

The Sine Die Report 2023

Idaho State Legislature

A Summation of the 2023 Legislative Session



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This report and a complete listing of all legislation are available at www.legislature.idaho.gov. Full text of all bills is available on the website, including statements of purpose, fiscal notes, and legislative action.

2023 Legislative Leadership

Senate

Chuck Winder, President Pro Tempore

Kelly Arthur Anthon, Majority Leader

Abby Lee, Assistant Majority Leader

Mark Harris, Majority Caucus Chair

Melissa Wintrow, Minority Leader

James D. Ruchti, Assistant Minority Leader

Janie Ward-Engelking, Minority Caucus Chair

House of Representatives

Mike Moyle, Speaker of the House

Megan Blanksma, Majority Leader

Sage G. Dixon, Assistant Majority Leader

Dustin Manwaring, Majority Caucus Chair

Ilana Rubel, Minority Leader

Lauren Necochea, Assistant Minority Leader

Ned Burns, Minority Caucus Chair



2023 Committee Chairs

Senate

Linda Wright Hartgen
Agricultural Affairs

Todd Lakey
Judiciary and Rules

Kevin Cook
Commerce and Human Resources

Doug Ricks
Local Government and Taxation

Dave Lent
Education

Van T. Burtenshaw
Resources and Environment

C. Scott Grow
Finance

Jim Guthrie
State Affairs

Julie VanOrden
Health and Welfare

Doug Okuniewicz
Transportation

House of Representatives

Kevin Andrus
Agricultural Affairs

Bruce D. Skaug
Judiciary, Rules and Administration

Wendy Horman
Appropriations

Barbara Ehardt
Local Government

Lance W. Clow
Business

Ron Mendive
Resources and Conservation

James Holtzclaw
Commerce and Human Resources

Jason A. Monks
Revenue and Taxation

Julie Yamamoto
Education

Brent J. Crane
State Affairs

Vito Barbieri
Environment, Energy and Technology

Joe Palmer
Transportation and Defense

John Vander Woude
Health and Welfare

Jon O. Weber
Ways and Means

Introduction

The First Regular Session of the 67th Idaho Legislature began on January 9, 2023, and adjourned Sine Die on April 6, 2023. This Sine Die report reflects legislation passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor.

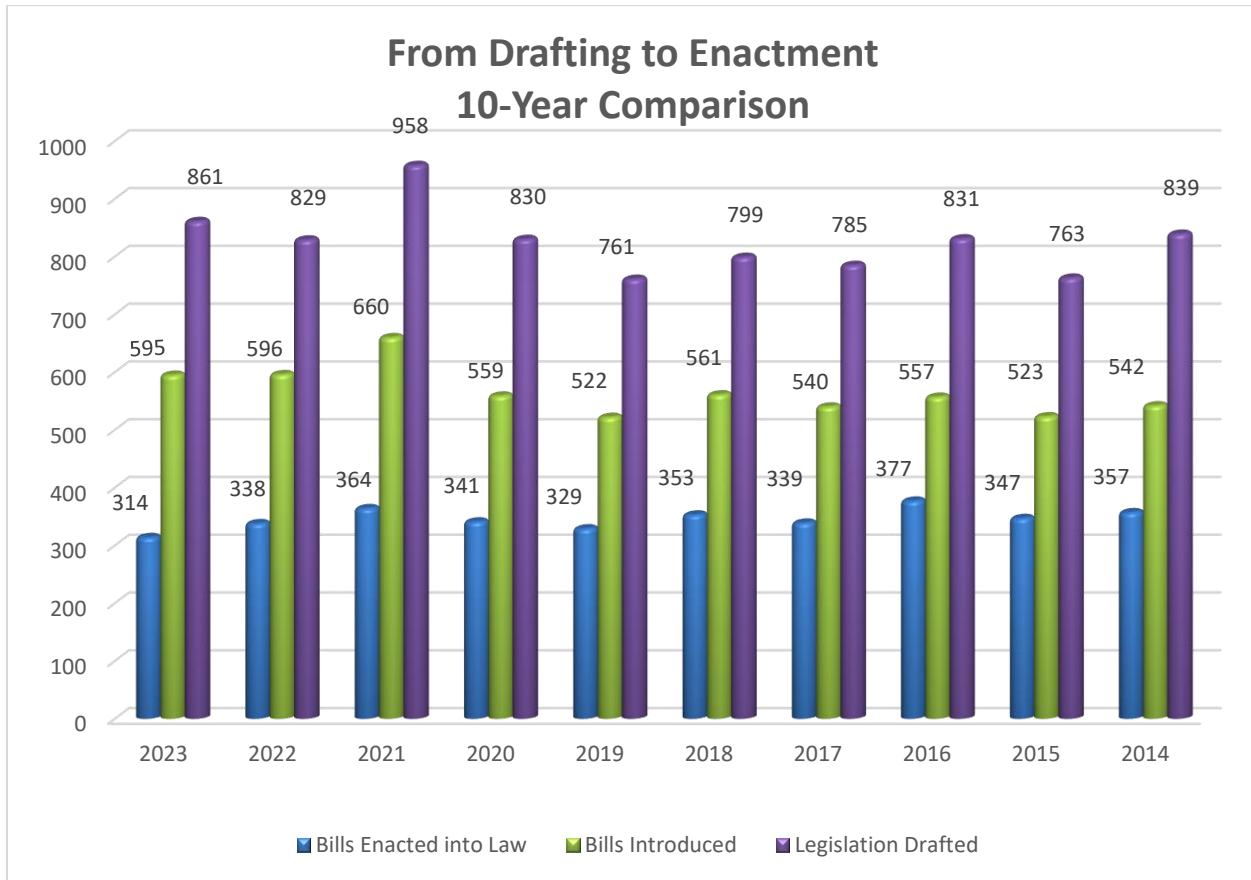
A few comments regarding statewide General Fund budget matters: The Legislature passed an FY 2024 General Fund budget of \$5.18 billion, which is an increase of 12.0% over the current year's original appropriation. This budget includes significant investments in transportation, water, deferred maintenance of state buildings, state parks, and education. The Public Schools support program was appropriated nearly \$2.7 billion, a 16.4% increase. This increase was boosted by the \$330 million provided by [H 001](#) of the 2022 special session. The estimated General Fund ending balance for FY 2024 is \$272.4 million. We encourage you to read more-detailed budget information on all fund sources beginning on page 18.

Approximately 2,353 pieces of draft legislation were written. Of those drafts, 1,155 became RSes, of which over 54% were introduced as bills, resolutions, memorials, or proclamations. The following pages are a summary of selected key actions that successfully made their way through the legislative process during the 2023 legislative session.

Other information provided in this report: volume of legislation and length of the session; 2023 interim committees; an Administrative Rules Review; legislation vetoed by the Governor; and General Fund budget detail.

Volume of Legislation and Length of Session

During the 2023 legislative session, 861 proposed pieces of legislation were prepared for legislative committees and individual legislators. From that initial group of draft proposals, 595 bills were introduced, with another 40 of resolutions, memorials, and proclamations. 317 bills were passed. After legislative action, and following the Governor’s review, 314 introduced bills became law, with most of the new laws to become effective July 1, 2023. Four bills were vetoed by the Governor. One of the vetoes ([H 292](#)) was overridden by the Legislature. See page 17.



Length of Session

When the Legislature adjourned Sine Die on April 6, it had been in session for 88 days. The 2023 legislative session was seven days longer than the previous session.

Length of Recent Sessions (Days)

<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
88	81	311	75	95	80	80	75	89	74

Rules Review

At the beginning of each legislative session, the Legislature takes up the important task of reviewing all pending fee, pending non-fee, and temporary rules that have been promulgated by state agencies. The Legislature can prevent pending rules from going into effect, as well as prevent final rules from remaining in effect, by rejecting them. Pending fee rules go into effect only if the Legislature approves them.

The Senate and House of Representatives were each asked to review 146 individual rulemaking dockets of temporary, pending fee, and pending non-fee rules, totaling 2,272 pages during the 2023 legislative session. During the 2022 legislative session, the Legislature reviewed 104 dockets, totaling 6,332 pages.

The Legislature rejected parts of an existing final rule of the Department of Health and Welfare regarding Residential Assisted Living ([HCR 005](#)).

The Legislature also rejected part of a pending non-fee rule docket of the State Board of Education regarding Registration of Postsecondary Educational Institutions and Proprietary Schools ([SCR 107](#)).

The Legislature approved the majority of the pending fee rules via concurrent resolution, but pending fee rules of the Idaho Public Safety and Security Information Systems, the Sexual Offender Management Board, the Idaho State Racing Commission, the Idaho State Liquor Division, and the State Athletic Commission were not approved.

The Legislature also passed [H 206a](#) regarding administrative rules which does the following:

- Requires agencies to allow public testimony on their administrative rules proposals via video conference or telephone;
- Requires agencies to post a recording of a public hearing on an administrative rule on the agency's website for at least three years;
- Requires that all administrative rules reviewed by the Legislature, including non-fee rules, be approved by a concurrent resolution in order to take effect;
- Eliminates the requirement that all administrative rules will expire unless extended by the Legislature; and
- Provides for the periodic review of all existing administrative rules by the Legislature on a staggered, eight-year schedule.

2023 Legislative Action on Major Issues

Agriculture

H 094 NOXIOUS WEEDS – Clarifies that when a county discovers noxious weeds on a property and submits notice to the landowner to allow the owner the opportunity to remedy the situation prior to the county coming in to remedy it, and that landowner is either not known or not readily available, notice shall be deemed satisfied after eight days from the notice's postmark or certified registered receipt to the address shown on the assessment roll of the county.

H 095 COMMERCIAL FEED – Allows animal remedies intended for pets and equines to contain ingredients from industrial hemp as allowed by Idaho law. The law does not allow production animal feeds to contain industrial hemp ingredients.

H 119 FLOOD DISTRICTS – Allows the commissioners of a flood control district to appoint or reappoint commissioners after expiring terms of office and to fill commissioner vacancies. In the event the commissioners are unable to appoint a resident of the division vacated, they may appoint a person at-large who is a qualified elector of the district.

H 349a HERD DISTRICTS – Provides that the owner of livestock, excepting swine, may not be held civilly liable for damage from depredations or trespasses of such livestock that roam, drift, or stray from open range into a herd district, unless the herd district boundaries are enclosed by fences and cattle guards or gates. The bill also requires that newly established herd districts must be enclosed by fences and cattle guards or gates.

S 1031 PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION – Provides an exemption from property taxes for certain properties owned by irrigation districts and canal companies. Such entities shall not be required to submit an annual application or obtain annual approval by the board of county commissioners.

S 1033 IRRIGATION – Provides for the appropriation of ground water for supplemental irrigation use.

S 1036 RAW MILK – Recognizes that the primary means of raw milk sales is now through permitting with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and not through a herd share process. The bill eliminates many of the herd share details for raw milk in Idaho Code.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety

H 066a CRIME – Provides that falsely reporting child abuse, abandonment, or neglect is a misdemeanor.

H 071aaS VULNERABLE CHILD PROTECTION ACT – Prohibits a medical provider from engaging in a practice upon a child 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.

H 073 DRUG COURTS AND MENTAL HEALTH COURTS – Authorizes a licensed counselor with a prior criminal conviction to provide counseling to an adult receiving service through a drug or mental health court.

H 149 CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS – Provides that certain nonviolent criminal history records shall be shielded from disclosure.

H 186 METHODS OF EXECUTION – Provides for execution by firing squad and provides for certain requirements prior to an execution.

H 236 STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER ACT – Creates the Office of the State Public Defender to be headed by the State Public Defender, who, along with the district public defenders in each judicial district, will share the responsibilities of carrying out the state's public defense system.

H 242aaS ABORTION – Provides for the crime of abortion trafficking of minors and

provides authority for the Attorney General to prosecute for abortion trafficking or criminal abortion.

H 262 JUVENILE CORRECTIONS ACT – Allows juvenile criminal records to be expunged three years after meeting the requirements rather than the current five years.

H 295aaS FIREARMS – Prohibits keeping a list, record, or registry of firearms or firearm owners for reasons other than criminal investigation, prosecution, or other purposes required by law, and prohibits discrimination by payment networks against firearm retailers.

H 341aaS CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT – Clarifies provisions regarding prosecution for human sex trafficking and provides that the Attorney General and the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission shall take steps for human trafficking victim protection.

H 348 JUDGES – Provides a pay raise to Idaho state judges.

H 374 CRIMES – Clarifies that the term “abortion” does not include the removal of a dead unborn child, the removal of an ectopic or molar pregnancy, or the treatment of a woman who is no longer pregnant and also clarifies that abortions necessary to prevent a pregnant woman’s death or to treat a life-threatening condition of a pregnant woman are not criminal abortions. Additionally, this legislation clarifies that abortions provided in the first trimester for victims of rape or incest are not criminal abortions.

S 1087 CRIMINAL FORFEITURE – Provides for criminal forfeiture of property used to commit, or proceeds derived from, certain crimes against children and vulnerable adults.

S 1092 UNIFORM ELECTRONIC WILLS ACT – Authorizes courts to recognize a person’s will in an electronic format if the will is executed in compliance with the law and the court determines the will is valid.

S 1148 STATE JUDICIARY – Revises the composition of and selection process for the

Judicial Council and revises provisions regarding the filling of judicial vacancies.

S 1173a PREVENTION OF PUBLIC OFFENSES – Allows for the defensive display or declaration of a firearm for a person to protect himself or another.

Economic Development

H 023 OCCUPATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSES – Replaces outdated references to the Division of Building Safety with corrected references to the Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses.

H 031 NURSES – Increases access to educational programs for nursing assistants who wish to become certified medication assistants.

H 074aaS OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING – Creates a pathway to occupational licensure for individuals with certain work experience in the military or in another state, district, or territory of the United States that does not require a license to regulate that person’s profession or occupation but for which Idaho requires a license.

H 116aaS CONSUMER PROTECTION – Ensures that consumers can easily cancel automatically renewing online subscriptions.

H 142a SCRAP DEALERS – Adds catalytic converters to the Idaho Scrap Dealers Act to help prevent the sale of stolen catalytic converters.

H 168 EMPLOYMENT SECURITY PROGRAM – Establishes provisions to verify the integrity of the employment security program.

H 190 CREDIT UNIONS AND BANKS – Prohibits credit unions and banks holding state funds from boycotting certain industries.

H 235 UNDERGROUND FACILITIES DAMAGE PREVENTION – Defines “emergency” for purposes of emergency excavations and establishes a process for underground facility owners to handle an emergency excavation. Extends the length of time

a maintained surface-marking for utility facilities is valid.

[H 287](#) ENERGY CODES – Prohibits local jurisdictions from utilizing energy codes or requirements that differ from state law.

[H 337](#) ELECTRICIANS – Establishes the Idaho Electrical Code and updates several provisions of law relating to electrician licensure.

[S 1019](#) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE – Provides unemployment insurance benefits to victims of domestic violence and spouses of transferred military members.

[S 1085](#) OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES – Clarifies and simplifies provisions regarding outfitter and guide licensure.

[S 1109](#) OCCUPATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSES – Adjusts the sunrise and sunset review processes of the Occupational and Professional Licensure Review Committee.

[S 1167](#) WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT – Amends **[H 024](#)**, the Idaho Launch Grant Program, to provide additional legislative oversight, to establish a cap on grants, and to restrict grant usage to tuition and fees at community colleges and workforce training providers.

Education

[H 024](#) WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT – Establishes the Idaho Launch Grant Program to award grants valued no less than \$8,500 to eligible students, with priority given to students pursuing in-demand careers based on the current job market. The grant funds must be expended within four years of receiving the grant. In addition, amends provisions regarding advanced opportunities to redirect unused funds and amends the postsecondary credit scholarship and the Idaho opportunity scholarship to provide sunset dates.

[H 092](#) EDUCATION – Requires high schools to provide a financial literacy course teaching the basics of real-world personal finance.

[H 113](#) EDUCATION – Specifies that an educational service provider who contracts with a public charter school must charge a fee to provide educational services. In addition, revises provisions regarding virtual private schools to require a financial agreement stating an education service provider must assume a virtual school's financial risk when the virtual school does not have sufficient residual funds to pay the education service provider. Finally, allows charter school authorizers to consider the student body's makeup of a charter school during the certification and recertification process.

[H 163](#) PARENTAL RIGHTS – Expands the responsibilities of public school districts and the board of directors for public charter schools to adopt policies that require a parent or legal guardian to be notified of a change in a student's mental or physical health and a process for staff to encourage students to discuss problems regarding their mental and physical health with their parents and reinforces that parents are the primary stakeholders in the upbringing and control of their child. Further, requires transparency between schools and parents or legal guardians.

[H 202aaS](#) EDUCATION – Requires the display of the United States national motto in public schools under certain circumstances.

[H 228](#) SEX EDUCATION – Provides a definition of abstinence for sex education instruction.

[H 240](#) EDUCATION – Allows a duly elected member of a school district's board of trustees to remain a member for the remainder of his term if a change in trustee zone boundaries occurs and as a result the member no longer resides within his zone.

[H 267](#) EDUCATION – Adds to existing law to establish the Career Ready Students Program and the Added Cost Funding Support Program. The Legislature transferred and appropriated \$45,000,000 to the Career Ready Students Program Fund in **[H 364](#)**.

[H 269aaS](#) EDUCATION – Requires career exploration courses for students in grades 7 and 8 in fiscal year 2024. The purpose of these courses is to expose students to learning activities and to develop a course of study plan to prepare students for college and a career.

[H 281aaS](#) EDUCATION – Revises the powers and duties of teachers and the State Department of Education regarding classroom behavior management. Prohibits corporal punishment and the use of restraints and seclusion as forms of discipline. However, the use of restraints and seclusion may be used only if a student has placed themselves or others in immediate danger.

[H 311](#) COMMUNITY COLLEGES – Allows the Legislature to appropriate funds for the operation of upper division courses in community college districts.

[S 1015](#) EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES – Limits extended learning opportunities to only full-time students; this removes qualification of part-time, dual-enrolled students.

[S 1042a](#) EDUCATION – Exempts certain public charter schools from having to demonstrate strong academic results to qualify for the Public Charter School Facilities Program and raises the limit on the “credit enhancement” financing tool available to charter schools.

[S 1043](#) CHARTER SCHOOLS – Establishes a revolving loan fund in an effort to provide low interest rates on loans for new public charter schools. This fund replaces the public charter school debt reserve. The Legislature transferred \$50,000,000 to the revolving loan fund in **[H 345](#)**.

[S 1069](#) TEACHER APPRENTICESHIPS – Allows those who complete teacher apprenticeship programs to become certified teachers.

[S 1100a](#) EDUCATION – Requires public schools to maintain separate bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, dressing areas, and

overnight accommodations for biological boys and biological girls. In addition, schools must provide reasonable accommodations for students unwilling or unable to use multi-occupancy facilities.

[S 1125](#) EDUCATION – Revises provisions regarding open enrollment and the transfer of pupils to reflect modern practices.

Elections

[H 001](#) ELECTIONS – Provides requirements for postelection audits ordered by the Secretary of State.

[H 011](#) ELECTIONS – Prohibits any state employee from accepting private moneys for the purpose of election administration.

[H 124](#) VOTERS – Removes the use of a student identification card as acceptable voter identification at the polls.

[H 138](#) ELECTIONS – Consolidates the presidential primary with the primary election.

[H 179](#) VOTING – Prohibits the use of ranked choice voting in Idaho.

[H 340](#) ELECTIONS – Revises provisions regarding voter identification documents.

General Government

[H 013](#) STATE PERSONNEL SYSTEM – Removes obsolete language regarding the state employee personnel system and clarifies language regarding certain state personnel practices.

[H 015](#) STATE PERSONNEL SYSTEM – Replaces outdated references to the Personnel Commission with correct references to the Division of Human Resources and provides correct terminology regarding state employee classifications and pay.

[H 016](#) STATE PERSONNEL SYSTEM – Allows for the hiring of apprentices by state agencies under approved apprenticeship programs.

[H 017](#) STATE PERSONNEL SYSTEM – Revises the definition of “overtime work” to

provide additional flexibility with respect to certain employees.

H 018 WORKER'S COMPENSATION – Removes a sunset clause to prevent expiration of a law providing that psychological injuries suffered by first responders are compensable under worker's compensation.

H 025a CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS – Authorizes the director of the Department of Administration to control the use of the roadways adjoining the Capitol building.

H 050 SALES TAX – Requires special taxing districts to spend sales tax distributions only for the purpose for which the special taxing district was created.

H 085 COUNTIES – Establishes the same county services administrative fee for all title transactions.

H 090 LEGAL NOTICES – Requires a digital time stamp for the electronic publication of legal notices.

H 097 STATE CONTROLLER – Provides that all state officers and agencies shall report agreements entered into to the State Controller.

H 102 STATE PERSONNEL SYSTEM – Clarifies and adds flexibility to established compensation practices, including advancements in pay and retention bonuses.

H 106 UTILITY CONNECTIONS – Prohibits local governments from restricting certain types of utility connections.

H 166aaS ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS – Prohibits certain restrictions against allowing one accessory dwelling unit per owner-occupied homestead.

H 173aaS PROPERTY – Provides that a foreign government or foreign state-controlled enterprise shall not purchase, acquire, or hold any interest in certain types of property in Idaho, including agricultural land, water rights, mining claims, and mineral rights. This legislation does not affect existing interests in

property.

H 191 PUBLIC PROCUREMENT – Provides that procurement decisions made by the state, political subdivisions, and state institutions of higher education shall not be based on environmental, social, and governance standards. This legislation defines "environmental, social, and governance standards" as procurement standards that screen or score bids on subjective ethical or sustainability criteria unrelated to the specifications in a solicitation or the qualifications of a bidder.

H 206a ADMINISTRATIVE RULES – Revises and clarifies the process and requirements for the legislative review of administrative rules.

H 274 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY – Prohibits state employees from using or downloading TikTok on a state-issued device, provides that the state shall implement controls to prevent the use of TikTok on state-issued devices, and provides a penalty.

H 291 FAIR PHARMACY AUDITS ACT – Implements the Fair Pharmacy Audits Act, which establishes uniform standards for the audit of pharmacies by pharmacy benefit managers or other entities.

H 294 STATE GOVERNMENT – Prohibits a public entity from entering into certain contracts with companies owned or operated by the government of China.

H 326 LEGISLATURE – Clarifies that the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives have the authority to intervene in cases before the courts involving an Idaho statute.

S 1016aaH GOVERNMENT – Prohibits public entities and political subdivisions from requiring public works contractors to provide restroom and changing room facilities on any basis other than biological sex.

S 1020 STATE GOVERNMENT – Removes a rulemaking requirement regarding eligibility determinations for participation in state employee health insurance plans.

S 1039a PROPERTY – Provides that fees imposed on residential tenants shall be reasonable and specified in the rental agreement.

S 1054 PERSI – Allows the reemployment of retired first responders in certain circumstances.

S 1059 ADDRESS CONFIDENTIALITY FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS – Provides address confidentiality for judicial officers.

S 1083 PURCHASING BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS – Revises dollar thresholds regarding purchasing or leasing goods or services by a political subdivision.

S 1086 TORT CLAIMS AGAINST GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES – Extends the statute of limitations in child abuse cases involving a governmental entity or employee to within five years of the time the child discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the abuse.

S 1114 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES – Provides flexibility regarding the membership of a development impact fee advisory committee and provides for a development impact fee advisory committee for intergovernmental agreements between governmental entities and certain districts.

S 1120 ALCOHOL – Provides that retail liquor by the drink licenses issued on or after July 1, 2023, may not be sold, leased, or transferred and provides that retail liquor by the drink licenses issued before July 1, 2023, may be sold or transferred only once.

S 1127 STATE SYMBOLS – Designates Oryctodromeus as the state dinosaur.

Health and Human Services

H 004 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES – Adjusts the state Controlled Substances Act to correspond with the current federal Drug Enforcement Administration schedules.

H 061 TELEHEALTH – Allows for mental and behavioral health care via interstate telehealth.

H 153 OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING – Establishes limited licenses for “bridge year physicians,” or medical school graduates who do not match with a residency program within their first year following graduation. A bridge year physician may practice medicine on a limited license, subject to requirements established by the Board of Medicine. Bridge year physicians must practice under the supervision of fully licensed physicians. Limited licenses are not renewable.

H 187 HEALTH – Provides legal immunity to people who administer CPR to or use an automated external defibrillator on a person suffering sudden cardiac arrest.

H 203 HEALTH INSURANCE – Removes the limit on the amount that may be appropriated per support unit for the onetime payment required for a public school to buy into the state’s health insurance for staff.

H 213 HEALTH – Establishes a rural nursing loan repayment program to assist nurses working in rural areas with repayment of student loans.

H 244 HEALTH – Provides in-person visitation rights for residents in residential care and assisted living facilities and provides that visitation shall not be precluded based on a visitor’s vaccination status.

H 264 GESTATIONAL AGREEMENTS ACT – Provides requirements for gestational agreements, under which a person agrees to become pregnant via assisted reproduction and carry a child to term for the child’s intended parents.

S 1094 HEALTH – Provides for temporary registration of experienced international medical graduates who are in the United States as asylees, humanitarian parolees, or refugees and requires that registrants agree to practice in a health professional shortage area. The purpose of this legislation is to help alleviate physician shortages.

Natural Resources

H 096 ENERGY RESOURCES – Revises the Idaho Energy Resources Authority Act by removing definitions of “renewable energy” and “renewable energy generation projects” and replacing those terms with definitions of “clean energy” and “clean energy generation projects.” The definition of “clean energy” adds nuclear, hydrogen, energy/battery storage, and other noncarbon dioxide emitting sources along with existing water/hydro, geothermal, wind, solar, and biogas sources.

H 103 RECREATION – Provides that recreational participants expressly assume the risk of and legal responsibility for knowing the range of their own ability while participating in a recreational activity in a state park and provides that participants shall heed all cautions and warnings.

H 120aaS OIL AND GAS – Improves and clarifies reporting guidelines for the operator and allows changes to the makeup of the commission by removing the director of the Department of Lands as well as changing the qualification requirements of commissioners. The bill also clarifies just and reasonable terms for integration.

H 144 FISH AND GAME – Adds a lifetime trapping license for resident trappers.

H 156 PREDATORY WILDLIFE – Adds rattlesnakes as a predator to the wildlife classification list.

H 287 ENERGY CODE – Prohibits cities, counties, incorporated or unincorporated areas, special use districts, or any other local governmental entities from adopting energy code or energy-related requirements through code, ordinance, process, policy, or guidance that differ from or are more extensive than the Idaho Energy Conservation Code and provides for retroactivity.

S 1017 BOATING – Allows for the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation to sell two-year vessel certificates of number and two-year protection against invasive species stickers.

S 1021 PRIEST LAKE – Clarifies that the Priest Lake outlet control structure is under the sole and exclusive control of the Idaho Water Resource Board and requires approval of the Legislature and Governor before any additional outlet control structure may be constructed.

S 1049 ENDOWMENT LAND – Provides that the Idaho State Board of Land Commissioners shall provide notice to the public of any restrictions, closures, prohibitions, and regulations on state endowment land. The bill requires proper posting of notice and also provides for fines and restitution requirements.

S 1051 OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES – Clarifies that outfitters and guides have some protection from liability unless their conduct is negligent, reckless, or intentional, provides that written liability waivers are enforceable, and acknowledges that there are inherent risks associated with outfitting and guiding.

S 1112 BEAR LAKE – Recognizes Bear Lake's benefits to the State of Idaho and provides for its enhancement, protection, and preservation.

S 1143 FISH AND GAME – Authorizes the Idaho Fish and Game Commission to provide seasonal restrictions on the possession and transportation of shed antlers or horns from deer, elk, moose, and pronghorn and antlers or horns from deer, elk, moose, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn that have died from natural causes. Restrictions are intended to protect wintering big game.

Taxation

H 221 ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT – Prohibits the name of any public official or any electioneering message from appearing on tax commission correspondence or county property tax correspondence.

H 245 TAXATION – Increases the distribution of cigarette and tobacco product taxes to the Central Cancer Registry Fund.

H 330 TAXES – Places a tobacco tax cap of fifty cents per cigar.

S 1152 MULTISTATE TAX COMPACT – Provides for the Senate President Pro Tempore to appoint members to the Multistate Tax Compact Advisory Committee.

Income Tax

H 080 INCOME TAX – Provides that credit card receipts are conclusive evidence of a taxpayer's expenditures, absent clear and convincing evidence of fraud.

H 172 INCOME TAXES – Amends Laws of 2022 to make new income tax rates effective as of January 1, 2023.

H 288 INCOME TAXES – Revises provisions regarding the income tax deduction for household and dependent care services.

Property Tax

H 051 PROPERTY VALUATION NOTICES – Requires that certain information regarding taxing district budgets and home assessments be provided on all property valuation assessment notices.

H 135 PROPERTY TAXES – Amends House Bill 51 to provide an effective date of January 1, 2024.

H 230 PROPERTY VALUATION FOR TAX PURPOSES – Provides for duties of assessors and for the valuation of income-producing property.

H 292 PROPERTY TAXES – Provides property tax relief by creating the School District Facilities Fund and the Homeowner Property Tax Relief Account to replace local property tax dollars.

H 328 URBAN RENEWAL – Revises the allocation of taxes on property of certain data centers located in an urban renewal district.

Sales Tax

H 022aaS SALES AND USE TAX – Withholds sales and use tax revenue from a city

or county government issuing an ordinance refusing to investigate or enforce any felony laws.

H 060 USE TAXES – Revises the application of use taxes to articles acquired more than 90 days prior to entering Idaho, instead of three months.

H 099 SALES TAX – Revises a provision regarding the calculation and distribution of sales tax to certain special purpose taxing districts.

H 376 SALES TAX – Revises the distribution of sales taxes for transportation projects in **H 292**).

Transportation

H 007 TRANSPORTATION – Disqualifies a driver convicted of human trafficking from holding a commercial driver's license.

H 008 TRANSPORTATION – Establishes new temporary vehicle permits and removes a requirement that drivers display temporary registration permits.

H 009 TRANSPORTATION – Establishes a process for electronic renewal of commercial driver's licenses.

H 010 TRANSPORTATION – Removes an obsolete provision regarding the American Trucking Association Settlement Fund.

H 056 TRANSPORTATION – Revises the definition of "daylight hours" with respect to limitations on certain drivers.

H 057 TRANSPORTATION – Provides for the issuance of special motor vehicle placards for persons with disabilities together with disabled veteran license plates.

H 087 TRANSPORTATION – Limits use of the Transportation Expansion and Congestion Mitigation Fund to the expansion of travel lanes and congestion mitigation.

H 093 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION – Makes certain motor vehicles eligible for biennial registration.

H 107 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION – Allows for redesigned radio amateur license plates.

H 128 MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS – Revises provisions regarding termination, cancellation, and renewal of franchise agreements and related protests, hearings, and costs.

H 132 TRANSPORTATION – Establishes a strategic initiatives grant program to assist local units of government to mitigate state highway projects on local roads or economically significant local transportation projects.

H 184 TRANSPORTATION – Amends existing law to define “congestion mitigation.”

H 237 TRANSPORTATION – Provides for the administration, maintenance, construction, and development of local bridges and highways.

H 284 MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE – Provides for certain electronic filings, establishes a fee waiver, and revises the online insurance verification system.

H 310 TRANSPORTATION – Provides that a county-wide highway district may operate and expand certain transportation programs and facilities.

S 1010 TRANSPORTATION – Allows a vehicle traveling slower than the normal speed of traffic to turn off at the next available location where it is safe and reasonable to

pull over.

S 1064 MOTOR VEHICLE TITLES – Allows a motor vehicle dealer to issue a temporary registration when a customer electronically files for vehicle registration.

Resolutions and Memorials

HCR 002 ELECTORAL COLLEGE – States findings of the Legislature and expresses support of the Electoral College system.

HCR 007 WATER – Recognizes the importance of Idaho’s water resources and supports ongoing planning and investing in water infrastructure throughout every region in the state.

HCR 009 MEDICAID – Authorizes the Legislative Council to establish a task force to complete a study and make recommendations regarding a comprehensive Medicaid managed care program.

HJM 002 ABORTION – Calls on Congress to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts from hearing cases regarding state legislative authority to legislate on abortion.

SCR 101 HEALTH – Requests that the Department of Health and Welfare develop draft legislation establishing a statewide planning, coordination, and funding system for emergency medical services.

2023 Interim Committees

New Committees:

Medicaid Managed Care Task Force – [HCR 009](#) Authorizes the Legislative Council to establish a task force to complete a study and make recommendations regarding a comprehensive Medicaid managed care program.

Ongoing or Reauthorized Committees:

Child Protection Legislative Oversight Committee (16-1647): Authorized by [S 1341](#) in the 2018 legislative session to provide oversight for the foster care system in Idaho, to review citizen review panel reports and the department’s annual response, and for other purposes related to child protection.

Committee on Federalism (67-9301): Authorized by [H 169a](#) in the 2019 legislative session to monitor and review federal acts, laws, and regulations that may impact the jurisdiction, governance, and sovereignty of the state of Idaho. The 2021 sunset date for the committee was repealed by [H 279](#) in the 2021 legislative session.

Committee on Uniform Accounting and Transparency (67-448): Authorized by [H 073](#) in the 2021 legislative session to cooperatively develop, approve, monitor, and revise, as needed, the uniform accounting, budgeting, and financial reporting system and manual for local governmental agencies.

Idaho Council on Indian Affairs (67-4004): Authorized by [H 155a](#) in the 1999 legislative session, the Idaho Council on Indian Affairs monitors and reviews legislation and state policies that impact state/tribal relations and advises the Governor, the Legislature, and state departments and agencies on state/tribal relations. The council consists of two members of the House of Representatives, two members of the Senate, one member representing the Office of the Governor, and five members representing each of the five Indian tribes of the state.

Natural Resources Interim Committee: Reauthorized by [HCR 003](#) to undertake and complete a study of natural resource issues.

Occupational and Professional Licensure Review Committee (67-9408): Authorized by [S 1351a](#) in the 2020 legislative session and [S 1084](#) in the 2021 legislative session to provide for sunrise and sunset review of existing licensure laws and to conduct further study, as necessary, to determine how the Legislature may ease occupational licensing barriers while still protecting the public’s health and safety. **S 1109** in the 2023 legislative session amended the statute to remove the sunset clause and to modify the review period for existing licensing authority regulations.

Pacific Fisheries Legislative Task Force (67-452): Authorized by **S 1247** in the 1986 legislative session to authorize the Legislative Council to appoint four legislative members to represent Idaho on the Pacific Fisheries Legislative Task Force, which focuses on protecting and fostering fishing in the Northwest.

2023 Legislation Vetoed by the Governor

[H 133](#) MOTOR VEHICLES – Amends existing law to allow private parental driver’s education. [Governor’s Veto Letter](#)

[H 314aaS](#) MINORS – Amends and adds to existing law to prohibit certain materials from being promoted, given, or made available to a minor by a school or public library and to provide a cause of action. [Governor’s Veto Letter](#)

[S 1194aaH](#) ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES – Amends existing law to provide an exemption from a certain requirement and to provide a requirement for a license issued to a theater. [Governor’s Veto Letter](#)

2023 Legislation Vetoed by the Governor and Overridden by the Legislature

[H 292](#) PROPERTY TAXES – Provides property tax relief by creating the School District Facilities Fund and the Homeowner Property Tax Relief Account to replace local property tax dollars.

General Fund Budget Issues Summary

FY 2023

The Legislature made its final adjustments to the budget based on the revenue projection recommendation made by the Economic Outlook and Revenue Assessment Committee of \$5.87 billion, which is a 5.3% revenue decrease from FY 2022. The difference between the revenue projection and the \$4.7 billion budget set last year is approximately \$1.1 billion. Additionally, there was just over \$1.4 billion in General Fund cash carried over from the previous year, leaving over \$2.5 billion excess revenue and cash compared to the budget blueprint from the 2022 legislative session.

The Legislature chose to spend the budget surplus from last year and the estimated budget surplus in the current year in several ways. First, in the special session last August, the Legislature provided an additional tax rebate equal to 10% of the tax liability reported on the 2020 tax return or \$300 for individual filers and \$600 for joint filers, whichever is more. The cost of that action was estimated to be \$500 million. Second, the Legislature invested surplus monies in natural resources, buildings, and transportation infrastructure. [H 361](#) provided \$150 million to the water management fund in addition to the \$75 million provided by the 2022 Legislature for a total of \$225 million in FY 2023. [H 354](#) provided \$245 million for infrastructure projects with the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD), which included funding for airports and local bridge maintenance in addition to the \$200 million provided by the 2022 Legislature for strategic initiatives for local and state projects. These actions total \$445 million for transportation infrastructure in FY 2023. [S 1197](#) provided \$300 million for deferred maintenance projects for state-owned buildings, which is in addition to the \$150 million approved last session for deferred maintenance. The total investment for maintaining and refurbishing state-owned buildings in FY 2023 was \$450 million. The Legislature also invested \$85 million to expand and maintain the state parks system as well as \$99 million for water projects at the Department of Environmental Quality. Third, a notable mid-year adjustment to the budget was a \$90.5 million General Fund reduction for Medicaid. This action was possible because the federal government reimbursed eligible claims at a higher rate to address the public health emergency responding to the global pandemic, lessening the burden borne by state funds. Total mid-year adjustments to the FY 2023 budget left an estimated ending balance of \$416.3 million to be carried forward into FY 2024. These actions will be tracked and documented in LSO's monthly Budget Monitor that is found at <https://legislature.idaho.gov/lso/bpa/highlights/>.

FY 2024

The FY 2024 General Fund budget is based on a \$5.5 billion dollar revenue projection from the Economic Outlook and Revenue Assessment Committee, which was adopted by JFAC. This represents a 5.5% decrease from the projection used in FY 2023 to finalize budgets. However, after researching the sales tax impact from [H 001 of the 2022 Extraordinary Session](#), the Legislature determined the \$330 million obligated for the public schools income fund will show up on the financial statements of the state as part of the General Fund. As a consequence, JFAC increased the revenue projection by \$330 million for a total of \$5.89 billion or a 0.2% increase from the FY 2023 revenue projection. One major piece of legislation passed affecting General Fund revenues was [H 292](#), which, among other things, provided \$124.2 million in ongoing property tax relief from sales tax that would have otherwise been distributed to the General Fund. In total, revenues available to the FY 2024 budget were projected to be \$5.78 billion.

The spending blueprint adopted by the Legislature for FY 2024 reflects a 12% increase over the original FY 2023 appropriation and a 10.9% increase over the final FY 2023 appropriation. However, \$330 million of the \$556.5 million increase from the previous year was due to [H 001](#) of the 2022 Extraordinary Session, which went to public school support. Without the \$330 million for public schools, the increase was 4.9% from the FY 2023 original appropriation. The original appropriation for FY 2024 is \$5.18 billion, and the difference between revenues and appropriation is nearly \$600 million. The Legislature appropriated almost \$2.7 billion for the public school support program and \$380 million in new General Fund appropriation. This represents a 16.4% increase over the previous year and the largest amount of new money appropriated. Similar to FY 2023, the Legislature chose to spend some of this structural balance between revenues and appropriation, most notably with onetime investments of \$68.7 million for fire suppression, \$402.7 million for transportation infrastructure, \$94 million for state buildings, and \$50 million for the charter school loan program. The Legislature finished the 2023 session budget blueprint with a projected General Fund ending balance of \$272.4 million. Other key budget actions for the entire budget, including dedicated funds and federal funds, are included in this report.

General Fund Budget Summary

GENERAL FUND BUDGET UPDATE FISCAL YEAR 2023

	Legislative Action
<u>REVENUES</u>	
1. Beginning Balance	\$ 1,432,222,100
2. JFAC Revenue Estimate 5.3% below FY 2022 Revenue Collections	\$ 5,867,925,400
3. H 059 - Capital Investment Income Tax	363,000
4. H 070 - County Indigent Services	35,000
5. H 292 - Property Tax Relief (Circuit Breaker)	(1,600,000)
6. Projected Revenues	<u>\$ 5,866,723,400</u>
7. PROJECTED REVENUES AND BEGINNING BALANCE	\$ 7,298,945,500
8. 2022 Cash Transfers – H 769 , H 772 , H 779 , H 795 , H 803 , S 1428	\$ (721,899,500)
9. H 001 of 2022 Extraordinary Session - Income Tax Rebates	(500,000,000)
10. H 207 - Deficiency Warrants - Pests, Tires, HazMat	(472,200)
11. H 292 - Property Tax Relief	(75,000,000)
12. H 354 - Trnsfr to ITD for Airports, Local Bridges, & Pedestrian Safety	(245,000,000)
13. H 361 - Trnsfr to DEQ for Drinking Water and Waste Water Projects	(99,000,000)
14. H 361 - Trnsfr to Water Resources for Water Infrastructure Projects	(150,000,000)
15. S 1195 - Trnsfr to Medicaid Management Information Systems Fund	(18,656,400)
16. S 1196 - Trnsfr to Parks & Rec for Capacity and Maintenance	(85,000,000)
17. S 1197 - Trnsfr to Permanent Building Fund for Deferred Maintenance	(302,808,700)
18. S 1211 - Trnsfr to Workforce Dev. Council - Semiconductor Workforce	(15,000,000)
19. Total Transfers in (out)	<u>\$ (2,212,836,800)</u>
20. NET REVENUES	\$ 5,086,108,700
<u>APPROPRIATIONS</u>	
21. FY 2023 Original Appropriation	\$ 4,624,520,500
22. Reappropriations	86,837,500
23. Supplementals/Rescissions:	(41,612,700)
24. FY 2023 Estimated Expenditures	<u>\$ 4,669,745,300</u>
25. FY 2023 ESTIMATED ENDING BALANCE	\$ 416,363,400

General Fund Budget Summary

GENERAL FUND BUDGET UPDATE FISCAL YEAR 2024

	Legislative Action
<u>REVENUES</u>	
1. Estimated Beginning Balance	\$ 416,363,400
2. JFAC Revenue Estimate 5.5% Below FY 2023 Revenue Estimate	\$ 5,547,111,500
3. H 001 of 2022 Extraordinary Session - Public School Income Fund	330,000,000
4. H 059 - Capital Investment Income Tax	363,000
5. H 070 - County Indigent Services	35,000
6. H 172 - Retroactive Income Tax Rates	(100,000)
7. H 288 - Dependent Care Income Tax Deduction	(4,000,000)
8. H 292 - Property Tax Relief	(124,200,000)
9. H 376 - Trailer to H292 - Public Defense Funding	34,000,000
10. Projected Revenues	<u>\$ 5,783,209,500</u>
11. PROJECTED REVENUES AND ESTIMATED BEGINNING BALANCE	\$ 6,199,572,900
12. H 345 - Trnsfr to Charter School Loan Fund	(50,000,000)
13. H 354 - Trnsfr to ITD for Local Strategic Initiatives Grants	(100,000,000)
14. H 354 - Trnsfr to ITD for Local Highway Districts - Distribution Formula	(121,120,000)
15. H 354 - Trnsfr to ITD for ITD Strategic Initiatives Projects	(181,680,000)
16. H 356 - Trnsfr to Rural Nursing Loans Fund	(250,000)
17. H 380 - Trnsfr to Public Defense Fund	(36,000,000)
18. H 380 - Trnsfr to School District Facilities Fund	(20,000,000)
19. H 380 - Trnsfr to Sales Tax Distrib. for Special Purpose Taxing Districts	(2,000,000)
20. S 1196 - Trnsfr to Parks & Rec for Capacity and Maintenance	(10,000,000)
21. S 1197 - Trnsfr to Permanent Building Fund for Additional Projects	(94,098,100)
22. S 1211 - Trnsfr to Peace Officers Training Fund - POST Operations	(550,000)
23. S 1211 - Trnsfr to Budget Stabilization Fund	(32,363,200)
24. S 1211 - Trnsfr to Public Education Stabilization Fund	(29,327,600)
25. S 1211 - Trnsfr to Fire Suppression Deficiency Fund	<u>(68,715,900)</u>
26. Total Transfers in (out)	(746,104,800)
27. NET REVENUES	\$ 5,453,468,100
<u>APPROPRIATIONS</u>	
28. FY 2024 Original Appropriations	\$ 5,181,036,700
29. FY 2024 ESTIMATED ENDING BALANCE	\$ 272,431,400

General Fund Revenue Collections and Estimates

The Economic Outlook and Revenue Assessment Committee (EORAC), appointed by leadership and made up of nine members from the Senate and nine members from the House, convened before the session and heard testimony from economists and key industry representatives from throughout the state. The committee then reviewed the FY 2023 and FY 2024 General Fund revenue forecasts presented to the First Regular Session of the 67th Idaho Legislature in the Governor's State of the State speech. The committee concluded that total General Fund revenues available for appropriation were \$5,867.9 million for FY 2023 and \$5,547.1 million for FY 2024. The committee's median forecast was more than the executive forecast by 4.2%, or \$244.5 million, for FY 2023, and more than the executive forecast by 12.8%, or \$708.3 million, for FY 2024.

The Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee used the EORAC for FY 2023 and FY 2024 for setting budgets. The numbers below include adjustments from legislation impacting General Fund revenues. Included in these law changes is an upward adjustment of \$330,000,000 in Sales Tax to account for the transfer to the Public School Income Fund (a General Fund) in [H 001](#) of the 2022 Special Session. The bill number, description, and estimated fiscal impact of each of the law changes can be found on the General Fund Budget Update.

REVENUE SOURCE	Revenue Estimates				
	FY2022	FY 2023		FY 2024	
	Actual Collection	January Forecast	With Law Changes	January Forecast	With Law Changes
Individual Income Tax	\$2,602,646,946	\$2,180,807,300	\$2,181,170,300	\$2,162,795,000	\$2,159,088,000
Corporate Income Tax	1,039,159,285	929,665,200	\$929,665,200	872,563,200	872,563,200
Sales Tax	2,195,372,931	2,319,187,400	\$2,317,587,400	2,077,892,900	1,953,692,900
HB1-Special Session Law				330,000,000	330,000,000
Total Sales Tax	2,195,372,931	2,319,187,400	2,317,587,400	2,407,892,900	2,283,692,900
Product Taxes					
Cigarette Tax	9,524,200	1,288,100	1,288,100	1,288,100	1,288,100
Tobacco Tax	11,931,810	12,772,200	12,772,200	13,986,900	13,986,900
Beer Tax	2,237,461	2,269,100	2,269,100	2,301,300	2,301,300
Wine Tax	4,930,009	5,287,700	5,287,700	5,483,900	5,483,900
Liquor Transfer	55,620,000	50,080,000	50,080,000	52,337,900	52,337,900
Total Product Taxes	84,243,480	71,697,100	71,697,100	75,398,100	75,398,100
Miscellaneous Revenue					
Kilowatt Hour Tax	1,618,615	1,856,700	1,856,700	1,804,800	1,804,800
Mine License Tax	14,127	18,600	18,600	0	0
State Treasurer	14,736,732	31,392,300	31,392,300	30,476,400	30,476,400
Judicial Branch	7,077,107	7,310,800	7,310,800	7,354,100	7,354,100
Insurance Premium Tax	103,143,261	102,912,600	102,912,600	100,287,500	100,287,500
State Police	341,661	0	0	0	0
Secretary of State	6,841,803	7,767,000	7,767,000	9,238,200	9,238,200
Unclaimed Property	15,313,708	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Estate Tax	0	0	0	0	0
Other/Dept. Transfers	127,088,840	200,310,400	200,345,400	194,301,400	194,336,400
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	276,175,854	366,568,400	366,603,400	358,462,400	358,497,400
TOTAL REVENUES*	\$6,197,598,500	\$5,867,925,400	\$5,866,723,400	\$5,547,111,600	\$5,749,239,600
% Change from prior year	23.7%	(5.3%)	(5.3%)	(5.5%)	(2.0%)
With Beginning Balances	959,937,500	1,402,632,200	1,402,632,200	210,523,100	210,523,100
REVENUES & BALANCES	\$7,157,536,000	\$7,270,557,600	\$7,269,355,600	\$5,757,634,700	\$5,959,762,700

*Revenue forecast numbers have been adjusted for rounding

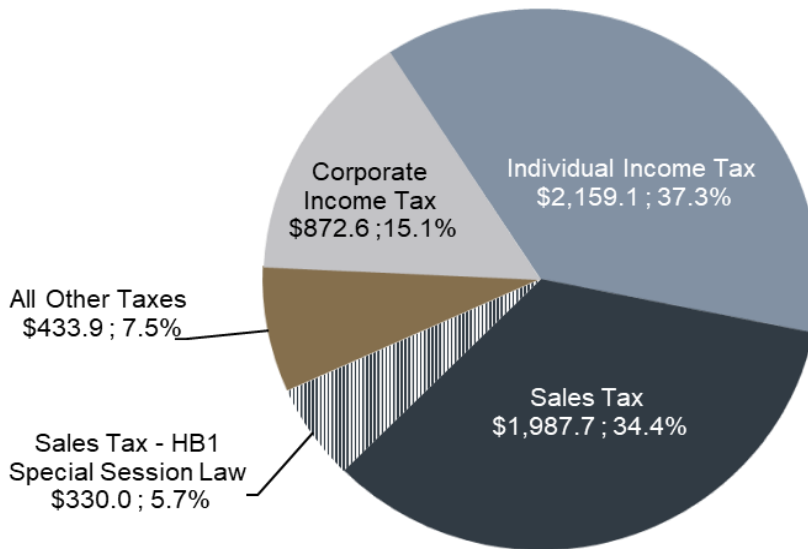
General Fund Comparison of Original Appropriation to Governor's Recommendation and JFAC Action

Department/Agency	FY 2023 Orig Approp	FY 2024 Gov's Revised Rec	Change from 2023	FY 2024 JFAC Action	Difference from Gov	Difference from 2023	Change from 2023
Education							
Public School Support <i>State Board of Education</i>	2,318,089,700	2,382,813,000	2.8%	2,698,842,500	316,029,500	380,752,800	16.4%
Ag Research and Ext. Service	35,395,700	36,833,000	4.1%	36,798,300	(34,700)	1,402,600	4.0%
College and Universities	338,065,500	355,468,300	5.1%	353,942,200	(1,526,100)	15,876,700	4.7%
Community Colleges	56,928,900	59,853,300	5.1%	60,910,500	1,057,200	3,981,600	7.0%
Office of the State Board of Ed.	9,428,100	11,100,000	17.7%	41,353,500	30,253,500	31,925,400	338.6%
Health Education Programs	24,833,300	26,895,100	8.3%	26,845,500	(49,600)	2,012,200	8.1%
Career Technical Education	73,192,000	76,458,100	4.5%	76,509,300	51,200	3,317,300	4.5%
Idaho Public Television	2,817,400	2,952,600	4.8%	2,933,900	(18,700)	116,500	4.1%
Special Programs	27,620,000	29,522,900	6.9%	29,138,000	(384,900)	1,518,000	5.5%
Department of Education	14,153,400	15,323,500	8.3%	14,778,500	(545,000)	625,100	4.4%
Vocational Rehabilitation	4,985,000	5,212,800	4.6%	5,172,200	(40,600)	187,200	3.8%
Charter School Commission	182,400	272,200	49.2%	190,100	(82,100)	7,700	4.2%
Health and Human Services							
Department of Health and Welfare	194,490,200	209,085,200	7.5%	214,020,500	4,935,300	19,530,300	10.0%
Division of Medicaid	830,051,800	896,983,500	8.1%	856,366,900	(40,616,600)	26,315,100	3.2%
State Independent Living Council	237,700	252,300	6.1%	259,900	7,600	22,200	9.3%
Public Safety							
Department of Correction	299,369,600	321,181,900	7.3%	321,777,700	595,800	22,408,100	7.5%
Judicial Branch	58,961,600	62,864,000	6.6%	62,453,600	(410,400)	3,492,000	5.9%
Department of Juvenile Corrections	46,071,600	48,380,900	5.0%	48,566,000	185,100	2,494,400	5.4%
Idaho State Police	42,780,300	50,829,700	18.8%	51,849,700	1,020,000	9,069,400	21.2%
Natural Resources							
Department of Environmental Quality	24,760,400	26,218,400	5.9%	26,108,900	(109,500)	1,348,500	5.4%
Department of Lands	8,881,800	10,349,500	16.5%	10,414,800	65,300	1,533,000	17.3%
Department of Parks and Recreation	3,730,600	3,899,400	4.5%	3,915,000	15,600	184,400	4.9%
Department of Water Resources	22,521,200	23,963,700	6.4%	23,935,400	(28,300)	1,414,200	6.3%
Economic Development							
Department of Agriculture	15,897,300	16,342,000	2.8%	16,604,700	262,700	707,400	4.4%
Department of Commerce	6,408,300	6,683,400	4.3%	6,669,000	(14,400)	260,700	4.1%
Industrial Commission	294,000	294,000	0.0%	294,000	0	0	0.0%
Department of Labor	567,300	591,800	4.3%	595,000	3,200	27,700	4.9%
<i>Self Governing Agencies</i>							
Office of Administrative Hearings	605,700	818,800	35.2%	816,900	(1,900)	211,200	34.9%
Commission on Hispanic Affairs	262,100	272,200	3.9%	272,200	0	10,100	3.9%
Historical Society	4,141,200	4,423,900	6.8%	4,434,100	10,200	292,900	7.1%
Commission for Libraries	4,467,800	4,615,600	3.3%	4,618,800	3,200	151,000	3.4%
Public Defense Commission	11,679,400	12,066,600	3.3%	16,441,400	4,374,800	4,762,000	40.8%
State Appellate Public Defender	3,547,400	3,768,500	6.2%	3,951,000	182,500	403,600	11.4%
Division of Veterans Services	1,531,800	1,648,000	7.6%	1,646,200	(1,800)	114,400	7.5%
General Government							
Department of Administration	2,627,800	2,681,200	2.0%	2,692,000	10,800	64,200	2.4%
Attorney General	28,030,100	29,815,400	6.4%	30,587,600	772,200	2,557,500	9.1%
State Controller	13,463,600	13,854,700	2.9%	13,845,700	(9,000)	382,100	2.8%
<i>Office of the Governor</i>							
Commission on Aging	5,318,400	5,365,100	0.9%	5,361,600	(3,500)	43,200	0.8%
Commission on the Arts	905,700	932,500	3.0%	982,800	50,300	77,100	8.5%
Commission for the Blind	1,582,000	1,693,400	7.0%	1,693,100	(300)	111,100	7.0%
Office of Drug Policy	355,300	370,100	4.2%	370,000	(100)	14,700	4.1%
Division of Financial Management	2,081,400	2,177,300	4.6%	2,158,600	(18,700)	77,200	3.7%
Executive Office of the Governor	2,453,700	2,576,100	5.0%	2,565,200	(10,900)	111,500	4.5%
Division of Human Resources	1,250,000	0	(100.0%)	0	0	(1,250,000)	(100.0%)
Office of Information Technology	1,670,400	2,353,700	40.9%	2,359,600	5,900	689,200	41.3%
Military Division	8,058,800	8,780,300	9.0%	9,247,100	466,800	1,188,300	14.7%
Office of Species Conservation	1,690,600	1,733,700	2.5%	1,730,600	(3,100)	40,000	2.4%
STEM Action Center	3,173,200	3,296,100	3.9%	3,292,900	(3,200)	119,700	3.8%
Wolf Depredation Control Board	392,000	392,000	0.0%	392,000	0	0	0.0%
Workforce Development Council	125,000	0	(100.0%)	0	0	(125,000)	(100.0%)
<i>Legislative Branch</i>							
Legislative Transfer	8,611,000	8,511,000	(1.2%)	8,511,000	0	(100,000)	(1.2%)
Legislative Services Office	7,475,600	7,891,900	5.6%	8,060,800	168,900	585,200	7.8%
Office of Performance Evaluations	1,030,000	1,136,700	10.4%	1,063,900	(72,800)	33,900	3.3%
Lieutenant Governor	205,000	293,500	43.2%	296,000	2,500	91,000	44.4%
<i>Department of Revenue and Taxation</i>							
Board of Tax Appeals	626,100	663,600	6.0%	662,200	(1,400)	36,100	5.8%
State Tax Commission	40,417,100	43,533,700	7.7%	45,351,100	1,817,400	4,934,000	12.2%
Secretary of State	4,496,400	8,029,500	78.6%	14,764,600	6,735,100	10,268,200	228.4%
State Treasurer	1,530,800	1,627,100	6.3%	1,622,100	(5,000)	91,300	6.0%
Total General Fund Appropriations	4,624,520,500	4,855,946,700	5.0%	5,181,036,700	325,090,000	556,516,200	12.0%

FY 2024 General Fund Revenue & Appropriations

"Where the money comes from . . ."

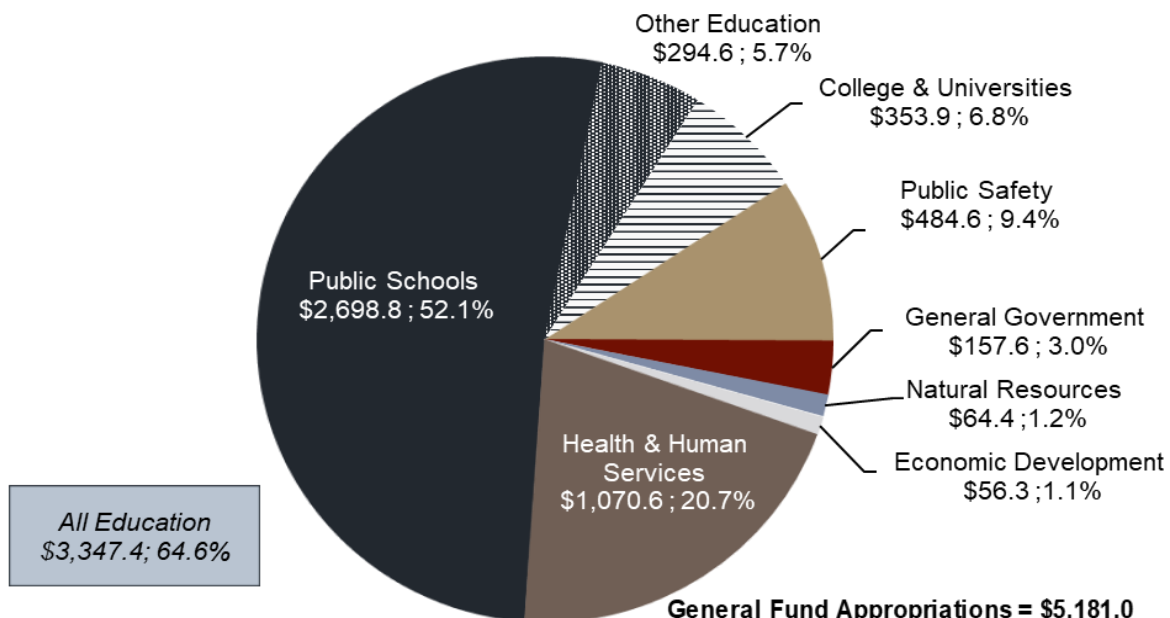
Dollars In Millions (Percent of Revenue)



Balances and Transfers = -(\$329.7)
General Fund Revenue = \$5,783.2

"Where the money goes . . ."

Dollars In Millions (Percent of Appropriations)



General Fund Appropriations = \$5,181.0
General Fund Ending Balance = \$272.4

Major Reserves and Other Fund Balances

Emergency Funds include: 1) Governor's Emergency, Section 57-1601, Idaho Code; and 2) Disaster Emergency, Section 46-1005A, Idaho Code, which includes both Federal Emergency Management Act and state moneys.

In Millions of Dollars	Budget Stabilization Fund	Public Ed Stabilization Fund	Economic Recovery Reserve	Idaho Millennium Fund	Higher Ed Stabilization Fund	Tax Relief Fund	Emergency Funds	27th Payroll Fund	TOTAL
1. Balance June 30, 2006	\$ 108.648	\$ 7.771	\$ 24.632	\$ 67.436	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.281	\$ 0.000	\$ 208.768
2. Balance June 30, 2007	\$ 121.566	\$ 109.030	\$ 2.657	\$ 64.079	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.875	\$ 0.000	\$ 298.207
3. Balance June 30, 2008	\$ 140.625	\$ 112.046	\$ 66.133	\$ 70.207	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 3.337	\$ 0.000	\$ 392.349
4. Balance June 30, 2009	\$ 128.225	\$ 17.979	\$ 68.101	\$ 74.206	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.720	\$ 0.000	\$ 289.231
5. Balance June 30, 2010	\$ 30.820	\$ 23.174	\$ 48.847	\$ 76.967	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.792	\$ 0.000	\$ 180.600
6. Balance June 30, 2011	\$ 0.100	\$ 11.154	\$ 0.054	\$ 74.589	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 3.339	\$ 0.000	\$ 89.235
7. Balance June 30, 2012	\$ 23.869	\$ 36.968	\$ 0.056	\$ 14.156	\$ 0.367	\$ 0.000	\$ 4.233	\$ 0.000	\$ 79.648
8. Balance June 30, 2013	\$ 135.138	\$ 49.049	\$ 0.057	\$ 15.492	\$ 0.942	\$ 0.000	\$ 3.424	\$ 0.000	\$ 204.103
9. Balance June 30, 2014	\$ 161.514	\$ 72.851	\$ 0.057	\$ 20.235	\$ 3.227	\$ 0.000	\$ 3.373	\$ 0.000	\$ 261.256
10. Balance June 30, 2015	\$ 243.821	\$ 90.948	\$ 0.057	\$ 25.409	\$ 3.492	\$ 0.000	\$ 2.795	\$ 0.000	\$ 366.522
11. Balance June 30, 2016	\$ 259.444	\$ 88.551	\$ 20.092	\$ 29.787	\$ 3.064	\$ 0.000	\$ 2.567	\$ 0.000	\$ 403.505
12. Balance June 30, 2017	\$ 318.746	\$ 85.043	\$ 0.370	\$ 33.584	\$ 8.866	\$ 0.000	\$ 53.901	\$ 0.000	\$ 500.510
13. Balance June 30, 2018	\$ 413.526	\$ 64.350	\$ 0.453	\$ 37.494	\$ 5.287	\$ 0.000	\$ 41.474	\$ 0.000	\$ 562.584
14. Balance June 30, 2019	\$ 373.161	\$ 81.729	\$ 0.022	\$ 41.028	\$ 7.730	\$ 0.000	\$ 27.559	\$ 0.000	\$ 531.229
20. Balance June 30, 2020	\$ 393.374	\$ 72.436	(\$ 0.000)	\$ 44.261	\$ 11.451	\$ 44.266	\$ 54.143	\$ 0.000	\$ 619.931
26. Balance June 30, 2021	\$ 677.731	\$ 95.634	\$ 0.000	\$ 47.009	\$ 13.721	\$ 180.159	\$ 60.877	\$ 0.000	\$ 1,075.130
General Fund Revenue = \$5,009.5	13.5%	1.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.3%	3.6%	1.2%	0.0%	21.5%
The balance in Idaho's major reserve funds at the end of FY 2021 (line 26) was \$1075.1 million or 21.5% of the FY 2021 General Fund Revenue Collections.									
FY 2022 Actuals									
27. Interest Earnings & Revenues		0.330		0.167	0.052	183.595	144.652		328.795
28. Transfers In (Out)	0.000	44.125	(0.000)	4.443	0.667	39.300	(151.465)	15.000	(47.930)
29. Disbursements		(15.475)		(2.042)			(29.300)		(46.817)
30. Transfers from GF \$57-814(2)						(384.000)			(384.000)
31. End-of-Year Surplus Eliminator									
32. Balance June 30, 2022	\$ 677.731	\$ 124.613	(\$ 0.000)	\$ 49.577	\$ 14.439	\$ 19.053	\$ 24.765	\$ 15.000	\$ 925.178
General Fund Revenue = \$6,190.4	10.9%	2.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	14.9%
The balance in Idaho's major reserve funds at the end of FY 2022 (line 32) was \$925.2 million or 14.9% of the FY 2022 General Fund Revenue Collections.									
* FY 2023 Estimates									
33. Interest Earnings & Revenues		3.023		0.524	0.228	203.815	44.399		251.990
34. Transfers In (Out)	120.000	79.190		4.500	0.279		(33.276)	20.000	190.693
35. Disbursements		(1.501)		(2.181)	(4.000)	(236.000)			(243.682)
36. Transfers from GF \$57-814(2)	50.095	(1.271)							48.824
37. End-of-Year Surplus Eliminator									
38. Estimate* June 30, 2023	\$ 847.826	\$ 204.055	(\$ 0.000)	\$ 52.420	\$ 10.947	\$ 0.000	\$ 35.888	\$ 35.000	\$ 1,186.136
General Fund Revenue = \$5,867.9	13.7%	3.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	19.2%
The balance in Idaho's major reserve funds at the end of FY 2023 (line 38) is estimated to be \$1186.1 million or 19.2% of the FY 2023 General Fund Revenue Estimate.									
* FY 2024 Estimates									
39. Interest Earnings & Revenues				0.217	0.050	214.978			215.245
40. Transfers In (Out)	32.363	29.328		4.500					66.191
41. Disbursements				(2.308)		(272.000)			(274.308)
42. Transfers from GF \$57-814(2)									
43. End-of-Year Surplus Eliminator									
44. Estimate* June 30, 2024	\$ 880.189	\$ 233.382	(\$ 0.000)	\$ 54.830	\$ 10.997	\$ 0.000	\$ 35.888	\$ 35.000	\$ 1,250.286
General Fund Revenue = \$5,877.1	15.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	21.3%
The balance in Idaho's major reserve funds at the end of FY 2024 (line 44) is estimated to be \$1250.3 million or 21.3% of the FY 2024 General Fund Revenue Estimate.									
* FY 2023 and FY 2024 estimates include action taken by the Legislature, transactions that have occurred in the current fiscal year, and estimated transfers and interest earnings.									

American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA)

As in the previous two sessions, Idaho's state budget continued to reflect a larger proportion of federal funding in response to the pandemic. The state of Idaho received federal funding for COVID-19 relief from six different acts. Only the final COVID-19 relief act, the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), continues to play a role in Idaho's budget because it was designed to address the economic impact from COVID-19. ARPA provided funding for new and existing grants to state agencies, such as emergency rental assistance and homeowner's assistance; a State Fiscal Recovery Fund (SFRF) to allow Idaho to target policy areas most in need of relief; and a Capital Projects Fund for broadband infrastructure.

Emergency Rental Assistance, Homeowner's Assistance and State Small Business Credit Initiative

[H 742](#) of 2022 appropriated \$38,000,000 to the Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) Fund, \$14,387,100 to the Homeowners Assistance Fund (HAF), and \$13,135,600 to the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) program. Each program was appropriated based on estimates for program demand provided by the Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA) and the Idaho Economic Development Districts (EDD), however the volume of requests for assistance exceeded expectations. This session, the Legislature through [H 324](#) provided a supplemental appropriation to meet that demand, including a onetime increase of \$15,476,000 from the ARPA Emergency Rental Assistance Fund, an additional ongoing \$7,454,100 from the American Rescue Plan Fund for the SSBCI program, and an ongoing \$5,612,900 from the ARPA Homeowners Assistance Fund. The FY 2023 appropriation for emergency rental assistance exhausts all available funding for the program.

State Fiscal Recovery Fund

The SFRF provides \$1.09 billion available to the state until 2027 and, according to US Treasury's final rule, the fund can be used for four broad areas:

- 1) Up to \$10 million for Revenue Replacement, at the discretion of the unit of government
- 2) Public Health and Economic Response
- 3) Premium Pay for Essential Workers
- 4) Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure

With appropriations, the Legislature has obligated \$1.04 billion of the \$1.09 billion available from the State Fiscal Recovery Fund of ARPA.

However, [S 1181](#), the appropriation to the Department of Water Resources, obligated approximately \$250 million, which includes the \$150 million found in the table below. Additionally, [S 1183](#), the appropriation to the Department of Environmental Quality, obligated not more than \$325 million for drinking water and wastewater projects, which includes the \$172 million in the table below. That brings the grand total of obligated amounts to \$1,042,650,000, or 95.3% of the State Fiscal Recovery Fund.

Capital Projects Fund

An additional \$128.5 million was made available to the state from the Capital Projects Fund to carry out critical capital projects for high-quality modern infrastructure, including broadband, that directly enable work, education, and health monitoring, including remote options, in response to the public health emergency.

With appropriations, the Legislature has obligated 99.5% of the Capital Projects Fund. The Department of Commerce received most of this funding to provide broadband grants. These funds will be allocated at the direction of the Idaho Broadband Advisory Board. Approximately \$3.5 million was appropriated to the Commission for Libraries to provide competitive grants to Idaho libraries to improve digital access.

ARPA State Fiscal Recovery Fund Appropriations to Date.

Agency	Brief Description	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
DFM	Unanticipated COVID-19 Costs	\$50,000,000			\$50,000,000
Education					
OSBE	Empowering Parents Grants	\$51,035,000	\$150,000		\$51,185,000
University	University of Idaho Remote Worker Training	\$490,100	\$390,100	\$390,100	\$1,270,300
WDC	Workforce Training for In-Demand Professions		\$25,000,000	\$25,017,200	\$50,017,200
Public Schools	Teacher Bonuses	\$36,705,800			\$36,705,800
Public Schools	Additional Teacher Compensation		\$36,481,700		\$36,481,700
Natural Resources					
IDWR	Recharge and Water Storage Projects		\$100,030,000	\$50,000,000	\$150,030,000
DEQ	CDA Lake Clean-Up & Other Impr. Projects	\$1,452,200	\$13,426,800	\$13,454,600	\$28,333,600
DEQ	Grants for Local Drinking and Wastewater Projects		\$82,887,200	\$59,906,000	\$142,793,200
DEQ	Grant Administration		\$419,000	\$419,000	\$838,000
Health and Human Services					
WDC	Childcare Infrastructure Expansion Grants	\$15,000,000		\$15,016,800	\$30,016,800
DHW	Home Visiting		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
Veterans	COVID-19 Costs at Veterans Homes		\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
Behavioral Health Council					
DHW	Mental Health Crisis Line Conversion		\$4,400,000		\$4,400,000
DHW	Grants for Community Behavioral Health Clinics		\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$12,000,000
DHW	EMS Ambulance Funds		\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$5,000,000
Economic Development					
Commerce	Food Bank Support		\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
Parks	Outdoor Recreation Capacity and Maintenance		\$20,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$35,000,000
Treasurer	Idaho Workforce Housing Fund	\$50,000,000			\$50,000,000
Public Safety					
IDOC	Improvements to Lagoon		\$10,000,000		\$10,000,000
IDOC	Offset Operating Costs of COVID-19		\$500,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000
Parole	Extradition Transportation		\$50,000	\$50,000	\$100,000

Agency	Brief Description	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
	Due to COVID-19 Shutdown				
DVC	Domestic Violence Bridge Funding		\$6,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$8,500,000
General Government					
Admin	State Health Insurance Plan COVID-19 Costs		\$25,000,000	\$21,000,000	\$46,000,000
Admin	Local Govt Self-Insured COVID-19 Costs (supp)		\$2,900,000		\$2,900,000
Various	IT Replacement Items Across Multiple Agencies		\$3,579,300		\$3,579,300
SCO	Cybersecurity Technology Project		\$950,000		\$950,000
DFM	Legal and Audit Support and Staffing		\$1,081,200	\$1,085,600	\$2,166,800
Legislature	Legislative Technology		\$3,053,000		\$3,053,000
Judicial Branch	Court IT Modernization		\$19,990,500		\$19,990,500

Total Obligated by Year	\$204,683,100	\$367,788,800	\$213,839,300	\$786,311,200
Percent of SFRF Approp By Year	18.7%	33.6%	19.5%	72%
Future Leg Intent, IDWR				\$99,970,000
Future Leg Intent, DEQ				\$156,368,800
Total Obligated by Legislature				\$1,042,650,000
Percent of SFRF Obligated by Legislature				95%

* A total of \$250 million has been obligated for Recharge and Water Storage Projects until FY 2027

** A total of \$300 million has been obligated for Water Remediation and Drinking Water and Wastewater Projects until FY 2027

Budget Highlights

Education

Public Schools

[H 194](#) (Teachers Supplemental), [H 208](#) (IESDB Supplemental), [S 1204](#) (Administrators), [S 1205](#) (Teachers), [S 1206](#) (Operations), [S 1207](#) (Children’s Programs), [S 1208](#) (Facilities), [S 1209](#) (Central Services), and [S 1210](#) (IESDB) comprised the K-12 Public Schools appropriation bills for FY 2024 and supplemental appropriations for FY 2023.

	FY 2023 ORIGINAL Appropriation	FY 2023 TOTAL Appropriation	FY 2024 ORIGINAL Appropriation
General Fund	\$2,318,089,700	\$2,319,809,400	\$2,698,842,500
Dedicated Funds	\$128,652,000	\$128,652,000	\$126,498,300
Federal Funds	\$871,376,500	\$871,376,500	\$557,501,200
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	\$3,318,118,200	\$3,319,837,900	\$3,382,842,000

Change from FY 2023 Original Appropriation:

General Fund Percent Change: 16.4%
Total Funds Percent Change: 2.0%

Public School Highlights Included:

\$378,599,100 in new state funds compared to the FY 2023 original appropriation and includes the following highlights:

- \$170,705,800 for Career Ladder compensation:
 - \$25,745,200 for Career Ladder movement, growth, and PERSI rate increases; and
 - \$6,359 for each instructional and pupil service staff position for FY 2024 for a total of \$144,960,600.
- \$100,046,800 in salary-based apportionment for classified staff positions
- \$54,318,100 in additional discretionary funds for a 20.4% increase
- \$34,542,200 in additional health insurance/health benefits funding for a 10.9% increase;
- \$4,900,000 in new professional development funding for dyslexia training and support and for statewide support for reading, math, and science; and
- \$1,295,100 for Idaho Educational Services for the Deaf and the Blind (IESDB)
 - \$355,700 for Career Ladder equivalence (IESDB is not statutorily on the Career Ladder); \$6,359 for instructional and pupil service staff positions, for a total of \$629,400; and \$310,000 for compensation and staffing issues.

Department of Education

[H 353](#), [H 355](#), and [H 364](#) appropriated a total of \$94,050,500 and capped the number of authorized full-time equivalent positions at 124.00. Overall, the budget was an 80.1% increase over the FY 2023 original appropriation with most of the increase related to onetime state funding for career-technical education programs in rural areas to meet the requirements set forth in [H 267](#). Other additions to the department budget include funding for safe and drug free school programs as part of the Legislature’s Millennium Fund Committee recommendation; three new support staff for school choice, dyslexia, and workforce development; and tier-2 dyslexia measures.

Higher Education

Office of the State Board of Education

[S 1202](#) was the FY 2024 original appropriation for the Office of the State Board of Education, which appropriated a total of \$96,376,200 and capped the number of authorized full-time equivalent positions at 74.25. Overall, this was a 183.1% increase from the FY 2023 original appropriation. Enhancements for FY 2024 included \$30,000,000 ongoing to make permanent the “Empowering Parents Grants” established in [S 1255](#) of 2022, a transfer of existing audit staff from the Universities to the Office of the State Board of Education, and \$47,234,700 of federal funds to replace the Idaho System of Educational Excellence (ISEE) and other programs. Also included in this bill were two supplementals including \$1,000,000 for arts grants in rural public schools and \$20,000,000 for school safety and security grants.

Division of Career Technical Education

[H 363](#) was the FY 2024 original appropriation bill for the Division of Career Technical Education, which appropriated a total of \$108,296,800. Overall, this was a 28.6% increase from the FY 2023 original appropriation. Enhancements for FY 2024 included \$5,000,000 one-time for post-secondary CTE programs and \$10,000,000 one-time for secondary CTE programs.

College and Universities

[S 1176](#) was the FY 2024 original appropriation bill for College and Universities, which appropriated a total of \$678,550,500. Overall, this was a 5.5% increase from the FY 2023 original appropriation. Enhancements for FY 2024 included a transfer of 10.00 FTP and \$1,203,900 from the universities to the Office of the State Board of Education for existing audit staff, \$5,937,200 for additional funding for the four institutions, and \$199,100 for systemwide positions to support the four institutions.

[H 222](#) was a \$1,000,000 supplemental appropriation for the University of Idaho for their response to a security incident near campus.

Community Colleges

[S 1160](#) was the FY 2024 original appropriation bill for Community Colleges, which appropriated a total of \$61,710,500. Overall, this was a 6.9% increase from the FY 2023 original appropriation. Enhancements for FY 2024 included a total of \$2,421,400 for an increase in compensation for the four community colleges, \$1,045,800 to the College of Western Idaho for increased capacity for STEM and nursing courses, and support for military and Hispanic students. The Col-

lege of Western Idaho was also held harmless for 50%, or \$383,000, of their calculated Enrollment Workload Adjustment (EWA) decrease to stand up an entrepreneurial program.

Health and Human Services

Department of Health and Welfare

The FY 2024 original appropriation for the Department of Health and Welfare was \$5,425,990,700, consisting of \$1,070,387,400 from the General Fund, \$780,737,100 from dedicated funds, and \$3,574,866,200 from federal funds. This is an increase of 4.5% from the General Fund and 10.3% in total funds. The largest budget drivers for these changes are discussed in more detail below. The number of authorized full-time equivalent positions decreased by 25.00 due to Human Resources Consolidation statewide. Consistent with other state agencies, the department had adjustments to benefit costs, change in employee compensation (CEC), and statewide cost allocation. All Department of Health and Welfare FY 2024 original appropriation bills contained the same five common sections of legislative language: the Director of the Department of Health and Welfare shall make General Fund transfer requests to the Board of Examiners; prohibits the transfer of any appropriation from the expense code trustee and benefit payments; the Department shall be required to provide services authorized or mandated by law to the extent funding and resources are available; prohibits the transfer of funds from the expense class personnel costs to any other expenses class; and providing for accountability reports.

The FY 2023 supplemental appropriation bills for the department were: [H 209](#), for the Division of Indirect Support Services for funds associated with Attorney Costs for F.V. v. Jeppesen; [H 210](#) for the Division of Child Welfare for operating expense shortfalls which came to light after the legislature limited the transfer of personnel costs; [H 323](#) for the Division of Medicaid supplementals, which included adjustments for the impacts of the enhanced FMAP available during the Public Health Emergency, impacts changes to the Upper Payment Limit, funds for an assessment of the Early and Periodic Screening, and additional receipt authority; [S 1113](#) for the Division of Psychiatric Hospitalization to provided funding in light of accreditation delays at State Hospital North and State Hospital South; and [S 1203](#) for the Division of Welfare for funding for Child Care Grants. Onetime supplementals were also included in the FY 2024 original appropriation bills.

The FY 2024 original appropriation bills were: [H 333](#) for Other Programs including the Divisions of Indirect Support Services, Licensing and Certification, and the two Independent Councils of the Developmental Disabilities Council and the Domestic Violence Council; [H 350](#) for Behavioral Health, which includes the Divisions of Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention, Mental Health, and Psychiatric Hospitalization; [H 369](#) for the Division of Medicaid; [S 1175](#) for the Division of Welfare; [S 1171](#) for Family and Community Services, which includes the Divisions of Child Welfare, Services for the Developmentally Disabled, and Service Integration; and [S 1182](#) for the Division of Public Health.

The FY 2024 trailer appropriation bills were [H 356](#), which was the trailer to [H 213](#) which established the Rural Nursing Loan Forgiveness Program, and [S 1195](#), which was the trailer to [S 1097](#), which established the Medicaid Management Information Systems Dedicated Fund.

Division of Medicaid

In [H 323](#), four FY 2023 supplementals were appropriated:

- Removal of \$90,518,000 from the General Fund and addition of \$260,807,700 from federal funds for the impacts of the enhanced FMAP offered to all states from the Public Health Emergency and modified by the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2022;
- \$100,000 for Early and Periodic Screening Assessment review, as requested by class counsel in the Jeff D. Settlement Lawsuit;
- Removal of \$14,933,200 from the General Fund, addition of \$100,756,400 from dedicated funds, and removal of \$56,794,200 from federal funds for a net impact of an increase of \$29,029,000 to address the impacts of receipts coming into Medicaid from increased drug rebates. The Division of Medicaid collects these drug rebates into a dedicated fund and then uses that dedicated fund to offset the costs to the General Fund and federal funds as new claims are incurred; and
- Addition of \$17,371,000 in dedicated funds and an addition of \$193,220,100 from federal funds to address the now calculated impacts of S1350 of 2022, which adjusted the Upper Payment Limit (UPL) available to hospitals. The UPL is the difference between the rate Medicare would have paid and the rate the state Medicaid program did pay for an allowable service.

[S 1195](#) provided for a cash transfer, an FY 2023 supplemental, and an FY 2024 appropriation as a trailer to [S 1097](#):

- A cash transfer of \$18,656,400 from the General Fund to the Medicaid Management Information System Dedicated Fund, which was created by [S 1097](#) of 2023. This represents the entire estimated state impact for the procurement of the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS);
- An appropriation for FY 2023 of \$183,900 from dedicated funds and \$1,654,800 from federal funds was provided to begin the procurement process for the MMIS in the current fiscal year; and
- An appropriation for FY 2024 of \$143,743,800 was added for the contract cost for the procurement of the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS), to allow contract to be signed in FY 2024 for the four base modules.

[H 369](#) contained one FY 2023 supplemental and the FY 2024 original appropriation:

- For FY 2023 as a supplemental:
 - \$1,858,400 from the General Fund and \$4,358,100 from federal funds was added to provide six different providers rate increases. These providers include: Certified Family Homes; supported employment; home-delivered meals; personal emergency response system; private duty nursing; and targeted service coordination, which includes the sub providers of plan development, service coordination, service coordination paraprofessional, crisis assistance, and crisis assistance paraprofessional.
- For FY 2024 in the original appropriation:
 - Nondiscretionary Adjustments included a total increase of \$171,271,900, of which \$73,115,900 is from the General Fund, \$36,883,700 is from dedicated funds, and \$61,272,300 is from federal funds:

- \$43,553,700 for cost-based pricing. Medicaid reimburses certain entities such as hospitals, nursing facilities, home health, and prescription drug companies for the cost of providing goods or services. Other providers are often paid based on the established Medicaid-approved rate. Cost surveys are conducted frequently to ensure that the reimbursement amount is accurate;
- \$55,937,700 for mandatory pricing. Mandatory pricing relates to a Medicaid requirement to pay for services at a federally designated rate; this includes Federally Qualified Health;
- Centers (FQHC), Rural Health Clinics (RHC), and Indian Health Clinics (IHC);
- \$32,987,000 for caseload adjustments. Caseload is the number of estimated new Idahoans eligible for Medicaid services. For FY 2024, this number is a net of new eligible clients and any that will be removed from the Medicaid roll due to unwinding, and the removal of the requirement that Medicaid hold those that are eligible due to the provisions of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) signed into law in March of 2020; and
- \$726,722,300 for utilization adjustments. Utilization is the estimated change for the use of services provided in Medicaid. Utilization is reviewed through prior-authorization, concurrent and retrospective reviews, and pharmacy preferred drug list and rebates programs. During the COVID-19 pandemic, utilization of services like routine doctor visits decreased significantly.
- Twelve line items were funded, which included:
 - \$72,000,000 for the Behavioral Health Plan is provided, which will allow for more in-patient services rather than the current outpatient model;
 - \$20,082,000 for the Ground Emergency Medical Transportation (GEMT) waiver as approved in [S 1283](#) of 2022, which allows for a higher reimbursement for GEMT as well as funds needed to apply for the waiver from the federal partner;
 - \$3,160,000 to move the Homes with Adult Residential Treatment (HART) pilot project from the Division of Mental Health Services to allow for matching federal funds to be utilized;
 - \$300,000 for a quality improvement organization contract to find efficiencies in the delivery of Medicaid throughout the state;
 - \$560,000 for a review of managed care compliance due to changing federal regulations which require the reviewing organization to not be a service provider;
 - \$330,000 for a contractor to implement the budget model as a result of the KW Lawsuit; a third-party contractor is required by the court and this particular contractor has been agreed to by both parties;
 - Removes \$10,700,00 from the General Fund and \$49,832,200 from federal funds for the impacts of the stepped down enhanced FMAP, which addresses changes from the federal Omnibus Appropriations Act passed in December 2022;
 - \$80,000,000 for the state's share of the upper payment limit (UPL) due to approved changes in [S 1350](#) of 2022;
 - \$24,864,300 for a provider rate increase for six home and community-based provider types. These providers include: Certified Family Homes;

supported employment; home-delivered meals; personal emergency response system; private duty nursing; and targeted service coordination, which includes the sub providers of plan development, service coordination, service coordination paraprofessional, crisis assistance, and crisis assistance paraprofessional;

- Implements the Millennium Fund Committee recommendation to make Millennium Income Fund dollars onetime in the Division of Medicaid;
- \$152,360,000 is removed for the 13,000 people already removed from the Medicaid enrollment rolls during the first month of redeterminations; and
- \$500,000 is added from the Millennium Income Fund as a trailer to [HCR 009](#).

Division of Public Health Services

[S 1182](#) provided one FY 2023 supplemental, and the FY 2024 original appropriation:

- For FY 2023, a onetime supplemental of \$1,300,000 was provided for Ryan White Receipt Authority to address the timing issue of when rebates were received at the end of FY 2022 and to allow the program to purchase needed HIV or AIDS drugs for eligible Idahoans for the entirety of FY 2023;
- First, the Physical Health Services Program was appropriated 14 line items:
 - Nine of these line items are onetime federal funds to provide onetime services. These items include:
 - \$4,564,700 to build the public health infrastructure;
 - \$16,122,200 to respond to the pandemic and build ongoing capacity;
 - \$12,097,700 for congregate setting infection control for places like jails or police lockups;
 - \$200,000 for modernization of the vital records system;
 - \$395,000 for the voluntary home visiting program to help new parents learn parenting skills;
 - \$223,100 to test drinking water for lead in schools and daycares; and
 - \$288,800 for personnel adjustments and \$2,512,900 for limited-service positions to help administer some of these federal funds.
 - \$234,500 to maintain the advanced healthcare directive registry to allow a central state location for doctors only to access advanced directives; and
 - Removal of \$579,100 for sex education grants; and
 - Removal of \$706,700 for advertising from Project Filter.
- The Emergency Medical Services Program was appropriated four line items:
 - \$75,800 to create a career ladder for the StateComm which provides additional pay for any additional certificates employees earn;
 - \$2,400 to move EMS personnel to the rule of 80;
 - \$350,000 to develop a statewide funding model for EMS; and
 - \$2,500,000 is provided to purchase requested ambulances for local entities.
- The Suicide Prevention and Awareness Program was appropriated one line item:
 - includes grant funds to handle additional call and text volume at the 988 crisis line.

[H 356](#) provided a FY 2024 Trailer Appropriation to [H 213](#)

- \$250,000 was provided as a cash transfer from the General Fund to the Rural Nursing Loan Repayment fund, as created in [H 213](#) of 2023.

- An appropriation of \$250,000 was provided from the Rural Nursing Loan Repayment Fund, to establish the new program.

Public Safety

Idaho Department of Correction FY 2024 Highlights

H 351 FY 2024 the Idaho Department of Correction was appropriated an additional \$22,408,100 from the General Fund for a 7.5% increase from the FY 2023 original appropriation and \$14,624,300 from all funds, or a 4.2% increase over the FY 2023 original appropriation. Highlights include: an additional 6% increase in CEC for public safety positions; funding for inflation of supplies, food, institutional supplies, clothing and personal care, and utilities totaling \$2,550,800 department-wide; two new positions to help the food safety manager with centralized food management; and \$2,958,000 for county and out-of-state population driven costs. The department estimated an average daily count of 630 inmates in county jails at an average rate of \$74.50 per inmate per day in county jails for FY 2024. IDOC uses an average daily rate for county bed utilization but pays a rate of \$57.50 per inmate per day (<7 days), and \$77.50 per inmate per day (>7 days), for 365 days. Also, the department expected to house an average of 440 inmates per day in out-of-state beds at the cost of \$79.71 per day for 365 days. The medical per diem is estimated at \$22.30 per day per inmate. Lastly, the Legislature approved a change in operation of the Correctional Alternative Placement (CAPP) facility. The Legislature approved 79.00 new FTP and an ongoing reduction of \$684,500 allowing the department to take over operations of the facility and no longer contract with Management Training Corporation.

H 357 provided funding in FY 2023 to address the fiscal impact of **H 186**, which adds the firing squad as an alternative method of execution when lethal injection is unavailable.

Idaho State Police FY 2024 Highlights

H 359 FY 2023 provided supplemental appropriations for replacement equipment and fully equipped vehicles, this was funded in the current fiscal year due to supply change issues. The Legislature also funded \$5,919,300 for onetime purchases of fully equipped vehicles, two command center trailers, six car lifts, seven Xray Machines, a crime scene trailer, six portable firearm simulators, drones, night vision goggles, six total stations, incident response bags, two Liz Q faro units and a driver training system vehicle accessory to combat the use of fentanyl. Lastly, the Legislature funded \$550,000 to POST to help with its revenue shortfall in the current fiscal year.

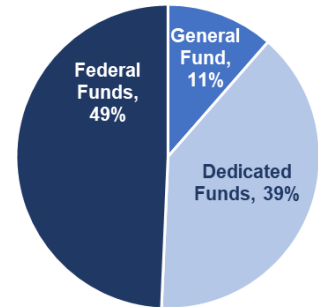
H 359 FY 2024 the Idaho State Police was appropriated an additional \$9,069,400 from the General Fund for a 21.2% increase from the previous year, and reduction of \$7,751,300, or a 7.0% reduction from all funds from the FY 2023 original appropriation. Highlights include: an additional 6% increase in CEC for public safety positions; federal funding for seven forensic scientists; five new IT positions that will be used for the new records management system; \$347,900 for an increase to the cafeteria contract which is nearly doubling for ISP and POST; a \$4,000,000 transfer from dedicated funds to the General Fund for year three of the HDA fund shift; and ten positions for a new unit to focus on combating fentanyl (ISP); lastly, there was a cash transfer to POST of \$550,000 in FY 2024 through **S 1211**.

Natural Resources

Budget Highlights

- During the 2023 session, JFAC passed 6 original appropriation bills within the Natural Resources section.
 - Total appropriations for Natural Resources for FY 2024 were \$563,295,200 which is a decrease of 1.0% from the FY 2023 original appropriation (All Funds).
 - The total General Fund Appropriation for Natural Resources was \$64,374,100 which is an increase of \$4.5 million from FY 2023, or 7.5%.
 - The **ongoing** General Fund increase was \$3,907,700 or 6.5% above the FY 2023 original appropriation.
 - The largest portion of the Natural Resources budget is from Federal Fund sources (see pie chart).

Natural Resources Appropriation by Fund Source, FY 2024



Department of Environmental Quality

[S 1183](#) was the FY 2024 original appropriation for the Department of Environmental Quality, which appropriated \$165,914,000 and capped the number of authorized full-time equivalent positions at 379.00. Overall, the budget is a 14.6% increase over the FY 2023 original appropriation. Enhancements for FY 2024 included:

- \$191,900 to increase the base pay for engineering professionals;
- \$98,200 for a wastewater reuse analyst to address increase demand for reuse permits and to centralize tasks within the department;
- \$148,600 to increase the pay rate for seasonal employees within the Beneficial Use Reconnaissance Program (BURP) and support increase testing costs within the Water Quality Program;
- \$98,400 for an air quality compliance officer to be shared between the Pocatello and Twin Falls regional offices;
- \$98,200 to hire a permit writer for the Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES) Bureau to address a permit renewal backlog;
- \$98,200 to hire a data analyst within the Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES) Bureau to centralize tasks within the bureau and provide more time for permit writers to address the permit renewal backlog experienced by the agency;
- \$385,000 for additional operating costs within the Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES) Bureau for an e-permitting system utilized by the agency, permitted industry users, and federal partners;
- \$12,600,000 for additional federal funding to accommodate additional infrastructure grants allocated to the state for drinking water and clean water infrastructure projects;
- \$400,000 for training, equipment, and oversight of the Idaho National Laboratory (INL); a
- \$1,500,000 for the superfund cleanup project and transfers said funds from the Water Pollution Control Fund to the Environmental Remediation (Basin) Fund as part the state's federal match requirement;

- \$4,895,400 in ongoing federal funding to ensure the agency has sufficient appropriation for upcoming projects for anticipated allocations from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; and
- \$555,000 ongoing funding for maintenance of the Central Treatment Plant (CTP) in Kellogg.

This bill also included three fiscal year 2023 supplemental actions that utilized onetime funding that is removed before calculating the fiscal year 2024 Base. Supplemental actions included:

- \$3,000,000 to hire a contractor to replace the agency's current electronic data management system;
- \$555,000 onetime funding for maintenance of the Central Treatment Plant (CTP) in Kellogg; and
- \$195,900 to purchase air quality equipment with ARPA funds allocated to the agency.

[H 361](#) was a FY 2023 supplemental appropriation for the Department of Environmental Quality that appropriated and transferred \$99,000,000 from the General Fund to continuously appropriated dedicated funds. These actions included \$92,000,000 to the Water Pollution Control Fund for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure grants; \$2,000,000 to the Agricultural Best Management; and \$5,000,000 to the Confined Animal Feeding Operations Fund (CAFO). The supplemental actions also included the additional appropriation of \$23,000,000 from the ARPA State Fiscal Recovery Fund for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure grants.

Department of Fish and Game

[H 304](#) was the FY 2024 original appropriation, which included \$149,932,500 and capped the number of authorized full-time equivalent positions at 547.00. Overall, this is a 10.7% increase over the FY 2023 original appropriation. Enhancements for FY 2024 included:

- \$1,738,400 for targeted salary increases for selected paygrades at the department and would increase beginning pay at the lowest paygrades to \$15 per hour;
- \$598,500 to conduct mandatory chronic wasting disease (CWD) sampling in the CWD Management Zone and enhanced surveillance across Idaho in white-tail deer and elk populations;
- \$5,534,100 for stage four of restoration projects at Eagle Valley Ranch affecting the habitat for Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout and federally funded rehabilitation efforts;
- \$500,000 to construct a staff residence at the Hayspur hatchery near Bellevue for a conservation officer;
- \$500,000 to carry out projects under the Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) agreement including forest and plant restoration to support wildlife habitat;
- \$261,000 to test and remove bighorn sheep that carry complex pneumonia, reducing the incidence of the disease and related mortalities; and
- \$4,322,600 to mitigate damage from flooding resulting from the operation of the Albeni Falls Dam on the Pend Oreille River.

Department of Lands

[S 1117](#) was a FY 2023 supplemental appropriation for the Department of Lands, which included \$1,711,400 to purchase fire equipment for Cottonwood District in eastern Idaho and other statewide locations.

[S 1174](#) was a FY 2024 original appropriation for the Department of Lands, which appropriated \$86,205,900 and capped the number of authorized full-time equivalent positions at 355.27. Overall, the budget is an 6.0% increase over the FY 2023 original appropriation. Enhancements for FY 2024 included:

- 5.82 FTP \$700,300 for staffing of the Cottonwood fire district;
- \$275,000 to hire a seasonal fire fighting crew and fire engine maintenance costs for a crew that will be strategically deployed at fire locations throughout the state;
- 1.00 FTP and \$51,600 a new zone fire manager who would be responsible for coordinating firefighting efforts with regional partners;
- \$2,500,000 to increase capacity for forest management projects including planting, thinning, pest control, and herbicide application;
- 1.00 FTP and \$127,600 for a resource specialist position for expanding workload to implement forest management activities under the Good Neighbor Authority based in southern Idaho;
- \$72,000 good neighbor authority equipment including all-terrain vehicles;
- 1.00 FTP and \$151,000 for a land resource supervisor working as part of the private forestry program and the Forest Practices Act (FPA) in the southern part of Idaho;
- \$500,000 to replace the HVAC system at the agency's Boise office;
- \$96,000 for vehicles in the scaling program;
- 1.00 FTP and \$115,000 to hire a land program manager for the Idaho Forest Legacy Program, which supports the voluntary purchase of conservation easements on private lands; and
- \$58,300 for CEC and inflation adjustments for two timber protective associations.

This bill also included two fiscal year 2023 supplemental actions that utilized onetime funding that is removed before calculating the fiscal year 2024 Base. Supplemental action included:

- \$1,250,000 to acquire property in the Maggie Creek Supervisory Area and refurbishing the property to be used for seasonal housing; and
- \$750,000 for phosphate-based, ground-applied, long-term fire retardants.

Department of Parks and Recreation

[H 211](#) was a FY 2023 supplemental appropriation for the Department of Parks and Recreation, which included \$900,000 to construct a maintenance building at the Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes.

[H 319](#) was a FY 2024 original appropriation for the Department of Parks and Recreation, which appropriated \$68,901,100 and capped the number of authorized full-time equivalent positions at 183.80. Overall, the budget is a reduction of 10.4% over the FY 2023 original appropriation. Enhancements for FY 2024 include:

- 10.00 FTP and \$649,600 for additional park personnel;

- \$485,000 for higher utility, fuel, and maintenance costs at parks as requested by the agency;
- \$150,000 to increase wages for seasonal positions and would increase the starting salary from \$12 to \$15 an hour;
- 2.00 FTP and \$379,200 for personnel within the motorized trail program;
- 0.83 FTP and \$58,600 to convert three part-time personnel to full-time;
- \$100,000 for a media campaign to promote responsible off-highway vehicle use on public lands;
- \$25,000 onetime to purchase a utility type vehicle for the motorized trail program to ensure that trails are safe and maintained;
- \$375,000 onetime to construct for group shelter and facilities at McCroskey State Park;
- \$880,000 to replace the entrance station at the Lionhead Unit of Priest Lake State Park near Coolin;
- \$2,200,000 to increase the capacity for the department to distribute revenues back to local agencies via grants as requested by the agency;
- 2.00 FTP and \$1,185,400 for a maintenance crew for the eastern region of the state; and
- \$5,000,000 from the ARPA State Fiscal Recovery Funds for maintenance projects and park improvements.

[S 1196](#) was an additional appropriation for the Department of Parks and Recreation, which appropriated \$95,000,000 from the General Fund for fiscal years 2023 and 2024 for deferred maintenance, capital projects, and collaborative interagency projects. These actions included appropriations from the Parks and Recreation Fund to ensure that the agency had sufficient authority to spend transferred funds.

Department of Water Resources

[S 1181](#) was the FY 2024 original appropriation for the Department of Water Resources, which appropriated \$81,469,100 and capped the number of authorized full-time equivalent positions at 170.00. Overall, the budget is a reduction of 37.3% over the FY 2023 original appropriation. Enhancements for FY 2024 include:

- \$716,000 for aquifer monitoring and measuring; and
- 3.00 FTP and \$332,500 for the further build out for the general water rights adjudication of waters in the Bear River Basin.

[H 361](#) was a FY 2023 supplemental appropriation for the Department of Water Resources, which appropriated and transferred \$150,000,000 from the General Fund to the Water Management Fund for large water projects. The Legislature directed that the funding should be used to address water sustainability, enhance and modernize surface water delivery systems, rehabilitate or improve aging water infrastructure, flood management, and water infrastructure grants.

Economic Development

Soil and Water Conservation Commission

H 352 was the FY 2024 original appropriation for the Soil and Water Conservation Commission, which appropriated a total of \$5,642,200 and capped the number of authorized full-time equivalent positions at 18.75. Overall, the budget was a 2.9% increase over the FY 2023 original appropriation. Enhancements for FY 2024 included: \$13,900 for two new commissioners' compensation and related travel expenses. Also included in this bill was a FY 2023 supplemental appropriation, which provided \$5,000,000 onetime from the General Fund for the Water Quality Program for Agriculture.

Department of Commerce

S 1129 was a FY 2023 supplemental appropriation bill the Department of Commerce, which appropriated \$124,000,100 for broadband infrastructure grants.

S 1159 was the FY 2024 original appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce, which appropriated \$204,546,900 and capped the number of authorized full-time equivalent positions at 48.00. Overall, the budget was a 103.6% increase over the FY 2023 original appropriation. Enhancements for FY 2024 include:

- \$46,800 for DHR consolidation;
- \$5,225,800 for tourism and promotion funding;
- \$190,000 for additional operating expenditures;
- 2.00 FTP and \$100,000,000 for broadband infrastructure; and
- 2.00 FTP and 300,000 to manage broadband infrastructure grants provided in S1129.

Commission for Libraries

H 344 was the FY 2024 original appropriation for the Commission for Libraries, which appropriated \$11,815,200 and capped the number of authorized full-time equivalent positions at 35.50. Overall, the budget was a 53.3% increase over the FY 2023 original appropriation. The primary source of the overall increase was from federal funds. The General Fund increase over the FY 2023 original appropriation was 3.4%. Enhancements for FY 2024 included:

- \$1,750,000 for implementing digital access plans with multiple state, local, and community stakeholders to ensure that Idahoans can use reliable high-speed internet; and
- \$3,518,300 from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) to utilize federal Capital Projects Funds. Subgrants will be competitively awarded to public libraries to make capital improvements to their permanent physical facilities, primarily in the form of onetime construction costs.

Public Defense Commission

Idaho is currently transitioning the way it funds and provides public defense to indigent persons in the state. Through the end of FY 2024, the Public Defense Commission will continue to operate and provide grant funding to counties who provide these services. FY 2024 budget and agency highlights include:

- Through [H 306](#), the agency received an additional \$339,600 of appropriation for passthrough grant funds which now total \$10,980,500 for FY 2024.
- [H 236](#) temporarily established the newly created State Public Defender within for the Public Defense Commission for the period of July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024.
- [H 367](#), the trailer appropriation bill to [H 236](#), appropriated a total of \$4,380,700 from the General Fund and added 10.00 FTP to lay the groundwork for the creation of Office of the State Public Defender. [H 367](#) also appropriated 1.00 FTP and associated funding to the Division of Human Resources to help onboard these positions and assist with the personnel transitions of employees and contracts to the Office of the State Public Defender.
- The Public Defense Commission is abolished, effective immediately at the close of FY 2024, and is replaced by the Office of the State Public Defender at the beginning of FY 2025.

Idaho Transportation Department

[S 1189](#) was the FY 2024 original appropriation bill for the Idaho Transportation Department, which appropriated \$1,030,070,600 and capped the number of authorized full-time equivalent positions at 1,592.00. Overall, the budget was a 23.8% decrease from the FY 2023 original appropriation. Enhancements for FY 2024 include:

- A reduction of 36.00 FTP and \$240,600 for OITS Consolidation;
- \$128,054,800 to align the department's budget with available funding;
- \$36,000,000 for Local Highway Project Funding;
- \$15,500,000 for Statewide Facility Deferred Maintenance;
- \$11,397,700 for Urban and Rural Public Transportation;
- \$5,554,500 for Project Management Software; and
- \$1,402,600 for Idaho Historical Markers and Signs.

Also included in this bill was an ongoing FY 2023 supplemental appropriation which included:

- \$3,638,300 for increased fuel costs for aviation and highway maintenance;
- \$5,745,200 for maintenance related cost increases;
- \$2,187,200 for state transportation planning and research; and
- \$10,000,000 for port access projects.

This bill also provided reappropriation authority for airport development grants, the Capital Facilities Program, and the Contract Construction and Right-of-Way Acquisition Division up to \$250 million and provided a continuous appropriation for moneys to the Local Bridge Inspection Fund and the Railroad Grade Crossing Protection Fund.

[H 354](#) was an additional appropriation bill for the Idaho Transportation Department that provided FY 2023 supplemental appropriations, which included:

- \$35,000,000 for Airport Improvements;
- \$200,000,000 for Local Bridge Maintenance; and
- \$10,000,000 for Pedestrian Safety Projects;

and FY 2024 additional appropriations, which included:

- \$206,742,000 for Road and Bridge Maintenance;

- \$138,720,000 for Local Transportation Projects; and
- \$58,080,000 for Transportation Capacity and Safety Projects.

General Government

Permanent Building Fund

[S 1197](#) was the appropriation to the Permanent Building Fund. It provided a current year adjustment for FY 2023 and the original appropriation for FY 2024.

Fiscal Year 2023

The Legislature provided a transfer of \$302,808,700 from the General Fund, which funded:

- \$300,000,000 in statewide deferred maintenance; and
- \$2,808,700 to upgrade broadcast infrastructure for Idaho Public Television.

Fiscal Year 2024

The Legislature appropriated a total of \$185,181,700.

The bill provided \$59,664,000 for program maintenance, including:

- \$50,271,100 for alterations and repairs;
- \$3,000,000 for statewide Americans with Disabilities Act compliance;
- \$500,000 for asbestos abatement; and
- \$5,892,900 for facilities maintenance at the Chinden Campus and Capitol Mall.

The Legislature provided funding for all capital projects recommended by the Permanent Building Fund Advisory Council, which included:

- \$10,603,000 for the Department of Juvenile Corrections cottages in St. Anthony;
- \$9,975,000 for a District 2 facility in Lewiston for the Idaho State Police;
- \$4,841,700 for the District 6 facility in Idaho Falls for the Idaho State Police; and
- \$6,000,000 for the Division of Military's Youth Challenge dorms.

The Legislature additionally provided a transfer of \$94,098,100 from the General Fund, which funded capital projects for higher education institutions, Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections, and the Idaho State Historical Society. This included:

- \$72,922,000 for the following higher education capital projects:
 - \$17,936,000 for Boise State University's design and construction of a science research building;
 - \$8,388,000 for Idaho State University to invest in property development for future expansion of the health sciences campus; or for nuclear faculty research lab space to accommodate expanded nuclear research activities in partnership with Idaho National Laboratory; or to expand the physician assistant facility in Pocatello for more classroom seats;
 - \$2,370,000 for Lewis-Clark State College for the Sam Glenn complex remodel to

- provide a safer environment for career and technical education programs and student support services; or for LCSC to expand a current dormitory facility to increase its capacity by 20 beds for a nursing learning and living community; or to build-out the Clearwater Hall first floor for offices, classrooms, a computer lab for workforce training, and for campus overflow classes;
 - \$8,998,000 for the University of Idaho for the McCall Field Campus to construct a dining lodge and kitchen facility; or to design and construct a meat science and innovation center that will focus on meat science and production; or to create a Joint Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) facility to better serve the needs and requirements of the exiting ROTC detachments of the U.S. Armed Forces; or to continue funding the Parma campus building which is currently under construction;
 - \$10,700,000 for the College of Western Idaho (CWI) for a student learning center;
 - \$5,000,000 for CWI for phase 2 development of an expanded Agricultural-Science Program that directly relates to the Horticulture Program;
 - \$2,530,000 for the College of Southern Idaho for an emergency generator and data center improvements;
 - \$9,000,000 for CSI for the Evergreen Building physical science remodel; and
 - \$8,000,000 for the College of Eastern Idaho for campus infrastructure improvements.
- \$6,176,000 for the remodel of the Department of Juvenile Corrections Lewiston facility to add substance use and residential treatment programs;
 - \$15,000,100 for a preservation facility for the Idaho State Historical Society.

Office of Energy and Mineral Resources

[S 1192](#) was the FY 2024 original appropriation for the Office of Energy and Mineral Resources, which appropriated a total of \$8,236,500 and capped the number of authorized full-time equivalent positions at 11.00.

Overall, the budget was a 159.0% increase over the FY 2023 original appropriation. For FY 2024, there were no General Funds appropriated to the Office of Energy and Mineral Resources. Enhancements for FY 2024 included:

- \$5,000,000, of which \$4,750,000 was for trustee and benefit payments, for the Preventing Outages and Enhancing the Resilience of the Electric Grid programs under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 (IIJA). This program will provide grants to Idaho grid operators, transmission owners and operators, distribution providers, and other entities. The subgrantees will use the funds on projects to harden the electric grid, enhance resiliency, prevent wildfires, and prevent electricity outages.

Workforce Development Council

[S 1211](#) included a onetime FY 2023 supplemental appropriation for the Workforce Development Council, which appropriated \$15,000,000 for semiconductor workforce training grants.

[S 1179](#) was the FY 2023 original appropriation bill for the Workforce Development Council, which appropriated a total of \$49,565,800 and capped the number of authorized full-time equivalent positions at 11.00. Overall, the budget was a 43.4% increase over the FY 2023 original appropriation. Enhancements for FY 2024 Included:

- \$15,004,600 for childcare infrastructure grants to expand existing facilities to increase the number of childcare slots available.

[S 1212](#) was a FY 2024 additional appropriation for the Workforce Development Council, which appropriated \$5,000,000 to expand the Idaho Launch Program. The funding in FY 2024 will be used by the Workforce Development Council to procure, develop, and connect platforms to accept applications, document eligibility, and administer student accounts.

Employee Compensation, including Salary and Benefits

The Legislature approved the pay schedule be shifted upward by an average of 8.5% and not fund that shift as recommended by the Governor. The Legislature funded an appropriation equal to \$1.20 per permanent employee per hour to be distributed based on merit with the flexibility for agency heads and institution presidents to distribute funds for recruitment and retention purposes; additional compensation was not included for group and temporary positions. Additionally, appointed officials in the Public Utilities Commission, the Tax Commission, and the Industrial Commission received a \$1.20 per hour increase through statutory amendments in [S 1200](#), as shown below.

Appointed Official	Current	FY 2024
Public Utilities Commissioner	\$120,246	\$122,742
Tax Commissioner	\$111,376	113,977
Industrial Commissioner	\$117,044	\$119,540

[H 368](#) appropriated an additional \$853,100 to address the fiscal impact of [H 348](#), which set the salaries of the Supreme Court Justices which increased by 3%, the Court of Appeals Judges which increased by 4.5%, the District Judges which increased by 4.7%, and the Magistrate Judges which increases by 8.2%, as shown below.

Judicial Branch	Current	FY 2024
Supreme Court Justices	\$160,400	\$165,212
Court of Appeals Judges	\$150,400	\$157,212
District Judges	\$144,400	\$151,212
Magistrate Judges	\$132,400	\$143,212

The Legislature maintained the current employee health insurance benefit package with no significant changes in plan design. The health insurance premium costs will increase for both the state and its employees. The state’s share of the increase will be paid with the appropriation increase of \$1,250 per FTP and reserve fund balances. The exact amount of the increase per

employee depends on which plan the employee is enrolled in and whether there are dependents on the employee's plan.

The Legislature maintained the current PERSI benefit package. PERSI implemented a rate holiday for employers that contribute to the sick leave fund, which provides health insurance benefits to PERSI retirees. The rate holiday initially took effect January 1, 2020, and remains in effect for FY 2024. General member retirement contribution rates decreased to 11.18% for employers and 6.71% for employees; public safety member retirement contribution rates increased to 13.26% for employers and 9.83% for employees. School member rates increased to 12.69% for employers and 7.62% for employees.

Division of Human Resources (DHR) Consolidation

The Legislature approved DHR consolidation, which transferred all human resource positions under DHR. The employees will physically stay with the agency but will report to the administrator of DHR. In addition to the transfer of positions, the DHR rate is increasing to 2% for classified employees, 1% for non-classified employees, and .65% for non-consolidated agencies who are provided support. Non-consolidated agencies include Boise State University, Idaho State University, and the Military Division. The Legislative Branch, Judicial Branch, statewide elected officials, and the University of Idaho were not included in DHR consolidation.

The overall impact to the state budget was an increase of \$48,000 total funds and \$896,500 from the General Fund.

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