IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 1358

BY JUDICIARY AND RULES COMMITTEE

AN ACT RELATING TO PEACE OFFICERS STANDARDS AND TRAINING; PROVIDING LEGISLATIVE INTENT; AMENDING SECTION 19-5101, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE DEFINITIONS; AMENDING SECTION 19-5109, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE POWERS OF THE COUNCIL AND TO REVISE A CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 31-3201B, IDAHO CODE, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF FEES; AMENDING SECTION 22-1910A, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A CODE REFERENCE; AND AMENDING SECTION 49-117, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE CORRECT CODE REFERENCES.

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

SECTION 1. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the Idaho Legislature to enhance the ability of local entities to train peace officers and detention deputies in regional academies, reducing the cost to both the state and to local entities. Regional academies will be open campuses without the need to house attendees at or near the academy site. The Legislature directs the Peace Officers Standards and Training Academy to partner with the institutions of higher learning throughout Idaho to establish and operate regional academies for the training of peace officers and detention deputies. The basic curriculum for all academies will be the same, however any regional academy may add additional training as the local advisory board may deem appropriate. Regional academies may extend the training period, but in no case shall the training period be less than the minimum number of hours as established by the Peace Officers Standards and Training Council.

SECTION 2. That Section 19-5101, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

19-5101. DEFINITIONS. As used in this act:

- (a) "Academy" means the Idaho peace officers standards and training basic patrol or detention academy or a similar program structured and taught in the same manner provided by an institution of higher learning, excluding vocational-technical education programs.
- (b) "Council" means the Idaho peace officer standards and training council.
- (\underline{bc}) "County detention officer" means an employee in a county jail who is responsible for the safety, care, protection, and monitoring of county jail inmates.
- (\underline{ed}) "Law enforcement" means any and all activities pertaining to crime prevention or reduction and law enforcement, including police, courts, prosecution, corrections, probation, rehabilitation, and juvenile delinquency.

- $(\underline{\rm df})$ "Peace officer" means any employee of a police or law enforcement agency which is a part of or administered by the state or any political subdivision thereof and whose duties include and primarily consist of the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of penal, traffic or highway laws of this state or any political subdivision. "Peace officer" also means an employee of a police or law enforcement agency of a federally recognized Indian tribe who has satisfactorily completed the peace officer standards and training academy and has been deputized by a sheriff of a county or a chief of police of a city of the state of Idaho.
 - (eq) "Political subdivision" means any city or county.

- SECTION 3. That Section 19-5109, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 19-5109. POWERS OF THE COUNCIL -- STANDARDS OF TRAINING, EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF PEACE OFFICERS -- CERTIFICATION -- PENALTIES. (1) It shall be the duty of and the council shall have the power:
 - (a) To establish the requirements of minimum basic training which peace officers shall complete in order to be eligible for permanent employment as peace officers, and the time within which such basic training must be completed. One (1) component of minimum basic training shall be a course in the investigation of and collection of evidence in cases involving an allegation of sexual assault or battery.
 - (b) To establish the requirements of minimum education and training standards for employment as a peace officer in probationary, temporary, part-time, and/or emergency positions.
 - (c) To establish the length of time a peace officer may serve in a probationary, temporary, and/or emergency position.
 - (d) To approve, deny approval or revoke the approval of any <u>non-academy</u> institution or school established by the state or any political subdivision or any other party for the training of peace officers.
 - (e) To establish the minimum requirements of courses of study, attendance, equipment, facilities of all approved schools, and the scholastic requirement, experience and training of instructors at all approved schools.
 - (f) To establish such other requirements for employment, retention and promotion of peace officers, including minimum age, physical and mental standards, citizenship, moral character, experience and such other matters as relate to the competence and reliability of peace officers.
 - (g) To certify peace officers as having completed all requirements established by the council in order to be eligible for permanent employment as peace officers in this state.
 - (h) To receive and file for record copies of merit regulations or local ordinances passed by any political subdivision.
 - (i) To maintain permanent files and transcripts for all peace officers certified by the council to include any additional courses or advanced courses of instruction successfully completed by such peace officers while employed in this state and to include the law enforcement employment history by agency and dates of service of the officer. Such information shall be made available to any law enforcement agency upon

request when a person applies for employment at the requesting law enforcement agency.

- (j) To allow a peace officer of a federally recognized Indian tribe within the boundaries of this state to attend the peace officer standards and training academy if said peace officer meets minimum physical and educational requirements of the academy. The Indian tribal law enforcement agency shall reimburse the peace officer standards and training academy for the officer's training. Upon satisfactory completion of the peace officer standards and training academy, the tribal peace officer shall receive a certificate of satisfactorily completing the academy.
- (k) To assure that all academies receive the same basic curriculum, testing materials and other necessary educational materials.
- After January 1, 1974, any peace officer as defined in section 19-5101(d), Idaho Code, employed after January 1, 1974, except any elected official or deputy serving civil process, the deputy director of the Idaho state police, or any person serving under a temporary commission with any law enforcement agency in times of natural or man-caused disaster declared to be an emergency by the board of county commissioners or by the governor of the state of Idaho, or those peace officers whose primary duties involve motor vehicle parking and animal control pursuant to city or county ordinance, or any peace officer acting under a special deputy commission from the Idaho state police, shall be certified by the council within one (1) year of employment; provided, however, that the council may establish criteria different than that required of other peace officers for certification of city police chiefs or administrators within state agencies having law enforcement powers, who, because of the number of full-time peace officers they supervise, have duties which are primarily administrative. Any such chief of police or state agency administrator employed in such capacity prior to July 1, 1987, shall be exempt from certification.
- (3) No peace officer shall have or exercise any power granted by any statute of this state to peace officers unless such person shall have been certified by the council within one (1) year of the date upon which such person commenced employment as a peace officer, except in cases where the council, for good cause and in writing, has granted additional time to complete such training. The council shall decertify any officer who is convicted of any felony or offense which would be a felony if committed in this state. The council may decertify any officer who:
 - (a) Is convicted of any misdemeanor;

- (b) Willfully or otherwise falsifies or omits any information to obtain any certified status; or
- (c) Violates any of the standards of conduct as established by the council's code of ethics, as adopted and amended by the council.
- All proceedings taken by the council shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code.
- (4) Any law enforcement agency as defined in section 19-5101(c), Idaho Code, in which any peace officer shall resign as a result of any disciplinary action or in which a peace officer's employment is terminated as a result of any disciplinary action, shall, within fifteen (15) days of such action, make a report to the council.

(5) The council shall, pursuant to the requirements of this section, establish minimum basic training and certification standards for county detention officers that can be completed within one (1) year of employment as a county detention officer.

- (6) The council may, upon recommendation of the juvenile training council and pursuant to the requirements of this section, implement minimum basic training and certification standards for juvenile detention officers, juvenile probation officers, and employees of the Idaho department of juvenile corrections who are engaged in the direct care and management of juveniles.
- (7) The council may, upon recommendation of the correction standards and training council, and pursuant to the requirements of this section, establish minimum basic training and certification standards for state correction officers and for adult probation and parole officers.
- (8) The council may, upon recommendation of a probation training advisory committee and pursuant to the requirements of this section, establish minimum basic training, continuing education and certification standards for misdemeanor probation officers whether those officers are employees of or by private sector contract with a county.
- (9) The council may reject any applicant for certification who has been convicted of a misdemeanor, and the council shall reject an applicant for certification who has been convicted of a felony, the punishment for which could have been imprisonment in a federal or state penal institution.
- (10) As used in this section, "convicted" means a plea or finding of guilt, notwithstanding the form of judgment or withheld judgment, regardless of whether the sentence is imposed, suspended, deferred or withheld, and regardless of whether the plea or conviction is set aside or withdrawn or the case is dismissed or reduced under section 19-2604, Idaho Code, or any other comparable statute or procedure where the setting aside of the plea or conviction, or dismissal or reduction of the case or charge, is based upon lenity or the furtherance of rehabilitation rather than upon any defect in the legality or factual basis of the plea, finding of guilt or conviction.
- SECTION 4. That Section 31-3201B, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 31-3201B. PEACE OFFICERS STANDARDS AND TRAINING -- FEE. (1) The court shall charge a fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for peace officers standards and training purposes to be paid by each person found guilty of any felony or misdemeanor, or found to have committed an infraction or any minor traffic, conservation or ordinance violation, except for cars unlawfully left or parked or when the court orders such fee waived because the person is indigent and unable to pay such fee; provided, however, that the judge or magistrate may in his discretion consolidate separate nonmoving traffic offenses into one (1) offense for purposes of assessing such fee. Such fees shall be in addition to all other fines and fees levied. Such fees shall be paid to the county treasurer who shall, within five (5) days after the end of the month, pay such fees to the state treasurer for deposit in the peace officers standards and training fund.
- (2) Distribution of fees into the peace officers standards and training fund will use the following method: after June 30 but no later than July

10 of each year, the peace officers standards and training academy shall produce a report for the period of time from July 1 of the previous year through June 30 of the current year for each governmental entity that sends peace officers to the basic patrol academy or detention academy. The report shall list the number of officers in total and the number of weeks that they attended academy training. The list shall indicate the officers who attended training at the academy in Meridian, Idaho, and those who attended an academy in another location in the state of Idaho. All fees collected from each entity and deposited into the peace officers standards and training fund as provided for in section 19-5118, Idaho Code, will be distributed proportionately as to the number of weeks that the entity's personnel attended each academy. For example, if a public entity had twenty-four (24) weeks of basic academy training that occurred at the Meridian academy and twenty-nine (29) weeks of basic academy training that occurred at the Post Falls academy for a total of fifty-three (53) weeks of academy training, then the Meridian academy would receive forty-five percent (45%) of the funds generated by that entity and the Post Falls academy would receive fifty-five percent (55%) of the funds generated by that entity.

SECTION 5. That Section 22-1910A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 22-1910A. LAW ENFORCEMENT. (1) It shall be the duty of all peace officers within the state of Idaho, as defined by section $19-5101\frac{(d)}{(d)}$, Idaho Code, to enforce the provisions of this chapter by making a complaint or citation as described in section 19-3901, Idaho Code.
- (2) Peace officers within the state of Idaho, upon reasonable suspicion that a conveyance is infested with quagga mussels or zebra mussels, may require a driver of a vehicle to stop and submit to an inspection of the exterior of any conveyance(s) in plain view.
- (3) If the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the conveyance(s) are contaminated with quagga mussels or zebra mussels, or when a conveyance is found to be contaminated or otherwise carrying quagga mussels or zebra mussels, the peace officer shall detain the vehicle and conveyance(s) and immediately summon a tow truck to transport the conveyance(s) to the nearest available impound yard.
- (4) Upon impoundment, the director shall issue a hold order as provided in this chapter specifying the conditions for release.
- SECTION 6. That Section 49-117, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- $49\mbox{-}117$. DEFINITIONS -- P. (1) "Park" or "parking" means the standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, other than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading property or passengers.
 - (2) "Park trailer." (See "Trailer," section 49-121, Idaho Code)
- (3) "Part-time salesman" means any person employed as a vehicle salesman on behalf of a dealer less than thirty (30) hours per week.
 - (4) "Peace officer." (See section 19-5101(d), Idaho Code)

- (5) "Pedestrian" means any person afoot and any person operating a wheelchair or a motorized wheelchair or an electric personal assistive mobility device.
- (6) "Pedestrian path" means any path, sidewalk or way set-aside and used exclusively by pedestrians.
 - (7) (a) "Person" means every natural person, firm, fiduciary, copartnership, association, corporation, trustee, receiver or assignee for the benefit of creditors, political subdivision, state or federal governmental department, agency, or instrumentality, and for the purposes of chapter 22 of this title shall include a private, common or contract carrier operating a vehicle on any highway of this state.
 - (b) "Person with a disability" means:

- (i) A person who is unable to walk two hundred (200) feet or more unassisted by another person;
- (ii) A person who is unable to walk two hundred (200) feet or more without the aid of a walker, cane, crutches, braces, prosthetic device or a wheelchair; or
- (iii) A person who is unable to walk two hundred (200) feet or more without great difficulty or discomfort due to the following impairments: neurological, orthopedic, respiratory, cardiac, arthritic disorder, blindness, or the loss of function or absence of a limb.
- (iv) For the purposes of chapters 3 and 4 of this title, a person with a permanent disability is one whose physician certifies that the person qualifies as a person with a disability pursuant to this subsection (7) (b), and further certifies that there is no expectation for a fundamental or marked change in the person's condition at any time in the future.
- (8) "Personal information" means information that identifies an individual, including an individual's photograph or computerized image, social security number, driver identification number, name, address, telephone number, and medical or disability information, but does not include information on vehicular accidents, driving or equipment-related violations, the five-digit zip code of the person's address, or status of the driver's license or motor vehicle registration.
 - (9) "Pneumatic tire." (See "Tires," section 49-121, Idaho Code)
 - (10) "Pole trailer." (See "Trailer," section 49-121, Idaho Code)
- (11) "Possessory lien" means a lien dependent upon possession for compensation to which a person is legally entitled for making repairs or performing labor upon, and furnishing supplies or materials for, and for the towing, storage, repair, or safekeeping of, any vehicle of a type subject to registration.
- (12) "Possessory lienholder" means any person claiming a lien, that lien claimed to have accrued on a basis of services rendered to the vehicle which is the subject of the lien.
- (13) "Preceding year" means, for the purposes of section 49-4354, Idaho Code, a period of twelve (12) consecutive months fixed by the department, prior to July 1 of the year immediately preceding the commencement of the registration or license year for which proportional registration is sought. The department in fixing the period shall make it conform to the terms, con-

ditions and requirements of any applicable agreement or arrangement for the proportional registration of vehicles.

1 2

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38 39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46 47

- (14) "Pressure regulator valve" means a device or system which governs the load distribution and controls the weight borne by a variable load suspension axle in accordance with a predetermined valve setting.
- (15) "Principal place of business" means an enclosed commercial structure located within the state, easily accessible and open to the public at all reasonable times, with an improved display area large enough to display five (5) or more vehicles of the type the dealer is licensed to sell, immediately adjoining the building, and at which the business of a dealership, including the display and repair of vehicles, may be lawfully carried on in accordance with the terms of all applicable building codes, zoning and other land-use regulatory ordinances, and in which building the public shall be able to contact the dealer or his salesmen in person or by telephone at all reasonable times. The books, records and files necessary to conduct the business of the dealership must be kept or reproduced electronically at the dealership's licensed location(s). A dealership keeping its physical books, records and files at an off-site location must notify the department in writing of such location at least thirty (30) days in advance of moving such books, records and files off-site. Physical books, records and files must be made available to the department upon request within three (3) business days of such request. The principal place of business shall display an exterior sign permanently affixed to the land or building, with letters clearly visible to the major avenue of traffic. In no event shall a room or rooms in a hotel, rooming house, or apartment house building or a part of any single or multiple unit dwelling house be considered a "principal place of business" within the terms and provisions of this title unless the entire ground floor of that hotel, apartment house, or rooming house building or dwelling house be devoted principally to and occupied for commercial purposes, and the office or offices of the dealer be located on the ground floor.
- (16) "Private property open to the public" means real property not owned by the federal government or the state of Idaho or any of its political subdivisions, but is available for vehicular traffic or parking by the general public with the permission of the owner or agent of the real property.
- (17) "Private road" means every way or place in private ownership and used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons.
- (18) "Proof of financial responsibility" means proof of ability to respond in damages for liability, on account of accidents occurring subsequent to the effective date of the proof, arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle, in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) because of bodily injury to or death of one (1) person in any one (1) accident, and, subject to the limit for one (1) person, in the amount of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) because of bodily injury to or death of two (2) or more persons in any one (1) accident, and in the amount of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one (1) accident.
 - (19) "Proper authority" means a public highway agency.

(20) "Public highway agency" means the state transportation department, any city, county, highway district or any other state agency which has jurisdiction over public highway systems and public rights-of-way.

- (21) "Public right-of-way" means a right-of-way open to the public and under the jurisdiction of a public highway agency, where the public highway agency has no obligation to construct or maintain said right-of-way for vehicular traffic.
 - (22) "Public road jurisdiction" means a public highway agency.
- (23) "Purchase." (See "Sell," "sold," and "buy," section 49-120, Idaho Code)