act.
- SECTION 16. That Section 28-4-613, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 28-4-613. ERRONEOUS PAYMENT ORDERS. (1) If an accepted payment order was transmitted pursuant to a security procedure for the detection of error

and the payment order (i) erroneously instructed payment to a beneficiary not intended by the sender, (ii) erroneously instructed payment in an amount greater than the amount intended by the sender, or (iii) was an erroneously transmitted duplicate of a payment order previously sent by the sender, the following rules apply:

- (a) If the sender proves that the sender or a person acting on behalf of the sender pursuant to section 28-4-614, Idaho Code, complied with the security procedure and that the error would have been detected if the receiving bank had also complied, the sender is not obliged to pay the order to the extent stated in subsections paragraphs (2b) and (3c) of this subsection.
- (b) If the funds transfer is completed on the basis of an erroneous payment order described in clause (i) or (iii) of this subsection (1) of this section, the sender is not obliged to pay the order and the receiving bank is entitled to recover from the beneficiary any amount paid to the beneficiary to the extent allowed by the law governing mistake and restitution.
- (c) If the funds transfer is completed on the basis of a payment order described in clause (ii) of $\underline{\text{this}}$ subsection (1) of this section, the sender is not obliged to pay the order to the extent the amount received by the beneficiary is greater than the amount intended by the sender. In that case, the receiving bank is entitled to recover from the beneficiary the excess amount received to the extent allowed by the law governing mistake and restitution.
- (2) If (i) the sender of an erroneous payment order described in subsection (1) of this section is not obliged to pay all or part of the order, and (ii) the sender receives notification from the receiving bank that the order was accepted by the bank or that the sender's account was debited with respect to the order, the sender has a duty to exercise ordinary care, on the basis of information available to the sender, to discover the error with respect to the order and to advise the bank of the relevant facts within a reasonable time, not exceeding ninety (90) days, after the bank's notification was received by the sender. If the bank proves that the sender failed to perform that duty, the sender is liable to the bank for the loss the bank proves it incurred as a result of the failure, but the liability of the sender may not exceed the amount of the sender's order.
- (3) This section applies to amendments to payment orders to the same extent it applies to payment orders.
- SECTION 17. That Section 30-14-411, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 30-14-411. POSTREGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS. (a) Financial requirements. Subject to section 15(h) of the securities exchange act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o(h)) or section 222 of the investment advisers act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b-2218a), a rule adopted or an order issued under this chapter may establish minimum financial requirements for broker-dealers registered or required to be registered under this chapter and investment advisers registered or required to be registered under this chapter.
- (b) Financial reports. Subject to section 15(h) of the securities exchange act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o(h)) or section 222(b) of the investment ad-

visers act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. $80b-22\underline{18a}$), a broker-dealer registered or required to be registered under this chapter and an investment adviser registered or required to be registered under this chapter shall file such financial reports as are required by a rule adopted or an order issued under this chapter. If the information contained in a record filed under this subsection is or becomes inaccurate or incomplete in a material respect, the registrant shall promptly file a correcting amendment.

- (c) Recordkeeping. Subject to section 15(h) of the securities exchange act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o(h)) or section 222 of the investment advisers act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b-2218a):
 - (1) A broker-dealer registered or required to be registered under this chapter and an investment adviser registered or required to be registered under this chapter shall make and maintain the accounts, correspondence, memoranda, papers, books and other records required by a rule adopted or an order issued under this chapter;
 - (2) Broker-dealer records required to be maintained under subsection (c) (1) of this section may be maintained in any form of data storage acceptable under section 17(a) of the securities exchange act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78g(a)) if they are readily accessible to the administrator; and
 - (3) Investment adviser records required to be maintained under subsection (c) (1) of this section may be maintained in any form of data storage required by a rule adopted or an order issued under this chapter.
- (d) Audits or inspections. The records of every person issuing or guaranteeing any securities subject to the provisions of this chapter, if such person is registered or required to be registered under this chapter, and of every broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser or investment adviser representative registered or required to be registered under this chapter are subject to such reasonable periodic, special or other audits or inspections by a representative of the administrator, within or without this state, as the administrator considers necessary or appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors. An audit or inspection may be made at any time and without prior notice. The administrator may copy, and may remove for audit or inspection copies of, all records the administrator reasonably considers necessary or appropriate to conduct the audit or inspection. The administrator may assess a reasonable charge for conducting an audit or inspection under this subsection.
- (e) Custody and discretionary authority bond or insurance. Subject to section 15(h) of the securities exchange act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 780(h)) or section 222 of the investment advisers act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b-2218a), a rule adopted or an order issued under this chapter may require a broker-dealer or investment adviser that has custody of or discretionary authority over funds or securities of a customer or client to obtain insurance or post a bond or other satisfactory form of security in an amount not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). The administrator may determine the requirements of the insurance, bond or other satisfactory form of security. Insurance or a bond or other satisfactory form of security may not be required of a broker-dealer registered under this chapter whose net capital exceeds, or of an investment adviser registered under this chapter whose minimum financial requirements exceed, the amounts required by rule or order under this chapter. The insurance, bond or other satisfactory form of secunder this chapter.

rity must permit an action by a person to enforce any liability on the insurance, bond or other satisfactory form of security if instituted within the time limitations in section 30-14-509 (j) (2), Idaho Code.

- (f) Requirements for custody. Subject to section 15(h) of the securities exchange act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o(h)) or section 222 of the investment advisers act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b-2218a), an agent may not have custody of funds or securities of a customer except under the supervision of a broker-dealer and an investment adviser representative may not have custody of funds or securities of a client except under the supervision of an investment adviser or a federal covered investment adviser. A rule adopted or an order issued under this chapter may prohibit, limit, or impose conditions on a broker-dealer regarding custody of funds or securities of a customer and on an investment adviser regarding custody of securities or funds of a client.
- (g) Investment adviser brochure rule. With respect to an investment adviser registered or required to be registered under this chapter, a rule adopted or an order issued under this chapter may require that information or other record be furnished or disseminated to clients or prospective clients in this state as necessary or appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors and advisory clients.
- (h) Continuing education. A rule adopted or an order issued under this chapter may require an individual registered under section 30-14-402 or 30-14-404, Idaho Code, to participate in a continuing education program approved by the securities and exchange commission and administered by a self-regulatory organization or, in the absence of such a program, a rule adopted or an order issued under this chapter may require continuing education for an individual registered under section 30-14-404, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 18. That Section 30-23-102, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 30-23-102. DEFINITIONS. (a) In this chapter:
 - (1) "Business" includes every trade, occupation and profession.
 - (2) "Contribution," except in the phrase "right of contribution," means property or a benefit described in section 30-23-403, Idaho Code, that is provided by a person to a partnership to become a partner or in the person's capacity as a partner.
 - (3) "Distribution" means a transfer of money or other property from a partnership to a person on account of a transferable interest or in a person's capacity as a partner. The term:
 - (A) Includes:

- (i) A redemption or other purchase by a partnership of a transferable interest; and
- (ii) A transfer to a partner in return for the partner's relinquishment of any right to participate as a partner in the management or conduct of the partnership's business or have access to records or other information concerning the partnership's business; and
- (B) Does not include amounts constituting reasonable compensation for present or past service or payments made in the ordinary course of business under a bona fide retirement plan or other bona fide benefits program.

- (4) "Foreign limited liability partnership" means a foreign partnership whose partners have limited liability for the debts, obligations, or other liabilities of the foreign partnership under a provision similar to section 30-23-306 (c), Idaho Code.
- (5) "Foreign partnership" means an unincorporated entity formed under the law of a jurisdiction other than this state which would be a partnership if formed under the law of this state. The term includes a foreign limited liability partnership.
- (6) "Limited liability partnership" means a partnership that has filed a statement of qualification under section $\frac{30-21-503}{30-23-901}$, Idaho Code, and does not have a similar statement in effect in any other jurisdiction.
- (7) "Partner" means a person that:

- (A) Has become a partner in a partnership under section 30-23-402, Idaho Code, or was a partner in a partnership when the partnership became subject to this chapter under section 30-23-110, Idaho Code; and
- (B) Has not dissociated as a partner under section 30-23-601, Idaho Code.
- (8) "Partnership" means an association of two (2) or more persons to carry on as co-owners a business for profit formed under this chapter or that becomes subject to this chapter under article part 2 of this chapter or section 30-23-110, Idaho Code. The term includes a limited liability partnership.
- (9) "Partnership agreement" means the agreement, whether or not referred to as a partnership agreement and whether oral, implied, in a record, or in any combination thereof, of all the partners of a partnership concerning the matters described in section $\frac{33-22-105}{30-23-105}$ (a), Idaho Code. The term includes the agreement as amended or restated.
- (10) "Partnership at will" means a partnership in which the partners have not agreed to remain partners until the expiration of a definite term or the completion of a particular undertaking.
- (11) "Transferable interest" means the right, as initially owned by a person in the person's capacity as a partner, to receive distributions from a partnership in accordance with the partnership agreement, whether or not the person remains a partner or continues to own any part of the right. The term applies to any fraction of the interest, by whomever owned.
- (12) "Transferee" means a person to which all or part of a transferable interest has been transferred, whether or not the transferor is a partner.
- (b) The following definitions outside this chapter apply to this chapter:
 - (1) "Debtor in bankruptcy" section 30-21-102(7), Idaho Code.
 - (2) "Jurisdiction" section 30-21-102(22), Idaho Code.
 - (3) "Jurisdiction of formation" section 30-21-102(23), Idaho Code.
 - (4) "Person" section 30-21-102(35), Idaho Code.
 - (5) "Principal office" section 30-21-102(36), Idaho Code.
 - (6) "Property" section 30-21-102(41), Idaho Code.

```
1 (7) "Record" - section 30-21-102(44), Idaho Code.
```

- (8) "Registered agent" section 30-21-102(45), Idaho Code.
- (9) "Sign" section 30-21-102(47), Idaho Code.
- (10) "State" section 30-21-102(48), Idaho Code.
- (11) "Transfer" section 30-21-102(50), Idaho Code.

SECTION 19. That Section 30-23-103, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

30-23-103. KNOWLEDGE -- NOTICE. (a) A person knows a fact if the person:

- (1) Has actual knowledge of it; or
- (2) Is deemed to know it under subsection (d) (1) of this section or law other than this chapter.
- (b) A person has notice of a fact if the person:
- (1) Has reason to know the fact from all the facts known to the person at the time in question; or
- (2) As deemed to have notice of the fact under subsection (d)(2) of this section.
- (c) Subject to section 30-21-212, Idaho Code, a person notifies another person of a fact by taking steps reasonably required to inform the other person in ordinary course, whether or not those steps cause the other person to know the fact.
 - (d) A person not a partner is deemed:
 - (1) To know of a limitation on authority to transfer real property as provided in section 30-23-303(g), Idaho Code; and
 - (2) To have notice of:
 - (A) A person's dissociation as a partner ninety (90) days after a statement of dissociation under section 30-23-704, Idaho Code, becomes effective; and
 - (B) A partnership's:
 - (i) Dissolution ninety (90) days after a statement of dissolution under section 30-23-802, Idaho Code, becomes effective;
 - (ii) Termination ninety (90) days after a statement of termination under section 30-23-802, Idaho Code, becomes effective; and
 - (iii) Participation in a merger, interest exchange, conversion, or domestication ninety (90) days after articles of merger, interest exchange, conversion, or domestication under chapter 2+2, title 30, Idaho Code, become effective.
- (e) A partner's knowledge or notice of a fact relating to the partner-ship is effective immediately as knowledge of or notice to the partnership, except in the case of a fraud on the partnership committed by or with the consent of that partner.
- SECTION 20. That Section 30-23-107, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 30-23-107. PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT -- EFFECT ON THIRD PARTIES AND RELA-TIONSHIP TO RECORDS EFFECTIVE ON BEHALF OF PARTNERSHIP. (a) A partnership

agreement may specify that its amendment requires the approval of a person that is not a party to the agreement or the satisfaction of a condition. An amendment is ineffective if its adoption does not include the required approval or satisfy the specified condition.

- (b) The obligations of a partnership and its partners to a person in the person's capacity as a transferee or person dissociated as a partner are governed by the partnership agreement. Subject only to a court order issued under section 30-23-504 (b) (2), Idaho Code, to effectuate a charging order, an amendment to the partnership agreement made after a person becomes a transferee or is dissociated as a partner:
 - (1) Is effective with regard to any debt, obligation, or other liability of the partnership or its partners to the person in the person's capacity as a transferee or person dissociated as a partner; and
 - (2) Is not effective to the extent the amendment:

- (A) Imposes a new debt, obligation, or other liability on the transferee or person dissociated as a partner; or
- (B) Prejudices the rights under section 30-23-701, Idaho Code, of a person that dissociated as a partner before the amendment was made.
- (c) If a record delivered by a partnership to the secretary of state for filing becomes effective under this chapter and contains a provision that would be ineffective under section $\frac{33-22-105}{20-23-105}$ (c) or (d) (3), Idaho Code, if contained in the partnership agreement, the provision is ineffective in the record.
- (d) Subject to subsection (c) of this section, if a record delivered by a partnership to the secretary of state for filing becomes effective and conflicts with a provision of the partnership agreement:
 - (1) The agreement prevails as to partners, persons dissociated as partners, and transferees; and
 - (2) The record prevails as to other persons to the extent they reasonably rely on the record.
- SECTION 21. That Section 30-23-109, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 30-23-109. LIABILITY FOR INACCURATE INFORMATION IN FILED RECORD. (a) If a record delivered to the secretary of state for filing under this act and filed by the secretary of state contains inaccurate information, a person that suffers loss by reliance on the information may recover damages for the loss from a partner if:
 - (1) A person that signed the record, or caused another to sign it on the person's behalf, and knew the information to be inaccurate at the time the record was signed; and
 - (2) Subject to subsection (b) of this section:
 - (A) The record was delivered for filing on behalf of the partner-ship; and
 - (B) The partner had notice of the inaccuracy for a reasonably sufficient time before the information was relied upon so that, before the reliance, the partner reasonably could have:
 - (i) Effected an amendment under section 30-23-901(f), Idaho Code;

- (ii) Filed a petition under section 30-23-112 = 30-21-210, Idaho Code; or
- (iii) Delivered to the secretary of state for filing a statement of change under section $\frac{30-23-906}{30-21-407}$, Idaho Code, or a statement of correction under section $\frac{30-23-116}{30-21-205}$, Idaho Code.
- (b) To the extent the partnership agreement expressly relieves a partner of responsibility for maintaining the accuracy of information contained in records delivered on behalf of the partnership to the secretary of state for filing under this act and imposes that responsibility on one (1) or more other partners, the liability stated in subsection (a) (2) of this section applies to those other partners and not to the partner that the partnership agreement relieves of the responsibility.
- (c) An individual who signs a record authorized or required to be filed under this act affirms under penalty of perjury that the information stated in the record is accurate.
- SECTION 22. That Section 30-23-111, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 30-23-111. SUBJECTS COVERED OUTSIDE CHAPTER. The following subjects are covered outside this chapter:
 - (1) Delivery of record section 30-21-104, Idaho Code.
- (2) Signing and filing pursuant to judicial order section 30-21-210, Idaho Code.
 - (3) Filing requirements section 30-21-201, Idaho Code.
 - (4) Effective date and time section 30-21-203, Idaho Code.
- (5) Withdrawal of filed record before effectiveness section 30-21-204, Idaho Code.
 - (6) Correcting filed record section 30-21-205, Idaho Code.
- (7) Duty of secretary of state to file; review of refusal to file; delivery of record by secretary of state sections 30-21-206 and $30-21-21\pm2$, Idaho Code.
- (8) Reservation of power to amend or repeal section 30-21-701, Idaho Code.
 - (9) Supplemental principles of law section 30-21-702, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 23. That Section 30-23-401, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 30-23-401. PARTNER'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES. (a) Each partner is entitled to an equal share of the partnership profits and, except in the case of a limited liability partnership, is chargeable with a share of the partnership losses in proportion to the partner's share of the profits.
 - (b) A partnership shall reimburse a partner for any payment made by the partner in the course of the partner's activities on behalf of the partnership, if the partner complied with this section and section 30-23-409, Idaho Code, in making the payment.
 - (c) A partnership shall indemnify and hold harmless a person with respect to any claim or demand against the person and any debt, obligation, or other liability incurred by the person by reason of the person's former

or present capacity as partner, if the claim, demand, debt, obligation, or other liability does not arise from the person's breach of this section or section 30-23-407 or 30-23-409, Idaho Code.

- (d) In the ordinary course of its business, a partnership may advance reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees and costs, incurred by a person in connection with a claim or demand against the person by reason of the person's former or present capacity as a partner, if the person promises to repay the partnership if the person ultimately is determined not to be entitled to be indemnified under subsection (c) of this section.
- (e) A partnership may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of a partner against liability asserted against or incurred by the partner in that capacity or arising from that status even if, under section $\frac{33-22-105}{30-23-105}$ (c) (7), Idaho Code, the partnership agreement could not eliminate or limit the person's liability to the partnership for the conduct giving rise to the liability.
- (f) A partnership shall reimburse a partner for an advance to the partnership beyond the amount of capital the partner agreed to contribute.
- (g) A payment or advance made by a partner which gives rise to a partnership obligation under subsection (b) or (f) of this section constitutes a loan to the partnership which accrues interest from the date of the payment or advance.
- (h) Each partner has equal rights in the management and conduct of the partnership's business.
- (i) A partner may use or possess partnership property only on behalf of the partnership.
- (j) A partner is not entitled to remuneration for services performed for the partnership, except for reasonable compensation for services rendered in winding up the business of the partnership.
- (k) A difference arising as to a matter in the ordinary course of business of a partnership may be decided by a majority of the partners. An act outside the ordinary course of business of a partnership, and an amendment to the partnership agreement, may be undertaken only with the affirmative vote or consent of all of the partners.
- SECTION 24. That Section 30-23-402, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 30-23-402. BECOMING PARTNER. (a) Upon formation of a partnership, a person becomes a partner under section 30-23-202 (a), Idaho Code.
 - (b) After formation of a partnership, a person becomes a partner:
 - (1) As provided in the partnership agreement;
 - (2) As a result of a transaction effective under chapter $2\frac{1}{2}$, title 30, Idaho Code; or
 - (3) With the affirmative vote or consent of all the partners.
 - (c) A person may become a partner without:
 - (1) Acquiring a transferable interest; or
 - (2) Making or being obligated to make a contribution to the partner-ship.
- SECTION 25. That Section 30-23-406, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 30-23-406. LIMITATIONS ON DISTRIBUTIONS BY LIMITED LIABILITY PART-NERSHIP. (a) A limited liability partnership may not make a distribution, including a distribution under section 30-23-806, Idaho Code, if after the distribution:
 - (1) The partnership would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the ordinary course of the partnership's business; or
 - (2) The partnership's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if the partnership were to be dissolved and wound up at the time of the distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights upon dissolution and winding up of partners and transferees whose preferential rights are superior to the rights of persons receiving the distribution.
- (b) A limited liability partnership may base a determination that a distribution is not prohibited under subsection (a) of this section on:
 - (1) Financial statements prepared on the basis of accounting practices and principles that are reasonable in the circumstances; or
 - (2) A fair valuation or other method that is reasonable under the circumstances.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e) of this section, the effect of a distribution under subsection (a) of this section is measured:
 - (1) In the case of a distribution as defined in section 30-23-102 (4a) (3) (A), Idaho Code, as of the earlier of:
 - (A) The date money or other property is transferred or debt is incurred by the limited liability partnership; or
 - (B) The date the person entitled to the distribution ceases to own the interest or rights being acquired by the partnership in return for the distribution;
 - (2) In the case of any other distribution of indebtedness, as of the date the indebtedness is distributed; and
 - (3) In all other cases, as of the date:

- (A) The distribution is authorized, if the payment occurs not later than one hundred twenty (120) days after that date; or
- (B) The payment is made, if the payment occurs more than one hundred twenty (120) days after the distribution is authorized.
- (d) A limited liability partnership's indebtedness to a partner or transferee incurred by reason of a distribution made in accordance with this section is at parity with the partnership's indebtedness to its general, unsecured creditors, except to the extent subordinated by agreement.
- (e) A limited liability partnership's indebtedness, including indebtedness issued as a distribution, is not a liability for purposes of subsection (a) of this section if the terms of the indebtedness provide that payment of principal and interest is made only if and to the extent that a payment of a distribution could then be made under this section. If the indebtedness is issued as a distribution, each payment of principal or interest is treated as a distribution, the effect of which is measured on the date the payment is made.
- (f) In measuring the effect of a distribution under section 30-23-806, Idaho Code, the liabilities of a dissolved limited liability partnership do not include any claim that has been disposed of under section 30-23-807, 30-23-808 or 30-23-809, Idaho Code.

SECTION 26. That Section 30-23-601, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 30-23-601. EVENTS CAUSING DISSOCIATION. A person is dissociated as a partner when:
- (1) The partnership has notice of the person's express will to withdraw as a partner, but, if the person has specified a withdrawal date later than the date the partnership knew or had notice, on that later date;
- (2) An event stated in the partnership agreement as causing the person's dissociation occurs;
- (3) The person is expelled as a partner pursuant to the partnership agreement;
- (4) The person is expelled as a partner by the affirmative vote or consent of all the other partners if:
 - (A) It is unlawful to carry on the partnership business with the person as a partner;
 - (B) There has been a transfer of all of the person's transferable interest in the partnership other than:
 - (i) A transfer for security purposes; or
 - (ii) A charging order in effect under section 30-23-504, Idaho Code, that has not been foreclosed;
 - (C) The person is an entity and:

- (i) The partnership notifies the person that it will be expelled as a partner because the person has filed a statement of dissolution or the equivalent, the person has been administratively dissolved, the person's charter or the equivalent has been revoked, or the person's right to conduct business has been suspended by the person's jurisdiction of formation; and
- (ii) Not later than ninety (90) days after the notification, the statement of dissolution or the equivalent has not been withdrawn, rescinded or revoked or the person's charter or the equivalent or right to conduct business has not been reinstated; or
- (D) The person is an unincorporated entity that has been dissolved and whose activities and affairs are being wound up;
- (5) On application by the partnership or another partner, the person is expelled as a partner by judicial order because the person:
 - (A) Has engaged or is engaging in wrongful conduct that has affected adversely and materially, or will affect adversely and materially, the partnership's business;
 - (B) Has committed willfully or persistently, or is committing willfully or persistently, a material breach of the partnership agreement or a duty or obligation under section 30-23-409, Idaho Code; or
 - (C) Has engaged or is engaging in conduct relating to the partnership's business which makes it not reasonably practicable to carry on the business with the person as a partner;
 - (6) The person:
 - (A) Becomes a debtor in bankruptcy;
 - (B) Executes an assignment for the benefit of creditors; or

- (C) Seeks, consents to, or acquiesces in the appointment of a trustee, receiver, or liquidator of the person or of all or substantially all the person's property;
- (7) In the case of an individual:
- (A) The individual dies;

- (B) A guardian or general conservator for the individual is appointed; or
- (C) A court orders that the individual has otherwise become incapable of performing the individual's duties as a partner under this chapter or the partnership agreement;
- (8) In the case of a person that is a testamentary or inter vivos trust or is acting as a partner by virtue of being a trustee of such a trust, the trust's entire transferable interest in the partnership is distributed;
- (9) In the case of a person that is an estate or is acting as a partner by virtue of being a personal representative of an estate, the estate's entire transferable interest in the partnership is distributed;
- (10) In the case of a person that is not an individual, the existence of the person terminates;
- (11) The partnership participates in a merger under chapter 2 ± 2 , title 30, Idaho Code, and:
 - (A) The partnership is not the surviving entity; or
 - (B) Otherwise as a result of the merger, the person ceases to be a partner;
- (12) The partnership participates in an interest exchange under chapter 2+2, title 30, Idaho Code, and, as a result of the interest exchange, the person ceases to be a partner;
- (13) The partnership participates in a conversion under chapter $2\frac{1}{2}$, title 30, Idaho Code;
- (14) The partnership participates in a domestication under chapter 2 ± 2 , title 30, Idaho Code, and, as a result of the domestication, the person ceases to be a partner;
 - (15) The partnership dissolves and completes winding up;
- (16) In the case of a professional entity, restrictions or limitations are placed upon a partner's ability to continue to render professional services.
- SECTION 27. That Section 30-23-702, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 30-23-702. POWER TO BIND AND LIABILITY OF PERSON DISSOCIATED AS PARTNER. (a) After a person is dissociated as a partner without the dissociation resulting in a dissolution and winding up of the partnership business and before the partnership is merged out of existence, converted, or domesticated under chapter 2½, title 30, Idaho Code, or dissolved, the partnership is bound by an act of the person only if:
 - (1) The act would have bound the partnership under section 30-23-301, Idaho Code, before dissociation; and
 - (2) At the time the other party enters into the transaction:
 - (A) Less than two (2) years has passed since the dissociation; and
 - (B) The other party does not know or have notice of the dissociation and reasonably believes that the person is a partner.

- (b) If a partnership is bound under subsection (a) of this section, the person dissociated as a partner that caused the partnership to be bound is liable:
 - (1) To the partnership for any damage caused to the partnership arising from the obligation incurred under subsection (a) of this section; and
 - (2) If a partner or another person dissociated as a partner is liable for the obligation, to the partner or other person for any damage caused to the partner or other person arising from the liability.
- SECTION 28. That Section 30-23-803, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 30-23-803. RESCINDING DISSOLUTION. (a) A partnership may rescind its dissolution, unless a statement of termination applicable to the partnership is effective or the district court has entered an order under section 30-23-801(4) or (5), Idaho Code, dissolving the partnership.
 - (b) Rescinding dissolution under this section requires:
 - (1) The affirmative vote or consent of each partner;

- (2) If the partnership has delivered to the secretary of state for filing a statement of dissolution and:
 - (A) The statement of dissolution has not become effective, delivery to the secretary of state for filing of a statement of withdrawal under section 30-21-114 30-21-204, Idaho Code, applicable to the statement of dissolution; or
 - (B) If a statement of dissolution applicable to the partnership is effective, the delivery to the secretary of state for filing of a statement of recession stating the name of the partnership and that dissolution has been rescinded under this section.
- (c) If a partnership rescinds its dissolution:
- (1) The partnership resumes carrying on its business as if dissolution had never occurred;
- (2) Subject to paragraph (3) of this subsection, any liability incurred by the partnership after the dissolution and before the rescission is effective is determined as if dissolution had never occurred; and
- (3) The rights of a third party arising out of conduct in reliance on the dissolution before the third party knew or had notice of the rescission may not be adversely affected.
- SECTION 29. That Section 30-23-901, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 30-23-901. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION. (a) A partnership may become a limited liability partnership pursuant to this section.
- (b) The terms and conditions on which a partnership becomes a limited liability partnership must be approved by the affirmative vote or consent necessary to amend the partnership agreement except, in the case of a partnership agreement that expressly addresses obligations to contribute to the partnership, the affirmative vote or consent necessary to amend those provisions.
- (c) After the approval required by subsection (b) of this section, a partnership may become a limited liability partnership by delivering to the

secretary of state for filing a statement of qualification. The statement must contain:

(1) The name of the partnership;

- (2) The street and mailing addresses of the partnership's principal office and, if different, the street address of an office in this state, if any;
- (3) The information required by section 30-21-404(a), Idaho Code;
- (4) A statement that the partnership elects to become a limited liability partnership; and
- (5) If the partnership is a professional entity, a statement that the partnership is a professional limited liability partnership and the principal profession or professions for which the partnership's partners are duly licensed or otherwise legally authorized to render professional services.
- (d) A partnership's status as a limited liability partnership remains effective, regardless of changes in the partnership, until it is canceled pursuant to subsection (f) of this section or administratively revoked pursuant to section 30-23-9023, Idaho Code.
- (e) The status of a partnership as a limited liability partnership and the protection against liability of its partners for the debts, obligations, or other liabilities of the partnership while it is a limited liability partnership is not affected by errors or later changes in the information required to be contained in the statement of qualification.
- (f) A limited liability partnership may amend or cancel its statement of qualification by delivering to the secretary of state for filing a statement of amendment or cancellation. The statement must be approved by the affirmative vote or consent of all the partners and state the name of the limited liability partnership and in the case of:
 - (1) An amendment, state the text of the amendment; and
 - (2) A cancellation, state that the statement of qualification is canceled.
- SECTION 30. That Section 30-24-204, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 30-24-204. SUBJECTS COVERED OUTSIDE CHAPTER. The following subjects are covered outside this chapter:
- (1) Signing and filing pursuant to judicial order section 30-21-210, Idaho Code.
- (2) Liability for inaccurate information in filed record section 30-21-211, Idaho Code.
 - (3) Filing requirements section 30-21-201, Idaho Code.
 - (4) Effective date and time section 30-21-203, Idaho Code.
- (5) Withdrawal of filed record before effectiveness section 30-21-204, Idaho Code.
 - (6) Correcting filed record section 30-21-205, Idaho Code.
- (7) Duty of secretary of state to file; review of refusal to file; delivery of record by secretary of state sections 30-21-206 and 30-21-21\frac{1}{2}, Idaho Code.
- (8) Certificate of good standing or registration section 30-21-208, Idaho Code.

1 (9) Annual report for secretary of state - section 30-21-213, Idaho Code.

- SECTION 31. That Section 30-24-801, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 30-24-801. EVENTS CAUSING DISSOLUTION. (a) A limited partnership is dissolved, and its activities and affairs must be wound up, upon the occurrence of any of the following:
 - (1) An event or circumstance that the partnership agreement states causes dissolution;
 - (2) The affirmative vote or consent of all general partners and of limited partners owning a majority of the rights to receive distributions as limited partners at the time the vote or consent is to be effective;
 - (3) After the dissociation of a person as a general partner:
 - (A) If the partnership has at least one (1) remaining general partner, the affirmative vote or consent to dissolve the partnership not later than ninety (90) days after the dissociation by partners owning a majority of the rights to receive distributions as partners at the time the vote or consent is to be effective; or
 - (B) If the partnership does not have a remaining general partner, the passage of ninety (90) days after the dissociation, unless before the end of the period:
 - (i) Consent to continue the activities and affairs of the partnership and admit at least one (1) general partner is given by limited partners owning a majority of the rights to receive distributions as limited partners at the time the consent is to be effective; and
 - (ii) At least one (1) person is admitted as a general partner in accordance with the consent;
 - (4) The passage of ninety (90) consecutive days after the dissociation of the partnership's last limited partner, unless before the end of the period the partnership admits at least one (1) limited partner;
 - (5) The passage of ninety (90) consecutive days during which the partnership has only one (1) partner, unless before the end of the period:
 - (A) The partnership admits at least one (1) person as a partner;
 - (B) If the previously sole remaining partner is only a general partner, the partnership admits the person as a limited partner; and
 - (C) If the previously sole remaining partner is only a limited partner, the partnership admits a person as a general partner;
 - (6) On application by a partner, the entry by the district court of an order dissolving the partnership on the grounds that:
 - (A) The conduct of all or substantially all the partnership's activities and affairs is unlawful; or
 - (B) It is not reasonably practicable to carry on the partnership's activities and affairs in conformity with the certificate of limited partnership and partnership agreement; or
 - (7) The signing and filing of a statement of administrative dissolution by the secretary of state under section 30-21-811 24-1-602, Idaho Code.

(b) If an event occurs that imposes a deadline on a limited partnership under subsection (a) of this section and before the partnership has met the requirements of the deadline, another event occurs that imposes a different deadline on the partnership under subsection (a) of this section:

- (1) The occurrence of the second event does not affect the deadline caused by the first event; and
- (2) The partnership's meeting of the requirements of the first deadline does not extend the second deadline.
- SECTION 32. That Section 30-24-803, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 30-24-803. RESCINDING DISSOLUTION. (a) A limited partnership may rescind its dissolution, unless a statement of termination applicable to the partnership is effective, the district court has entered an order under section 30-24-801(a)(6), Idaho Code, dissolving the partnership, or the secretary of state has dissolved the partnership under section 30-24-811 30-21-602, Idaho Code.
 - (b) Rescinding dissolution under this section requires:
 - (1) The affirmative vote or consent of each partner; and
 - (2) If the limited partnership has delivered to the secretary of state for filing an amendment to the certificate of limited partnership stating that the partnership is dissolved and:
 - (A) The amendment is not effective, the filing by the partnership of a statement of withdrawal under section 30-21-204, Idaho Code, applicable to the amendment; or
 - (B) The amendment is effective, the delivery by the partnership to the secretary of state for filing of an amendment to the certificate of limited partnership stating that dissolution has been rescinded under this section.
 - (c) If a limited partnership rescinds its dissolution:
 - (1) The partnership resumes carrying on its activities and affairs as if dissolution had never occurred;
 - (2) Subject to paragraph (3) of this subsection, any liability incurred by the partnership after the dissolution and before the rescission is effective is determined as if dissolution had never occurred; and
 - (3) The rights of a third party arising out of conduct in reliance on the dissolution before the third party knew or had notice of the rescission may not be adversely affected.
- SECTION 33. That Section 31-3517, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 31-3517. ESTABLISHMENT OF A CATASTROPHIC HEALTH CARE COST PROGRAM. (1) The governing board of the catastrophic health care cost program created by the counties pursuant to a joint exercise of powers agreement, dated October 1, 1984, and serving on June 30, 1991, is hereby continued as such through December 31, 1992, to complete the affairs of the board, to continue to pay for those medical costs incurred by participating counties prior to October 1, 1991, until all costs are paid or the moneys in the catastrophic health care cost account contributed by participating counties are

exhausted, and to pay the balance of such contributions back to the county of origin in the proportion contributed. County responsibility shall be limited to the first eleven thousand dollars (\$11,000) per claim. The remainder of the eligible costs of the claim shall be paid by the state catastrophic health care cost program.

- (2) Commencing October 1, 1991, a catastrophic health care cost program board is hereby established for the purpose of administering the catastrophic health care cost program. This board shall consist of twelve (12) members, with six (6) county commissioners, one (1) from each of the six (6) districts or regions established by the Idaho association of counties, four (4) members of the legislature, with one (1) each being appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate, the leader of the minority party of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives and the leader of the minority party of the house of representatives, one (1) member appointed by the director of the department and one (1) member appointed by the governor.
 - (a) The county commissioner members shall be elected by the county commissioners of the member counties of each district or region, with each board of county commissioners entitled to one (1) vote. The process and procedures for conducting the election and determining the members shall be determined by the board itself, except that the election must be conducted, completed and results certified by December 31 of each year in which an election for members is conducted. The board recognized in subsection (1) of this section shall authorize and conduct the election in 1991.
 - (b) The term of office of a member shall be two (2) years, commencing on January 1 next following election or appointment, except that for commissioner members elected in 1991, the commissioner members from districts or regions 1, 3 and 5 shall serve for a term of one (1) year, and the commissioner members from districts or regions 2, 4 and 6 shall serve for a term of two (2) years. Members may be reelected or reappointed. Election or appointment to fill vacancies shall be for the balance of the unexpired term.
 - (c) The board shall have an executive committee consisting of the chair, vice-chair vice chair, secretary and such other members of the board as determined by the board. The executive committee may exercise such authority as may be delegated to it by the board between meetings.
 - (d) The member appointed by the governor shall be reimbursed as provided in section $59-509\,(b)$, Idaho Code, from the catastrophic health care cost account.
- (3) The board shall meet at least once each year at the time and place fixed by the chair. Other necessary meetings may be called by the chair by giving notice as may be required by state statute or rule. Notice of all meetings shall be given in the manner prescribed by law.
- (4) Except as may otherwise be provided, a majority of the board constitutes a quorum for all purposes, and the majority vote of the members voting shall constitute the action of the board. The secretary of the board shall take and maintain the minutes of board proceedings. Meetings shall be open and public except the board may meet in closed session to prepare, approve and administer applications submitted to the board for approval by the respective counties.

(5) At the first meeting of the board in January of each year, the board shall organize by electing a chair, a vice-chair vice chair, a secretary and such other officers as desired.

- (6) catastrophic health care cost All moneys received or expended by the program shall be audited annually by a certified public accountant, designated by the governing board, who shall furnish a copy of such audit to the director of legislative services.
- (7) The board shall submit a request to the governor and the legislature in accordance with the provisions of chapter 35, title 67, Idaho Code, for an appropriation for the maintenance and operation of the catastrophic health care cost program.
- SECTION 34. That Section 31-4121, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 31-4121. ALTERATION AND ANNEXATION OF TRANSLATOR DISTRICT BOUNDARIES -- PROCEDURE. The boundaries of a translator district created by authority of this act, may be altered and outlying areas be annexed from territory contiguous to the district in the following manner:
- a. (1) A petition shall be signed by resident real property owners within the proposed area, equal in number to not less than sixty per cent percent (60%), within the area to be annexed;
- b. (2) The petition shall designate the boundaries of the contiguous area to be annexed and ask that it be annexed to the existing translator district;
- e. (3) The petition shall be transmitted to the clerk and recorder and the hearing and notice thereof shall be the same as provided by sections 6 through 8 of this act 31-4106 through 31-4108, Idaho Code;
- $\frac{d}{d}$. After the hearing, the board of county commissioners shall adopt a resolution either annexing the area to the existing television district or denying the petition.
- SECTION 35. That Section 55-2202, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 55-2202. DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter:
- (1) "Administrator" means the administrator of the division of building safety.
 - (2) "Board" means the damage prevention board.
- (3) "Business day" means any day other than Saturday, Sunday, or a legal, local, state, or federal holiday.
- (4) "Damage" means any impact or exposure that results in the substantial weakening of structural or lateral support of an underground facility, or the penetration, impairment, or destruction of any underground protective coating, housing, or other protective device, or the partial or complete destruction of the facility, or the severance, partial or complete, of any underground facility to the extent that the project owner or the affected underground facility owner determines that repairs are required.
- (5) "Emergency" means any sudden or unforeseen condition constituting a clear and present danger to life, health or property, or a customer service

outage, or the blockage of roads or transportation facilities that requires immediate action.

- (6) "End user" means any customer or consumer of any utility service or commodity provided by an underground facility owner.
- (7) "Excavation" means any operation in which earth, rock, or other material in the ground is moved or otherwise displaced by any means including, but not limited to, explosives.
 - (8) "Excavator" means any person who engages directly in excavation.
- (9) "Excavator downtime" means lost time for an excavation project due to failure of one (1) or more stakeholders to comply with applicable damage prevention regulations.
- $(9\underline{10})$ "Hand digging" means any excavation involving nonmechanized tools or equipment that when used properly will not damage underground facilities. Hand digging includes, but is not limited to, hand shovel digging, manual posthole digging, vacuum excavation, and soft digging.
- (101) "Identified but unlocatable underground facility" means an underground facility that has been identified but cannot be located with reasonable accuracy.
- (1 ± 2) "Identified facility" means any underground facility that is indicated in the project plans as being located within the area of proposed excavation.
- (123) "Locatable underground facility" means an underground facility that can be field-marked with reasonable accuracy.
- (134) "Locator" means a person who identifies and marks the location of an underground facility owned or operated by an underground facility owner.
- (135) "Marking" means the use of stakes, paint, or other clearly identifiable materials to show the field location of underground facilities, in accordance with the current color code standard of the American public works association. Markings shall include identification letters indicating the specific type of the underground facility.
- $(14\underline{6})$ "One-number notification service" means a service through which a person can notify owners of underground facilities and request field-marking of their underground facilities.
- (157) "Person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, a state, a city, a county, or any subdivision or instrumentality of a state, and its employees, agents, or legal representatives.
- (168) "Public right-of-way" means the area on, below, or above a public roadway, highway, street, lane, path, sidewalk, alley, or other right-of-way dedicated for compatible uses.
- (179) "Reasonable accuracy" or "reasonably accurate" means location within twenty-four (24) inches horizontally of the outside dimensions of each side of an underground facility.
- (1820) "Rural underground facility owner" means an underground facility owner that is a public utility or a member-owned cooperative that serves fewer than five thousand (5,000) total customers in a county or counties with populations that do not exceed fifty thousand (50,000) people.
- $(\frac{1921}{2})$ "Service lateral" means any underground facility located in a public right-of-way or underground facility easement that is used to convey water (unless being delivered primarily for irrigation), stormwater, or

sewage and connects an end user's building or property to an underground facility owner's main utility line.

- (1922) "Soft digging" means any excavation using tools or equipment that utilize air or water pressure as the direct means to break up soil or earth for removal by vacuum excavation.
- $(2\theta \underline{3})$ "Stakeholder" means any party with an interest in protecting underground facilities including, but not limited to, persons, property owners, underground facility owners, excavators, contractors, cities, counties, highway districts, railroads, public entities that deliver irrigation water and those engaged in agriculture.
- (2±4) "Underground facility" means any item buried or placed below ground for use in connection with the storage or conveyance of water (unless being delivered primarily for irrigation), stormwater, sewage, electronic, telephonic or telegraphic communications, cable television, electric energy, petroleum products, gas, gaseous vapors, hazardous liquids, or other substances and including, but not limited to, pipes, sewers, conduits, cables, valves, lines, wires, manholes, attachments, and those parts of poles or anchors below ground belowground.
- (225) "Underground facility easement" means a nonpossessory right to operate, control, bury, install, maintain, or access an underground facility.
- (236) "Underground facility owner" means any person who owns or operates an underground facility or who provides any utility service or commodity to an end user via an underground facility.
- SECTION 36. That Section 63-3621, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-3621. IMPOSITION AND RATE OF THE USE TAX -- EXEMPTIONS. An excise tax is hereby imposed on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property acquired on or after October 1, 2006, for storage, use, or other consumption in this state at the rate of six percent (6%) of the value of the property, and a recent sales price shall be presumptive evidence of the value of the property unless the property is wireless telecommunications equipment, in which case a recent sales price shall be conclusive evidence of the value of the property.
- (a) Every person storing, using, or otherwise consuming, in this state, tangible personal property is liable for the tax. His liability is not extinguished until the tax has been paid to this state except that a receipt from a retailer maintaining a place of business in this state or engaged in business in this state given to the purchaser is sufficient to relieve the purchaser from further liability for the tax to which the receipt refers. A retailer shall not be considered to have stored, used or consumed wireless telecommunications equipment by virtue of giving, selling or otherwise transferring such equipment at a discount as an inducement to a consumer to commence or continue a contract for telecommunications service.
- (b) Every retailer engaged in business in this state, and making sales of tangible personal property for the storage, use, or other consumption in this state, not exempted under section 63-3622, Idaho Code, shall, at the time of making the sales or, if storage, use or other consumption of the tangible personal property is not then taxable hereunder, at the time the stor-

age, use or other consumption becomes taxable, collect the tax from the purchaser and give to the purchaser a receipt therefor in the manner and form prescribed by the state tax commission.

- (c) The provisions of this section shall not apply when the retailer pays sales tax on the transaction and collects reimbursement for such sales tax from the customer.
- (d) Every retailer engaged in business in this state or maintaining a place of business in this state shall register with the state tax commission and give the name and address of all agents operating in this state, the location of all distributions or sales houses or offices or other places of business in this state, and such other information as the state tax commission may require.
- (e) For the purpose of the proper administration of this act and to prevent evasion of the use tax and the duty to collect the use tax, it shall be presumed that tangible personal property sold by any person for delivery in this state is sold for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The burden of proving the sale is tax exempt is upon the person who makes the sale unless he obtains from the purchaser a resale certificate to the effect that the property is purchased for resale or rental. It shall be presumed that sales made to a person who has completed a resale certificate for the seller's records are not taxable and the seller need not collect sales or use taxes unless the tangible personal property purchased is taxable to the purchaser as a matter of law in the particular instance claimed on the resale certificate.

A seller may accept a resale certificate from a purchaser prior to the time of sale, at the time of sale, or at any reasonable time after the sale when necessary to establish the privilege of the exemption. The resale certificate relieves the person selling the property from the burden of proof only if taken from a person who is engaged in the business of selling or renting tangible personal property and who holds the permit provided for by section 63-3620, Idaho Code, or who is a retailer not engaged in business in this state, and who, at the time of purchasing the tangible personal property, intends to sell or rent it in the regular course of business or is unable to ascertain at the time of purchase whether the property will be sold or will be used for some other purpose. Other than as provided elsewhere in this section, when a resale certificate, properly executed, is presented to the seller, the seller has no duty or obligation to collect sales or use taxes in regard to any sales transaction so documented regardless of whether the purchaser properly or improperly claimed an exemption. A seller so relieved of the obligation to collect tax is also relieved of any liability to the purchaser for failure to collect tax or for making any report or disclosure of information required or permitted under this chapter.

The resale certificate shall bear the name and address of the purchaser, shall be signed by the purchaser or his agent, shall indicate the number of the permit issued to the purchaser, or that the purchaser is an out-of-state retailer, and shall indicate the general character of the tangible personal property sold by the purchaser in the regular course of business. The certificate shall be substantially in such form as the state tax commission may prescribe.

(f) If a purchaser who gives a resale certificate makes any storage or use of the property other than retention, demonstration or display while holding it for sale in the regular course of business, the storage or use is taxable as of the time the property is first so stored or used.

- (g) Any person violating any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100), and each violation shall constitute a separate offense.
- (h) It shall be presumed that tangible personal property shipped or brought to this state by the purchaser was purchased from a retailer, for storage, use or other consumption in this state.
- (i) It shall be presumed that tangible personal property delivered outside this state to a purchaser known by the retailer to be a resident of this state was purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. This presumption may be controverted by evidence satisfactory to the state tax commission that the property was not purchased for storage, use, or other consumption in this state.
- (j) When the tangible personal property subject to use tax has been subjected to a general retail sales or use tax by another state of the United States in an amount equal to or greater than the amount of the Idaho tax, and evidence can be given of such payment, the property will not be subject to Idaho use tax. If the amount paid the other state was less, the property will be subject to use tax to the extent that the Idaho tax exceeds the tax paid to the other state. For the purposes of this subsection, a registration certificate or title issued by another state or subdivision thereof for a vehicle or trailer or a vessel as defined in section 67-7003, Idaho Code, shall be sufficient evidence of payment of a general retail sales or use tax.
- (k) The use tax herein imposed shall not apply to the use by a nonresident of this state of a motor vehicle which is registered or licensed under the laws of the state of his residence and is not used in this state more than a cumulative period of time totaling ninety (90) days in any consecutive twelve (12) months, and which is not required to be registered or licensed under the laws of this state. The use tax herein shall also not apply to any use of a motor vehicle which is registered or licensed under the laws of the state of residence of a nonresident student while such nonresident student is enrolled as a full-time student in an institution of postsecondary education that is both physically located in Idaho and recognized as accredited by the state board of education.
- (1) The use tax herein imposed shall not apply to the use of household goods, personal effects and personally owned vehicles or personally owned aircraft by a resident of this state if such articles were acquired by such person in another state while a resident of that state and primarily for use outside this state and if such use was actual and substantial, but if an article was acquired less than three (3) months prior to the time he entered this state, it will be presumed that the article was acquired for use in this state and that its use outside this state was not actual and substantial. The use tax herein imposed shall not apply to the use of household goods, personal effects and personally owned vehicles or personally owned aircraft by active duty military personnel temporarily assigned in this state and spouses who accompany them if such articles were acquired prior to receipt of orders to transfer to Idaho or three (3) months prior to moving to Idaho, whichever

time period is shorter. For purposes of this subsection, "resident" shall be as defined in section 63-3013 or 63-3013A, Idaho Code.

- (m) The use tax herein imposed shall not apply to the storage, use or other consumption of tangible personal property which is or will be incorporated into real property and which has been donated to and has become the property of:
 - (1) A nonprofit organization as defined in section 63-36220, Idaho Code; or
 - (2) The state of Idaho; or

 (3) Any political subdivision of the state.

This exemption applies whether the tangible personal property is incorporated in real property by the donee, a contractor or subcontractor of the donee, or any other person.

- (n) The use tax herein imposed shall not apply to tastings of food and beverages including, but not limited to, wine and beer. For the purposes of this subsection, a tasting of wine and beer shall be defined as the maximum serving allowed by state or federal laws for such occasions provided to a potential customer, at no charge, at a location where like or similar beverages are sold. For nonalcoholic beverages and food, a tasting shall be defined as a sample from a unit available for sale at the tasting location.
- (o) The use tax herein imposed shall not apply to donations of food or beverages, or both, to individuals or nonprofit organizations. For the purposes of this section, "nonprofit organization" means those nonprofit entities currently registered with the secretary of state pursuant to section $\frac{30-3-2}{30-30-102}$, Idaho Code.
- (p) The use tax herein imposed shall not apply to a retailer supplying prepared food or beverages free of charge to its employee when that retailer sells prepared food or beverages in its normal course of business.

SECTION 37. That Section 67-6602, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

67-6602. DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

- (1) "Candidate" means an individual who seeks nomination, election, or reelection to public office and who has taken any of the following actions:
 - (a) Announced the individual's candidacy publicly;
 - (b) Filed for public office;
 - (c) Received a contribution for the purpose of promoting the individual's candidacy for office; or
 - (d) Made an expenditure, contracted for services, or reserved space with the intent of promoting the individual's candidacy for office.
 - For purposes of this chapter, an incumbent shall be presumed to be a candidate in the subsequent election for his or her office, until the incumbent has failed to file a declaration of candidacy by the statutory deadline.
- (2) "Compensation" includes any advance, conveyance, forgiveness of indebtedness, deposit, distribution, loan, payment, gift, pledge or transfer of money or anything of value, and any contract, agreement, promise or other obligation, whether or not legally enforceable, to do any of the foregoing, for services rendered or to be rendered, but does not include reim-

bursement of expenses if such reimbursement does not exceed the amount actually expended for such expenses and is substantiated by an itemization of such expenses.

- (3) "Contractor" means a person who receives compensation from another person for either full-time or part-time work based on a contract or compensation agreement, but who is not an employee of that person.
- (4) "Contribution" includes any advance, conveyance, forgiveness of indebtedness, deposit, distribution, loan, payment, gift, pledge, subscription or transfer of money or anything of value, and any contract, agreement, promise or other obligation, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution, in support of or in opposition to any candidate, political committee or measure. Such term also includes personal funds or other property of a candidate or members of his household expended or transferred to cover expenditures incurred in support of such candidate but does not include personal funds used to pay the candidate filing fee. Such term also includes the rendering of personal and professional services for less than full consideration, but does not include ordinary home hospitality or the rendering of "part-time" personal services of the sort commonly performed by volunteer campaign workers or advisors or incidental expenses not in excess of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) personally paid for by any volunteer campaign worker. "Part-time" services, for the purposes of this definition, means services in addition to regular full-time employment, or, in the case of an unemployed person or persons engaged in part-time employment, services rendered without compensation or reimbursement of expenses from any source other than the candidate or political committee for whom such services are rendered. For the purposes of this act, contributions, other than money or its equivalent shall be deemed to have a money value equivalent to the fair market value of the contribution.
- (5) "Election" means any state or local general, special, recall, or primary election.
- (6) "Election campaign" means any campaign in support of or in opposition to a candidate for election to public office and any campaign in support of, or in opposition to, a measure.
 - (7) (a) "Electioneering communication" means any communication broadcast by television or radio, printed in a newspaper or on a billboard, directly mailed or delivered by hand to personal residences, or telephone calls made to personal residences, or otherwise distributed that:
 - (i) Unambiguously refers to any candidate; and
 - (ii) Is broadcasted, printed, mailed, delivered, made or distributed within thirty (30) days before a primary election or sixty (60) days before a general election; and
 - (iii) Is broadcasted to, printed in a newspaper, distributed to, mailed to or delivered by hand to, telephone calls made to, or otherwise distributed to an audience that includes members of the electorate for such public office.
 - (b) "Electioneering communication" does not include:
 - (i) Any news articles, editorial endorsements, opinion or commentary, writings, or letter to the editor printed in a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical not owned or controlled by a candidate, political committee, or political party;

- (ii) Any editorial endorsements or opinions aired by a broadcast facility not owned or controlled by a candidate, political committee, or political party;
- (iii) Any communication by persons made in the regular course and scope of their business or any communication made by a membership organization solely to members of such organization and their families;
- (iv) Any communication that refers to any candidate only as part of the popular name of a bill or statute;
- (v) A communication that constitutes an expenditure or an independent expenditure under this chapter.
- (8) "Employee" means an individual who performs a service for wages or other compensation from which the individual's employer withholds federal employment taxes under a contract for hire, written or oral.
 - (9) "Executive official" means:

- (a) The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state controller, state treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and any deputy or staff member of any of those individuals who, within the course and scope of his or her employment, is directly involved in major policy-influencing decisions for the office;
- (b) A state department or agency director, deputy director, division administrator or bureau chief as established and enumerated in sections 67-2402 and 67-2406, Idaho Code;
- (c) The membership and the executive or chief administrative officer of any board or commission that is authorized to make rules or conduct rulemaking activities pursuant to section 67-5201, Idaho Code;
- (d) The membership and the executive or chief administrative officer of any board or commission that governs any of the state departments enumerated in section 67-2402, Idaho Code, not including public school districts;
- (e) The membership and the executive or chief administrative officer of the Idaho public utilities commission, the Idaho industrial commission, and the Idaho state tax commission; and
- (f) The members of the governing board of the state insurance fund and the members of the governing board and the executive or chief administrative officer of the Idaho housing and finance association, the Idaho energy resources authority, and the Idaho state building authority.
- (10) "Expenditure" includes any payment, contribution, subscription, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure. The term "expenditure" also includes a promise to pay, a payment or a transfer of anything of value in exchange for goods, services, property, facilities or anything of value for the purpose of assisting, benefiting or honoring any public official or candidate, or assisting in furthering or opposing any election campaign.
- (11) "Independent expenditure" means any expenditure by a person for a communication expressly advocating the election, passage or defeat of a clearly identified candidate or measure that is not made with the cooperation or with the prior consent of, or in consultation with, or at the consent of, or in consultation with, or at the request of a suggestion of, a candidate

or any agent or authorized committee of the candidate or political committee supporting or opposing a measure. As used in this subsection, "expressly advocating" means any communication containing a message advocating election, passage or defeat including, but not limited to, the name of the candidate or measure, or expression such as "vote for," "elect," "support," "cast your ballot for," "vote against," "defeat" or "reject."

- (12) "Lobby" and "lobbying" each means attempting through contacts with, or causing others to make contact with, members of the legislature or legislative committees or an executive official to influence the approval, modification or rejection of any legislation by the legislature of the state of Idaho or any committee thereof or by the governor or to develop or maintain relationships with, promote goodwill with, or entertain members of the legislature or executive officials. "Lobby" and "lobbying" shall also mean communicating with an executive official for the purpose of influencing the consideration, amendment, adoption or rejection of any rule or rulemaking as defined in section 67-5201, Idaho Code, or any ratemaking decision, procurement, contract, bid or bid process, financial services agreement, or bond issue. Neither "lobby" nor "lobbying" includes an association's or other organization's act of communicating with the members of that association or organization; and provided that neither "lobby" nor "lobbying" includes communicating with an executive official for the purpose of carrying out ongoing negotiations following the award of a bid or a contract, communications involving ongoing legal work and negotiations conducted by and with attorneys for executive agencies, interactions between parties in litigation or other contested matters, or communications among and between members of the legislature and executive officials and their employees, or by state employees while acting in their official capacity or within the course and scope of their employment.
 - (13) "Lobbyist" includes any person who lobbies.
- (14) "Lobbyist's client" means the person on whose behalf the lobbyist is acting, directly or indirectly, as a contractor, and by whom the lobbyist or lobbyist's employer is compensated for acting as a lobbyist.
- (15) "Lobbyist's employer" means the person or persons for whom a lobbyist is an employee, and by whom the lobbyist is compensated for acting as a lobbyist.
- (136) "Local government office" means any publicly elected office for any political subdivision of the state or special district that is not a legislative, judicial, statewide, or federal office.
- (167) "Measure" means any proposal submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at an election, including any initiative, referendum, recall election, or revision of or amendment to the state constitution. An initiative or referendum proposal shall be deemed a measure when the attorney general, county prosecutor, or city attorney, as appropriate, reviews it and gives it a ballot title. A recall shall be deemed a measure upon approval of the recall petition as to form pursuant to section 34-1704, Idaho Code.
- (178) "Nonbusiness entity" means any group of two (2) or more individuals, a corporation, association, firm, partnership, committee, club or other organization that:
 - (a) Does not have as its principal purpose the conduct of business activities for profit; and

- (b) Received during the preceding or current calendar year contributions, gifts or membership fees, which in the aggregate exceeded ten percent (10%) of its total receipts for such year.
- (189) "Person" means an individual, corporation, association, firm, partnership, committee, political party, club or other organization or group of persons.
 - (1920) "Political committee" means:

- (a) Any person specifically designated to support or oppose any candidate or measure; or
- (b) Any person who receives contributions and makes expenditures in an amount exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in any calendar year for the purpose of supporting or opposing one (1) or more candidates or measures. Any entity registered with the federal election commission shall not be considered a political committee for purposes of this chapter.
- (c) A county, district or regional committee of a recognized political party shall not be considered a political committee for the purposes of this chapter unless such party committee has expenditures exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in a calendar year.
- $(2\theta\underline{1})$ "Political treasurer" means an individual appointed by a candidate or political committee as provided in section 67-6603, Idaho Code.
- $(2\frac{1}{2})$ "Public office" means any local, legislative, judicial, or state office or position that is filled by election but does not include the office of precinct committeeman.
- SECTION 38. That Section 67-6621, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 67-6621. DUTIES OF LOBBYISTS. A person required to register as a lob-byist under this chapter shall also have the following obligations, the violation of which shall constitute cause for revocation of his registration, and may subject such person, and such person's employer or client, if such employer or client aids, abets, ratifies or confirms any such act, to other civil liabilities, as provided by this chapter:
- (1) Such persons shall obtain and preserve all accounts, bills, receipts, books, papers, and documents necessary to substantiate the financial reports required to be made under this chapter for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the filing of the statement containing such items, which accounts, bills, receipts, books, papers and documents shall be made available for inspection by the secretary of state at any reasonable time during such three (3) year period; provided, however, that if a lobbyist is required under the terms of his employment contract to turn any records over to his employer or client, responsibility for the preservation of such records under this subsection shall rest with such employer or client.
 - (2) In addition, a person required to register as a lobbyist shall not:
 - (a) Engage in any activity as a lobbyist before registering as such;
 - (b) Knowingly deceive or attempt to deceive any legislator to any fact pertaining to any pending or proposed legislation;
 - (c) Cause or influence the introduction of any bill or amendment thereto for the purpose of thereafter being employed to secure its defeat;

- (d) Knowingly represent an interest adverse to any of his employers or clients without first obtaining such employers' or clients' consent thereto after full disclosure to such employers or clients of such adverse interest;
- (e) Exercise any economic reprisal, extortion, or unlawful retaliation upon any legislator by reason of such legislator's position with respect to, or his vote upon, any pending or proposed legislation;
- (f) Accept any employment as a lobbyist for a compensation dependent in any manner upon the passage or defeat of any proposed or pending legislation or upon any other contingency connected with the action of the legislature or of either branch thereof or of any committee thereof. This contingent fee prohibition shall also apply to lobbying activities that pertain to communications with executive officials as described in section 67-6602(9), Idaho Code. 7

SECTION 39. That Chapter 93, Title 67, Idaho Code, as enacted by Section 1, Chapter 206, Laws of 2019, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER 935 COMPENSATORY MITIGATION FOR IMPACTS TO WETLANDS

- 67-93019501. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND PURPOSE. (1) The purpose of this chapter is to promote the availability of all types of compensatory mitigation projects in the state of Idaho, consistent with the provisions of section 404 of the federal clean water act and the regulations promulgated pursuant to it, for the development of projects with unavoidable impacts to wetlands.
- (2) In 2008, the United States army corps of engineers and the environmental protection agency issued revised regulations governing compensatory mitigation for impacts to wetlands under section 404 of the federal clean water act, which are contained at 33 CFR parts 325 and 332 and 40 CFR part 230 and referred to as the 2008 compensatory mitigation for losses of aquatic resources rule. These regulations establish equivalent and effective standards for all three (3) types of compensatory mitigation projects: mitigation banks, in-lieu fee mitigation, and permittee-responsible mitigation.
- (3) State agencies may review or permit activities associated with applications for United States army corps of engineers section 404 permits and the corps' determinations regarding compensatory mitigation under the mitigation rule.

67-93029502. DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Compensatory mitigation" means the restoration, re-establishment or rehabilitation, establishment or creation, enhancement, and in certain circumstances preservation of aquatic resources for the purpose of offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts that remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization have been achieved.
- (2) "Compensatory mitigation project" means compensatory mitigation implemented by the permittee as a requirement of a corps of engineers section 404 wetland permit, i.e., permittee-responsible mitigation, or by a mitigation bank, or an in-lieu fee program.

(3) "Impact" or "impacts" means adverse effects.

- (4) "Mitigation rule" or "2008 mitigation rule" means the federal regulations promulgated by the United States army corps of engineers and the environmental protection agency, on April 28, 2008, pursuant to the federal clean water act, contained at 33 CFR parts 325 and 332 and 40 CFR part 230, and known as the 2008 compensatory mitigation for losses of aquatic resources rule.
- (5) "Permittee" means any person making application for a federal clean water act section 404 permit from the United States army corps of engineers.
- (6) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental subdivision or agency, or public or private organization or entity of any character.
- (7) "State agency" means each state board, commission, department or officer, but does not include the legislative or judicial branches, executive officers listed in section 1, article IV, of the constitution of the state of Idaho, in the exercise of powers derived directly and exclusively from the constitution, the state militia, or the state board of correction.
- $67-9303\underline{9503}$. LIMITATIONS. (1) No state agency, officer, or employee shall, as part of any action related to issuance of a federal clean water act section 404 permit, require mitigation for impacts to wetlands that is more stringent than federal compensatory mitigation requirements for impacts to wetlands under section 404 and the 2008 mitigation rule.
- (2) The appropriate state agencies may assist the permittee as needed to meet the requirements of the 2008 mitigation rule, including identification of any compensatory mitigation project, when such mitigation is required by the United States army corps of engineers under the mitigation rule. No state agency shall mandate the type of compensatory mitigation project to be proposed to the United States army corps of engineers by a permittee, nor shall any state approval be unreasonably withheld from a permittee because of the type of compensatory mitigation project proposed.
- (3) Individual federal clean water act section 404 permit applications and the associated draft section 401 certifications shall be timely posted on the department of environmental quality website.
- (4) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to or modify the provisions of chapter 38, title 42, Idaho Code, regarding the alteration of channels of streams.
- SECTION 40. That Section 72-1019, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 72-1019. 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 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, 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 rules of the commission.