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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE BILL NO. 383

## BY JUDICIARY, RULES AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

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1	AN ACI
2	RELATING TO THE SEXUAL ASSAULT PROTECTION ACT; AMENDING TITLE 39, IDAHO
3	CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW CHAPTER 97, TITLE 39, IDAHO CODE, TO PRO-
4	VIDE A SHORT TITLE, TO PROVIDE A STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, TO DEFINE TERMS,
5	TO PROVIDE AN ACTION FOR PROTECTION, TO PROVIDE THAT CERTAIN FEES SHALL
6	BE WAIVED, TO PROVIDE FOR A HEARING ON A PETITION FOR A PROTECTION ORDER
7	AND FOR RELIEF, TO PROVIDE FOR AN EX PARTE TEMPORARY PROTECTION ORDER,
8	TO PROVIDE FOR THE ISSUANCE, SERVICE, AND TRANSMITTAL OF A PROTEC-
9	TION ORDER, TO PROVIDE FOR THE VIOLATION OF AN ORDER AND PENALTIES, TO
10	PROVIDE FOR THE MODIFICATION OF AN ORDER, TO PROVIDE CERTAIN IMMUNITY
11	FOR PEACE OFFICERS, TO PROVIDE FOR CERTAIN ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS, TO
12	PROVIDE SEVERABILITY, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE TRANSFER OF WIRELESS TELE-
13	PHONE SERVICE IN CERTAIN INSTANCES.

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

SECTION 1. That Title 39, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW CHAPTER</u>, to be known and designated as Chapter 97, Title 39, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

## 18 CHAPTER 97 19 SEXUAL ASSAULT PROTECTION ACT

39-9701. SHORT TITLE. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Sexual Assault Protection Act."

39-9702. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE. It is the intent of the legislature to expand the ability of the courts to assist victims by providing a legal means for victims of sexual assault to seek protection orders. It is the intent of the legislature that the official response to cases of sexual assault shall stress the enforcement of the laws to protect the victim and shall communicate the attitude that sexual assault is criminal behavior and will not be tolerated. It is the intent of the legislature to presume the validity of protection orders issued by courts in all states, the District of Columbia, United States territories, and all federally recognized Indian tribes within the United States, and to afford full faith and credit to those orders.

39-9703. DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Intimate parts" means the genital area, groin, inner thighs, buttocks, or breasts.
- (2) "Judicial day" means any day on which court business may be transacted as provided in sections 1-1606 and 1-1607, Idaho Code.
- (3) "Protected party" means a person on whose behalf a protection order is sought or issued, whether an adult or minor child.

- (4) "Protection order" means any order issued for the purpose of preventing sexual assault, or threats of sexual assault, or contact or communication with, or physical proximity to, another person, where the order was issued:
  - (a) Pursuant to this chapter;

- (b) In another jurisdiction pursuant to a provision similar to section 39-9706, Idaho Code; or
- (c) In any criminal or civil action, as a temporary or final order, and where the order was issued in a response to a criminal complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection from sexual assault, and issued after giving notice and an opportunity to respond to the person being restrained.
- (5) "Respondent" means the individual against whom enforcement of a protection order is sought.
- (6) "Sexual assault" means sexual conduct, or threats thereof, between at least two (2) people where one (1) person does not consent or sexual penetration, or threats thereof, without the consent of one (1) person.
  - (7) "Sexual conduct" means any of the following:
  - (a) Any act as defined in section 18-924, Idaho Code, on the petitioner or the minor child on whose behalf a protection order is being sought;
  - (b) Any act as defined in section 18-924, Idaho Code, that the petitioner or minor child on whose behalf the protection order is being sought is forced to perform by the respondent with another person or the respondent; or
  - (c) Any forced display of the petitioner's intimate parts, or those of the minor child on whose behalf a protection order is being sought, by the respondent with the intent to degrade, humiliate, or demean the petitioner or the minor child or with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passion, or sexual desires of the respondent or any other person.
- (8) "Sexual penetration" means any intrusion, however slight, of an object or any part of the body of the respondent into the sex organ or anus of another person or the placement of a penis, however slight, into the mouth of the petitioner or minor child on whose behalf the protection order is being sought.
- 39-9704. ACTION FOR PROTECTION. (1) There shall exist an action known as a "petition for a protection order" in cases of sexual assault or threats thereof.
- (2) A person may seek relief from sexual assault by filing a petition based on a sworn affidavit with the magistrate division of the district court, alleging that the person is the victim of sexual assault or threats thereof. A custodial or noncustodial parent or guardian may file a petition on behalf of a minor child who is the victim of sexual assault or threats thereof.
- (3) A petition shall be filed in the county of the respondent's residence, the petitioner's residence, where the petitioner is temporarily residing, or the residence of the minor child on whose behalf the protection order is being sought.

39-9705. FEES WAIVED. No filing fee, service fee, hearing fee, or bond shall be charged for proceedings seeking only the relief provided under this chapter.

39-9706. HEARING ON PETITION FOR PROTECTION ORDER -- RELIEF PROVIDED AND REALIGNMENT OF DESIGNATION OF PARTIES. (1) Upon filing of a petition based on a sworn affidavit for a protection order, the court shall hold a hearing within fourteen (14) days to determine whether the relief sought shall be granted. If either party is represented by counsel at a hearing seeking entry of a protection order, the court shall permit a continuance, if requested, of the proceedings so that counsel may be obtained by the other party. If the court finds that it is necessary for both parties to be represented by counsel, the court shall enter appropriate orders to ensure that counsel is retained. The order entered may require the petitioner or the person acting on behalf of the minor child or the respondent, or both, to pay for costs of counsel. Upon a showing that there is an immediate and present danger to the petitioner or the minor child as a result of contact with the respondent, the court may, if requested, order for a period not to exceed one (1) year that:

- (a) A party be restrained from committing acts of sexual assault;
- (b) Exclude the respondent from the residence of the petitioner or the protected party;
- (c) The respondent be required to pay service fees and reimburse the petitioner for costs incurred in bringing the action, including a reasonable attorney's fee;
- (d) The respondent be restrained from harassing, annoying, disturbing the peace of, telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating, directly or indirectly, with the protected party;
- (e) The respondent be restrained from entering any premises when it appears to the court that such restraint is necessary to prevent the respondent from contacting, harassing, annoying, disturbing the peace of, or telephoning the protected party; or
- (f) The respondent be restrained from knowingly coming within one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet or other appropriate distance of the protected party, the protected party's residence, the school or place of employment of the protected party, or any specified place frequented by the protected party.
- (2) Immediate and present danger under this section includes but is not limited to situations in which the respondent has recently sexually assaulted or threatened sexual assault against the protected party.
- (3) Relief shall not be denied because the protected party used reasonable force in self-defense against respondent or because the protected party or respondent was a minor at the time of the incident of sexual assault.
- (4) The court, when determining whether to issue a sexual assault protection order, shall not require proof of physical injury on the petitioner or minor child on whose behalf the order is sought, but a judge may consider if the petitioner's affidavit is consistent with any evidence of physical injuries.
- (5) Any relief granted by the protection order, other than a judgment for costs, shall be for a fixed period not to exceed one (1) year; provided,

that an order obtained pursuant to this chapter may, upon motion and good cause shown, continue for an appropriate time period as directed by the court or be made permanent if the requirements of this chapter are met. The order may be terminated or modified by further order of the court either on written stipulation filed with the court or on the motion of a party and after a hearing on the motion. The motion to renew an order may be granted without a hearing if not timely objected to by the party against whom the order was entered.

 39-9707. EX PARTE TEMPORARY PROTECTION ORDER. (1) Where an application under this section alleges that irreparable injury could result due to a recent sexual assault or threatened sexual assault if an order is not issued immediately without prior notice to the respondent, the court may grant an exparte temporary protection order based on the affidavit submitted or otherwise shall hold a hearing which may be exparte on the day a petition is filed or on the following judicial day to determine whether the court should grant an exparte temporary protection order, pending a full hearing, including an order:

- (a) Restraining any party from committing acts of sexual assault;
- (b) Excluding the respondent from the residence of the protected party until further order of the court;
- (c) Restraining the respondent from contacting, molesting, interfering with, or menacing the petitioner or minor child on whose behalf the protection order is sought; or
- (d) Restraining the respondent from willfully entering any premises when it appears to the court that such restraint is necessary to prevent the respondent from contacting, molesting, interfering with, or menacing the petitioner or the minor child on whose behalf the protection order is being sought.
- (2) An ex parte hearing to consider the issuance of a temporary protection order may be conducted by telephone in accordance with procedures established by the Idaho supreme court.
- (3) Irreparable injury under this section includes but is not limited to situations in which the respondent has recently threatened the petitioner with sexual assault or has recently engaged in acts of sexual assault against the petitioner or minor child on whose behalf the protection order is being sought.
- (4) The court shall hold an exparte hearing on the day the petition is filed or on the following judicial day.
- (5) An ex parte temporary protection order shall be effective for a fixed period not to exceed fourteen (14) days, but may be reissued. A full hearing, as provided in this chapter, shall be set for no later than fourteen (14) days from the issuance of the temporary order. The respondent shall be served with a copy of the ex parte order along with a copy of the petition and notice of the date set for the hearing. If the ex parte temporary protection order substantially affects the respondent's rights to enter the domicile and the ends of justice so require, the respondent may move the court for an order shortening the time period within which the hearing required under the provisions of section 39-9706, Idaho Code, must be held. Motions seeking an order shortening the time period must be served on the petitioner at least two (2) days prior to the hearing on the motion.

- 39-9708. ISSUANCE OF ORDER -- ASSISTANCE OF PEACE OFFICER -- DESIGNA-TION OF APPROPRIATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. Issuance of a protection order, the assistance of a peace officer, and the designation of an appropriate law enforcement agency shall take place in the same manner as described in section 39-6309, Idaho Code.
- 39-9709. ORDER AND SERVICE. Service of protection orders shall take place in the manner prescribed in section 39-6310, Idaho Code.
- 39-9710. ORDER -- TRANSMITTAL TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY -- RECORD IN IDAHO PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEM -- ENFORCEABILITY. The form of a protection order, transmittal to law enforcement agencies, recording the Idaho public safety and security information system, and enforceability shall be in accordance with section 39-6311, Idaho Code.

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- 39-9711. VIOLATION OF ORDER -- PENALTIES. (1) Whenever a protection order is granted and the respondent or person to be restrained had notice of the order, a violation of the provisions of the order or of a provision excluding the person from a residence shall be a misdemeanor punishable by up to one (1) year in jail and a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
- (2) The person against whom a protection order has been issued by an out-of-state court is presumed to have notice of the order if the protected party presents to the officer proof of service of the order.
- 39-9712. ORDER -- MODIFICATION -- TRANSMITTAL. Modification of protection orders shall take place in the manner prescribed in section 39-6313, Idaho Code.
- 39-9713. PEACE OFFICERS -- IMMUNITY. No peace officer may be held criminally or civilly liable for actions or omissions in the performance of the duties of his office under this chapter, including the enforcement of out-of-state protection orders, if the peace officer acts in good faith and without malice.
- 30 39-9714. PROCEEDINGS ADDITIONAL. Any proceedings under this chapter are in addition to other civil or criminal remedies.
- 39-9715. SEVERABILITY. The provisions of this act are hereby declared 33 to be severable and if any provision of this act or the application of such 34 provision to any person or circumstance is declared invalid for any reason, 35 such declaration shall not affect the validity of remaining portions of this 36 act.
- 39-9716. ORDER FOR TRANSFER OF WIRELESS TELEPHONE SERVICE. An order 38 for the transfer of wireless telephone service may be granted to a request-39 ing party in accordance with section 39-6318, Idaho Code.