

STATE OF IDAHO
 COUNTY OF KOOTENAI
 FILED: 8/10/08
 10:00 AM
 CLERK, DISTRICT COURT
 DEPUTY

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE	
STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KOOTENAI	
KOOTENAI HOSPITAL DISTRICT, a quasi-municipal corporation,)
)
Petitioner,)
)
v.)
)
KOOTENAI COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, a political subdivision of the State of Idaho,)
)
Respondent.)

CASE NO. CV – 10 – 3599
 MEMORANDUM OPINION AND
 ORDER ON JUDICIAL REVIEW

Respondent Kootenai County denied an application for indigent medical assistance submitted by a patient for medical services received from Petitioner Kootenai Hospital District. Petitioner seeks judicial review of the denial of the application.

Michael Hague, PAINE, HAMBLE, COFFIN, BROOK, & MILLER, LLP, attorney for Petitioner Kootenai Hospital District.

Lisa Scheckler, KOOTENAI COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, attorney for Respondent Kootenai County.

I. FACTS AND PROCEDURE

Beginning July 17, 2008, Reland P. ("Patient") received emergency treatment for cardiac arrest from a hospital in the Kootenai Hospital District ("KHD"). (Record, pp.13, 74-84.) On August 2, 2008, the Patient's husband signed a "Uniform County Medical

Assistance Application” (“Application”) and a “Release of Information” (“Release”) and KHD submitted the documents to Kootenai County (“County”) on August 5. (R., pp.13-22.) In the Application, the Patient’s husband listed the Patient’s address as Rathdrum, Idaho, and indicated that the Patient was registered to vote and had a driver’s license. (R., pp.15-17.) The Patient’s husband also listed in \$2,860.00 in income from a pension plan and social security. (Id.) The Application also indicates that the bills associated with the Patient’s treatment totaled \$199,849.10, and that the Patient did not have health insurance in the last six months. (Id.) The Patient’s husband indicated that they owned two vehicles worth less than \$1,000, and \$400.00 in a checking account. (Id.) The Patient’s husband listed household monthly expenses as \$3,129.00. (Id.)

The County sent a letter to the Patient on August 5, 2008, requesting an interview on August 27, 2008, and asked that the Patient bring certain documentation with her. (R., p.61.) The County also apparently conducted a “title search” on the Idaho Transportation Department website, and confirmed that multiple vehicles had been registered in the Patient’s name over the years, and that two vehicles were registered to the Patient’s husband and son. (R., pp.69-71.)

The Patient was discharged from the hospital on August 18, 2008. (R., pp.83-84.) The Patient did not appear for her interview on August 27, 2008. (Tr., p. 3, L.12.) The County issued its initial determination (“Initial Determination”) six days later, denying the Application for two reasons:

The applicant did not cooperate in presenting for an interview, nor did he/she provide the required information & documentation, as required under Idaho Code § 31-3505A(2).

Per Idaho Code § 31-3502(12), a resident does not include a person who comes into this state for temporary purposes such as seasonal labor,

education or vacation. The applicant has failed to prove that he/she has been a resident of the State of Idaho for the last 30 consecutive days.

(R., pp.24-25.) KHD timely appealed the initial denial. (R., p.35.) The County scheduled the first appeal hearing for November 18, 2008. (R., p.37.)

On September 24, 2008, the Patient appeared for an interview with the County and also appealed the initial determination. (R., pp.23, 36.) The Patient provided a copy of her Idaho driver's license and a letter from the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare ("IDHW") denying her application for Medicaid. (R., pp.65, 67.) The County provided the Patient with a "checklist of required items to be returned to the [the County] by October 10, 2008." (Re, pp.23, 63.) The Patient did not return any of the requested documentation items to the County by October 10, 2008. (R., p.62.)

On October 29, 2008, the County continued the appeal hearing scheduled for November 18, 2008, at the request of KHD. (R., p.38.) The hearing was reset for December 16, 2008, and a copy of this notice was sent to the Patient. (Id.) The appeal hearing was again rescheduled to August 18, 2009, as per the request of KHD. (R., p.39.) On October 16, 2008, KHD issued a notice of subpoena duces tecum, scheduling a deposition of the Patient on May 6, 2009. (R., pp.41-44.) On November 18, 2008, the County sent the Patient a letter requesting the same information the County had previously requested on September 24, 2008. (R., pp.62-64.)

The Patient did not appear for the deposition on May 6, 2009, and KHD issued a second subpoena scheduling a deposition for December 10, 2009. (R., pp.53-56.) The County continued the appeal hearing to March 23, 2010, (R., p.49), but the Patient did not appear for the deposition on December 10, 2009 (R., p.30).

On February 5, 2010, the County sent the Patient a letter requesting the same documentation previously requested. (R., p.51.) On February 23, 2010, the Patient contacted the County by phone and confirmed that she had moved to Wichita Falls, Texas. (Exhibit A, Affidavit of Michael B. Hague in Support of Motion to Augment the Record.) The County clerk interviewed the Patient and wrote the additional information the clerk verbally obtained on the Application. (R., pp.13-22.)

On March 18, 2010, the Patient appeared at the County offices and stated that she was in town for a few days, that she refused to provide further information, and that she wanted to leave the County a note withdrawing the Application. (Tr., p.5, L.18 – p.6, L.2.) The County held the appeal hearing on March 23, 2010. The County clerk testified regarding the contents of the County file and her investigation of the Application. Representatives of KHD appeared and offered exhibits and testimony. (Tr., p.14, L.3 – p.15, L.16; R., pp.190-261.)

The County thereafter issued its “Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order” (“Order”) on April 19, 2010, denying the Application because

the application is incomplete and [the Patient] has failed to fulfill her duty to cooperate in furnishing the requested information and documentation to the County as required under Idaho Code § 31-3505A(2). The Kootenai County Assistance staff made reasonable efforts to obtain the information prior to the appeal hearing, but were unable to do so. This provides a valid basis for denial under Idaho Code §§ 31-3505(5) and 31-3511(3).

Because the application remains incomplete, the Board cannot conclusively determine whether [the Patient] is “medically indigent” as defined in Idaho Code 31-3502(15).

(R., pp.28-34.) KHD timely filed a petition for review (“Petition for Review”) of the County’s Order. (R., pp.2-4.)

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Idaho Code § 31-3505G allows judicial review of the denial of a medical indigency application as provided in Idaho Code § 31-1506, which allows for review under the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (I.C. § 57-5200 et seq).

The court does not substitute its judgment for that of the agency as to the weight of the evidence presented. Bonner General Hospital (Re: Jason Todd Foy) v. Bonner County, 133 Idaho 7, 9, 981 P.2d 242, 244 (1999) (citations omitted); Idaho Code § 67-5279(1). Rather, the court defers to the agency's findings of fact unless they are clearly erroneous. Sanders Orchard v. Gem County ex rel. Bd. of County Com'rs, 137 Idaho 695, 698, 52 P.3d 840, 843 (2002). Where the decision involves conflicting evidence, a "conflict of evidence should and must be resolved by a fact finder which here we deem to be appropriately the board." Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center v. Bd. of Com'rs of Bonneville County, 122 Idaho 241, 246, 833 P.2d 99, 104 (1992). The agency's factual determinations are binding on the reviewing court, even where there is conflicting evidence before the agency, so long as the determinations are supported by substantial and competent evidence in the record. Price v. Payette County Bd. of County Com'rs, 131 Idaho 426, 429, 958 P. 2d 583, 586 (1998).

The Board's decision may be overturned only where it: (a) violates statutory or constitutional provisions; (b) exceeds the agency's statutory authority; (c) was made upon unlawful procedure; (d) is not supported by substantial evidence in the record as a whole; or (e) is arbitrary, capricious, or an abuse of discretion. Idaho Code § 67-5279(3). The district court "will reverse the county's decision only if 'substantial rights of the appellant have been prejudiced.'" I.C. § 67-5279.

III. DISCUSSION

“The Idaho Supreme Court has stated that ‘the legislature’s general intent in enacting the medical indigency assistance statutes was two-fold: to provide indigents with access to medical care and to allow hospitals to obtain compensation for services rendered to indigents.’” Univ. of Utah Hosp. v. Ada County Bd. of County Com’rs, 143 Idaho 808, 810, 153 P.3d, 1154, 1156, (2007), *citing* Carpenter v. Twin Falls County, 107 Idaho 575, 582, 691 P.2d 1190, 1197 (1984). The provider’s ability to obtain compensation is the chief concern in this case, and KHD raises two issues on review: 1) whether the County’s denial of the Application created a prima facie case of medical indigency, and 2) whether the County conducted the required investigation.

A. The Application Presents a Prima Facie Case of Medical Indigency.

KHD argues that an I.C. § 31-3504 application need not present a “prima facie” showing of medical indigency, and relies on IHC Hospitals, Inc., v. Bd. of Com’rs, 108 Idaho 136, 145, 697 P.2d 1150, 1159 (1985). However, KHD’s reliance on the standard set forth in the IHC Hospitals is misplaced. The Idaho Supreme Court has stated that the applicant bears the burden of proving medical indigency, but the “the clerk of the board of county commissioners has a reciprocal duty to make reasonable inquiry into the grounds for the application.” Salinas v. Canyon County, 117 Idaho 218, 221, 786 P.2d 611, 614 (Ct.App.1990). It is well settled, then, that the applicant bears “the initial burden of proof in establishing a prima facie showing of medical indigency, [but] that burden of proof shifts to the county to rebut the applicant’s claims, which carries with it a reciprocal duty to make a reasonable inquiry into the grounds for the application.” Mercy Medical Center v. Ada County Bd. of County Com’rs of Ada County, 146 Idaho

226, 232, 192 P.3d 1050, 1056 (2008), *citing* Salinas v. Canyon County, 117 Idaho 218, 221, 786 P.2d 611, 614 (Ct.App.1990).

The parties do not agree as to whether the Application presents a prima facie case of indigency, but KHD argues this matter in the context of whether the Application must be approved based solely on the information presented by the Patient's husband or whether supporting documentation is necessary. (Petitioner's Brief on Appeal, pp.6-8.) The County, on the other hand, appears to argue that inconsistencies between the information in the Application, and subsequently obtained information, shows that the Applicant did not present a prima facie case. (Brief of Respondent, pp.6-8.) Neither parties' arguments address the issue of whether the Application presents a prima facie case such that the burden of proof shifts to the County and the County must investigate.

According to I.C. § 31-3504, when a county receives a signed application, in which the contents thereof are sworn to by the applicant, and the information presented shows that the applicant cannot satisfy the debt obligation within five years with available resources, then the applicant has made a prima facie case under I.C. § 31-350. In this case, the Patient's husband signed the Application, attested that the contents were truthful, and presented information that the Patient's monthly expenses already exceeded her monthly income and there were no other available resources. (R., pp.18-22.) It is common sense that it would be very difficult for any person to satisfy a \$199,849.10 medical bill by making a \$3,330.82 monthly payment for five years based on the information in the Application. Thus, the Patient presented a prima facie case of indigency such that the County was required to investigate the Application and verify its contents.

B. The County Abused its Discretion as to Carrying Out Its Investigative Duties as Required by I.C. § 31-3505A, and Therefore the Substantial Rights of the Petitioner Have Been Prejudiced.

According to Idaho Code § 31-3505A(1), the County:

[S]hall interview the applicant and investigate the information provided on the application, The clerk shall promptly notify the applicant, . . . of any material information missing from the application which, if omitted, may cause the application to be denied for incompleteness When necessary, such persons as may be deemed essential, may be compelled by the clerk to give testimony and produce documents and other evidence under oath in order to complete the investigation. The clerk is hereby authorized to issue subpoenas to carry out the intent of this provision

Idaho Code § 31-3505A(1) (emphasis added). As recently stated in Univ. of Utah v. Ada County Bd. of County Com'rs, “the investigative duty is mandatory and cannot be eliminated simply because the patient cannot or will not cooperate.” 143 Idaho at 811, 153 P.3d at 1157 (citations omitted).

In Univ. of Utah the Idaho Supreme Court addressed the duty of the County to investigate an application for medical indigent assistance. In that case, the provider submitted a third party application to Ada County, but the patient did not sign the application. Id. at 809, 153 P.3d at 1155. Ada County sent a letter to the patient requesting an interview and attempted to contact the patient’s employer, but was unsuccessful. Id. The patient did not appear for the interview. Id. Ada County “never issued a subpoena, nor did it make any further effort to investigate the application,” before issuing an “initial determination to deny payment because the patient failed to appear for an interview or provide documentation, asserting it could therefore not establish whether the patient was medically indigent or a resident of Ada County.” Id. Also, Ada County did not give the provider’s notice of “any material information missing

from the application which, if omitted, may cause the application to be denied for incompleteness.” Id. at 812, 153 P.3d at 1154, *citing* I.C. § 31-3505A(1).

The Idaho Supreme Court seized on these facts and concluded:

Beyond scheduling an interview and calling a phone number, Ada County made no efforts to investigate the application. Until prompted by the providers after the initial determination had already been made, Ada County never issued a subpoena. In making its initial determination, Ada County noted that the application lacked material information about the patient’s residency and finances, but never stated what it needed . . . Ada County should have go to greater lengths to investigate the application, which may have included issuing a subpoena during the initial investigation to compel the patient to present himself for an interview and to provide documentation.

Id. at 811, 153 P.3d at 1157.

The facts of this case are nearly identical. In this case, the County sent a letter to the Patient requesting that she appear for an interview on August 27, 2008, and copied KHD. (R. p.61.) While the letter states that a list of items that must be returned is enclosed, the list does not appear in the record. (R., p.61.) Also, the County’s only active investigatory effort appears to be a “title search” through the Idaho Transportation Department website. (R., pp.69-71.) Lastly, the Initial Determination states that the Application is missing material information, but it is not clear from the Initial Determination what information the County needed. (R., p.24-25.)

The record shows that the County did not issue a subpoena, did not attempt acquire information as per the Release signed by the Patient’s husband, did not notify KHD that the Patient failed to appear for the interview, and denied the Application for the same reasons as those in the Univ. of Utah case. (R., p.35.) Like the Univ. of Utah case, then, the County did not reasonably investigate the Application and therefore

failed to perform its statutory duty.¹ As a result, the County abused its discretion as to how to carry out its investigative duties and prejudiced the substantial rights of KHD to prompt notice of “any material information missing from the application which, if omitted, may cause the application to be denied for incompleteness.” I.C. § 67-5279. Pursuant to I.C. § 67-5279, the County’s Order is reversed, and the Initial Determination is set aside, and this matter is remanded for further investigation of the Application.

C. Guidance on Remand Regarding Investigation, Withdrawal of the Application, and Bankruptcy Considerations.

Given how closely this case follows that of the Univ. of Utah case, this Court offers the parties some guidance on remand regarding the investigation of the Application and the withdrawal of the Application by the Patient.

1. Investigation Prior to Issuance of Initial Determination

This Court acknowledges that I.C. 31-3505A(4) allows forty-five days to complete an investigation of an application for emergency necessary medical services before the county clerk must submit a statement. Additionally, I.C. § 31-3505C requires that a county “make an initial determination to approve or deny an application within fifteen (15) days from receipt of the clerk’s statement.” Thus, a County has sixty (60) days to fully investigate an application before issuing an initial determination.

¹ To ensure that medical providers receive payment for services rendered to indigents, Idaho Code allows applications for assistance to be filed by third parties (I.C. § 31-3504(2)), has allowed for third parties to participate in the proceedings, and to receive notices (I.C. § 31-3505A(1)), and has provided for third parties to seek judicial review of a final determination (I.C. § 31-3505G). Further, Idaho Code § 31-3505A(2) requires that the third party “shall have a duty to cooperate with the county in investigating, providing documentation, submitting to an interview and ascertaining eligibility, and shall have a continuing duty to notify the responsible county of the receipt of resources” (Emphasis added.) The Idaho Supreme Court acknowledged in the Univ. of Utah case that the provider also has a duty to cooperate with the county in investigating, providing documentation . . . and ascertaining eligibility and shall have a continuing duty to notify the responsible county of the receipt of resources after an application has been filed.” Univ. of Utah, 143 Idaho at 811, 153 P.3d at 1157, citing I.C. § 31-3505A(2). Ada County did allege that the provider failed to perform its duty under this statute in the Univ. of Utah case, but in this case the County does not allege that KHD also failed to perform this statutory duty.

In the Univ. of Utah case it appears that Ada County acted too swiftly on the patient's application, giving the patient merely days to appear for an interview after the patient underwent surgery on May 21, 2004, and then denied the May 18, 2004, application immediately after the patient did not appear for the interview. Id. at 809, 153 P.3d at 1154. Similarly, in this case the County scheduled the Patient's interview twenty-two days after the submission of the application, such that she had only ten days after being discharged from the hospital to appear for the interview. (R., p.61.) The County then issued the Initial Determination only six days later, without investigating the Application further over the remaining seventeen days available. (R., pp.24-26.)

In both cases the counties swiftly issued initial determinations and failed to take advantage of the full amount of time allotted for investigation of the application. Given that most applicants have recently undergone medical treatment, and because there appears to be time available to reschedule interviews or contact the provider or the patient for information a second time, it would behoove the County to use the forty-five day period to its advantage when investigating an application.

2. Investigation After the Initial Determination

While the Univ. of Utah opinion sets forth facts that occurred after the initial determination was issued, the Idaho Supreme Court did not consider these facts in making its final decision. However, this Court does not read the Univ. of Utah case as barring a reviewing court from considering the investigation that continues after the initial determination is issued, but, unfortunately, the County's efforts are not well documented and appear inadequate.

First, the County failed to issue a subpoena to the Patient. In the Univ. of Utah case, Ada County only issued subpoenas after prompting from the provider. Id. at 809-810, 153 P.3d at 1155-1156. In this case, only the provider, KHD, issued the subpoenas after the Initial Determination. (R., pp.41-44; 53-56.) Instead of subpoenas, the County sent two letters to the Patient asking for documentation. (R., pp.62-64, 51.) It is unclear why the County did not exercise its subpoena power.

Second, the County failed to obtain the Patient's signature on the Release when the patient appeared for the interview and failed to document any refusal by the Patient. According to the testimony of the clerk, in the past the County had difficulty obtaining information from state and private agencies if only the patient's spouse signed the "Release of Information. (Tr., p.11, L.5 – p.12, L.19.) The clerk noted that she did not know if during the September 24, 2008, interview the Patient had refused to sign the Release. (Id.) Because the record is silent, it remains unexplained why the County did not see obtaining the Patient's signature on the Release as a necessary means to further the County's investigation.

The County should consider the use of its subpoena power to acquire documents from an applicant, as well as ensuring that an applicant signs the Release. Such continuing investigatory efforts made after the issuance of an initial determination, may lead to a more complete application and support a conclusion that the County has met its statutory obligation to reasonably investigate the Application.

3. Sufficiency of Documentation

Both Ada County in Univ. of Utah, and the County in this case denied the respective applications for incompleteness and reasoned that the applications were

incomplete because the applicant failed to provide supporting documentation. The County in this case makes much of the lack of available documentation supplied by the Patient as the basis for its denial. The County's arguments, however, require a rather tortured reading of the record and appear to place the investigatory burden on the Patient.

The County argues that the Patient may have a potential additional stream of income of \$1,400 a month because in the Medicaid denial letter from IDHW it states that "the amount of money [the Patient] gets each month from work and other sources is \$1400.00." (R., p.67.) The County argues that this additional income was not accounted for in the Application and the resulting discrepancy required the Patient to provide documentation regarding her income. (R., p.6.) However, the record does not indicate that the County ever asked the Patient to specifically explain the \$1,400 in potential additional income, nor which documents (tax returns, pay stubs, explanation from IDHW, checking accounts) would have satisfied the County's need for information.

The County also argues that because the Patient's husband had listed "health/accident" insurance in the amount of "\$96 + 140" on the Application, the Patient had a duty to provide documentation showing that she was not covered by the policy. In the check-list of items given to the Patient at the September 24, 2008, interview one of the items listed is: "Medical, life, disability and homeowners insurance: Name and address of insurance company and copy of policies." (R., p.63.) However, the Patient confirmed on September 24, 2008, and February 23, 2010, that she did not have Medicaid and that only her husband was covered by the policy. (R., pp.19, 67.) Also, the Patient's husband indicated on the Application that the Patient did not have health

insurance (R., p.16), and on the Health Insurance claim form the Patient did not list a health insurance provider (R., p.85). The Patient consistently stated she was not covered by a health insurance policy, and it is unclear how provision of a copy of the Patient's husband's policy would have made the Application more complete in this respect.

The County also argues that the Patient's husband circled "yes" to receiving "child support/alimony" on the Application and because the Patient never provided documentation regarding this item, the Application is incomplete. However, the record clearly shows that the County was not interested in this information because the County marked "N/A" next to the check-list item of "Documents relating to . . . divorce, child support." (R., p.63.) Notably, the County failed to request this information in any subsequent letter or conversation. The County's repeated lack of interest in this information cannot later be relied on as a reason that the Application is incomplete.

This Court cautions the County against placing too heavy a burden on the applicant to provide documentation, and against searching an application for reasons to deny it for incompleteness. Instead, this Court encourages the County to evaluate the information provided in an application and specifically identify items that would make a difference in whether or not the applicant meets the definition of medically indigent.

4. Withdrawal of an Application

On remand there remains an issue of whether, once the investigation is complete, the County must act on the Application because the Patient withdrew it on March 18, 2010, when she delivered the following letter to the County:

Our bankruptcy was foreclosed on right after I met with Charlotte of your office in Jan of 2009.

I am asking you to denie (sic) the request of [KHD] because I do not believe that the tax payers of Kootenai County should have to foot my hospital bills.

The [KHC] attorney knows that I am trying to get the money together to declare bankruptcy. They plan to leave the county holding the bag for the bankruptcy and they will be paid. I'm asking you to give the tax payers a break. Thank you for listening.

(R., p.66.)

There is no statute or case that requires a county to act on an application once it is withdrawn by the Patient, but two cases may be helpful. In Univ. of Utah, the patient indicated at the appeal hearing he did not want to accept medical indigency assistance. 143, Idaho at 809-810, 153 P.3d at 1155-56. While the district court in the Univ. of Utah case concluded that the county "had no further obligation to investigate once the applicant affirmatively asserted that he did not want the benefit," the Idaho Supreme Court made it clear on appeal that subsequent withdrawal of an application by the patient does not abrogate the county's initial investigatory responsibility. Id. However, the Idaho Supreme Court left open the question of whether the County was required to approve or deny the withdrawn application on remand.

In the case of Sacred Heart Medical Center v. Nez Perce County, the Idaho Supreme Court addressed the question of "whether the hospital can be deprived of its right as a provider to a hearing on appeal from the Board's denial of [the patient's] application, notwithstanding the subsequent withdrawal of the application," by the patient. 136 Idaho 448, 450, 35 P.3d 265, 267 (2001). The Idaho Supreme Court concluded that the provider was "entitled to an appeal hearing under the medical

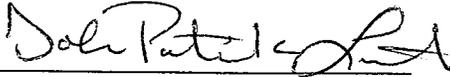
indigency statutes,” but did not address the issue of what action the County should take on a withdrawn application. Id. at 451, 35 P.3d at 267.

On remand, the County must complete its investigation of the Application, but when rendering its decision on whether to approve or deny the Application, this Court encourages the County to consider: 1) the effect of approving the Application after the Patient has withdrawn it and the impact of the automatic lien that attaches as per I.C. § 31-3504 and the right to property set forth in Article I, Section 13 of the Idaho Constitution; 2) the effect of denying the Application on the right of the provider to obtain reimbursement from the County for providing medical services; and 3) the impact of the Patient’s bankruptcy petition and resulting discharge (see In Re Fred C. Mechling, 284 B.R. 127 (Dist. Idaho 2002) and In re Kent J. Johnson, 386 B.R. 272 (Dist. Idaho 2008)).

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, it is hereby ORDERED that the Petitioner’s PETITION FOR REVIEW be and the same is hereby GRANTED. It is further ordered that the Respondent’s Order is hereby REVERSED, and the Initial Determination is set aside, and this matter is REMANDED for further proceedings before the Kootenai County Board of County Commissioners.

DATED this 3rd day of October, 2010



John Patrick Luster
District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

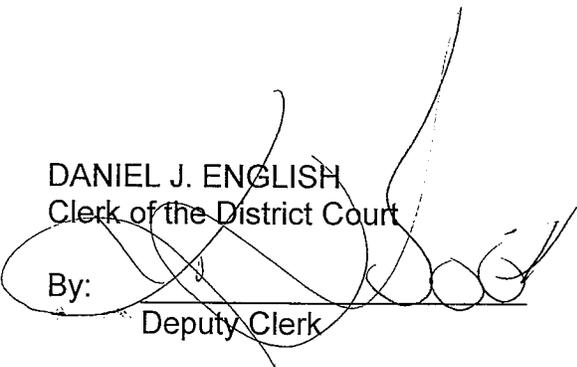
I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER ON JUDICIAL REVIEW, was sent by U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, sent by facsimile transmission, or sent by interoffice mail on the 24th day of October, 2010, to the following:

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DANIEL J. ENGLISH
Clerk of the District Court

By: 

Deputy Clerk