## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE BILL NO. 71, As Amended in the Senate

	BY JUDICIARY, RULES AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE
1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO THE VULNERABLE CHILD PROTECTION ACT; AMENDING CHAPTER 15, TITLE
3	18, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 18-1506C, IDAHO CODE,
4	TO PROVIDE A SHORT TITLE, TO DEFINE TERMS, TO PROHIBIT CERTAIN PRACTICES
5	UPON A CHILD, TO PROVIDE CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS, TO PROVIDE A PENALTY, AND
6	TO PROVIDE SEVERABILITY; AMENDING SECTION 19-5307, IDAHO CODE, TO PRO-
7	VIDE A CODE REFERENCE; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.
8	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:
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9	SECTION 1. That Chapter 15, Title 18, Idaho Code, be, and the same is
10	hereby amended by the addition thereto of a NEW SECTION, to be known and des-
11	ignated as Section 18-1506C, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
12	18-1506C. VULNERABLE CHILD PROTECTION. (1) This section shall be
13	known and may be cited as the "Vulnerable Child Protection Act."
14	(2) As used in this section:
15	(a) "Child" means any person under eighteen (18) years of age; and
16	(b) "Sex" means the immutable biological and physiological charac-
17 18	teristics, specifically the chromosomes and internal and external
	reproductive anatomy, genetically determined at conception and generally recognizable at birth, that define an individual as male or female.
19 20	(3) A medical provider shall not engage in any of the following prac-
20 21	tices upon a child for the purpose of attempting to alter the appearance of or
22	affirm the child's perception of the child's sex if that perception is incon-
23	sistent with the child's biological sex:
24	(a) Performing surgeries that sterilize or mutilate, or artificially
25	construct tissue with the appearance of genitalia that differs from the

- cent with the child's biological sex:

  (a) Performing surgeries that sterilize or mutilate, or artificially construct tissue with the appearance of genitalia that differs from the child's biological sex, including castration, vasectomy, hysterectomy, oophorectomy, metoidioplasty, orchiectomy, penectomy, phalloplasty, clitoroplasty, vaginoplasty, vulvoplasty, ovariectomy, or
- reconstruction of the fixed part of the urethra with or without metoidioplasty, phalloplasty, scrotoplasty, or the implantation of erection or testicular prostheses;
- (b) Performing a mastectomy;

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- (c) Administering or supplying the following medications that induce profound morphologic changes in the genitals of a child or induce transient or permanent infertility:
  - (i) Puberty-blocking medication to stop or delay normal puberty;
  - (ii) Supraphysiological doses of testosterone to a female; or
  - (iii) Supraphysiological doses of estrogen to a male; or
- (d) Removing any otherwise healthy or nondiseased body part or tissue.
- (4) A surgical operation or medical intervention shall not be a violation of this section if the operation or intervention is:

- (a) Necessary to the health of the person on whom it is performed and is performed by a person licensed in the place of its performance as a medical practitioner, except that a surgical operation or medical intervention is never necessary to the health of the child on whom it is performed if it is for the purpose of attempting to alter the appearance of or affirm the child's perception of the child's sex if that perception is inconsistent with the child's biological sex;
- (b) For the treatment of any infection, injury, disease, or disorder that has been caused or exacerbated by the performance of gender transition procedures, whether or not the procedures were performed in accordance with state and federal law; or
- (c) Performed in accordance with the good faith medical decision of a parent or guardian of a child born with a medically verifiable genetic disorder of sex development, including:
  - (i) A child with external biological sex characteristics that are ambiguous and irresolvable, such as a child born having 46, XX chromosomes with virilization, 46, XY chromosomes with undervirilization, or with both ovarian and testicular tissue; or
  - (ii) When a physician has otherwise diagnosed a disorder of sexual development in which the physician has determined through genetic testing that the child does not have the normal sex chromosome structure, sex steroid hormone production, or sex steroid hormone action for a male or female.
- (5) Any medical professional convicted of a violation of this section shall be guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not more than ten (10) years.
- (6) The provisions of this act are hereby declared to be severable, and if any provision of this act 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 the remaining portions of this section.
- SECTION 2. That Section 19-5307, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

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

The fine shall operate as a civil judgment against the defendant and shall be entered on behalf of the victim named in the indictment or information, or the family of the victim in cases of homicide or crimes against children, and shall not be subject to any distribution otherwise required in section 19-4705, Idaho Code. The clerk of the district court may collect the fine in the same manner as other fines imposed in criminal cases are collected and shall remit any money collected in payment of the fine to the victim named in the indictment or information or to the family of the victim in a case of homicide or crimes against minor children, provided that none of the provisions of this section shall be construed as modifying the provisions of chapter 6, title 11, Idaho Code, chapter 10, title 55, Idaho Code, or

section 72-802, Idaho Code. A fine created under this section shall be a separate written order in addition to any other sentence the court may impose.

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

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

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

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Section 18-805, Idaho Code (Aggravated arson);
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         Section 18-905, Idaho Code (Aggravated assault);
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         Section 18-907, Idaho Code (Aggravated battery);
         Section 18-909, Idaho Code (Assault with intent to commit a serious
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               felony);
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         Section 18-911, Idaho Code (Battery with intent to commit a serious
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         Section 18-913, Idaho Code (Felonious administration of drugs);
         Section 18-918, Idaho Code (Felony domestic violence);
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         Section 18-923, Idaho Code (Attempted strangulation);
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         Section 18-1501, Idaho Code (Felony injury to children);
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         Section 18-1506, Idaho Code (Sexual abuse of a child under the age of
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               sixteen);
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         Section 18-1506A, Idaho Code (Ritualized abuse of a child);
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         Section 18-1506B, Idaho Code (Female genital mutilation of a child);
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         Section 18-1506C, Idaho Code (Vulnerable child protection);
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         Section 18-1507, Idaho Code (Sexual exploitation of a child);
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         Section 18-1508, Idaho Code (Lewd conduct with a child under the age of
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               sixteen);
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         Section 18-1508A, Idaho Code (Sexual battery of a minor child sixteen or
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               seventeen years of age);
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         Section 18-4001, Idaho Code (Murder);
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         Section 18-4006, Idaho Code (Felony manslaughter);
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         Section 18-4014, Idaho Code (Administering poison with intent to kill);
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         Section 18-4015, Idaho Code (Assault with intent to murder);
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         Section 18-4502, Idaho Code (First degree kidnapping);
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         Section 18-5001, Idaho Code (Mayhem);
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         Section 18-5501, Idaho Code (Poisoning food, medicine or wells);
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         Section 18-6101, Idaho Code (Rape);
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         Section 18-6501, Idaho Code (Robbery).
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(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 18-306(4) and (5), Idaho
Code, the fine created under this section may also be imposed up to five thou-
sand dollars ($5,000) for attempts of the felonies described in:
Section 18-4001, Idaho Code (Murder);
Section 18-6101, Idaho Code (Rape).
SECTION 3. This act shall be in full force and effect on and after January 1, 2024.
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