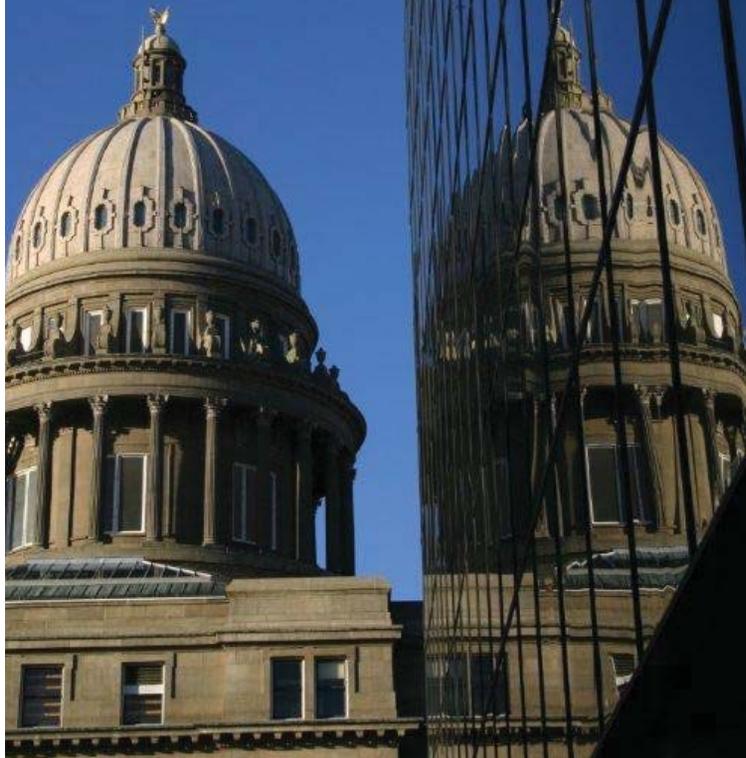


Idaho Fiscal Facts

*A Legislator's Handbook
of Facts, Figures & Trends*



A Publication of the
Idaho Legislative Services Office
Budget & Policy Analysis

Introduction

Idaho Fiscal Facts is a pocket reference guide designed to provide legislators with convenient access to facts, figures, and trends in Idaho's state budget, as well as selected information on state government programs, taxes, demographics, and state rankings.

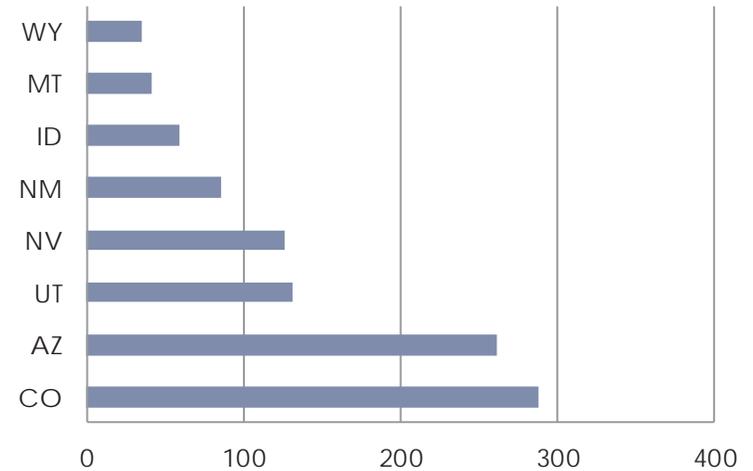
Though not a comprehensive fiscal report, Idaho Fiscal Facts will answer many frequently asked questions in a format that is more accessible than would be found in a comprehensive fiscal publication. This booklet has been published annually since 1995. We hope the reader will find this document handy and helpful.



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2015 Real GDP (2009 \$ in billions)



Idaho's economic output grew 1.9% from 2014 to 2015 to \$58.4 billion in 2009 dollars. The US economy grew 2.4% over that same period.

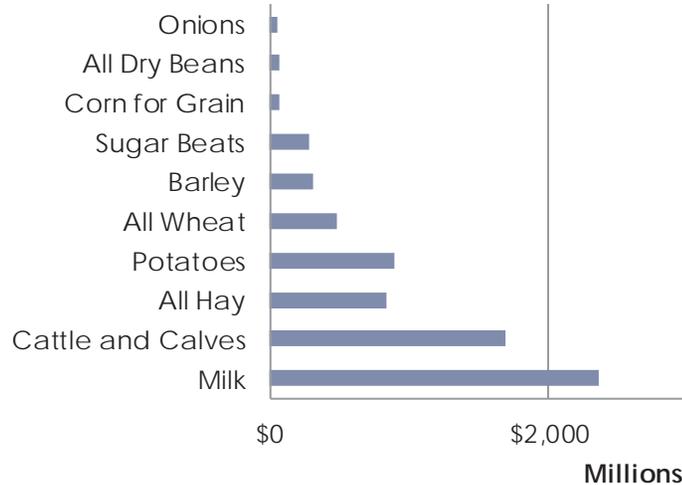
Since 2010, Idaho's economy grew at an annual rate of 2.9%, while Montana's economy grew at 5.2% (largest for this region).

Idaho's economic output represents 0.4% of the total US output and is 0.5% of total US population.

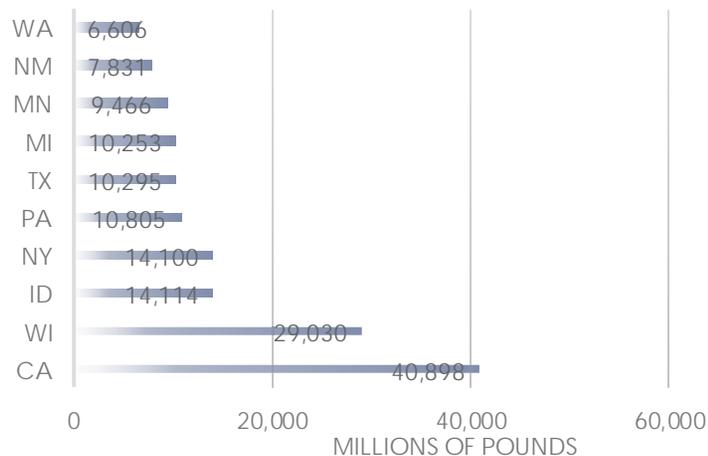
Real Estate, Trade, and Manufacturing make up the largest private segments of Idaho's economy.

Agriculture is 12% of Idaho's Economy

Idaho's Top Commodities (Production Value)

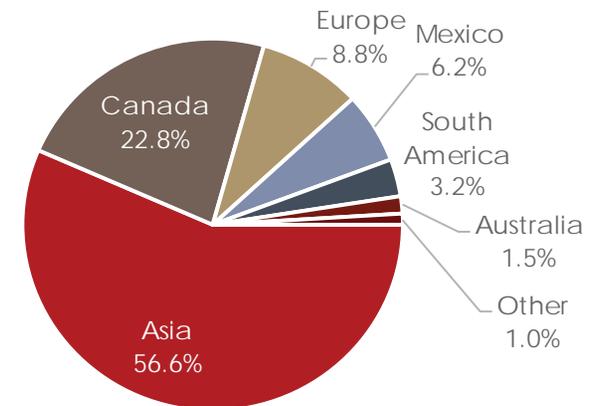


Milk Production by State

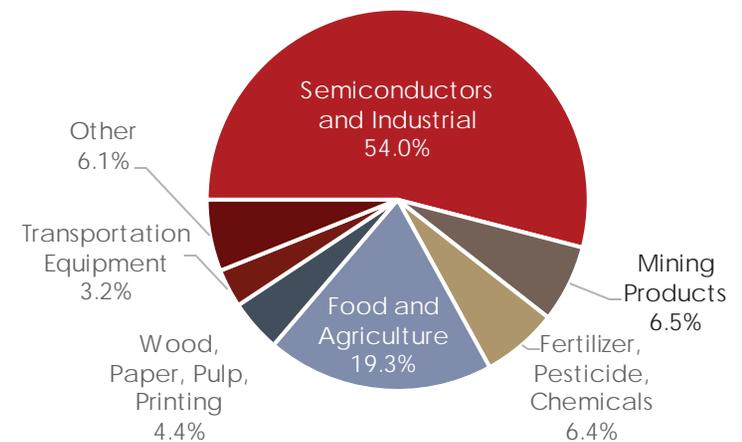


Trade is 7.4% of Idaho's Economy

2015 Idaho Exports by Region (\$4.3 Billion)



2015 Idaho Exports by Product

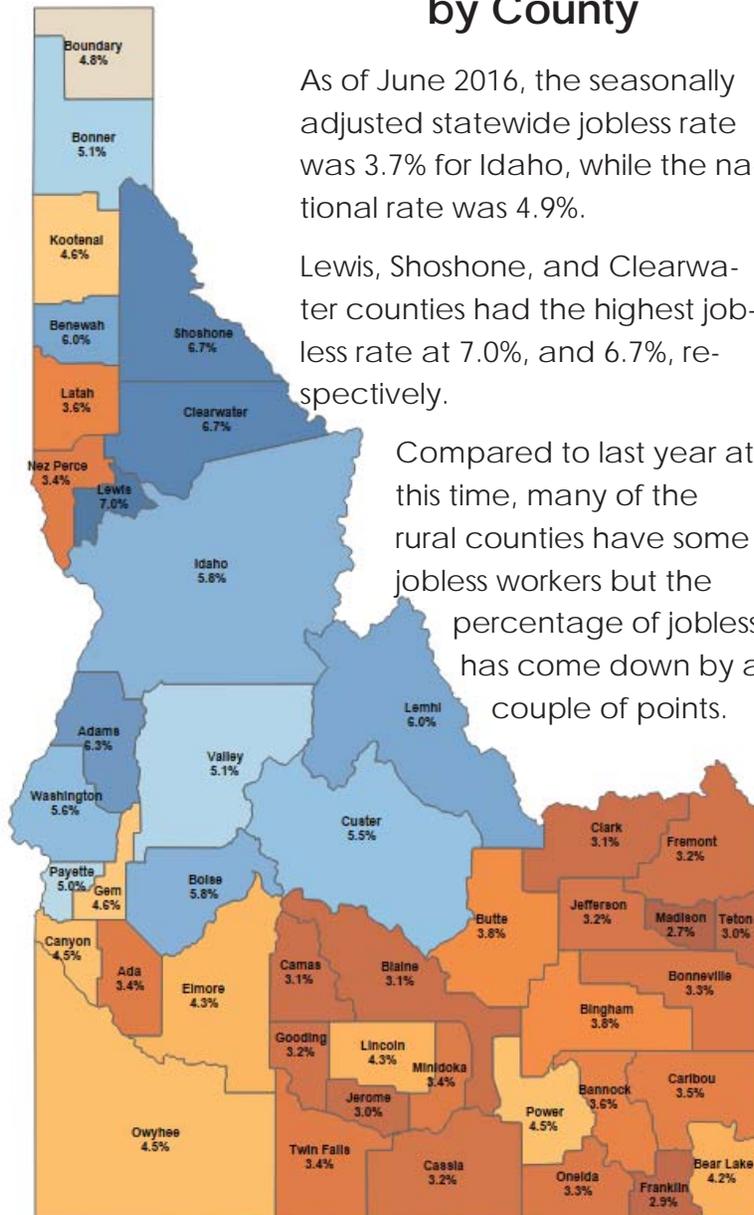


Unemployment Rates by County

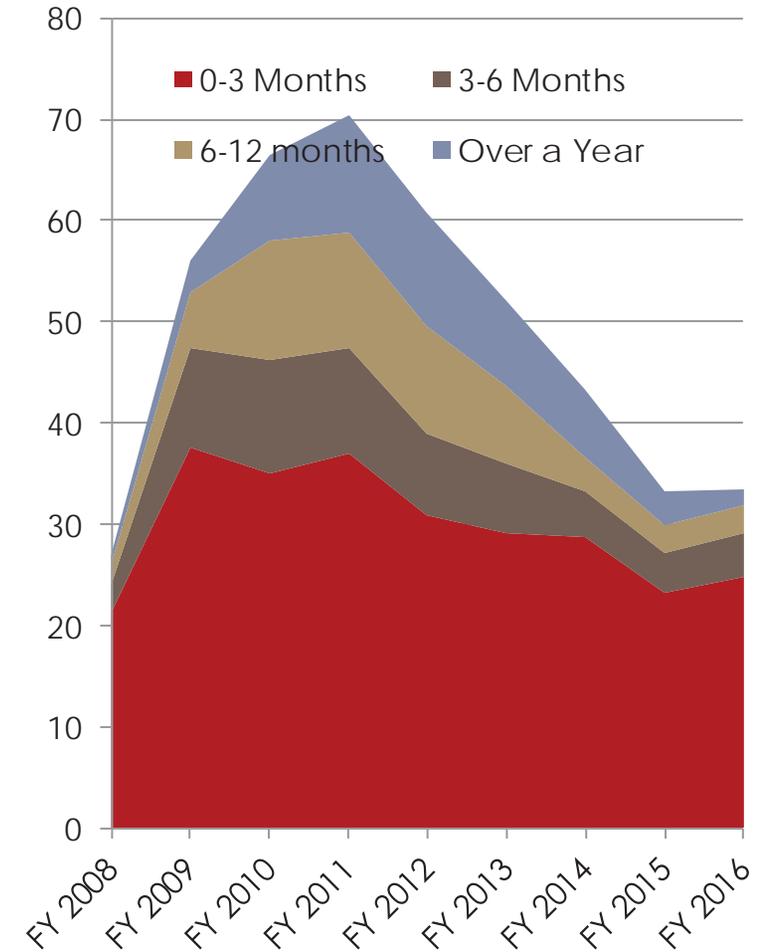
As of June 2016, the seasonally adjusted statewide jobless rate was 3.7% for Idaho, while the national rate was 4.9%.

Lewis, Shoshone, and Clearwater counties had the highest jobless rate at 7.0%, and 6.7%, respectively.

Compared to last year at this time, many of the rural counties have some jobless workers but the percentage of jobless has come down by a couple of points.



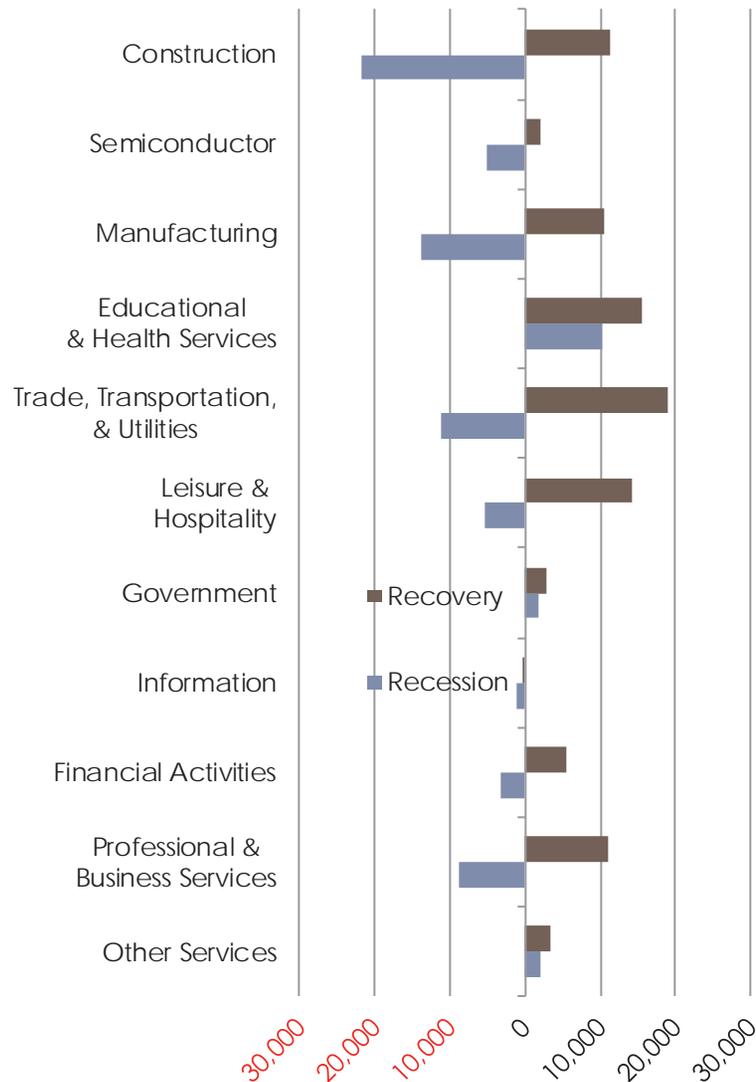
Long-Term Unemployment (in thousands of workers)



Long-term unemployment numbers have nearly normalized since the "Great Recession." At the height, workers unemployed for longer than 6 months made up 36% of total unemployed. Now that percentage is down to 12.5% of workers unemployed for longer than 6 months.

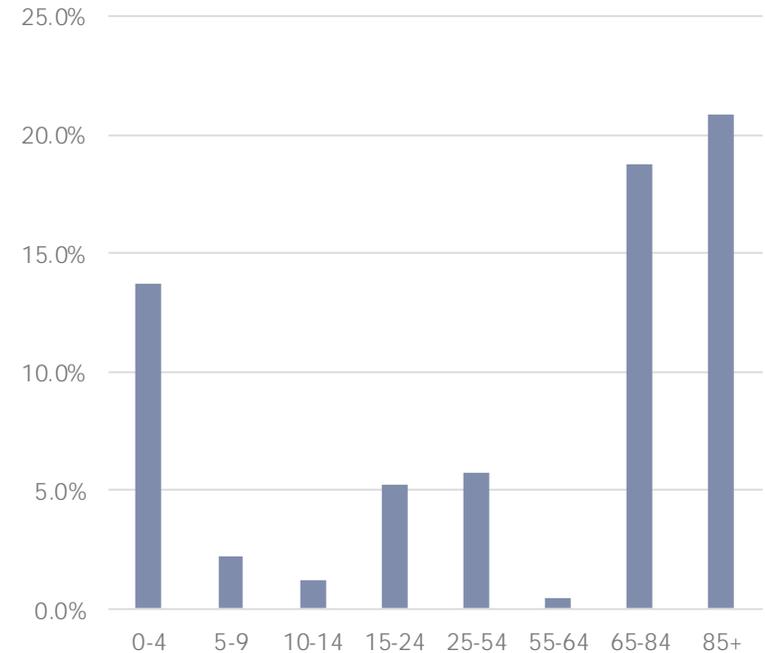
Employment Change by Sector

As of July, 2016 the Construction industry has recovered more than half the jobs it lost during the recession. On the other hand, Educational & Health Services has seen continual job growth over the period.



Population Growth from 2016-2021

IHS Global Insight projections by age group

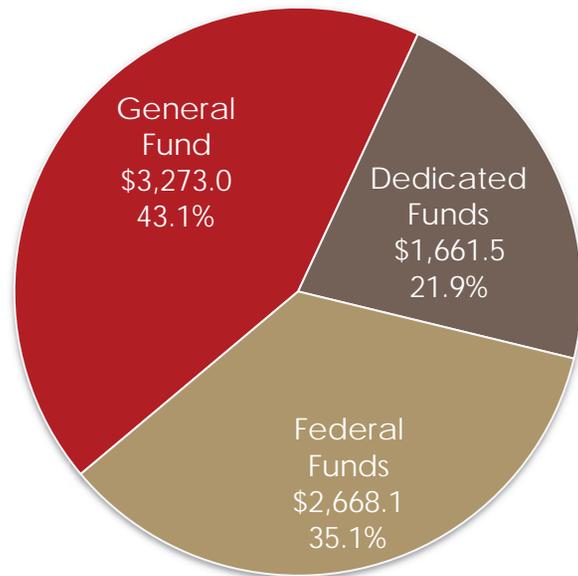


The population for the state is expected to grow 7.0% over the next five years to 1.8 million.

The 25-54 age group is the largest population bracket, with 37.3% of the population or nearly 662,000 in 2021, while expected growth is 5.7% over this five-year period.

The aging of the Baby Boomers and falling death rate explains the large growth for the 65-84 age group, and 85+ age group.

FY 2017 Appropriations by Fund Source \$7,602,623,200

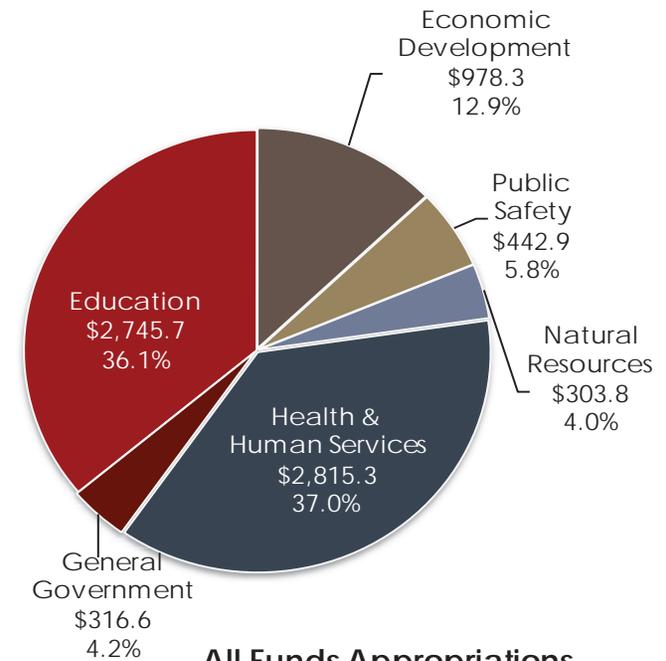


Sources of Funds (Millions)

By Fund Source	Total		% Chg
	FY 2016	FY 2017	
General Fund	\$3,071.9	\$3,273.0	6.5%
Dedicated Funds	\$1,438.3	\$1,661.5	15.5%
Federal Funds	\$2,480.9	\$2,668.1	7.5%
Total Sources	\$6,991.1	\$7,602.6	8.7%

Totals may not add due to rounding

FY 2016 All Funds Appropriations by Functional Area \$7,602,623,200

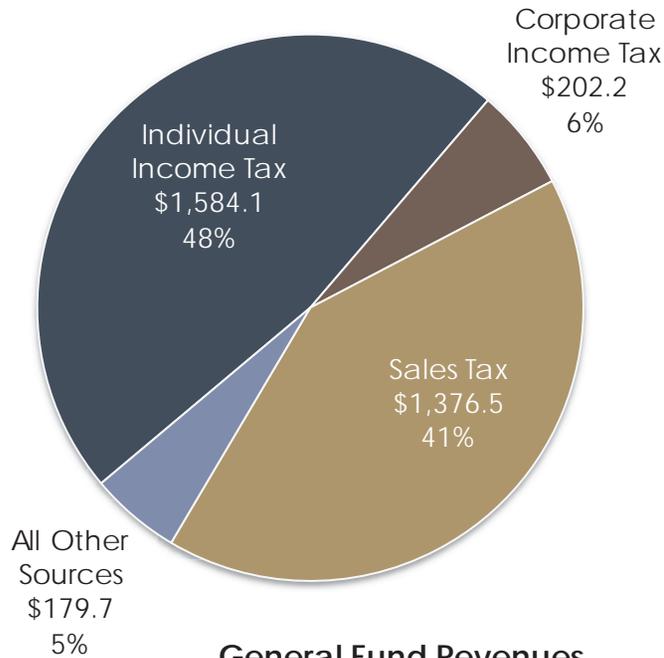


All Funds Appropriations (Millions)

By Functional Area	Total		% Chg
	FY 2016	FY 2017	
Education	\$2,569.4	\$2,745.7	6.9%
Economic Development	\$776.6	\$978.3	26.0%
Public Safety	\$416.4	\$442.9	6.4%
Natural Resources	\$269.9	\$303.8	12.6%
Health & Human Services	\$2,649.6	\$2,815.3	6.3%
General Government	\$309.2	\$316.6	2.4%
Total Appropriations	\$6,991.1	\$7,602.6	8.7%

Totals may not add due to rounding

FY 2017 General Fund Revenues
\$3,342,530,000

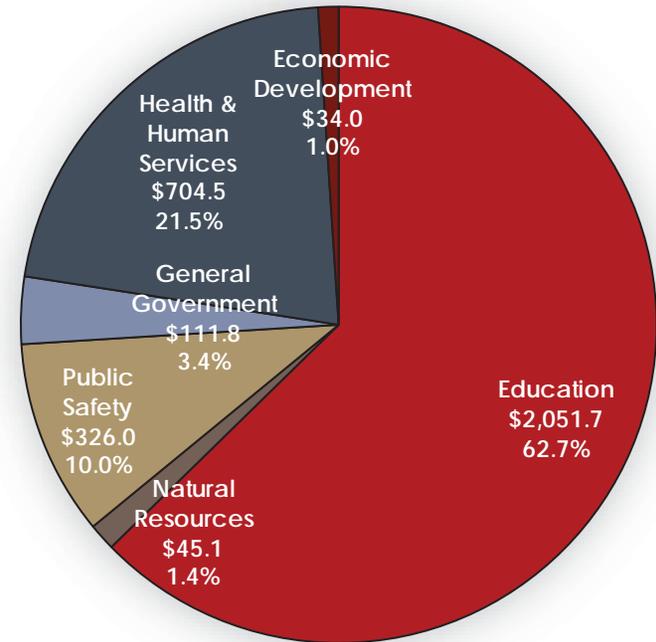


General Fund Revenues
(Millions)

<u>By Revenue Source</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>Total % Chg</u>
Individual Income Tax	\$1,513.2	\$1,584.1	4.7%
Corporate Income Tax	\$186.9	\$202.2	8.2%
Sales Tax	\$1,303.0	\$1,376.5	5.6%
All Other Sources	\$180.6	\$179.7	(0.5%)
Revenues*	\$3,183.7	\$3,342.5	5.0%

*Revenue forecast revised Aug 2016 is \$28.3M more than originally budgeted

FY 2017 General Fund Appropriations
\$3,272,991,000



General Fund Appropriations
(Millions)

<u>By Functional Area</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>Total % Chg</u>
Education	\$1,904.3	\$2,051.7	7.7%
Natural Resources	\$37.5	\$45.1	20.3%
Public Safety	\$312.8	\$326.0	4.2%
General Government	\$105.3	\$111.8	6.2%
Health & Human Services	\$685.3	\$704.5	2.8%
Economic Development	\$26.8	\$34.0	26.9%
Appropriations	\$3,071.9	\$3,273.0	6.5%

Totals may not add due to rounding

General Fund Revenues (\$ in Millions)

Source	Actuals				
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Individual					
Income Tax	\$1,430.2	\$1,167.9	\$1,061.9	\$1,152.7	\$1,206.4
% Change	2.1%	(18.3%)	(9.1%)	8.5%	4.7%
Corporate					
Income Tax	\$189.7	\$141.0	\$97.0	\$168.9	\$187.0
% Change	(0.3%)	(25.7%)	(31.2%)	74.1%	10.7%
Sales Tax					
Income Tax	\$1,142.5	\$1,022.2	\$955.9	\$972.4	\$1,027.3
% Change	6.0%	(10.5%)	(6.5%)	1.7%	5.6%
Cigarette Tax	\$6.5	\$7.8	\$16.9	\$14.4	\$11.6
Tobacco Tax	\$7.2	\$7.4	\$7.8	\$8.5	\$8.9
Beer Tax	\$2.1	\$2.0	\$2.1	\$2.0	\$19.4
Wine Tax	\$2.6	\$3.3	\$3.0	\$3.2	\$3.5
Liquor Profits	\$8.4	\$9.3	\$11.4	\$14.8	\$17.2
Product Taxes					
Income Tax	\$26.8	\$29.7	\$41.2	\$42.8	\$43.3
% Change	19.8%	10.8%	38.5%	4.0%	1.1%
Kilowatt-Hour	\$1.6	\$2.0	\$2.1	\$2.4	\$3.0
Mine License	\$2.5	\$0.9	\$1.8	\$1.5	\$2.0
Insur Premium	\$56.3	\$55.5	\$53.6	\$54.1	\$56.6
Unclaimed Prop	\$5.6	\$1.8	\$8.2	\$4.5	\$8.9
Estate Tax	\$0.0	\$0.2	(\$0.2)	\$0.5	(\$0.0)
Other	\$54.5	\$44.3	\$42.9	\$44.6	\$53.2
Misc. Revenue					
Income Tax	\$120.7	\$104.7	\$108.5	\$107.7	\$123.7
% Change	(1.3%)	(13.2%)	3.6%	(0.7%)	14.9%
Total					
General Fund	\$2,909.8	\$2,465.6	\$2,264.5	\$2,444.5	\$2,587.7
% Change	3.5%	(15.3%)	(8.2%)	7.9%	5.9%

Sources: Legislative Fiscal Reports & DFM General Fund Revenue Book

General Fund Revenues (\$ in Millions)

Source	Actuals				Forecast*
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Individual					
Income Tax	\$1,284.4	\$1,329.3	\$1,470.9	\$1,513.2	\$1,584.1
% Change	6.5%	3.5%	10.6%	2.9%	4.7%
Corporate					
Income Tax	\$198.7	\$188.3	\$215.4	\$186.9	\$202.2
% Change	6.3%	(5.2%)	14.4%	(13.2%)	8.2%
Sales Tax					
Income Tax	\$1,109.8	\$1,145.7	\$1,218.8	\$1,303.0	\$1,376.5
% Change	8.0%	3.2%	6.4%	6.9%	5.6%
Cigarette Tax	\$13.1	\$3.7	\$3.3	\$7.9	\$7.9
Tobacco Tax	\$10.0	\$9.9	\$10.5	\$11.6	\$11.6
Beer Tax	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9
Wine Tax	\$3.9	\$4.1	\$4.2	\$4.5	\$4.2
Liquor Profits	\$20.9	\$24.2	\$25.5	\$25.9	\$31.1
Product Taxes					
Income Tax	\$49.9	\$43.8	\$45.5	\$51.8	\$56.7
% Change	15.2%	(12.2%)	3.8%	13.9%	9.5%
Kilowatt-Hour	\$1.9	\$1.8	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9
Mine License	\$0.5	\$5.2	\$0.1	(\$0.3)	\$0.1
Insur Premium	\$55.6	\$59.4	\$61.7	\$72.1	\$61.7
Unclaimed Prop	\$7.0	\$5.7	\$6.3	\$9.9	\$6.3
Estate Tax	\$0.8	\$1.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Other	\$41.7	\$35.0	\$36.2	\$45.3	\$53.0
Misc. Revenue					
Income Tax	\$107.5	\$108.3	\$106.3	\$128.8	\$123.0
% Change	(13.1%)	0.7%	(1.9%)	21.2%	(4.5%)
Total					
General Fund	\$2,750.3	\$2,815.4	\$3,056.8	\$3,183.7	\$3,342.5
% Change	6.3%	2.4%	8.6%	4.2%	5.0%

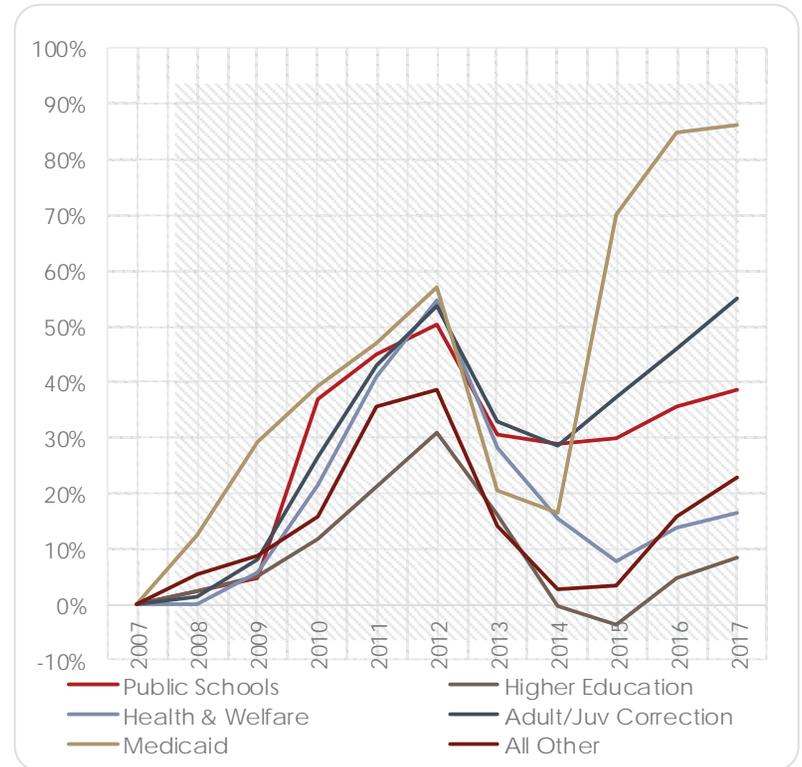
* Revenue Forecast is August Revised Forecast

General Fund 10-Year History (\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Public Schools	Higher Education	*H&W+ Medicaid	Adult/Juv Correction	All Other	Total
Original Appropriations*						
2017	\$1,584.7	\$279.6	\$677.1	\$256.2	\$475.5	\$3,273.0
2016	\$1,475.8	\$258.8	\$649.5	\$247.5	\$440.3	\$3,071.9
2015	\$1,374.6	\$251.2	\$637.2	\$243.2	\$429.9	\$2,936.1
2014	\$1,308.4	\$236.5	\$616.8	\$218.3	\$401.0	\$2,781.0
2013	\$1,279.8	\$228.0	\$610.2	\$205.5	\$378.6	\$2,702.1
2012	\$1,223.6	\$209.8	\$564.8	\$193.1	\$337.6	\$2,529.0
2011	\$1,214.3	\$217.5	\$436.3	\$180.7	\$335.0	\$2,383.8
2010	\$1,231.4	\$253.3	\$462.3	\$186.8	\$372.8	\$2,506.6
2009	\$1,418.5	\$285.2	\$587.3	\$215.9	\$452.4	\$2,959.3
2008	\$1,367.4	\$264.2	\$544.8	\$201.2	\$443.1	\$2,820.7
2007	\$1,291.6	\$243.7	\$502.4	\$178.0	\$378.0	\$2,593.7
Percentage of Total Budget						
2017	48.4%	8.5%	20.7%	7.8%	14.5%	100.0%
2016	48.0%	8.4%	21.1%	8.1%	14.3%	100.0%
2015	46.8%	8.6%	21.7%	8.3%	14.6%	100.0%
2014	47.0%	8.5%	22.2%	7.8%	14.4%	100.0%
2013	47.4%	8.4%	22.6%	7.6%	14.0%	100.0%
2012	48.4%	8.3%	22.3%	7.6%	13.3%	100.0%
2011	50.9%	9.1%	18.3%	7.6%	14.1%	100.0%
2010	49.1%	10.1%	18.4%	7.5%	14.9%	100.0%
2009	47.9%	9.6%	19.8%	7.3%	15.3%	100.0%
2008	48.5%	9.4%	19.3%	7.1%	15.7%	100.0%
2007	49.8%	9.4%	19.4%	6.9%	14.6%	100.0%

*2010 moved D&B to Public Sch (.3%), Hist Soc & Libraries to Self-Gov (.2%); 2007 includes H1 of 2006 Special Session increased PS by \$250,645,700

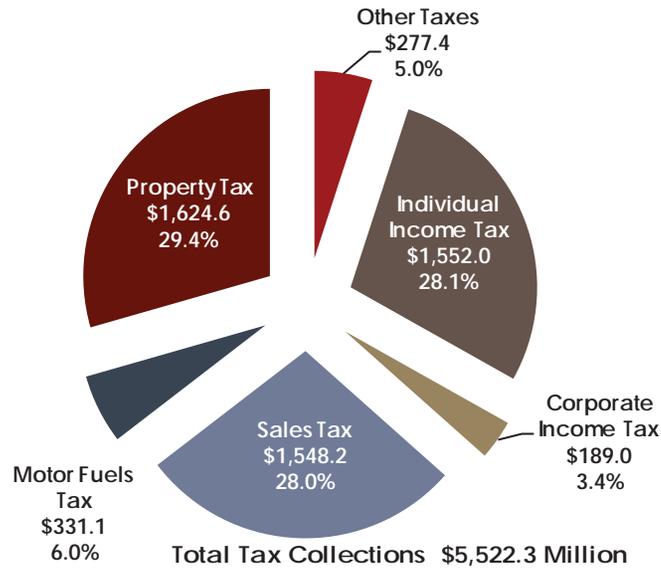
General Fund 17-Year Trend Comparison Original Appropriations as cumulative percentage change over FY 2007



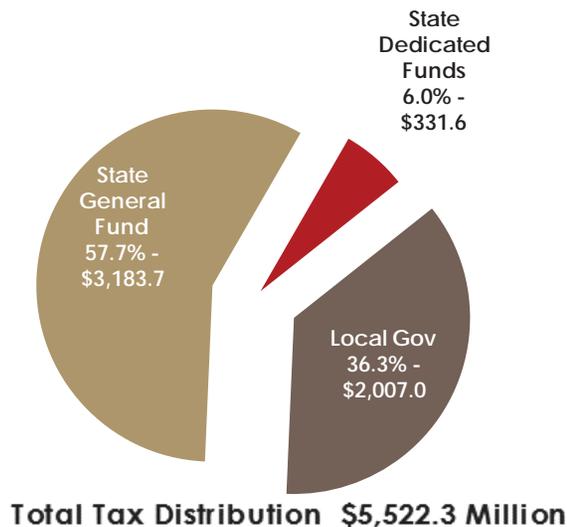
The largest budget increases in state government in the past 10 years have been in the areas of Medicaid and Adult & Juvenile Corrections. Medicaid grew 86.3% and Corrections grew 55.2%. The total state budget grew 38.8% over that same period.

As a consequence, the facing table shows that the percent of our General Fund going to Higher Education and other agencies has decreased to accommodate growth in Medicaid and Adult & Juvenile Corrections.

FY 2016 Major State & Local Tax Collections
(\$ Millions)



FY 2016 Major State & Local Tax Distribution

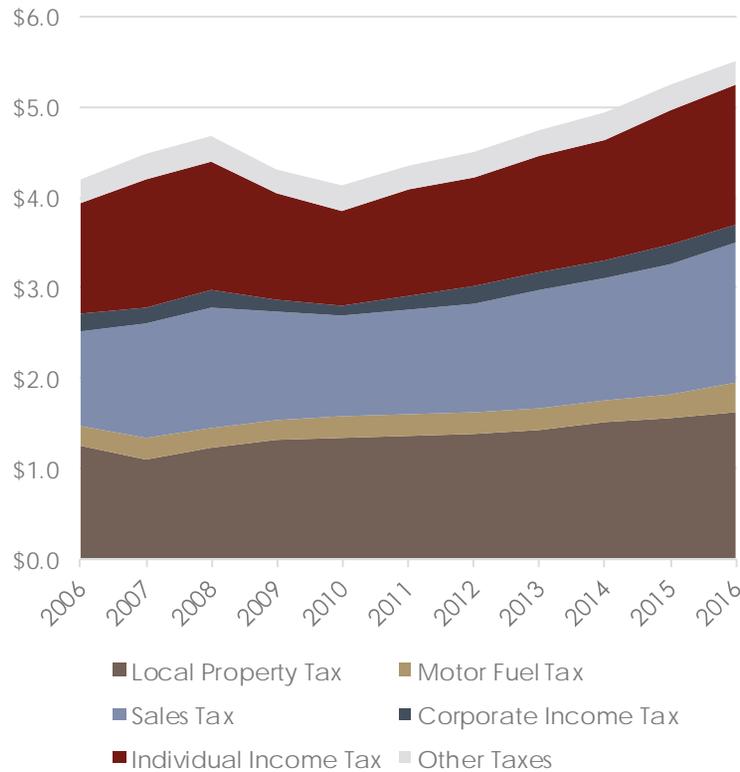


Fiscal Year 2016 Major State and Local Tax Distribution Summary

(excludes federal funds, fees, and endowment revenues)

	<u>\$ Millions</u>
FY 2016 Revenue Collections	5,522.3
Less Local Property Tax Charges	(1,624.6)
Less Transfers to Local Government	
Revenue Sharing (11.5% of collections)	(177.8)
Motor Fuel Revenue	(110.7)
Liquor Profits to Locals (FY15)	(30.5)
Sales Tax to Circuit Breaker	(16.6)
Ag Equipment Exemption to counties	(6.5)
Boise Auditorium & Local Option	(6.0)
Inc. Tax on Lottery to Cty Juv Justice	(0.5)
Consolidated Elections	(4.5)
Developers' Rebate Pilot Project	(8.4)
Personal Property Tax Replacement	(18.9)
Ag Equipment Exemption to schools	(2.0)
Subtotal Assistance to Local Gov	(382.4)
Less Dedicated State Funds	
Motor Fuel Revenue (<i>incl. transfer fee</i>)	(214.6)
Permanent Building Fund	(36.2)
(<i>income, sales, cig, beer, lottery</i>)	
To Public Schools: Cigarette, Liquor, Tobacco, Lottery, RR Car Tax	(33.9)
Idaho Travel and Convention	(9.9)
Water Pollution Control (sales tax)	(4.8)
Cig & Tob Tax to Juvenile Probation	(4.1)
Liquor Profits to Comm Colleges (FY15)	(0.6)
Other Dedicated Funds	(27.5)
Subtotal State Dedicated Funds	(331.6)
FY 2016 General Fund Revenues	3,183.7

Major State and Local Tax Collections
(\$ in billions) 2006-2016



Over the ten-year period from FY 2006 to FY 2016, major state and local taxes were up 31%, or 2.8% annually from \$4.202 billion to \$5.522 billion. Over that same period, individual income tax collections grew at an annual compound rate of 2.4%, sales tax collections grew at a rate of 3.8% annually, motor fuels grew at a rate of 4.0% annually, and property tax collections grew at a rate of 2.7% annually.

From FY 2015 to FY 2016 major state and local collections increased by 5.1%. Individual income tax collections grew 4.9%, sales tax collections grew 6.7%, property tax collections grew 4.7%, and motor fuel collections grew 29.6% mostly due to a 7 cent increase in gas taxes.

Idaho Tax Rates & History of Changes

Sales Tax	Rate
Jul 1965 - Feb 1983	3.0%
Mar 1983 - May 1983	4.0%
Jun 1983 - Jun 1984	4.5%
Jul 1984 - Mar 1986	4.0%
Apr 1986 - May 2003	5.0%
May 2003 - June 2005	6.0%
July 2005 - Oct 2006	5.0%
Oct 2006 to present	6.0%

Personal (Individual) Income Tax	Rate			
Brackets** (indexed for inflation since 2000)	Jan 1987 through Dec 1999	Jan 2000 through Dec 2000	Jan 2001 through 2010	Jan 2012 through current
1st 1,000 (\$1,454)	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%
2nd 1,000 (\$2,908)	4.0%	3.9%	3.6%	3.6%
3rd 1,000 (\$4,362)	4.5%	4.4%	4.1%	4.1%
4th 1,000 (\$5,816)	5.5%	5.4%	5.1%	5.1%
5th 1,000 (\$7,270)	6.5%	6.4%	6.1%	6.1%
next 2,500 (\$10,905)	7.5%	7.4%	7.1%	7.1%
next 12,500 (\$26,319)	7.8%	7.7%	7.4%	
excess of 20,000 (\$26,320+)	8.2%	8.1%	7.8%	
excess of \$10,00 (\$10,905+)				7.4%

** Double for married individuals filing jointly.

Corporate Income Tax	Rate
1972 through 1980	6.5%
1981 through 1982	6.5% + 0.2% franchise tax up to \$250,000
1983 through 1986	7.7%
1987 through 2000	8.0%
2001 through 2011	7.6%
2012 and forward	7.4%

Insurance Premium Tax	Rate
Jan 1987 - Dec 1987	3.3%
Jan 1988 - Dec 1994	3.0%
Jan 1995 - Dec 2004	2.75%
Jan 2005 to Jan 2010	gradual decrease from 2.75% to 1.5%
2010 and forward	1.5%

Sales Tax Distributions(\$ in thousands)

Year (a)	Gross Collections	Refunds	General Fund	Rev Sharing	% Change
FY88	311,382.5	672.5	258,762.1	42,721.6	30.7%
FY89	346,682.3	882.4	288,780.3	47,522.5	11.2%
FY90	383,096.0	1,664.0	319,290.7	52,410.9	10.3%
FY91	404,146.4	3,403.1	335,739.5	55,064.4	5.1%
FY92	435,715.5	1,799.1	364,323.0	59,634.8	8.3%
FY93	481,357.9	1,163.9	402,819.5	65,992.5	10.7%
FY94	541,503.6	1,739.0	452,684.8	74,142.5	12.3%
FY95	575,751.5	1,767.4	481,568.8	78,890.9	6.4%
FY96	602,573.0	2,114.2	462,999.7	82,577.5	4.7%
FY97	624,631.8	2,109.4	476,726.1	85,588.2	3.6%
FY98	655,182.6	2,023.6	496,807.8	89,725.2	4.8%
FY99	704,734.8	2,784.7	588,796.7	96,217.1	7.2%
FY00	750,125.9	2,741.7	627,503.0	102,607.4	6.6%
FY01	778,886.9	3,464.1	647,293.8	106,024.7	3.3%
FY02	791,623.6	4,103.4	657,119.2	108,500.4	2.3%
FY03	839,180.9	3,119.1	700,240.7	112,947.4	4.1%
FY04	1,032,987.5	4,312.6	886,079.0	117,825.4	4.3%
FY05	1,125,317.0	3,478.3	950,825.2	128,485.1	9.0%
FY06	1,071,204.9	7,667.2	880,772.8	143,195.3	11.4%
FY07	1,272,854.7	5,029.1	1,077,455.9	154,818.1	8.1%
FY08	1,339,278.0	9,606.4	1,142,468.0	152,578.2	-1.4%
FY09	1,201,248.3	5,963.3	1,022,201.6	136,994.7	-10.2%
FY10	1,123,885.3	3,088.4	955,908.7	128,496.0	-6.2%
FY11	1,166,271.5	21,124.1	972,379.8	131,214.7	2.1%
FY12	1,216,228.4	8,738.5	1,027,344.3	138,440.4	5.5%
FY13	1,313,372.0	11,087.6	1,109,828.5	149,426.5	7.9%
FY14	1,369,521.6	3,780.6	1,145,731.8	156,568.6	4.8%
FY15	1,456,971.4	5,534.5	1,218,769.7	166,329.4	6.2%
FY16(b)	1,553,033.8	4,839.9	1,303,027.5	177,834.0	6.9%

Sources: (a) DFM General Fund Revenue Book FY 2017

(b) State Tax Commission Comparative Report, FY 2016

Sales Tax Distributions(\$ in thousands)

Year(a)	Perm Bldg Fund	Pollution Control	Circuit Breaker	Property Tax Relief	Miscellaneous Distributions
FY88	500.0	4,800.0	3,890.1		36.2 3
FY89	500.0	4,800.0	4,171.7		25.4 3
FY90	500.0	4,800.0	4,335.5		94.9 3
FY91	500.0	4,800.0	4,491.1		148.3 3
FY92	500.0	4,800.0	4,606.1		52.5 3
FY93	500.0	4,800.0	6,031.2		50.8 3
FY94	500.0	4,800.0	7,504.3		132.9 3
FY95	500.0	4,800.0	8,241.1		(16.6) 3
FY96	500.0	4,800.0	8,807.0	40,757.1	17.6 3
FY97	500.0	4,800.0	9,609.0	45,238.4	60.7 3
FY98	500.0	4,800.0	10,331.1	50,400.4	594.5 3
FY99	500.0	4,800.0	10,891.7		744.6 3
FY00	500.0	4,800.0	11,481.2		492.7 3
FY01	5,000.0	4,800.0	11,711.3		593.0 3
FY02	5,000.0	4,800.0	11,983.5		117.0 3
FY03	5,000.0	4,800.0	12,787.1		286.6 3
FY04	5,000.0	4,800.0	14,097.7		872.8 3
FY05	5,000.0	4,800.0	14,995.3	16,810.6	922.5 3
FY06	5,000.0	4,800.0	15,466.7	13,448.5	854.4 3
FY07	5,000.0	4,800.0	15,402.7	9,727.4	621.5 3
FY08	5,000.0	4,800.0	15,405.6	8,487.1	932.8 3,4
FY09	5,000.0	4,800.0	15,459.1	8,487.1	2,342.5 3,4
FY10	5,000.0	4,800.0	15,706.9	8,487.1	2,398.2 3,4
FY11	5,000.0	4,800.0	16,001.7	8,487.1	7,264.1 3,4,5
FY12	5,000.0	4,800.0	16,069.8	8,487.1	7,348.3 3,4,5
FY13	5,000.0	4,800.0	15,901.5	8,487.1	8,840.8 3,4,5
FY14	5,000.0	4,800.0	15,728.2	27,420.7	10,491.7 3,4,5
FY15	5,000.0	4,800.0	16,318.8	27,408.9	12,810.1 3,4,5
FY16(b)	5,000.0	4,800.0	16,606.1	27,376.8	13,549.5 3,4,5

Notes: 1) Social Security Trust
2) Public School Income
3) Multi-State Tax Compact
4) Demonstration Pilot Project developer rebate \$63-3641
5) Election Consolidation

FY 2016 State Revenue Sharing

County	Sales Tax Rev Sharing ¹	Ag & Pers Prop Tax Repl ¹	Circuit Breaker ¹	Election Consol ¹	Liquor Distrib ²
Ada	\$46,532,150	\$4,195,320	\$2,733,422	\$648,546	\$8,246,522
Adams	617,174	84,063	66,134	55,359	72,831
Bannock	9,819,081	1,114,061	901,881	166,237	1,390,862
Bear Lake	879,586	99,476	84,880	58,264	114,999
Benewah	879,468	192,059	142,798	62,640	238,819
Bingham	4,359,970	998,397	405,562	112,791	413,267
Blaine	3,639,585	344,666	98,150	79,965	889,811
Boise	582,846	105,910	89,894	59,656	124,124
Bonner	3,498,457	676,889	533,545	108,048	1,318,912
Bonneville	11,282,917	1,731,031	907,209	202,143	1,550,326
Boundary	998,833	202,747	196,324	65,510	212,926
Butte	381,901	165,291	37,159	53,564	49,797
Camas	229,295	55,021	10,172	51,464	21,676
Canyon	19,312,897	2,885,340	2,326,380	335,635	2,016,535
Caribou	1,132,195	230,723	81,008	59,466	96,005
Cassia	2,752,222	589,997	168,215	82,728	278,323
Clark	340,653	70,474	2,279	51,215	35,953
Clearwater	1,660,674	209,610	169,081	61,867	169,795
Custer	777,085	83,960	41,969	55,723	116,833
Elmore	2,412,153	495,496	220,943	86,155	288,525
Franklin	1,399,166	209,255	118,257	68,153	159,557
Fremont	1,381,283	280,555	147,234	67,869	209,746
Gem	1,651,865	228,265	307,267	73,456	161,508
Gooding	1,691,301	488,033	204,560	71,111	177,596
Idaho	2,075,863	236,952	241,028	72,600	241,886
Jefferson	1,942,853	401,214	236,066	87,689	184,207
Jerome	2,292,970	827,227	285,386	81,745	205,775
Kootenai	14,719,419	1,799,942	1,899,534	257,066	5,401,440
Latah	3,860,518	699,245	279,782	103,696	1,098,560
Lemhi	1,184,720	99,588	155,941	60,756	183,219
Lewis	539,133	182,412	78,689	55,306	95,689
Lincoln	718,288	166,776	39,373	57,383	72,319
Madison	3,305,319	604,738	144,412	103,086	187,110
Minidoka	2,265,912	635,713	279,393	78,371	260,066
Nez Perce	5,977,124	887,049	623,094	105,691	1,102,395
Oneida	593,344	98,664	64,512	55,888	62,424
Owyhee	1,384,650	271,421	85,962	65,766	119,179
Payette	2,123,586	409,455	359,214	81,814	409,059
Power	1,175,217	460,816	79,752	60,619	71,717
Shoshone	1,967,993	250,859	376,829	67,268	412,846
Teton	952,885	104,317	28,358	64,542	234,290
Twin Falls	9,823,064	1,590,576	1,006,579	163,588	1,217,641
Valley	1,313,870	141,303	3,581	63,863	466,057
Washington	1,399,861	245,417	77,523	63,917	118,873
TOTAL	\$177,829,345	\$25,850,324	\$16,339,330	\$4,488,220	\$30,500,000

Sources: ¹ Tax Commission (FY 2016), ² Liquor Division (FY 2015)

To Local Jurisdictions By County

County	Highway Distrib ³	State Lottery ⁴	Total	2015 Pop ⁵	\$\$\$ Per Capita
Ada	\$29,316,885	\$4,538,793	\$96,211,639	434,211	\$221.58
Adams	1,193,491	22,787	2,111,838	3,843	549.53
Bannock	7,144,407	848,511	21,385,041	83,744	255.36
Bear Lake	1,429,569	66,153	2,732,926	5,922	461.49
Benewah	1,590,127	74,876	3,180,787	9,052	351.39
Bingham	5,097,081	612,170	11,999,237	44,990	266.71
Blaine	2,741,371	197,718	7,991,265	21,592	370.10
Boise	1,192,305	48,663	2,203,398	7,058	312.18
Bonner	3,808,648	295,670	10,240,169	41,859	244.63
Bonneville	8,957,981	1,396,763	26,028,371	110,089	236.43
Boundary	1,462,772	80,484	3,219,596	11,318	284.47
Butte	1,127,741	25,179	1,840,632	2,501	735.96
Camas	1,127,980	9,071	1,504,679	1,066	1,411.52
Canyon	14,714,082	2,345,514	43,936,383	207,478	211.76
Caribou	2,168,095	87,038	3,854,530	6,770	569.35
Cassia	3,827,916	317,370	8,016,772	23,506	341.05
Clark	1,056,242	8,658	1,565,474	880	1,778.95
Clearwater	1,415,758	69,319	3,756,104	8,496	442.10
Custer	1,664,053	33,813	2,773,436	4,087	678.60
Elmore	3,691,189	267,232	7,461,694	25,876	288.36
Franklin	1,689,406	193,207	3,837,001	13,074	293.48
Fremont	2,215,790	131,222	4,433,700	12,819	345.87
Gem	1,867,572	150,281	4,440,213	16,852	263.48
Gooding	2,111,008	192,524	4,936,134	15,284	322.96
Idaho	3,659,177	98,259	6,625,765	16,272	407.19
Jefferson	2,903,166	387,968	6,143,163	27,157	226.21
Jerome	2,774,193	269,855	6,737,151	22,814	295.31
Kootenai	11,723,649	1,285,235	37,086,285	150,346	246.67
Latah	4,445,662	246,622	10,734,085	38,778	276.81
Lemhi	1,538,338	57,150	3,279,711	7,735	424.01
Lewis	1,490,331	44,417	2,485,978	3,789	656.10
Lincoln	1,409,854	57,226	2,521,221	5,297	475.97
Madison	3,288,420	403,469	8,036,554	38,273	209.98
Minidoka	2,842,513	255,787	6,617,755	20,461	323.43
Nez Perce	4,180,395	317,194	13,192,943	40,048	329.43
Oneida	1,438,261	51,305	2,364,398	4,281	552.30
Owyhee	2,812,269	140,159	4,879,407	11,310	431.42
Payette	2,216,750	250,687	5,850,565	22,896	255.53
Power	2,155,598	99,270	4,102,989	7,648	536.48
Shoshone	1,802,177	103,345	4,981,316	12,432	400.68
Teton	1,428,218	97,715	2,910,325	10,564	275.49
Twin Falls	8,144,646	893,681	22,839,774	82,375	277.27
Valley	2,390,029	74,928	4,453,630	10,103	440.82
Washington	1,960,260	102,712	3,968,563	9,984	397.49
TOTAL	\$167,215,377	\$17,250,000	\$439,472,596	1,654,930	\$265.55

³Transportation Dept (FY 2016), ⁴Lottery (FY 2015), ⁵U.S. Census Bureau Est.

Sales Tax Exemptions (\$ in thousands)

<i>Specific Uses Not Taxed</i>	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Production Exemption Equip	\$102,250	\$109,186	\$114,904
Production Exemption Supplies	77,403	82,654	86,983
Irrigation Equipment & Supplies	4,118	4,221	4,327
Pollution Control Equipment	11,035	11,335	11,459
Broadcast Equipment	2,542	2,714	2,823
Publishing Equipment Supplies	163	174	181
Commercial Aircraft	2,054	2,054	2,054
Railroad Rolling Stock & Remfg	2,550	2,550	2,550
Interstate Trucks	6,962	7,425	7,769
Out-of-State Contracts	4,236	4,524	4,706
Trade-in Value	29,722	31,701	33,168
Sales of Bus or Bus Assets	2,011	2,147	2,233
SNAP/WIC	18,819	19,190	19,604
Motor Vehicles used Outside ID	16,601	17,707	18,703
Donation Real Prop to ID Gov't	4	4	4
Incidental Sales Tangible Prop	12	12	12
Lodging, Eating, Drinking Place	87	88	89
School Lunches & Senior Meals	4,831	5,020	5,171
Driver's Education Automobiles	39	39	40
Ski Lifts & Snowgrooming Equip	600	600	600
Clean Rooms	480	480	480
Research & Development Equip	7,200	7,200	7,200
Other	5,968	6,205	6,545
Total Specific Uses Not Taxed	\$299,687	\$317,230	\$331,605
<i>Goods Not Taxed</i>	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Motor Fuels	\$196,980	\$165,847	\$136,159
Heating Materials	6,249	5,168	4,006
Utility Sales	99,042	102,013	105,074
Used Mobile Homes	2,760	2,760	2,760
Prescrip & Durable Med Equip	50,991	56,086	61,638
Funeral Caskets & Containers	1,525	1,571	1,617
Nonprofit Literature	137	139	141
Official Documents	68	69	70
Bullion & Idaho Medallion	560	560	560
New Mfd Homes & Modular Bldg	2,348	2,410	2,468
Telecommunication Equipment	2,062	2,268	2,495
Personnel Prop Tax on Rentals	400	400	400
Remote-Access CPU Software	0	6,832	8,087
Total Goods Not Taxed	\$363,122	\$346,123	\$325,475

Sales Tax Exemptions (\$ in thousands)

<i>Services Not Taxed</i>	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Construction	\$119,575	\$133,321	\$138,243
Agricultural & Industrial Srvs	8,014	8,193	8,363
Transportation Services	39,510	42,069	44,336
Information Services	83,361	84,552	85,835
Repairs	45,585	47,879	50,096
Professional Services	226,691	238,100	249,124
Business Services	112,229	117,877	123,335
Personal Services	10,218	10,732	11,229
Health & Medical Services	440,842	464,078	486,572
Social Services	69,025	72,664	76,186
Educational Services	47,315	49,697	51,998
Lottery & Pari-Mutuel Betting	11,388	11,819	12,267
Media Measurement Srvs	70	72	74
Misc Services & Range Fees	3,696	3,875	4,050
Total Services Not Taxed	\$1,217,519	\$1,284,928	\$1,341,708
<i>Entities Not Taxed</i>	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Educational Inst Purchases	\$10,384	\$9,619	\$8,890
Hospital Purchases	26,531	27,929	29,283
Health Entity Purchases	434	451	468
Canal Company Purchases	1,040	1,049	1,055
Forest Protective Assoc Purch	46	46	46
Food Bank, Clothier, Indep Living	318	330	342
State & Local Gov Purchases	26,268	24,454	22,943
INL R&D Purchases	4,999	5,476	5,869
Motor Veh Purch by Relatives	1,948	2,078	2,174
Sales by 4H & FFA Clubs	28	28	28
Non-Retail Sales & Clothier	3,569	3,712	3,851
Sales by Indian Tribes on Res	5,606	5,654	5,705
Sales by Outfitters & Guides	16	16	16
Sales via Vending Machines	2,526	2,576	2,631
Auto Manufacturers' Rebates	643	685	717
Meals & Sales by Churches	894	930	965
Volunteer Fire Depts & EMS	201	209	217
Senior Citizen Centers	48	50	52
Other Charitable Services	31	33	33
Museums	219	228	237
Total Entities Not Taxed	\$85,749	\$85,553	\$85,522
Total Exceptions & Exemptions	\$1,966,077	\$2,033,834	\$2,084,310

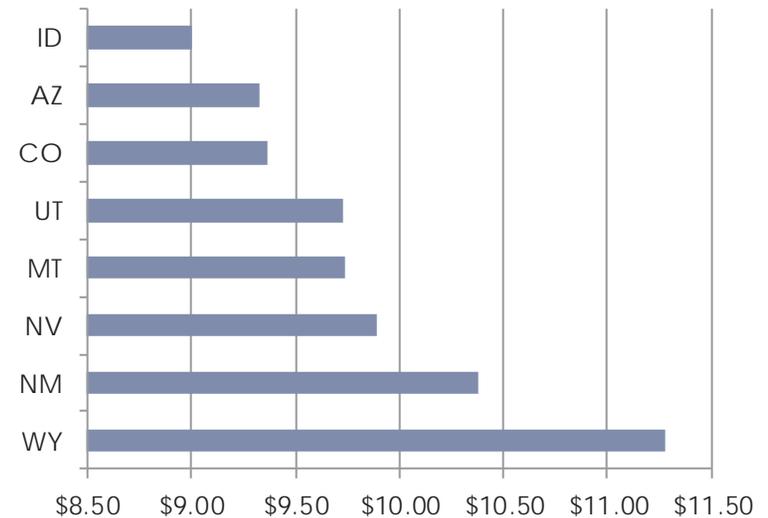
Source: DFM General Fund Revenue Book FY 2017

Income Tax Expenditures (\$ in thousands)

	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016
Investment Tax Credit	\$27,029	\$28,065	\$29,731
Other States Tax Credit	74,345	77,619	81,161
Elderly Dependent Credit	785	818	851
Youth and Rehab Credit	8,454	8,843	9,178
Schools, Libraries, Museums	8,193	8,485	8,872
Grocery Credit	130,217	142,642	144,496
Recycling Equipment Credit	19	19	19
Tech Equipment Deduction	61	63	66
Long-Term Care Insurance Ded	1,348	1,353	1,373
Alt Energy Device Ded	347	357	374
Insulation Deduction	1,258	1,297	1,358
Workers Comp Prem Ded	400	400	400
Child Care Deduction	4,043	4,052	4,087
College Savings Deduction	1,990	2,060	2,155
Health Insurance Deduction	18,302	19,194	20,159
Elderly & Dev Disability Ded	9	9	9
Adoption Expenses Deduction	44	44	44
Medical Savings Deduction	1,770	1,795	1,833
Right Income Adj credit	0	40	40
Broadband Investment Credit	1,436	1,492	1,580
Research Activity Credit	2,122	2,203	2,334
Promoter Event Credit	12	12	12
Sml Emp Invst, Prop, & Job Cred	782	782	782
Organ Donation Credit	33	33	33
Reimbursement Incentive Credit	3,000	6,000	9,000
Charitable Contributions Ded	25	25	25
Total Specific Uses Not Taxed	\$286,024	\$307,702	\$319,972
Sources of Income Not Taxed	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016
Capital Gains Exclusion	\$14,467	\$15,054	\$15,749
Government Interest Exclusion	1,540	1,606	1,669
Social Security Exclusion	71,281	74,650	78,343
Retirement Benefit Exclusion	7,996	7,356	8,782
Idaho Lottery Winnings Exclusion	5,071	5,159	5,248
Indian Earnings on Reservation	672	696	728
Certain Loss Recoveries Exclusion	250	250	250
Nonresident Partnership Exclusion	440	440	440
Total Goods Not Taxed	\$101,717	\$105,211	\$111,209
Total Income Tax Expenditures	\$387,741	\$412,913	\$431,181

FY 2013 State and Local Tax Burden

State and Local Taxes per \$100 of
Personal Income, FY 2013



The State Tax Commission conducts a tax burden study periodically which compares Idaho's taxes to the national average after adjusting for differences in personal income or population among the states (State and Local Tax Burden Analysis: Fiscal Year 2013, Alan Dornfest, July 2016). This information is drawn from that study.

In FY 2013, Idaho's State and local tax burden (\$9.01 per \$100 of personal income) ranks 11th lowest in the country and lowest in the west.

According to the report, Idaho's FY 2013 tax burden relative to population from major state and local taxes ranks 31.2% below the national average and 49th out of 51 (includes Washington D.C.) or third lowest. Only Alabama and Tennessee have lower tax burdens respectively.

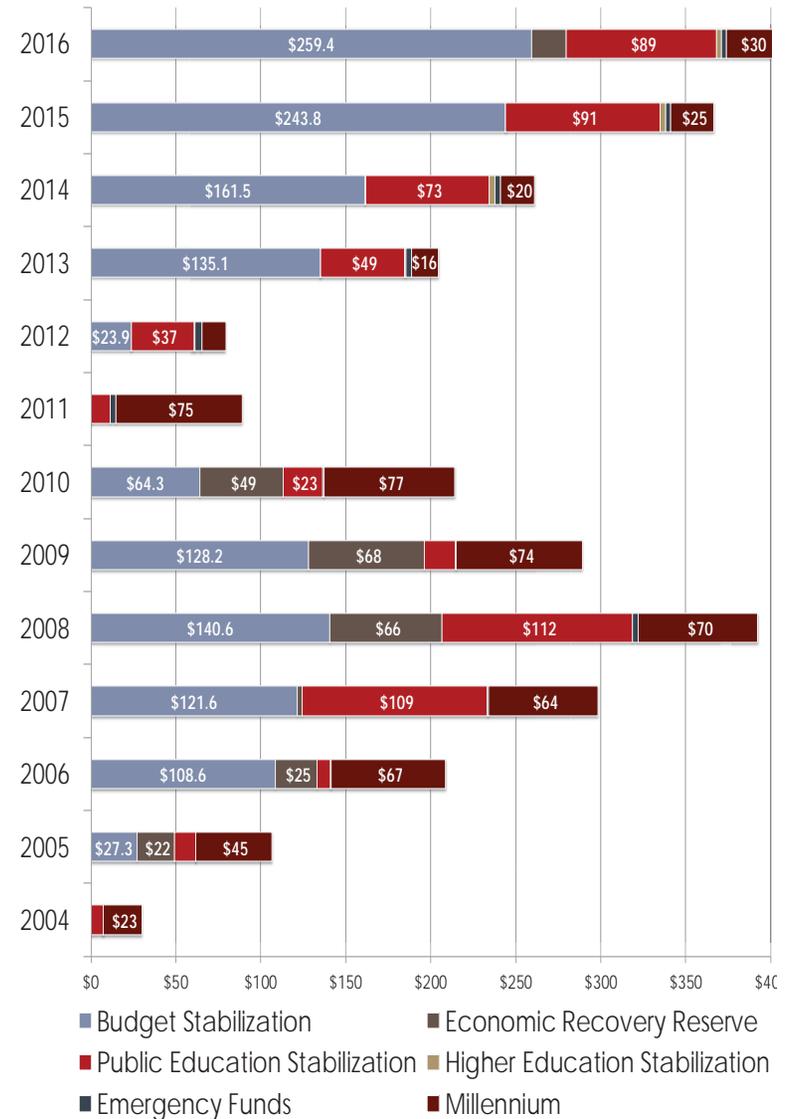
The **Budget Stabilization Fund** was created in 1984 for the purpose of meeting General Fund revenue shortfalls and to meet expenses as a result of major disasters, IC §57-814. Most of the cash has come from General Fund transfers, and beginning in 2000, quarterly distributions from the General Fund if the prior year's revenue growth exceeded 4%. Over the years, money was appropriated from the fund to deal with General Fund budget shortfalls and to pay for disasters, highway projects, election consolidation, and small one-time projects. In FY 2014, the fund would have reached the statutory ceiling of \$137.5 million, or 5% of the total General Fund collections from the prior year but S1408 raised the ceiling to 10%. In 2015, H312a removed the ceiling and provided that one-half of any General Fund surplus also be deposited into the fund.

The **Public Education Stabilization Fund** is continuously appropriated to make up shortfalls in discretionary funding for Public Schools. It may also be used to make up for General Fund holdbacks, for declining endowment distributions, and to meet state match for the School District Building Account, IC §33-907. The state made deposits beginning in 2004. The fund reached an all-time high of \$112 million in 2008, and was drawn down for Public Schools to \$11.2 million by 2011 as the state dealt with a major recession. With the transfer of \$21.5 million from the Consumer Protection Fund, the FY 2015 balance grew to \$90.9 million, but dipped to \$89 million at the end of FY 2016.

The **Economic Recovery Reserve Fund** was created in 2005 to provide savings, in times of General Fund revenue shortfalls, through an increase in the cigarette tax. Shortly thereafter, the cigarette taxes were redirected for Bond Levy Equalization in Public Schools and to pay for the renovation of the Capitol. The fund had built back up a balance of \$68.1 million by 2009, but was spent during the economic downturn of 2010 and 2011. With the scheduled payoff of the capitol bond in FY 2015, H547 of 2014 redirected the cigarette tax from ERRF to pay for GARVEE bonds and water projects. H312a of 2015 transferred \$20 million from the General Fund for the 27th payroll in FY 2017, but was used for one-time projects instead.

The **Traditional Millennium Fund** receives 20% of the revenue collected under the tobacco master settlement agreement. Five percent of the market value is annually transferred to the Millennium Income Fund and available to be appropriated for grants. Although the fund is not classified as a reserve fund it is subject to appropriation and has been used by the Governor and the Legislature over several economic downturns to mitigate shortfalls in the General Fund.

History of Reserve Fund Balances
(\$ in Millions)



Idaho Endowment Trusts

When Idaho became a state in 1890, the Admission's Act granted the new state about 3 million acres of federal lands for public school support (sections 16 and 36 of every township) and another 650 thousand acres for support of eight other endowment beneficiaries. The State Constitution placed the management of these lands into the hands of the five-member State Board of Land Commissioners composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Controller, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Constitution gave the State Treasurer the responsibility for management of the financial assets generated by the endowment lands.

In 1905, the Legislature created the Department of Lands to support the Land Board. Over the years the board sold and exchanged properties so that about 2.1 million acres of public school endowment lands remain and about 350,000 acres of the other eight beneficiaries land remain. In addition to land sales and mineral revenue, the Land Board chose to deposit timber sale revenue into the permanent endowment. It chose to place lease revenues into the income funds for annual distribution along with the earnings from the permanent funds.

In 1969, the Legislature created an Endowment Fund Investment Board (EFIB) to manage the financial assets.

Institution	Idaho Land Grants	Remaining Acres 6/15	Percent Remain	Percent of Total
Public Schools	2,982,683	2,073,020	69.5%	84.9%
Agricultural College	90,000	33,489	37.2%	1.4%
Charitable Institution	150,000	77,253	51.5%	3.2%
Normal School	100,000	59,647	59.6%	2.4%
Penitentiary	50,000	28,908	57.8%	1.2%
School of Science	100,000	75,490	75.5%	3.1%
Mental Hospital	50,000	31,433	62.9%	1.3%
University of Idaho*	96,080	55,169	57.4%	2.3%
Capitol Endowment	32,000	7,283	22.8%	0.3%
Total	3,650,763	2,441,692	66.9%	100.0%

* Includes 46,080 acres granted Feb 18, 1881 to University of Idaho

- ◆ Public school endowment lands comprise 85% of the total endowment lands.
- ◆ Sixty-seven percent of original or exchanged endowment lands remain.

Source: Idaho Department of Lands Annual Report

Endowment Distributions

Four pieces of legislation, the final piece effective July 1, 2000, became the latest Endowment Reform. Changes to the state constitution allowed the EFIB to invest in the stock market, authorized a land bank, and allowed for payment of administrative costs from earnings. Statutory changes put control of the EFIB under the Land Board, established an earnings reserve fund as the mechanism to distribute earnings, put timber sale revenues into the earnings reserve, and gave the Land Board the power to determine the amount of distributions to the beneficiaries. The Capitol Endowment was handled differently.

Endowment Distributions to Beneficiaries (\$ millions)

Institution	2002	2006	2010	2014	2017	Appr.
Public Schools	\$47.7	\$23.1	\$31.3	\$31.3	\$36.7	
Agricultural Coll (U of I)	1.3	(2.1)	.9	1.0	1.3	
Charitable Institutions						
Idaho State University	1.2	(.7)	.8	.9	1.5	
St. Juvenile Corr Ctr	1.2	(.7)	.8	.9	1.5	
State Hospital North	1.2	(.7)	.8	.9	1.5	
Veterans Home	.8	(.4)	.5	.6	.9	
School for Deaf /Blind	.2	(.1)	.1	.1	.2	
Normal School						
ISU College of Ed	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.1	
Lewis-Clark State College	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.1	
Penitentiary	1.6	2.4	1.0	1.4	2.0	
School of Science (U of I)	4.7	2.8	3.0	3.3	4.7	
Mental Hospital (South)	2.0	5.3	1.5	2.9	4.6	
University of Idaho	3.6	3.5	2.3	2.9	4.0	
Total	\$69.6	\$35.7	\$45.7	\$48.8	\$63.2	

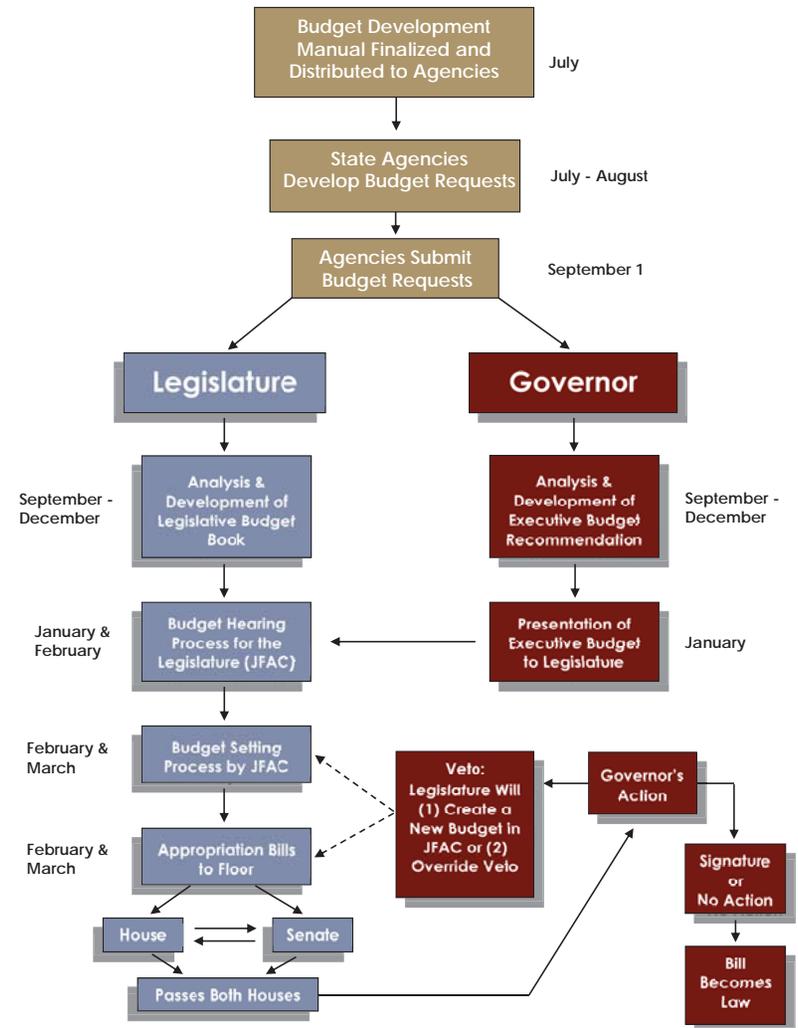
- ◆ FY 2001 was the first full-year after reform. Although the distributions rose to a high of \$69.6 million in FY 2002, a combination of market losses and a change in the spending rule resulted in significant reductions in following years.
- ◆ Halfway through FY 2005, the Land Board halted distributions to the Ag College and Charitable Institutions. For FY 2005 and FY 2006, the Legislature shifted General Fund support to the Ag College and Charitable Institutions and increased distributions to the healthier endowments.
- ◆ FY 2011 included a \$22 million one-time distribution to Public Schools.

Idaho State Budget Process

The Idaho budget and appropriations process has evolved over time into one of the most streamlined and efficient state budget systems in the nation. Foremost, the Idaho system is based on an approach that shares key elements of authority and responsibility between the legislative and executive branches of government:

- The rules and guidelines used by state agencies to develop their annual budget requests are developed cooperatively by the Governor’s Division of Financial Management and the Legislature’s Budget and Policy Analysis staffs.
- Both the executive and legislative budget staffs are involved in providing input and assistance to state agencies over the summer months as they develop their new budget requests.
- The agency budget requests are statutorily required to be submitted simultaneously to the Governor’s Division of Financial Management staff and to the Legislature’s Budget and Policy Analysis staff by September 1.
- The Governor’s budget recommendation is featured prominently in the Legislative Budget Book, the primary reference document for the Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee (JFAC).
- The Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee, which is composed of ten Senate Finance Committee members and ten House Appropriations Committee members, holds budget hearings for about five weeks during the first part of the legislative session and hears from agency directors and germane committees in its review of the agency budget requests and the Governor’s budget recommendation.
- After the budget hearing process is complete, JFAC has the responsibility to set appropriated spending levels for all state agencies and institutions. Working closely with the Legislature’s Budget and Policy Analysis staff, JFAC normally produces more than 100 appropriation bills in a three-week time frame, providing a balanced budget for the state of Idaho each year.
- Historically, most appropriation bills passed by JFAC become law without amendment or veto.

Idaho State Budget Process Flowchart



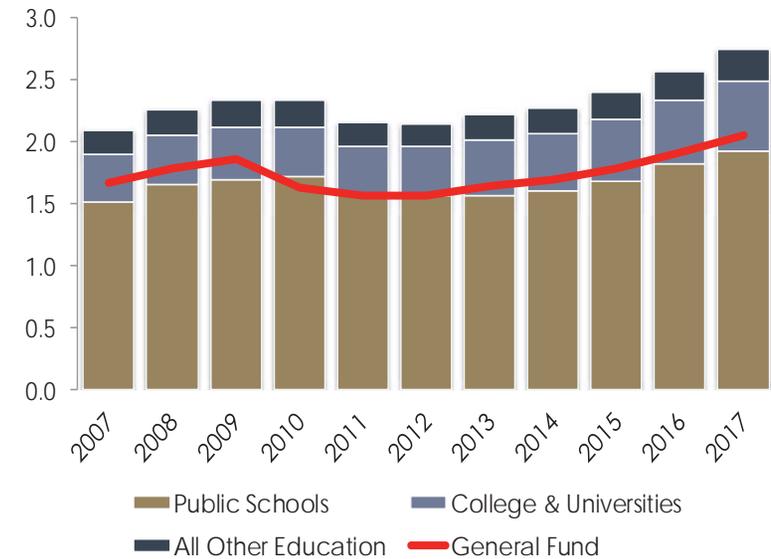
Change in Employee Compensation (CEC) 20-Year Historical Comparison

Fiscal Year	Gen Fund Orig	Gen Fund Approp % Chg	Personnel		CEC Funded
			Comm / DHR	CPI% FY Chg	
1998	\$1,438.9 M	1.9%	5.2%	1.7%	0.0%
1999	\$1,610.8 M	11.9%	7.7%	2.0%	5.0%
2000	\$1,674.7 M	4.0%	14.0%	3.7%	3.0%
2001	\$1,804.0 M	7.7%	0.0%	3.2%	3.5%
2002	\$2,044.3 M	13.3%	0.0%	1.1%	4.5%
2003	\$1,967.9 M	-3.7%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%
2004	\$2,004.1 M	1.8%	1.0%	3.3%	0.0%
2005	\$2,082.1 M	3.9%	6.8%	2.5%	3.0%
2006	\$2,180.9 M	4.7%	6.7%	4.3%	1.0%
2007	\$2,593.7 M	18.9%	5.7%	2.7%	3.0%
2008	\$2,820.7 M	8.8%	5.8%	5.0%	5.0%
2009	\$2,959.3 M	4.9%	5.0%	-1.4%	3.0%
2010	\$2,506.6 M	-15.3%	5.0%	1.1%	0.0%
2011	\$2,383.8 M	-4.9%	3.0%	3.6%	0.0%
2012	\$2,529.0 M	6.1%	3.0%	1.7%	0.0%
2013	\$2,702.1 M	6.8%	3.0%	1.8%	2.0%
2014	\$2,781.0 M	2.9%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%
2015	\$2,936.1 M	5.6%	0.0%	0.1%	2.0%
2016	\$3,071.9 M	4.6%	3.0%	1.0%	3.0%
2017	\$3,273.0 M	6.5%	3.0%	N/A	3.0%
Avg. Annual Change		4.53%	3.90%	2.18%	2.05%

For FY 2017, the Governor recommended, and the Legislature funded, a 3% salary increase for state employees, to be distributed at the discretion of each agency head. In addition to the CEC, JFAC funded targeted pay increases for approximately 20 agencies where compensation issues were the greatest.

10-Year Appropriation Trend

Selected Agencies (in Billions)



The Public School Support budget, comprised of state and federal funds, has increased 40% during the past 10 years. This increase is due in part when Gov. Risch called the 2006 Legislature into special session to replace the remaining 75% of the local property tax M&O Levy with \$250.6 million from the General Fund beginning in FY 2007. The percentage increase from the General Fund for FY 2015 was 5.1%.

Beginning in FY 2010, the State Historical Society and the Commission for Libraries were moved out from under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education into the Department of Self-Governing Agencies.

<u>Original Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>Annual % Chg</u>
(\$ in millions)			
<u>By Department or Division</u>			
Public School Support	\$1,814.3	\$1,926.5	6.2%
Agricultural Research & Extension	28.8	30.5	6.2%
College and Universities	520.5	556.7	7.0%
Community Colleges	34.6	37.5	8.6%
State Board of Education	5.9	12.7	116.5%
Health Education Programs	13.1	13.8	5.6%
Career Technical Education	66.9	71.8	7.4%
Idaho Public Television	8.7	9.3	6.8%
Special Programs	11.9	18.2	52.3%
Superintend. of Public Instruction	39.3	40.9	4.0%
Vocational Rehabilitation	25.4	27.8	9.2%
Total	\$2,569.4	\$2,745.7	6.9%
<u>By Fund Source</u>			
General Fund	\$1,904.3	\$2,051.7	7.7%
Dedicated Funds	\$353.8	\$381.6	7.9%
Federal Funds	\$311.3	\$312.4	0.3%
Total	\$2,569.4	\$2,745.7	6.9%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Sum Due to Rounding

Beginning in FY 2014, the Legislature aligned the appropriation with the expenditure amounts for Idaho Public Television by including donations received from Friends of Idaho Public Television, a non-profit organization. While the appropriation increased 211%, this is not new money.

K-12 Metrics, Five-Year History

School Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Students					
Fall Enrollment	287,247	289,064	291,022	294,471	NA
Avg Daily Attendance	266,483	273,110	275,587	279,300	NA
Mid-Term Support Units	14,329	14,554	14,683	14,862	14,961 (est)
Full-Term Support Units	14,278	14,472	14,601	14,806	14,886 (est)
Dollars (in Millions)					
General Fund	\$1,279.8	\$1,308.4	\$1,374.6	\$1,475.8	\$1,584.7
Dedicated Funds	66.9	74.6	86.8	74.2	77.5
Federal Funds	220.1	215.2	215.2	264.3	264.3
Total	\$1,566.8	\$1,598.2	\$1,676.6	\$1,814.3	\$1,926.5
General Fund	4.6%	2.2%	5.1%	7.4%	7.4%
Total Funds Percentage	0.4%	2.0%	4.9%	8.2%	6.2%
Discretionary Funds per					
Full-Term Support Unit	\$19,706	\$20,000	\$22,401	\$23,868	\$25,696

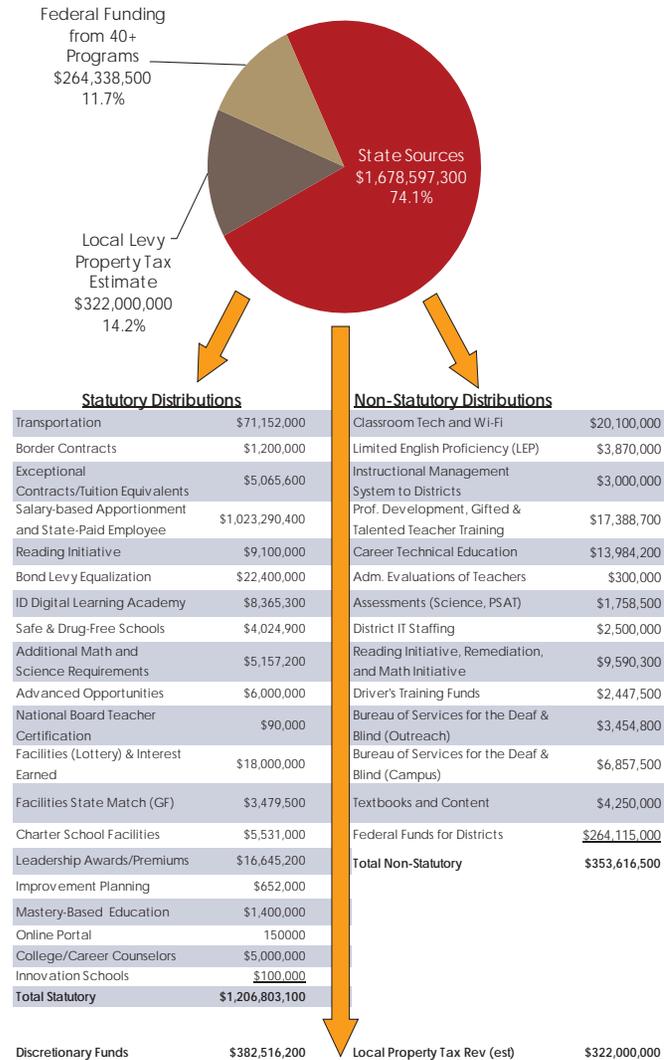
Sources:

1. <http://www.sde.idaho.gov/finance/index.html>

FY 2017 Public Schools Funding—All Sources

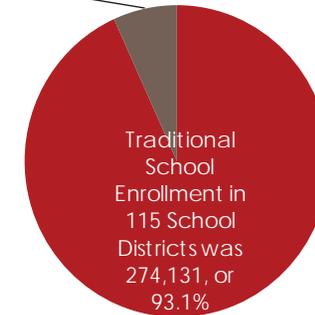
\$2,264,935,800

(excludes bond and plant facility funds)



Traditional Public & Public Charter Schools Fall Enrollment was 294,471 Students During the 2015/2016 School Year

Charter School Enrollment was 20,340, or 6.9%



During the 2015/2016 School year, fall enrollment at public charter schools was 20,340 or 6.9%, of the total statewide K-12 enrollment. Enrollment at charter schools has grown, on average, by about 1,200 students per year over the past 17 years. However, growth has slowed to about 600 students per year during the past four years.

House Bill 206 (2013 session) required that all charter schools pay an annual authorizer fee. The purpose of the fee is to help defray the cost of providing authorizer oversight. This fee is estimated to annually generate approximately \$365,000 and has allowed the Public Charter School Commission to completely shift its \$325,400 budget off of the General Fund and onto this new dedicated fund.

House Bill 206 also required that charter schools receive moneys from the General Fund for facilities maintenance. For FY 2017, \$5,531,000 was appropriated to charter schools for this purpose.

College & Universities Enrollment and Resident Tuition and Fees

Selected Measures

Fall Snapshot, Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Academic, 2015

	Fall 2012	Fall 2013	Fall 2014	Fall 2015	Avg. Chg.
Boise State University	16,084	15,601	15,733	15,433	-1.4%
Idaho State University	9,442	9,055	9,416	9,220	-0.8%
University of Idaho	10,436	10,017	9,610	9,384	-3.5%
Lewis-Clark St. College	2,576	2,460	2,480	2,432	-1.9%
Total	38,538	37,133	37,239	36,469	-1.8%

Fall Snapshot, Headcount 2015

	Fall 2012	Fall 2013	Fall 2014	Fall 2015	Avg. Chg.
Boise State University	22,638	21,981	22,239	22,086	-0.8%
Idaho State University	12,371	12,047	12,248	11,915	-1.2%
University of Idaho	12,493	11,884	11,534	11,372	-3.1%
Lewis-Clark St. College	3,259	3,077	3,178	3,216	-0.4%
Total	50,761	48,989	49,199	48,589	-1.4%

Annual Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Fees

	Fall 2013	Fall 2014	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Avg. Chg.
Boise State University	\$6,290	\$6,640	\$6,874	\$6,874	3.0%
Idaho State University	6,344	6,566	6,784	6,956	3.1%
University of Idaho	6,524	6,784	7,020	7,232	3.5%
Lewis-Clark St. College	5,784	5,900	6,000	6,120	1.9%
Average	\$6,236	\$6,473	\$6,670	\$6,796	2.9%

For 2015-2016, average student tuition and fees at Idaho universities (BSU, ISU, and UI) were 82% (\$6,893) of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) state average (\$8,390). This resulted in Idaho universities being ranked 10 of 15 (1 is highest cost and 15 is lowest cost) when compared to other western states. Among WICHE state universities, Wyoming was the least expensive at 58.3% of the average, while the most expensive was Washington at 141.6% of the average.

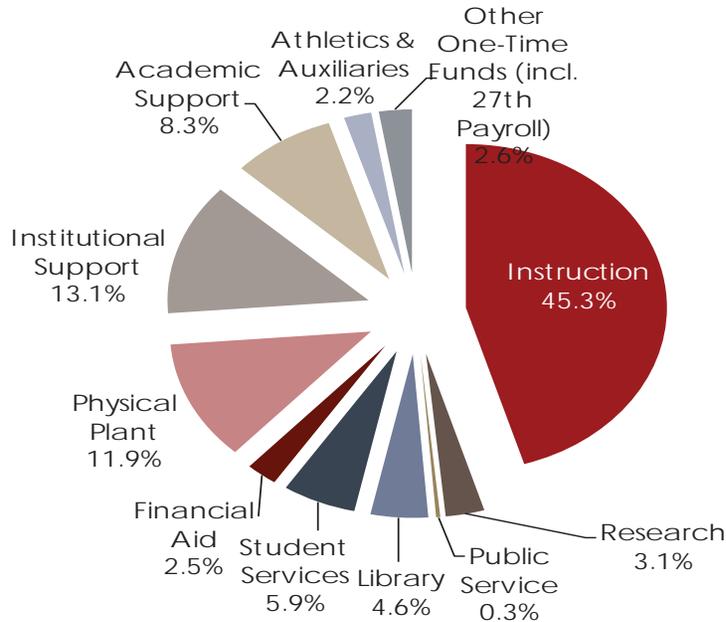
Annual Legislative Appropriations to College and Universities

One Year Comparative			\$	Total
Original Approp.	FY 2016	FY 2017	Chg	%Chg
<i>By Campus</i>				
BSU	\$178.4M	\$191.2M	\$12.8M	7.2%
ISU	\$136.8M	\$148.1M	\$11.3M	8.3%
UI	\$167.9M	\$176.7M	\$8.7M	5.2%
LCSC	\$32.3M	\$35.6M	\$3.2M	10.0%
Systemwide	\$5.5M	\$5.1M	-\$0.4M	-7.3%
TOTAL	\$520.5M	\$556.7M	\$36.2M	7.0%

Ten Year Comparative All Funds			Annual Total	
Original Approp.	FY 2007	FY 2017	%Chg	%Chg
TOTAL	\$377.3M	\$556.7M	4.0%	47.6%

Ten Year Comparative			Annual Total	
Original Approp.	FY 2007	FY 2017	%Chg	%Chg
<i>By Fund Source</i>				
General Fund	\$243.7M	\$279.5M	1.4%	14.7%
Endowment Funds	\$12.4M	\$15.8M	2.5%	28.1%
Student Fees/Tuition	\$121.2M	\$259.6M	7.9%	114.1%
Millennium Fund		\$0.5M		
Economic Recovery	\$4.7M	\$1.2M	-13.0%	-75.2%
TOTAL	\$377.3M	\$556.7M	4.0%	47.5%

Idaho's Higher Education System
FY 2017 Budget Distribution
 by Functional Classification
 \$550,801,450



Functional Classification Definitions

Instruction: academic and professional-technical credit and non-credit courses including faculty.

Research: individual and/or project research, institutes and research centers.

Public Service: cooperative extension, conferences, institutes, radio & television, reference bureaus, consulting, etc.

Academic Support: academic administration, computing services, libraries, museums, galleries, audio-visual services, etc.

Institutional Support: governing board, planning, programming, legal, fiscal, personnel, logistical, fund raising, investment, etc.

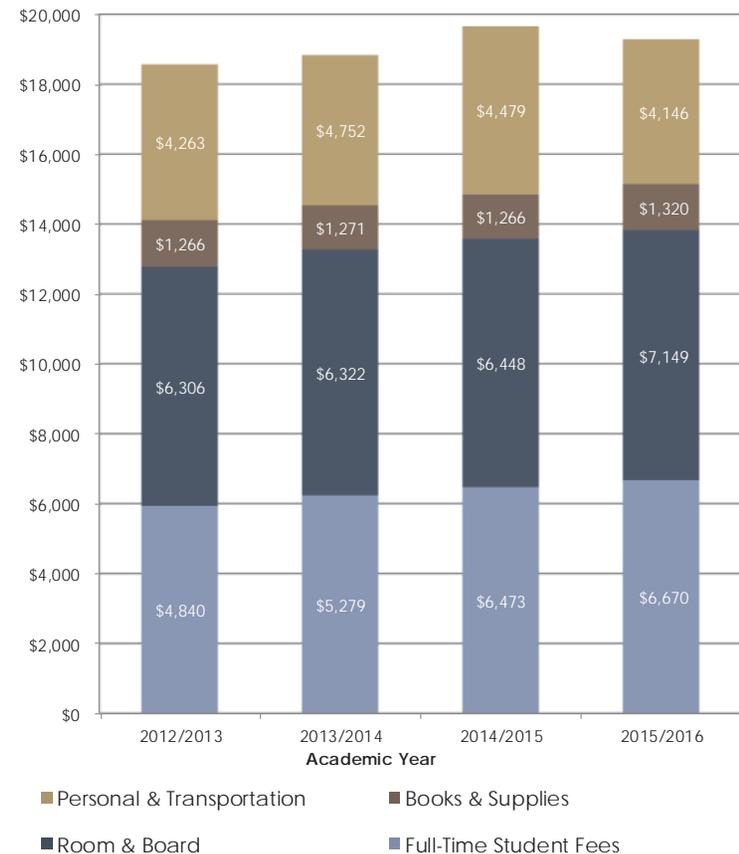
Student Services: financial aid, counseling and career guidance, student health services, student newspapers, student organizations, intramural athletics, cultural events, etc.

Athletics: administration, marketing and student participation in intercollegiate men's and women's athletics.

Physical Plant: services and maintenance related to facilities and grounds.

Idaho's Higher Education System
Cost to Attend

For a traditional (single, no dependents), full-time (at least 12 credits), resident undergraduate student living independently, based on the 2015/2016 school year it cost approximately \$19,285 to attend an Idaho college or university for one academic year.



Sources & Assumptions: Based on average costs provided by institutions; maximum annual limit for federal loans; academic ability for scholarships; student 10 hour work week; examples of actual family Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) completions; U.S. Census Bureau

Community College Fall Enrollment and Tuition & Fee Information

Student Information	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Avg Annl Chg
Fall Snapshot, Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Academic and Career Technical, 2015					
College of Southern Idaho	4,775	4,127	3,917	3,702	-8.1%
College of Western Idaho	5,847	5,635	5,735	4,908	-5.7%
North Idaho College	4,618	4,093	3,779	3,510	-8.7%
Total	15,240	13,855	13,431	12,120	-7.4%
Fall Snapshot, Headcount, Academic and Career Technical, 2015					
College of Southern Idaho	9,086	8,233	8,357	7,570	-5.9%
College of Western Idaho	9,107	9,204	10,217	8,435	-2.5%
North Idaho College	6,565	6,029	5,770	5,543	-5.5%
Total	24,758	23,466	24,344	21,548	-4.5%
Annual Student Tuition & Fees*					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Chg
College of Southern Idaho					
In-district	\$2,640	\$2,760	\$2,880	\$3,120	5.7%
College of Western Idaho					
In-district	\$3,264	\$3,264	\$3,264	\$3,336	0.7%
North Idaho College					
In-district	\$2,974	\$3,022	\$3,214	\$3,288	3.4%

* Full-time enrollment is calculated at 12 credits per semester for all three institutions.

Community College Operating Budgets

The community college budget appropriated by the Legislature includes only the state support from the General Fund and a \$600,000 statutory distribution of liquor funds. The Legislature does not appropriate local property tax revenues, student tuition & fees, county tuition, or other miscellaneous revenues.

	Actual FY 2016	Appropriation FY 2017	Request FY 2018
College of Southern Idaho			
Appropriated by the Legislature			
State General Fund	\$12,518,200	\$13,465,800	\$14,458,200
Liquor Funds	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Property Tax	\$6,166,700	\$6,151,900	\$6,300,000
Tuition and Fees*	\$11,712,700	\$10,754,300	\$11,800,000
County Tuition	\$1,580,600	\$1,360,000	\$1,650,000
Miscellaneous	\$2,021,800	\$2,064,200	\$1,949,700
Total	\$34,200,000	\$33,996,200	\$36,357,900
College of Western Idaho			
Appropriated by the Legislature			
State General Fund	\$10,807,000	\$11,668,200	\$15,201,700
Liquor Funds	200,000	200,000	200,000
Property Tax	7,087,300	6,560,100	7,601,700
Tuition and Fees*	16,983,500	21,640,700	21,561,200
County Tuition	403,300	264,300	400,000
Miscellaneous	12,004,800	550,000	711,100
Total	\$47,485,900	\$40,883,300	\$45,675,700
North Idaho College			
Appropriated by the Legislature			
State General Fund	\$10,635,800	\$11,785,000	\$13,796,900
Liquor Funds	200,000	200,000	200,000
Property Tax	14,038,600	14,338,600	15,019,900
Tuition and Fees*	13,377,500	13,645,100	12,557,800
County Tuition	886,100	886,100	800,000
Miscellaneous	284,900	677,300	643,500
Total	\$39,422,900	\$41,532,100	\$43,018,100

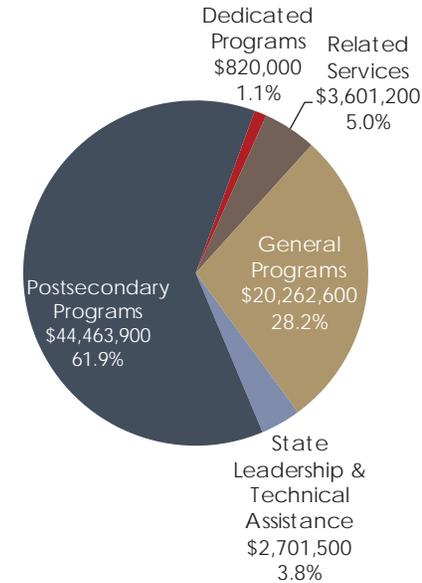
* Includes Career Technical student fees and summer credit classes.

Taxing Districts

Levy Rates, Property Valuations,
and Taxes Charged

	Levy Rate / \$100,000 Assessed Value	Total Valuation	Total Tax Charged
CSI			
2010	\$87.28	\$5,441,571,366	\$4,749,454
2011	\$90.45	\$5,460,660,852	\$4,939,022
2012	\$95.76	\$5,365,295,851	\$5,137,649
2013	\$97.07	\$5,508,098,852	\$5,346,793
2014	\$95.55	\$5,763,316,656	\$5,506,857
2015	\$96.49	\$5,958,786,059	\$5,749,361
CWI			
2010	\$16.16	\$34,025,390,174	\$5,499,867
2011	\$18.20	\$31,407,172,332	\$5,717,431
2012	\$19.04	\$31,243,847,551	\$5,949,783
2013	\$18.21	\$34,311,112,262	\$6,249,013
2014	\$16.63	\$39,451,900,388	\$6,560,077
2015	\$16.42	\$42,282,915,154	\$6,942,147
NIC			
2010	\$99.82	\$12,927,862,542	\$12,904,248
2011	\$110.84	\$12,057,168,912	\$13,364,250
2012	\$122.03	\$11,200,581,030	\$13,668,144
2013	\$120.15	\$11,472,122,065	\$13,783,194
2014	\$112.39	\$12,359,983,215	\$13,890,803
2015	\$109.89	\$13,087,893,022	\$14,382,710

**Career Technical Education
FY 2017 Total Appropriation, \$71,849,200**

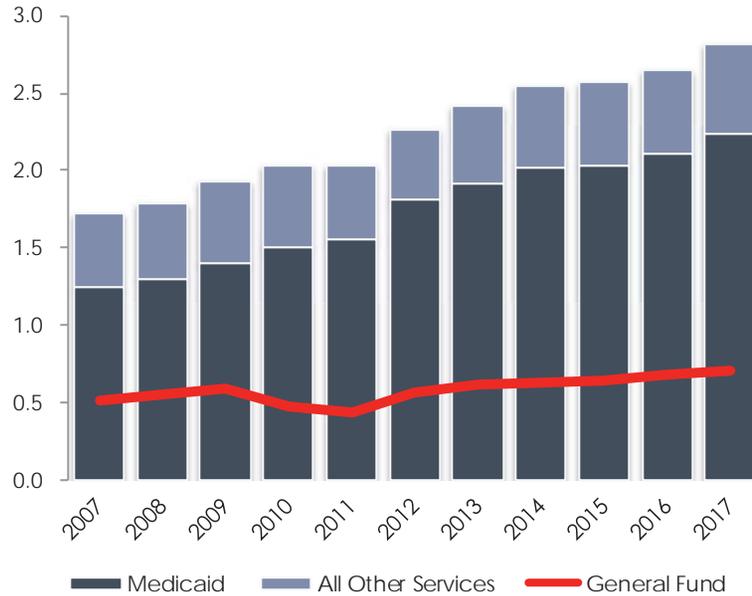


Allocation of Post-Secondary Appropriation (\$ in millions)

<u>Technical Colleges</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>
College of Southern Idaho	\$6.16	\$6.94
College of Western Idaho	\$7.26	\$8.08
E. Idaho Tech. College	\$6.95	\$7.51
Idaho State University	\$10.38	\$11.86
Lewis-Clark State College	\$4.26	\$4.96
North Idaho College	\$4.52	\$5.11
Total	\$39.53	\$44.46

10-Year Appropriation Trend

Selected Agencies (in Billions)



- The Department of Health & Welfare accounts for 99% of all Health & Human Service appropriations.
- Medicaid payments account for 76.2% of all Health & Human Service appropriations.
- The next largest appropriation in FY17 was the Division of Welfare at 6% of all Health & Human Service appropriations.
- The Catastrophic Health Care Program is the largest appropriation outside of the Department of Health & Welfare at \$18 million or 0.6% of all Health & Human Service appropriations.

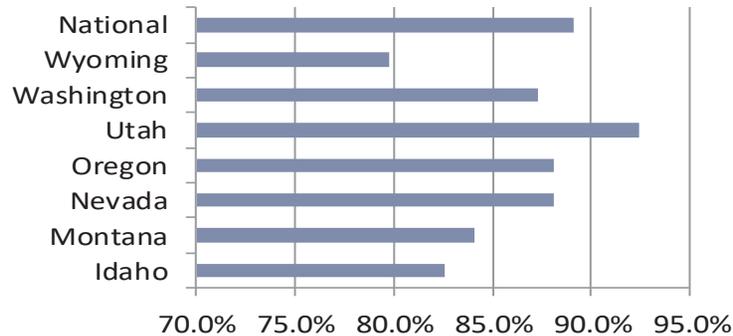
<u>Original Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>% Chg</u>
(\$ in millions)			
<u>By Department or Division</u>			
Catastrophic Health Care	\$27.0	\$18.0	(33.3%)
Health & Welfare	2,613.3	2,786.6	6.6%
Child Welfare	63.5	65.7	3.5%
Devel Disabled	30.3	31.3	3.2%
Independent Councils	9.0	9.0	0.0%
Indirect Support Services	38.1	40.7	7.0%
Medicaid	2,103.5	2,233.8	6.2%
Mental Health Services	36.7	42.7	16.3%
Psychiatric Hospitalization	34.6	38.1	10.0%
Public Health Services	110.4	115.8	4.9%
Service Integration	5.9	6.0	2.7%
Substance Abuse	16.7	16.8	0.9%
Welfare	149.5	168.9	13.0%
Healthcare Policy Initiatives	8.8	10.2	16.7%
Licensing and Certification	6.3	7.5	19.2%
Public Health Districts	8.7	10.0	15.1%
Independ Living Council	.6	.6	6.6%
Total	\$2,649.6	\$2,815.3	6.3%

By Fund Source

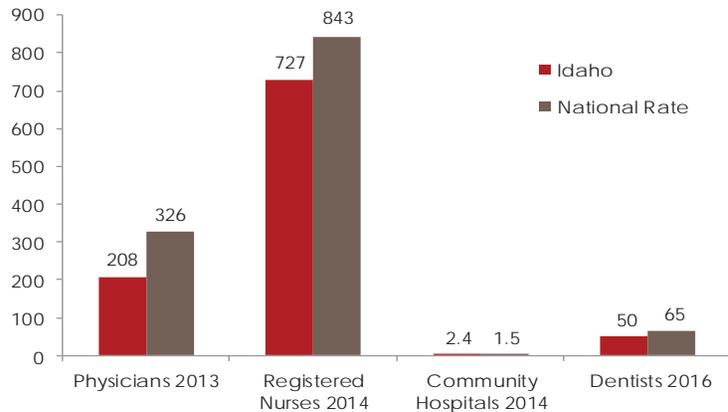
General Fund	\$685.3	\$704.5	2.8%
Dedicated Funds	\$340.7	\$378.4	11.1%
Federal Funds	\$1,623.6	\$1,732.5	6.7%
Total	\$2,649.6	\$2,815.3	6.3%

Numbers May Not Add Due to Rounding

Percentage of Population with Access to Primary Care



Primary Care Providers per 100,000 Population

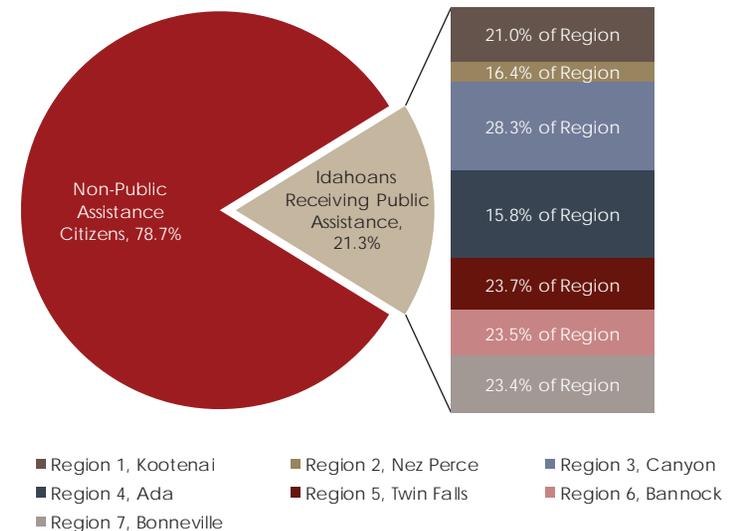


- Idaho ranks 38th of 50 for access to primary care with 17.4% of Idahoans not having access to primary care.
- Idaho ranks last for the number of physicians per 100,000 people.
- Idaho ranks 42nd of 50 for the number of registered nurses per 100,000 people.

Source: State Rankings 2016, Morgan (CQ Press)

In FY 2016, the Department of Health and Welfare's Benefits Payment Program spent \$83,146,300 for cash payments to needy individuals and families, child care assistance payments to allow parents to work, and for food stamps. Medicaid trustee & benefit payments accounted for \$2,012,561,700 of state expenditures in FY 2016.

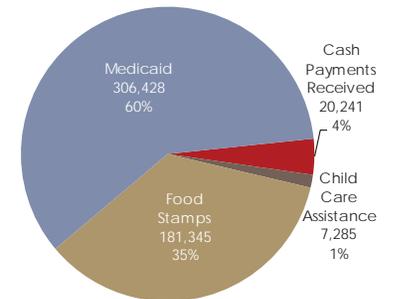
Approximately 1 of 5 Idahoans are receiving some form of support



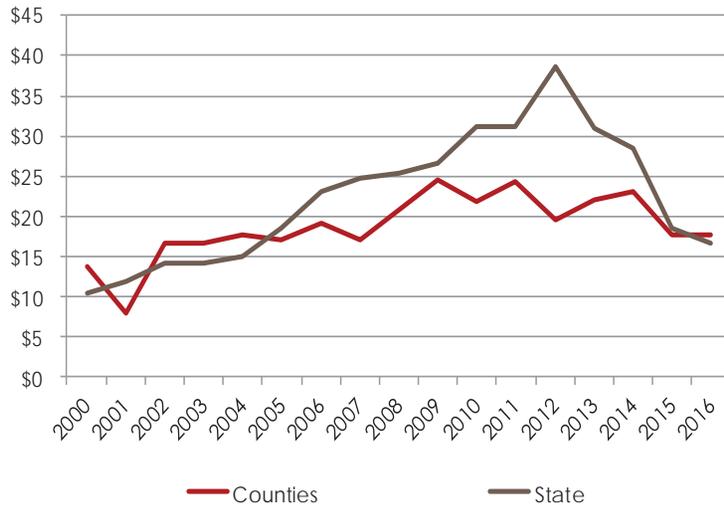
Assistance by Program

NOTE: Individuals may have received support in more than one program. Unduplicated counts were 352,166 in 2016.

Source: Idaho Department of Health & Welfare



Catastrophic Health Care Program (CAT Fund) (in millions)



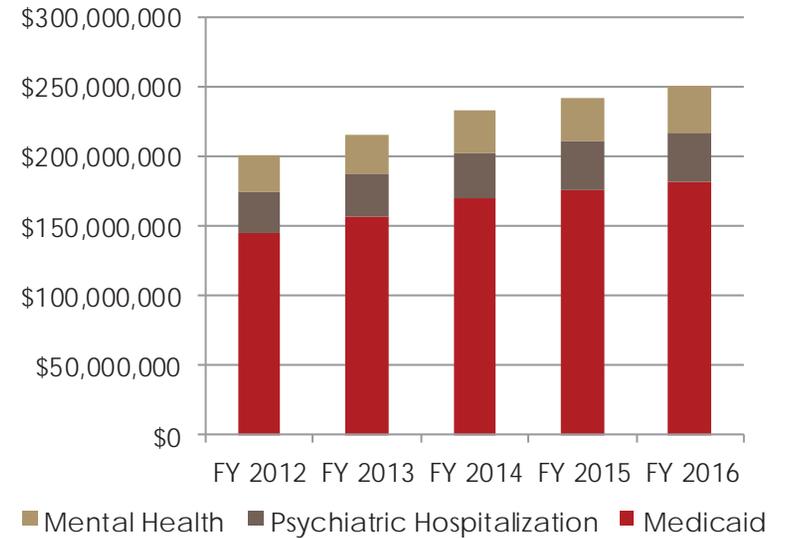
This program addresses the needs of the medically indigent who do not qualify for other state or federal health assistance programs, but do qualify for county assistance. Beginning July 1, 2009 the resident county is responsible for the first \$11,000 in medical bills and the state is responsible for the remaining amounts.

State and county expenditures dropped significantly in 2015. This reduction is related to three primary reasons:

- More Idahoans signing up for health insurance coverage;
- Medical reviews being done on all CAT Fund submissions;
- Dual-application for indigence and Medicaid.

SOURCE: Idaho Association of Counties

Mental Health Spending



- Total mental health spending in the Department of Health & Welfare increased \$53.9 million or 27.5% from 2012 to FY 2016. Expenditures in FY 2016 were \$250,153,515.
- Mental health expenditures increased by more than 20% at each division level.
 - The Division of Medicaid increased 25.2%
 - The Psychiatric Hospitalization Division increased 23.4%
 - The Mental Health Division increased 23.4%

Source: Idaho Department of Health & Welfare

Health Insurance Exchange Information

2010: Congress passed the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA).

2013: Governor proposed and sponsored legislation to have a state-based exchange.

2013: Legislature passed H248 creating the Your Health Idaho (YHI) Exchange.

2013: Enrollment began, and more than 76,000 Idahoans enrolled in a health plan through the exchange. More than half involved a licensed agent or broker.

2016: YHI maintains operations primarily using assessment fees; currently set at 1.99% of each premium.

Enrollment by Metal Level

Metal Level	Year 1 Enrollment	Year 2 Enrollment	Year 3 Enrollment
Bronze	11,745	16,900	21,717
Silver	54,720	61,677	65,153
Gold	7,251	5,970	7,176
Platinum	1,982	1,838	not offered
Catastrophic	500	721	380
Total	76,198	87,106	94,426

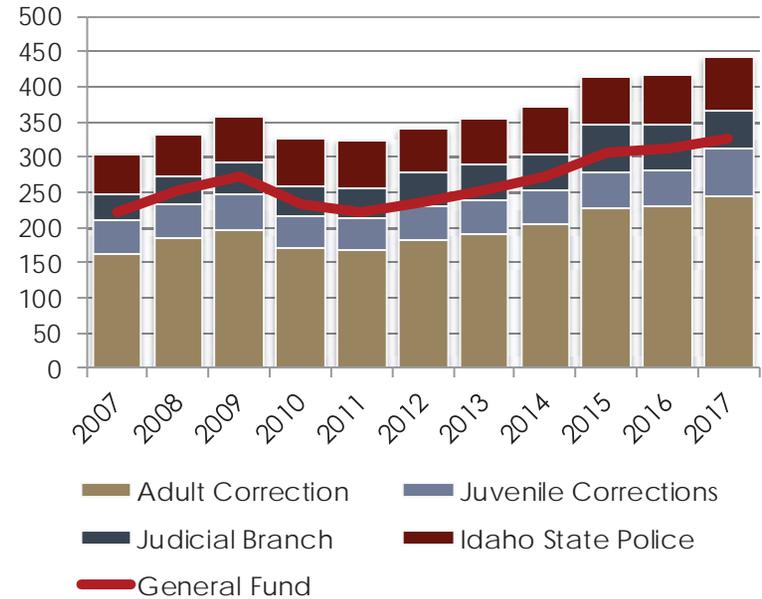
Insurance Carrier and Plan Information

	Number of Insurance Carriers	Number of Plans Offered	Change from Prior Year
2014	7	146	N/A
2015	9	198	36%
2016	9	211	7%

Source: Your Health Idaho and the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) Marketplace Summary Report from the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

10-Year Appropriation Trend

(in Millions)



Adult Corrections: The Department of Correction is responsible for managing felony offenders in prison and on probation or parole. In addition, the Commission for Pardons and Parole supports the department's efforts in successfully reintegrating offenders into the community.

Juvenile Corrections: The Department of Juvenile Corrections operates three juvenile correction centers and works closely with county probation departments to provide accountability, community protection, and rehabilitation to justice-involved juveniles.

Idaho State Police: The Idaho State Police provides law enforcement services to Idaho including patrol, investigations, forensics, training, and support activities.

Supreme Court: Idaho has a unified court system in which all state courts are administered and supervised by the Idaho Supreme Court. The Court establishes statewide rules and policies for the operation of its functions and that of the district courts.

Original Appropriations	FY 2016	FY 2017	Annual % Chg
By Department or Division (in Millions)			
Correction Dept.	228.9	245.1	7.1%
Management Services	13.9	15.3	9.9%
State Prisons	106.0	118.9	12.2%
County & Out-of-State	15.2	11.5	(24.8%)
Corr. Alternative Placement	9.5	9.7	2.3%
Community Corrections	27.7	32.3	16.6%
Education & Treatment	12.0	9.7	(19.4%)
Medical Services	41.8	44.8	7.2%
Pardons and Parole Com.	2.8	3.0	7.9%
Judicial Branch	65.3	67.5	3.4%
Juvenile Corrections	51.5	52.5	2.0%
State Police	70.7	77.8	9.9%
Brand Inspection	2.8	2.9	5.9%
Police, Division of State	62.9	69.6	10.7%
POST Academy	4.5	4.7	3.4%
Racing Commission	0.6	0.6	2.4%
Total	416.4	442.9	6.4%

By Fund Source

General Fund	312.8	326.0	4.2%
Dedicated Funds	88.3	101.9	15.4%
Federal Funds	15.3	15.0	(1.9%)
Total	416.4	442.9	6.4%

Numbers May Not Add Due to Rounding

2014 State Imprisonment & Crime Rates

Comparison of Idaho's Imprisonment & Crime Rates to Adjacent States and the Nation

	State Imprisonment Rate per 100,000 Pop	2013-2014 % Change in State Imprisonment Rate per 100,000 Pop	State Crime Rate per 100,000 Pop	2013-2014 % Change in State Crime Rate per 100,000 Pop
Idaho	489	(1.5%)	2,058	(1.2%)
<i>Regional Rank*</i>	1	5	7	2
Montana	360	1.6%	2,785	(2.6%)
<i>Regional Rank</i>	5	2	5	3
Nevada	434	NA**	3,248	(5.7%)
<i>Regional Rank</i>	2	NA**	2	5
Oregon	378	(2.8%)	3,101	(9.6%)
<i>Regional Rank</i>	4	6	3	6
Utah	237	(0.7%)	3,076	(5.4%)
<i>Regional Rank</i>	7	4	4	4
Washington	254	0.8%	3,983	(0.7%)
<i>Regional Rank</i>	6	3	1	1
Wyoming	408	3.2%	2,152	(10.2%)
<i>Regional Rank</i>	3	1	6	7
U.S. Rate	412	0.7%	2,961	(5.1%)

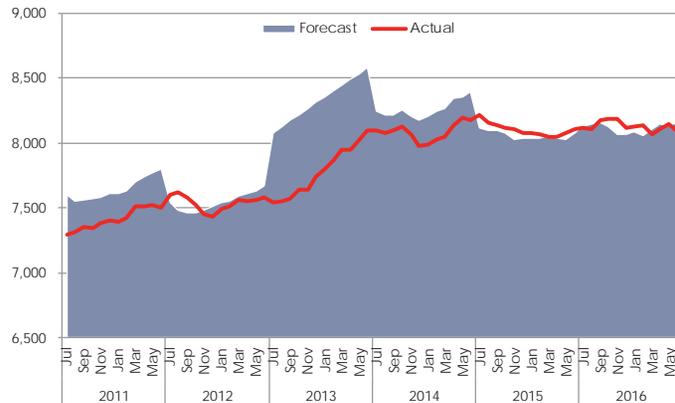
* Regional Ranking is from high to low with one being the highest and seven being the lowest.

** Not available.

SOURCE: O'Leary Morgan, Kathleen and Morgan, Scott. State Rankings 2016: A Statistical View of America.

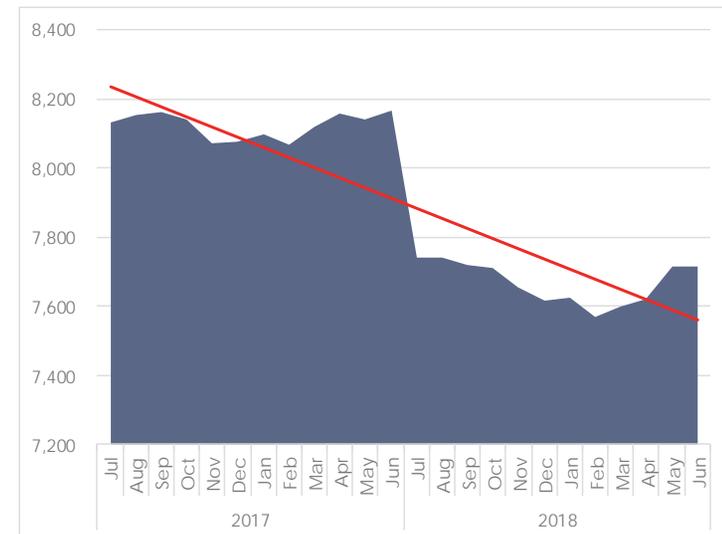
Note: Imprisonment rate is the final count of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities on December 31, 2014 with a sentence of more than one year per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Forecast v. Actual Inmate Count FY 2011 - FY 2016



- From FY 2011 through FY 2016, the inmate population grew from 7,601 in July 2010 to 7,690 in June 2016. This represents an increase of 89 incarcerated offenders, or 1.2%.
- In FY 2011, the actual number of incarcerated offenders decreased by 0.3%, from 7,601 in July 2010 to 7,578 in June 2011, a decrease of 23, and 222 below forecast.
- In FY 2012, the actual number of incarcerated offenders increased by 7.3%, from 7,544 in July 2011 to 8,097 in June 2012, an increase of 553, and 429 above forecast.
- In FY 2013, the actual number of incarcerated offenders increased by 1%, from 8,097 in July 2012 to 8,177 in June 2013, an increase of 80, but 405 below forecast.
- In FY 2014, the actual number of incarcerated offenders decreased by 1.3%, from 8,221 in July 2013 to 8,111 in June 2014, a decrease of 110, and 287 below forecast.
- In FY 2015, the actual number of incarcerated offenders decreased by .4%, from 8,120 in July 2014 to 8,091 in June 2015, a decrease of 29, but 17 above forecast.
- In FY 2016, the actual number of incarcerated offenders decreased by 5.4%, from 8,125 in July 2015 to 7,690 in June 2016, a decrease of 435, and 469 below forecast.

Incarcerated Offender Forecast FY 2017 - FY 2018

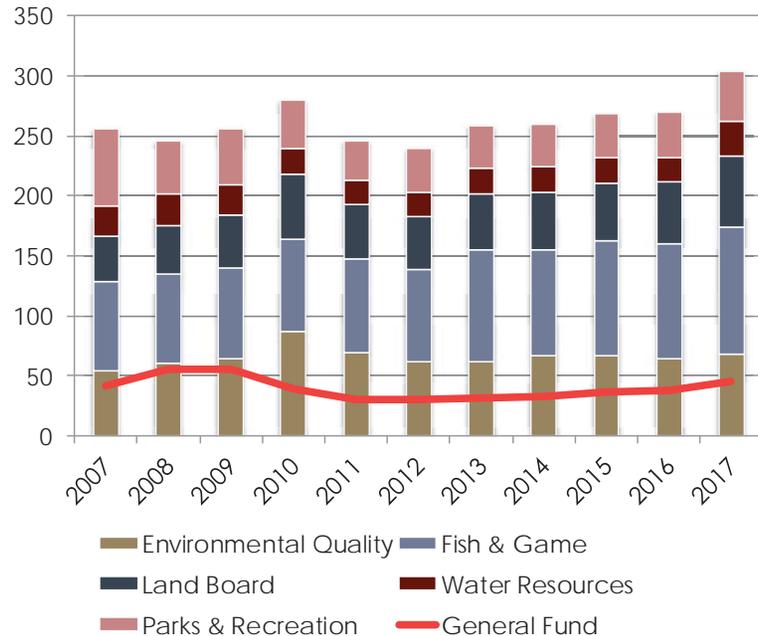


From July 2016 through June 2018 the Department of Correction is projecting that Idaho's inmate population will be on a downward trajectory, going from 8,134 in 2016 down to 7,717 in June 2018. This represents a decrease of 417 inmates over this two-year period, or a 5.1% decrease.

This projection is consistent with the expected impacts of S1357, better known as the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. The initiative aims for public safety and cost-containment objectives by strengthening probation and parole supervision and diversion programs; structuring parole to prioritize prison space for violent offenders; focusing resources in the community on reducing recidivism; and evaluating programs and validating risk assessments to ensure taxpayer dollars are used wisely.

10-Year Appropriation Trends

(in Millions)



- ◆ Over the ten-year period from FY 2007 to FY 2017, the Natural Resources functional area grew by \$47.7 million or 18.6% which is equivalent to a 1.7% annual compound growth.
- ◆ At the same time, General Fund support grew from \$41.5 million in FY 2007 to \$45.1 million in FY 2017 or an 8.7% increase.
- ◆ General Fund support for the Natural Resources agencies was largest in 2009 at \$55.9 million.
- ◆ The Natural Resources functional area grew by \$34.0 million or 12.6% from FY 2016 to FY 2017. That compares to \$611.6 million or 8.7% for the entire all funds state budget.
- ◆ For FY 2017, the Natural Resources functional area had 1.4% of the General Fund appropriation, 9.2% of the dedicated funds appropriation, and 4.0% of the federal funds appropriation for a total of 3.5% of the \$7.6 billion all funds appropriation.

<u>Original Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>% Chg</u>
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>			
<u>By Department or Division</u>			
Environmental Quality	\$64.6	\$67.3	4.2%
Fish & Game	95.7	106.1	10.8%
Land Board	51.3	60.2	17.4%
Investment Board	0.6	0.7	4.8%
Lands	50.6	59.5	17.5%
Parks & Recreation	37.6	42.0	11.7%
Parks & Recreation	35.6	39.6	11.3%
Lava Hot Springs	2.0	2.3	18.7%
Water Resources	20.7	28.3	36.7%
Total	\$269.9	\$303.8	12.6%

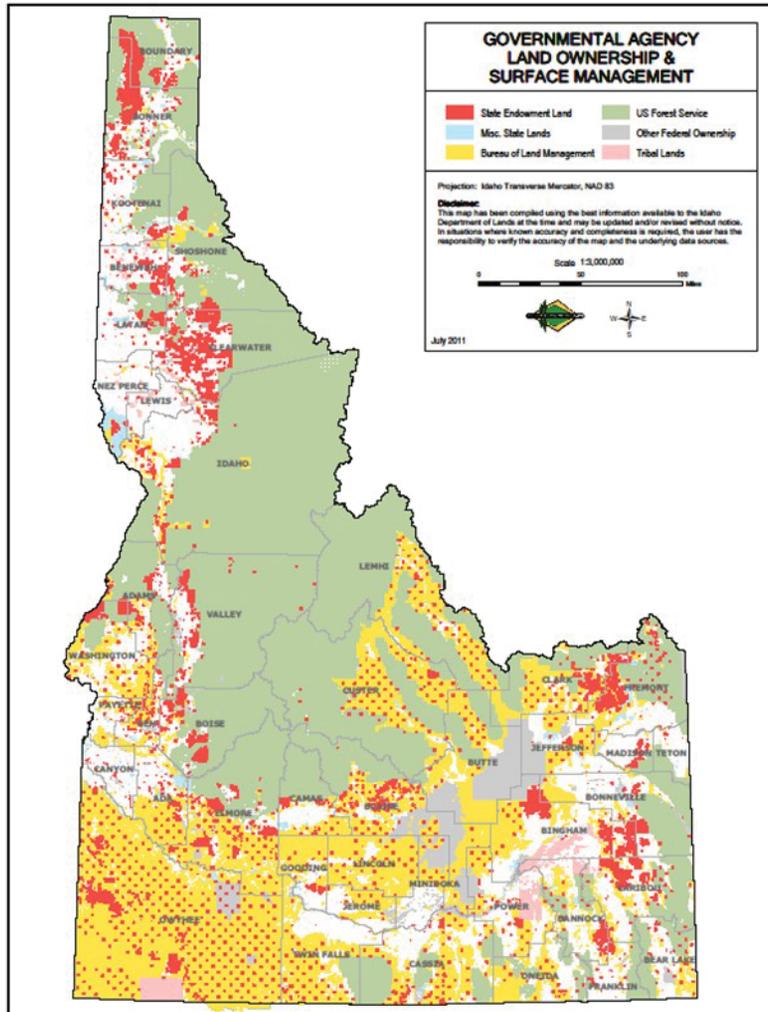
By Fund Source

General Fund	37.5	45.1	20.3%
Dedicated Funds	136.2	153.3	12.6%
Federal Funds	96.2	105.4	9.6%
Total	\$269.9	\$303.8	12.6%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

- ◆ The Department of Environmental Quality budget grew by 4.2% from FY 2016 to FY 2017 due, in part, to the addition of four new employees to pursue NPDES primacy.
- ◆ The Department of Fish and Game budget grew by 10.8% from FY 2016 to FY 2017 largely due to equipment replacement catch-up and one-time line items.
- ◆ The Department of Lands budget grew by 17.5% from FY 2016 to FY 2017 due, in part, to forest legacy projects, office expansion, additional IT staff, and information system enhancements.

Idaho Land Ownership Map



- ◆ Idaho's endowment lands, in red, comprise 2.5 million acres or about 5% of Idaho's 53 million acres. Private lands, in white, represent about 31% of Idaho's land ownership.

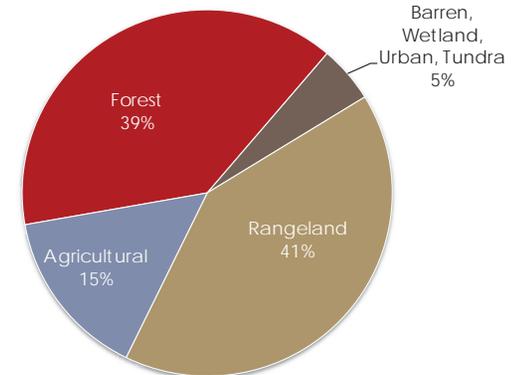
Map Source: Idaho's Endowment Lands: A Matter of Sacred Trust, Second Edition August 2011, University of Idaho.

Idaho Land Ownership

Description	Acres	% of Total
Federal Land	33,412,277	63.1%
BLM	11,836,481	22.3%
USFS	20,458,276	38.6%
Other	1,117,520	2.1%
State Land	2,693,260	5.1%
Endowments	2,458,405	4.6%
Fish & Game	187,769	0.4%
Parks & Recreation	38,407	0.1%
U of I Board of Regents	8,679	0.0%
Private Land	16,271,679	30.7%
Tribal Land	464,077	0.9%
County Land	96,311	0.2%
Municipal Land	22,972	0.0%
Total	52,960,576	100.0%

- ◆ Idaho is the 14th largest state by total area, but at 52.9 million acres, ranks 11th largest for land area after excluding over 500,000 acres of lakes, reservoirs, and rivers.

Idaho Land Use



Source: Idaho Department of Commerce County Profiles 2002

Federal Land Ownership by County (in acres)

County	Federal	%	Local Gov,		Total
			State & Tribal	Private	
Custer	2,937,675	93%	56,206	158,503	3,152,384
Lemhi	2,648,258	91%	39,705	233,189	2,921,152
Valley	2,063,164	88%	69,733	221,151	2,354,048
Butte	1,229,906	86%	15,639	183,511	1,429,056
Idaho	4,523,385	83%	85,983	821,160	5,430,528
Blaine	1,314,806	78%	65,429	312,501	1,692,736
Owyhee	3,727,155	76%	474,728	712,293	4,914,176
Lincoln	584,486	76%	22,998	164,100	771,584
Shoshone	1,255,653	74%	60,041	370,066	1,685,760
Boise	900,540	74%	89,738	227,322	1,217,600
Elmore	1,327,041	67%	120,397	522,354	1,969,792
Clark	747,690	66%	80,905	300,813	1,129,408
Camas	445,876	65%	27,143	214,981	688,000
Adams	565,066	65%	39,769	268,573	873,408
Boundary	495,219	61%	108,775	208,038	812,032
Fremont	708,023	59%	116,413	370,316	1,194,752
Cassia	925,150	56%	54,066	663,408	1,642,624
Clearwater	841,755	53%	244,332	489,337	1,575,424
Oneida	409,305	53%	13,048	345,903	768,256
Bonneville	623,145	52%	59,641	513,118	1,195,904
Twin Falls	640,399	52%	33,541	558,124	1,232,064
Gooding	237,503	51%	20,971	209,238	467,712
Jefferson	328,226	47%	29,471	343,168	700,864
Bear Lake	287,994	46%	19,187	314,515	621,696
Bonner	492,593	44%	178,691	440,780	1,112,064
Caribou	447,779	40%	132,004	550,521	1,130,304
Gem	135,009	37%	22,230	202,825	360,064
Washington	345,204	37%	75,077	511,815	932,096
Minidoka	174,649	36%	11,118	300,441	486,208
Power	300,239	33%	106,549	492,860	899,648
Teton	95,131	33%	1,850	191,275	288,256
Franklin	139,255	33%	13,299	273,366	425,920
Kootenai	254,276	32%	60,624	482,028	796,928
Bannock	221,402	31%	108,668	382,378	712,448
Bingham	392,484	29%	280,457	667,731	1,340,672
Ada	196,633	29%	55,030	423,537	675,200
Payette	66,136	25%	10,804	183,860	260,800
Jerome	96,510	25%	10,471	276,955	383,936
Madison	63,519	21%	24,212	214,093	301,824
Latah	112,791	16%	43,602	532,695	689,088
Benewah	48,887	10%	70,842	376,911	496,640
Nez Perce	33,771	6%	96,596	413,057	543,424
Canyon	20,486	5%	3,750	353,236	377,472
Lewis	8,104	3%	22,886	275,634	306,624
Total	33,412,277	63%	3,276,619	16,271,680	52,960,576

Federal Land Ownership by State
(millions of acres)

(Excludes water area)	Federal Acreage	% of Federal	Total Acres in State	% of State
Nevada	57.0	9.1%	70.3	81.1%
Utah	35.0	5.6%	52.7	66.5%
Alaska	225.8	35.9%	365.5	61.8%
Idaho	32.6	5.2%	52.9	61.7%
Oregon	32.7	5.2%	61.6	53.0%
Wyoming	30.0	4.8%	62.3	48.2%
California	47.8	7.6%	100.2	47.7%
Arizona	30.7	4.9%	72.7	42.3%
Colorado	24.1	3.8%	66.5	36.2%
New Mexico	27.0	4.3%	77.8	34.7%
Montana	26.9	4.3%	93.3	28.9%
Washington	12.2	1.9%	42.7	28.5%
Other States & Dist of Col	46.9	7.5%	1,152.9	4.1%
Total	628.8	100.0%	2,271.3	27.7%

- ◆ The February 2012 report, *Federal Land Ownership: Ownership and Data*, by the Congressional Research Service, summarized in the table above, excludes 5 to 10 million acres owned by the Department of Energy, Bureau of Reclamation, Agricultural Research Service, and others with small holdings.
- ◆ The federal government owns about 28% of the land in the United States.
- ◆ Nationwide, the Bureau of Land Management owns 39%, the Forest Service owns 31%, the Fish and Wildlife Service owns 14%, the National Park Service owns 13%, and the Department of Defense owns 3% of federal lands.
- ◆ Federal land ownership is concentrated in the West with 35.9% of all federal lands located in Alaska, 56.6% in the eleven western states and 7.5% in the remaining 38 states and the District of Columbia. "This western concentration has contributed to a higher degree of controversy over land ownership and use in that part of the country."

Idaho Fish and Game License and Tag Sales

Number Sold

Description	Number Sold		Change Percent	
	FY 2015	FY 2016	15 to 16	Change
Resident Combination	156,656	147,917	(8,739)	-5.6%
Resident Sportsman Package	20,993	21,072	79	0.4%
Resident Season Fishing	151,829	145,834	(5,995)	-3.9%
Resident Short-term Fishing	6,908	6,804	(104)	-1.5%
Resident Hunting	64,196	61,797	(2,399)	-3.7%
Total Resident Licenses	400,582	383,424	(17,158)	-4.3%
Non-resident Combination	1,973	1,857	(116)	-5.9%
Non-resident Season Fishing	25,099	24,886	(213)	-0.8%
Non-resident Short-term Fishing	135,652	134,547	(1,105)	-0.8%
Non-resident Hunting *	37,022	40,157	3,135	8.5%
Total Nonresident Licenses	199,746	201,447	1,701	0.9%
Resident Tags	239,086	246,042	6,956	2.9%
Resident Tags in Sportman Pack*	120,414	121,626	1,212	1.0%
Non-Resident Tags	40,345	44,872	4,527	11.2%
Miscellaneous Permits	199,894	207,847	7,953	4.0%
Misc. Permits Sportsman Pack**	79,013	79,399	386	0.5%
Miscellaneous Permit issued at \$0	92,194	93,698	1,504	1.6%
Controlled Hunt Applications	212,651	215,450	2,799	1.3%
Total Tags, Permits, and Misc.	983,597	1,008,934	25,337	2.6%
Total Licenses, Tags, & Permits	1,583,925	1,593,805	9,880	0.6%

* Includes all hunting licenses (Big Game, Small Game, Nongame, and Shooting Preserve)

** Fees were collected in the sale of the sportsman package license sale.

- ◆ From FY 2015 to FY 2016, Fish and Game resident license sales decreased by 17,158 units or 4.3%.
- ◆ At the same time, nonresident license sales increased by 1,701 or 0.9%.
- ◆ Overall sales of licenses, tags and permits were up by 9,880 units or 0.6% from FY 2015 to FY 2016.

Fish and Game Receipts

(\$ in Millions)

Description	Receipts		Change Percent	
	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	15 to 16	Change
Fish and Game Fund				
Licenses & Permits	\$36.132	\$38.730	\$2.598	7.2%
Federal Reimburs.	43.857	44.029	\$.171	0.4%
Priv. & Loc. Reimburs.	6.292	8.162	\$1.870	29.7%
Priv. & Loc. Trusts	1.443	.781	(\$.662)	-45.9%
Big Game Depred.	.057	.056	(\$.001)	-1.7%
Miscellaneous Income	1.580	1.288	(\$.292)	-18.5%
Total Fish & Game:	\$89.361	\$93.045	\$3.685	4.1%
Set-Aside Funds:				
Habitat Acq. and Dev el.	.498	.460	(\$.038)	-7.6%
Salmon & Steelhead Tag	.342	.298	(\$.044)	-12.8%
Winter Feed/Hab. Impr.	.369	.391	\$.022	6.0%
Non-game Programs	.022	.022	(\$.000)	-0.1%
Meat Proc. Charges	.014	.015	\$.001	8.3%
Adjustments	(.010)	.009	\$.019	-196.9%
Total Set-Aside:	\$1.235	\$1.196	(\$.039)	-3.2%
Grand Total	\$90.596	\$94.241	\$3.645	4.0%

- ◆ Fish and Game revenue from Licenses and Permits was up by \$2.598 million or 7.2% from FY 2015 to FY 2016.
- ◆ Federal reimbursements increased by \$171 thousand or 0.4% over the last fiscal year.
- ◆ Private and local reimbursements increased by 29.7% from FY 2015 to FY 2016. It includes money received for specific projects spelled out in contracts or agreements, and includes mitigation funds from Idaho Power, pass-through moneys from the Office of Species Conservation, and certain fines.
- ◆ Set-aside receipts decreased by 3.2%. These are moneys that are earmarked by statute for specific purposes.
- ◆ Overall, receipts were up by \$3.654 million or 4.0%.

2016 Resident Cost to Hunt

(Includes licenses, tags and vendor fees)

Rank	Deer	Elk	Sheep	Pronghorn
1	\$32.50 ID	\$38.00 MT	\$134.50 WY	\$41.00 CO
2	\$34.00 MT	\$43.50 ID	\$153.00 MT	\$42.00 MT
3	\$41.00 CO	\$50.40 WA	\$166.00 NV	\$50.25 ID
4	\$44.90 WA	\$56.00 CO	\$172.50 OR	\$50.50 WY
5	\$55.50 WY	\$69.50 WY	\$179.00 NM	\$79.00 NM
6	\$58.50 OR	\$78.00 OR	\$185.75 ID	\$88.00 OR
7	\$60.00 NM	\$84.00 UT	\$264.00 CO	\$99.00 UT
8	\$74.00 UT	\$109.00 NM	\$332.00 WA	\$106.00 NV
9	\$76.00 NV	\$171.00 NV	\$350.00 AZ	\$140.00 AZ
10	\$78.07 CA	\$185.00 AZ	\$462.64 CA	\$204.75 CA
11	\$95.00 AZ	\$500.49 CA	\$557.00 UT	NA WA
Avg	\$59.04	\$125.90	\$268.76	\$90.05

2016 Non-resident Cost to Hunt

(Includes licenses, tags and vendor fees)

Rank	Deer	Elk	Sheep	Pronghorn
1	\$333.00 UT	\$458.00 UT	\$1,325.00 MT	\$235.00 MT
2	\$338.50 WY	\$497.00 WA	\$1,355.00 NV	\$298.50 WY
3	\$352.00 NM	\$571.50 ID	\$1,581.50 OR	\$352.00 NM
4	\$386.00 CO	\$603.50 WY	\$1,593.00 UT	\$368.00 UT
5	\$395.00 NV	\$617.00 NM	\$1,652.00 WA	\$386.00 CO
6	\$434.30 WA	\$636.00 CO	\$1,679.28 CA	\$455.00 NV
7	\$439.70 CA	\$709.50 OR	\$1,975.00 AZ	\$481.25 ID
8	\$456.50 ID	\$825.00 AZ	\$2,094.00 CO	\$537.50 OR
9	\$475.00 AZ	\$856.00 MT	\$2,271.25 ID	\$630.28 CA
10	\$574.50 OR	\$1,360.00 NV	\$2,278.50 WY	\$725.00 AZ
11	\$602.00 MT	\$1,532.98 CA	\$3,242.00 NM	N/A WA
Avg	\$435.14	\$787.86	\$1,913.32	\$446.85

Source: Idaho Department of Fish and Game Survey

2016 Resident Cost to Fish

Rank	State	License	1 Day	2 Day	3 Day
1	Idaho	\$25.75	\$11.50	\$16.50	\$21.50
2	Montana	\$26.00		\$13.00	
3	New Mexico	\$29.00	\$16.00		
4	Washington	\$29.50	\$11.35	\$15.75	\$19.05
5	Oregon	\$33.00	\$19.00	\$34.50	\$50.50
6	Utah	\$34.00			\$16.00
7	Colorado	\$36.00	\$9.00	\$14.00	\$19.00
8	Wyoming	\$36.50	\$6.00	\$12.00	\$18.00
9	Arizona	\$37.00	\$15.00	\$30.00	
10	Nevada	\$39.00	\$9.00	\$12.00	\$15.00
11	California	\$47.01	\$15.12	\$23.50	
	Average	\$33.89	\$12.44	\$19.03	\$22.72

2016 Nonresident Cost to Fish

Rank	State	License	1 Day	2 Day	3 Day
1	Arizona	\$55.00	\$20.00	\$40.00	
2	New Mexico	\$60.00	\$16.00		
3	Colorado	\$66.00	\$9.00	\$14.00	\$19.00
4	Montana	\$70.00		\$35.00	
5	Utah	\$75.00			\$24.00
6	Nevada	\$79.00	\$18.00	\$25.00	\$32.00
7	Washington	\$84.50	\$20.15	\$28.95	\$35.55
8	Idaho	\$98.25	\$12.75	\$18.75	\$24.75
9	Wyoming	\$104.50	\$14.00	\$28.00	\$42.00
10	Oregon	\$106.25	\$19.00	\$34.50	\$50.50
11	California	\$126.36	\$15.12	\$23.50	
	Average	\$84.08	\$16.00	\$27.52	\$32.54

Source: Idaho Department of Fish and Game Survey

State Park Self-Support Index

State Park	FY 2016 Park Operating Expenditure	FY 2016 Park Revenues	Self Operating Support Percent	Total Day Use Visitation CY 2015
Bear Lake	435,229	360,336	82.8%	154,600
Bruneau Dunes	501,583	589,028	117.4%	91,097
Castle Rocks	172,638	281,501	163.1%	149,723
CD'A Lake Parkway	118,412	113,622	96.0%	456,243
City of Rocks	995,432	735,301	73.9%	271,012
Dworshak, Glade Creek	501,740	464,645	92.6%	92,487
Eagle Island	404,868	301,536	74.5%	312,980
Farragut	1,338,680	1,714,584	128.1%	477,374
Harriman, Ashton-Tetonia	695,894	479,261	68.9%	86,954
Hells Gate	756,936	767,735	101.4%	297,095
Henry's Lake	211,642	329,049	155.5%	136,271
Heyburn	997,527	1,212,989	121.6%	200,753
Lake Cascade	904,420	801,924	88.7%	288,135
Land of The Yankee Fork	364,443	205,645	56.4%	39,714
Lucky Peak	562,966	417,537	74.2%	589,503
Massacre Rocks	316,045	317,723	100.5%	36,193
McCroskey	92,324	17,545	19.0%	n/a
Mesa Falls	41,143	39,214	95.3%	217,649
Old Mission	339,876	265,341	78.1%	85,408
Ponderosa	970,526	1,156,217	119.1%	403,561
Priest Lake	958,368	1,136,867	118.6%	167,086
Round Lake	344,533	277,903	80.7%	93,531
Thousand Springs	337,560	134,295	39.8%	18,984
Three Island Crossing	523,555	724,573	138.4%	133,769
Trail of Coeur d'Alenes	126,221	134,610	106.6%	57,030
Walcott	294,697	247,946	84.1%	72,118
Winchester	340,650	302,241	88.7%	121,184
Total	\$13,647,908	\$13,529,168	99.1%	5,050,454

Parks & Recreation Facts and Figures

1. State Park Day Use Visitation - CY15

Non-resident Visitors 68%	3,453,098
Resident Visitors 32%	1,597,356
Total Day Use Visitation	5,050,454
State Park Passports Sold - FY16	128,458

2. Recreation Users by Registration Type - CY15

Boat Registrations	88,167
Snowmobile Registrations	37,008
Motorbikes, ATVs, UTVs and SOHVs Registrations	151,433
Recreational Vehicle Registrations	108,697
Cross-country Ski Permits	2,105

3. State Park Revenue - FY16

Base Operating Expenditures	\$13,647,908
Revenues	\$13,529,168
Self Operating Support Index	99.1%

4. Recreational Funds to Public Agencies - FY16

Recreational Vehicle Fund Grants	\$1,500,261
Waterway Improvement Fund Grants	\$812,119
State and Federal Trails Programs	\$2,345,333
County Boating Programs	\$2,303,686
Federal Boating Safety Grants	\$574,999
County Snowgrooming Programs	\$852,544
Trout License Plate Grants	\$35,750

5. Park Land and Facilities - FY16

Number of State Parks/Trails	30
Number of Acres in the Park System	60,167
Number of Structures Maintained	556
Repair and Maintenance Investment	\$2,137,312
Existing Infrastructure Repair Needs	\$32,371,910
New Infrastructure Needs	\$24,174,000

* CY = Calendar Year, FY = Fiscal Year

Idaho Water Facts

Water Surface Area	880 square miles or 1.1% of the state
Number of Lakes	More than 2,000
Largest Lake	Pend Oreille - 158 square miles
Deepest Lake	Pend Oreille - more than 1,100 feet
Miles streams & rivers	93,000 miles
Longest River	Snake River - 779 miles
Highest Waterfall	Big Fiddler Crk, S Fork Boise River - 600 ft
Annual Precipitation	Varies from 10 to 50 inches
Annual Inflows/Outflows	About 37 million/75 million acre-feet
Reservoir Storage	12,384,000 acre-feet

Water Conversion Factors

1 acre	43,560 square feet (208.71 ft x 208.71 ft)
1 acre-foot	325,850 gallons
1 cubic ft per sec	646,315 gallons per day or 1.9835 acre-feet per day, 724 AF/year
Ex @ \$.01/100 gal	\$32.59 per acre foot or \$23,595 per cfs/yr

Source: Idaho Department of Water Resources

Water Withdrawals

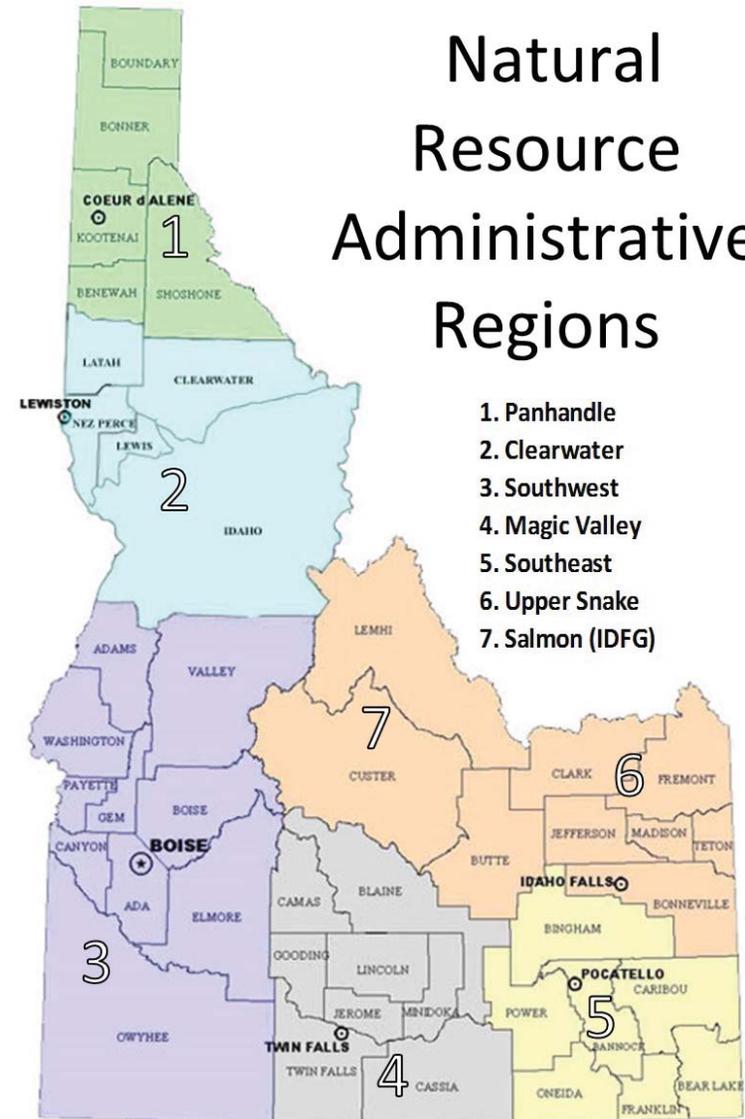
Estimated Use of Water in the United States in 2010

Used in Idaho in 2010	Acre-Feet/Yr	MG/D	Percent
Irrigation	15,682,062	14,000.0	81.5%
Aquaculture	3,080,405	2,750.0	16.0%
Public Supply	267,715	239.0	1.4%
Domestic Self-Supply	88,492	79.0	0.5%
Industrial and Mining	79,284	70.8	0.4%
Livestock	53,207	47.5	0.3%
TOTAL WATER USE	19,251,165	17,186.3	100.0%

Source: United States Geological Survey <http://www.usgs.gov>

Per capita water use is defined as the public supply, divided by the population using the public supply (72% of Idahoans). Idaho's per capita use in 2010 was 210 gallons per day, calculated by dividing 239 million gallons per day by 1.14 million people. Although relatively high compared to the U.S. average of 157 gallons per day, this per capita figure includes landscaping and garden irrigation uses.

Natural Resource Administrative Regions



1. Panhandle
2. Clearwater
3. Southwest
4. Magic Valley
5. Southeast
6. Upper Snake
7. Salmon (IDFG)

- ◆ Except for Fish and Game, natural resource agencies use the six-region system for administration. IDFG splits out Lemhi and Custer Counties to form a seventh.

<u>Original Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>% Chg</u>
(in Millions)			
<u>By Department or Division</u>			
Agriculture	\$42.3	\$43.6	2.9%
Agriculture Department	39.4	40.4	2.6%
Soil & Water Conservation Com.	2.9	3.2	7.4%
Commerce Department	36.1	36.2	0.3%
Finance	7.8	8.2	5.4%
Industrial Commission	16.0	16.7	4.1%
Insurance, Department	9.0	9.6	5.9%
Labor Department	89.6	104.8	17.0%
Public Utilities Commission	6.2	6.3	2.5%
Self-Governing Agencies	75.8	97.0	27.9%
Building Safety, Division of	11.4	13.0	14.0%
Hispanic Com	0.3	0.3	5.7%
Historical Society	5.9	14.3	141.9%
Libraries, Commission of	5.3	5.7	8.4%
Lottery, State	5.7	5.9	3.6%
Medical Boards	5.5	6.3	14.0%
Public Defense Commission	0.3	5.8	1,805.0%
Regulatory Boards	6.8	7.6	11.0%
State Appellate Pub. Defend.	2.5	2.7	7.5%
Veterans Services	32.2	35.5	10.4%
Transportation Department	496.6	655.9	32.1%
Total	\$779.5	\$978.3	25.5%
<u>By Fund Source</u>			
General Fund	\$26.8	\$34.0	26.9%
Dedicated Funds	404.3	529.3	30.9%
Federal Funds	348.5	415.0	19.1%
Total	\$779.6	\$978.3	25.5%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

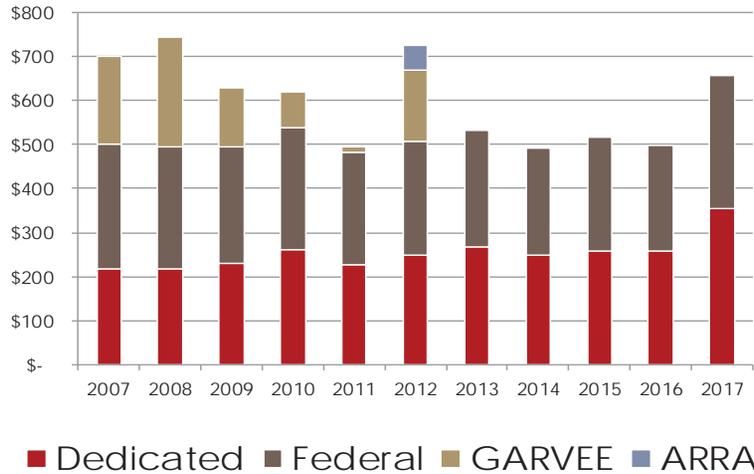
Idaho Transportation Department

H312aaS,aaS of the 2015 session increased funding for Idaho's aging transportation infrastructure and is generating approximately \$95 million in new revenue annually. The legislation increased registration fees by \$21 for personal vehicles and \$25 for commercial vehicles and increased the motor fuels tax from 25 cents to 32 cents per gallon. The increase in registration and motor fuels tax is subject to a 60-40 split between the State Highway Account and local highway jurisdictions. All new revenue raised in this bill shall be used exclusively for maintenance of bridges and roads.

The legislation also created the Strategic Initiatives Program that provides for transportation projects proposed by the department that are rated competitively on their return on investment in safety, mobility, economic opportunity; as well as repair and maintenance of bridges, and the purchase of right-of-way.

The bill also provides for any unrecognized General Fund surplus at the end of FY 2015 and FY 2016 to be shared between the Strategic Initiatives Program and the Budget Stabilization Fund. Both fiscal years closed with a surplus. In FY 2015, a deposit of \$54 million was made to the Strategic Initiatives Program, and in FY 2016, the deposit was \$11 million. A sunset clause is placed upon the section of law authorizing the transfer from the General Fund to the Strategic Initiatives Program Fund and it expires May 31, 2017.

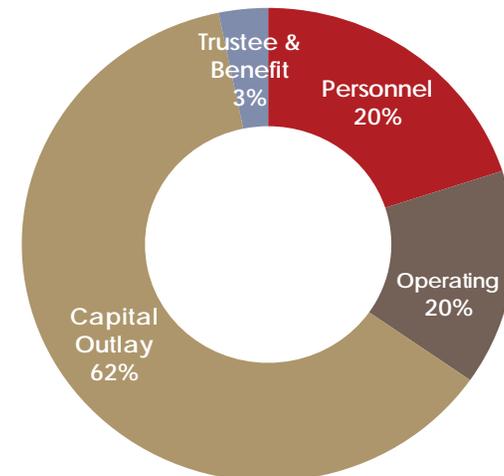
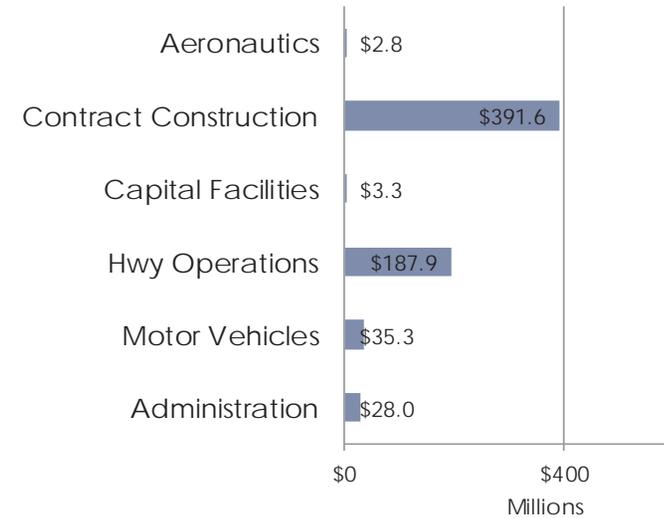
Idaho Transportation Department 10-Year Appropriation Trends (in Millions)



ITD's appropriation peaked in FY 2008 due to GARVEE-funded transportation projects. There was also an increase in FY 2012 due to \$56.4 million worth of American Recovery & Reinvestment Act Funds (federal stimulus funds). For FY 2017, state funds are the highest they've been in ten years. Recent increases in the gas tax and registration fees have helped ensure additional resources for Idaho's aging highway system and bridges.

HB547 passed during the 2014 legislative session provides \$4.7 million annually from cigarette tax revenues for the purpose of paying the state match required for GARVEE debt obligations. Through the GARVEE program, 35 new bridges, 14 new or improved interchanges, and 119 miles of highway expansion were completed, compiled into a total of 59 projects that are now complete.

Idaho Transportation Department FY 2017 Original Appropriation \$655,885,100



69% of Idaho's population had a driver's license in 2015

Of those licensed, the average driver....

- ...registered 1.3 vehicles
- ...used 913 gallons of fuel
- ...drove 42 miles per day

- Idaho's gas tax is 32 cents per gallon
- The federal fuel tax is 18.4 cents per gallon and was last increased in 1993
- There is a 1 cent per gallon transfer fee that is used to fund the Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund
- Not all fuel uses are taxed. For example, fuels used for stationary engines, off-road equipment, furnaces, and commercial motor boats aren't taxed. Any person or business purchasing 50 gallons or more of taxable fuel for a non-taxed purpose can claim a refund from the Tax Commission
- Annual registration fees for passenger vehicles range from \$45 to \$69, depending on the age of the vehicle. An EMS Service fee of \$1.25 is added to all registrations. Vehicles registered in Ada County require an additional fee ranging from \$24 to \$40. County administrative charges may also apply
- The statewide motorcycle registration fee is \$19, plus an additional \$8 in Ada County

Idaho Transportation Department

FY 2016 State and Local Transportation Revenues (in Millions)					
Description	State ^a	County ^b	Hwy Dist	Cities	Total
Federal Receipts, projects administered by ITD	230.7	14.6	15.5	26.3	287.1
Secure Rural Schools		10.2	4.8	0.0	14.9
Other Federal Receipts		2.3	6.6	8.8	17.7
Hwy Distribution Acct (66% fuel tax, 31% registrations, 3% misc.)	198.2	44.1	48.5	39.7	330.6
User Funds to State Hwy Account	75.4				75.4
H312 Revenue ^{c, d, e}	53.4	11.6	12.8	10.5	88.2
Strategic Initiatives Program Fund ^c	11.0				11.0
Other State Sources		3.1	7.5	8.8	19.5
Property Tax		20.4	77.5	19.8	117.6
Other Local Sources		7.7	34.9	55.0	97.7
Total Receipts	568.6	114.1	208.1	169.0	1,059.7
Percent of Total	54%	11%	20%	16%	100%

Revenues reported are for surface transportation programs, only. Does not include revenues for non-surface transportation (aeronautics, behavioral safety, transit, etc.).

^a Amounts to the state reflect actual FY 2016 receipts to the State Highway Fund.

^b Includes only counties that maintain roads and streets.

^c H312 passed by the 2015 Legislature raised fuel taxes and registration fees effective July 1, 2015. An additional \$114 thousand was distributed to LHTAC during FY 2016.

^d Transfer of FY 2015 and FY 2016 General Fund surplus cash balance to the Strategic Initiatives Program Fund (H312, 2015 session).

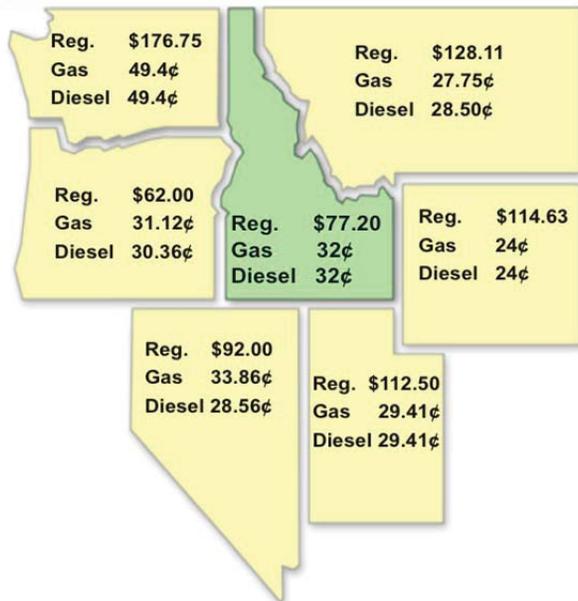
^e Local Entities information from actual FY 2016 distribution and obtained from FY 2015 Annual Road and Street Financial Reports.

GARVEE and Transportation Comparisons

The Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) Transportation Program is a debt-financing mechanism that permits states to accelerate highway construction projects by selling bonds. In Idaho's case, the bonds are secured solely by future federal funds. However, the bonds are paid back with a combination of future federal appropriations and state matching funds.

Debt service on the total program budget of \$857 million is approximately \$58 million per year (\$54 million federal share and \$4.7 million state matching funds). After refinancing a portion of the bonds in July 2015, the overall weighted average cost of the debt is now just over 4%. The bonds are scheduled to be paid off in FY 2032.

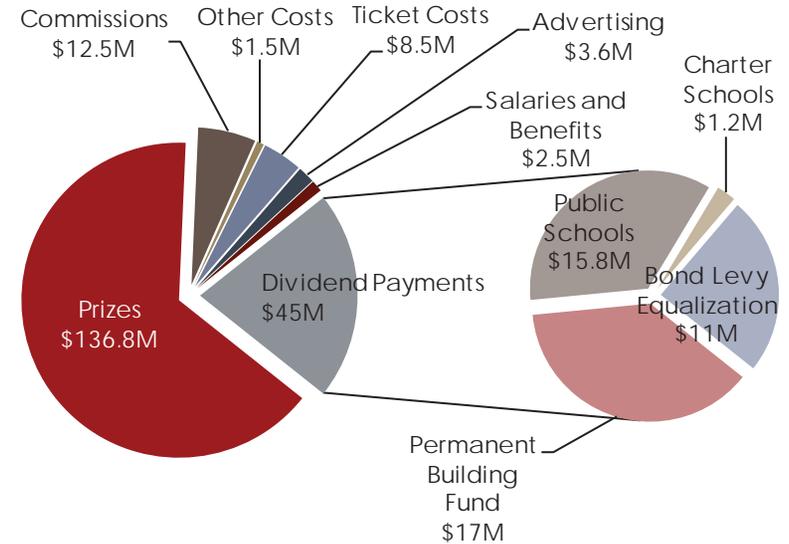
Surrounding State Comparison



Fuel tax source: American Petroleum Institute, 2016.

Registration fees are based on the cost to register a 2007 Toyota Camry in the county seat of each state's most populous county.

FY 2015 Distribution of Lottery Revenues \$210,444,845

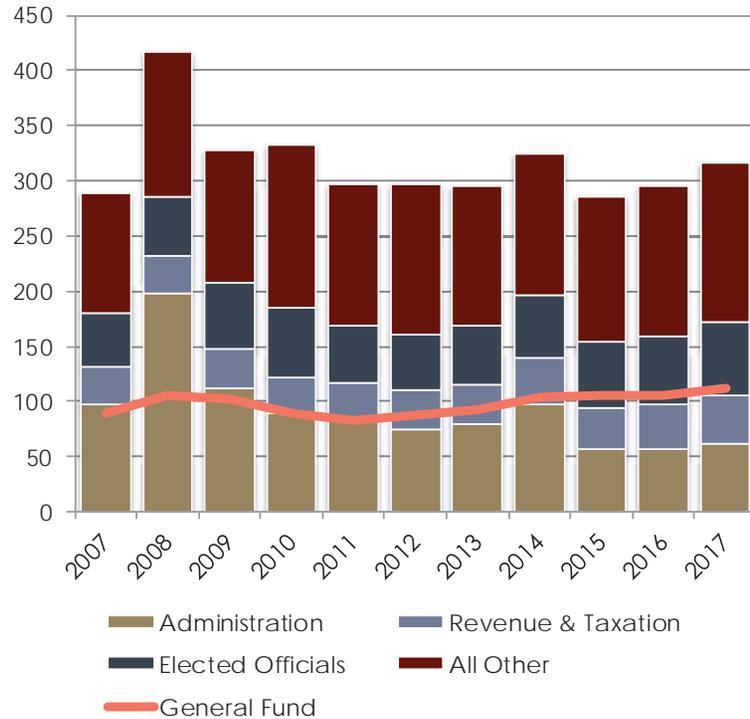


State lottery revenues are derived from the sale of lottery tickets and deposited into the State Lottery Fund which is used to pay agency administrative costs. Other expenditures authorized from the State Lottery Fund, and appropriated on a continuous basis, include expenses for prizes, retail commissions, and advertising and promotion costs.

Per §67-7434, Idaho Code, a lottery dividend must be paid annually from net income of lottery ticket sales. After distributing one-fourth of its net income to pay for bond levy equalization, one-half of the remaining dividend is paid to the state Permanent Building Fund and the other half of the remaining dividend is paid to the School District Building Account. In FY 2015, the total dividend was \$45,000,000.

10-Year Appropriation Trends

Selected Agencies (in Millions)



<u>Original Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>% Chg</u>
(in Millions)			
<u>By Department or Division</u>			
Administration, Dept.	\$62.1	\$61.6	(0.8%)
Attorney General	22.8	24.3	6.5%
Controller, State	14.5	15.3	5.9%
Governor, Office of the	138.7	146.8	5.8%
Aging, Commission on	12.5	12.6	0.6%
Arts, Commission on the	1.9	2.0	2.6%
Blind and Visually Impaired	4.8	5.0	4.5%
Drug Policy, Office of	4.3	4.7	9.5%
Energy Resource, Office of	1.5	1.3	(17.0%)
Financial Management, Div.	1.7	1.8	6.3%
Governor, Executive Office	2.0	2.2	6.3%
Human Resources, Div.	1.7	1.8	4.4%
Liquor Division	18.6	19.7	5.8%
Military Division	67.9	69.7	2.6%
Public Empl. Retire. Sys.	7.4	7.8	6.0%
Species Conservation	13.8	13.9	0.5%
STEM Action Center	0.6	4.5	598.4%
Legislative Branch	14.7	15.3	4.0%
Lieutenant Governor	0.2	0.2	3.9%
Revenue & Taxation, Dept.	39.7	43.2	9.0%
Secretary of State	4.2	3.2	(23.7%)
Treasurer, State	12.3	6.6	(46.3%)
Treasurer, State	3.8	4.0	5.4%
Idaho Millennium Fund	8.5	2.6	(69.6%)
Total	\$309.2	\$316.6	2.4%

By Fund Source

General Fund	\$105.3	\$111.8	6.2%
Dedicated Funds	118.0	117.0	(0.8%)
Federal Funds	85.9	87.8	2.1%
Total	\$309.2	\$316.6	2.4%

Permanent Building Fund

FY 2017 Revenue Estimates

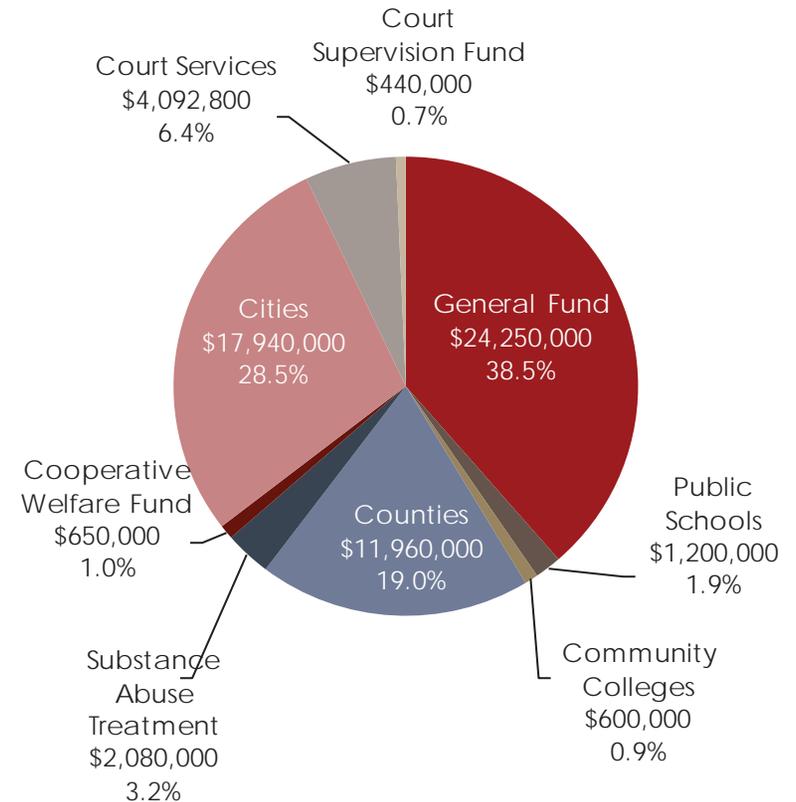
Revenues (in millions)	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17 Est
Income Tax	\$6.8 M	\$6.9 M	\$7.0 M	\$7.1 M
Cigarette Tax	\$26.0 M	\$15.0 M	\$5.0 M	\$5.0 M
Beer Tax	\$1.3 M	\$1.3 M	\$1.5 M	\$1.5 M
Sales Tax	\$5.0 M	\$5.0 M	\$5.0 M	\$5.0 M
Lottery	\$18.1 M	\$18.4 M	\$17.0 M	\$18.0 M
Budget Stab. Interest	\$.2 M	\$.2 M	\$3.0 M	\$3.7 M
Other Income	\$.5 M	\$.6 M	\$.6 M	\$.8 M

FY 2017 Original Appropriation

Public Works Operating Budget	\$2,471,200
Bond Payments	\$7,300,000
New Alteration and Repair Projects	\$16,308,600
ADA Compliance Projects	\$800,000
Asbestos Abatement Projects	\$200,000
Capitol Mall Maintenance	\$300,000
Dept. of Correction Waste Water Project	\$1,505,800
BSU Fine Arts Building	\$2,500,000
Collaborative Edu. Facility (NIC, LSCS, UI)	\$1,000,000
Dept. of Lands Office in Coeur d' Alene	\$1,665,300
Parks & Rec Admin Center in Cascade	\$600,000
Military Div. Comm. Tower at St. Joe's	\$700,000
Total	\$35,350,900

FY 2015 Distribution of Liquor Earnings

Total = \$64,412,800



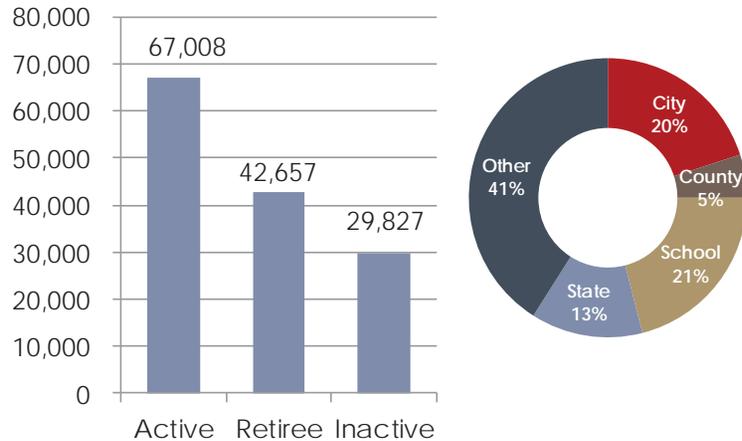
There is a 2% surcharge on sales in liquor stores directed to "Court Services" which include Drug Courts, Mental Health Courts, and Family Courts. This amount is up 4.8% from FY 2014.

After statutory distributions to Community Colleges, the Substance Abuse Treatment Fund, the Cooperative Welfare Fund, the Court Supervision Fund, and Public Schools, the General Fund receives 50% of the remainder, while the other 50% is split between cities and counties based on sales and the number of liquor stores residing in each geographical governmental subdivision.

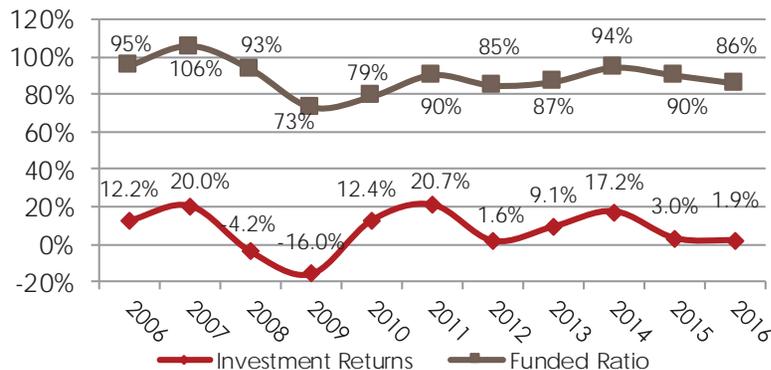
PERSI

766 public employers in Idaho belong to PERSI, for a total system membership of 139,492 individuals. For FY 2016, the PERSI Base Plan experienced a gross return on investments of 1.85% and as of July 2016, PERSI was valued at \$14.85 billion. At that time, the funded ratio was estimated to be 86% and the amortization period was estimated to be 31.6 years. A funded ratio is estimated annually to determine the general financial health of the PERSI fund. The amount of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability is calculated and then the length of time it would take to pay that liability off is then estimated using current assumptions and contribution rates.

Membership Counts and Employer Types



Investment Returns and Funded Ratios



Idaho Millennium Funds
(in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Idaho Millennium Fund			Permanent Endowment Fund		
	Receipts	Approp. and Transfers	Ending Market Value	Receipts	Approp. and Transfers	Ending Market Value
2010	\$5.2	(\$3.2)	\$77.0	\$20.8	(\$1.7)	\$91.6
2011	\$4.9	(\$8.4)	\$74.6	\$19.6	(\$2.4)	\$130.2
2012	\$5.0	(\$70.9)	\$14.2	\$19.9	(\$4.0)	\$147.4
2013	\$5.0	(\$3.7)	\$15.5	\$19.9	(\$5.5)	\$179.7
2014	\$5.5	(\$.8)	\$20.3	\$22.0	(\$6.4)	\$227.0
2015	\$4.8	(\$.6)	\$25.4	\$19.3	(\$7.9)	\$246.1
2016	\$5.0	(\$.8)	\$29.9	\$20.2	(\$9.8)	\$260.2
2017*	\$5.0	(\$1.0)	\$34.1	\$20.0	(\$11.5)	\$285.8
2018*	\$5.0	(\$1.3)	\$38.1	\$20.0	(\$13.3)	\$305.3
2019*	\$5.0	(\$1.5)	\$41.9	\$20.0	(\$14.2)	\$324.0

*Estimates

- The Idaho Millennium Fund consists of three funds:
 - Permanent Endowment Fund: Receives 80% of the master settlement agreement with tobacco companies. Through specific statutory requirement, distributes 5% of the average fair market value to the Income Fund.
 - Millennium Fund: Receives 20% of the master settlement agreement with tobacco companies. Through specific statutory requirement, distributes 5% of the average fair market value to the Income Fund.
 - Millennium Income Fund: Legislature appropriates funds from this account.
- The Legislature appropriates funds to state agencies and qualified private sector organizations. Moneys are typically appropriated for tobacco cessation, substance abuse prevention, and treatment efforts.
- In 2013, Idaho ranked 36th for adults who smoke at 17.2%, the national average was 19.0%

Source: State Rankings 2016, Morgan (CQ Press)

Geography

Land Area:	82,643 square miles (11th in area size)
Lowest Elevation:	710 feet, Snake River at Lewiston
Highest Elevation:	12,662 feet, Mt. Borah in Custer County
Length:	164 / 479 miles at shortest / longest point
Width:	45 / 305 miles at narrowest / widest point
% of Fed. Land:	63.1%
% of State Land:	5.1%

State Symbols

Amphibian	Idaho Giant Salamander
Bird	Mountain Bluebird (<i>Sialia arctica</i>)
Fish	Cutthroat Trout (<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii</i>)
Flower	Syringa (<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>)
Folk Dance	Square Dance
Fossil	Hagerman Horse
Fruit	Huckleberry
Gem	Star Garnet
Horse	Appaloosa
Insect	Monarch Butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)
Motto	<i>Esto Perpetua</i> ("Let it be perpetual")
Nickname	The Gem State
Raptor	Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)
Song	"Here We Have Idaho"
Tree	Western White Pine (<i>Pinus monticola</i>)
Vegetable	Potato

Cities and Counties

Number of Cities	200 Incorporated Cities
Largest	Boise, Ada County, pop. 284,717
Smallest	Warm River, Fremont County, pop. 3
Number of Counties	44
Largest	Ada, population 426,236
Smallest	Clark, population 867

County	Population		County Seat	2015	License Prefix
	2015				
Ada	434,211		Boise	218,281	1A
Adams	3,843		Council	808	2A
Bannock	83,744		Pocatello	54,441	1B
Bear Lake	5,922		Paris	506	2B
Benewah	9,052		St. Maries	2,325	3B
Bingham	44,990		Blackfoot	11,740	4B
Blaine	21,592		Hailey	8,134	5B
Boise	7,058		Idaho City	474	6B
Bonner	41,859		Sandpoint	7,835	7B
Bonneville	110,089		Idaho Falls	59,184	8B
Boundary	11,318		Bonnors Ferry	2,549	9B
Butte	2,501		Arco	857	10B
Camas	1,066		Fairfield	389	1C
Canyon	207,478		Caldwell	51,686	2C
Caribou	6,770		Soda Springs	2,944	3C
Cassia	23,506		Burley	10,436	4C
Clark	880		Dubois	606	5C
Clearwater	8,496		Orofino	3,054	6C
Custer	4,087		Challis	1,043	7C
Elmore	25,876		Mountain Home	13,730	E
Franklin	13,074		Preston	5,212	1F
Fremont	12,819		St. Anthony	3,442	2F
Gem	16,852		Emmett	6,604	1G
Gooding	15,284		Gooding	3,509	2G
Idaho	16,272		Grangeville	3,155	I
Jefferson	27,157		Rigby	4,029	1J
Jerome	22,814		Jerome	11,184	2J
Kootenai	150,346		Coeur d'Alene	49,122	K
Latah	38,778		Moscow	25,060	1L
Lemhi	7,735		Salmon	3,036	2L
Lewis	3,789		Nezperce	468	3L
Lincoln	5,297		Shoshone	1,488	4L
Madison	38,273		Rexburg	27,663	1M
Minidoka	20,461		Rupert	5,705	2M
Nez Perce	40,048		Lewiston	32,544	N
Oneida	4,281		Malad	2,050	1O
Owyhee	11,310		Murphy	N/A	2O
Payette	22,896		Payette	7,380	1P
Power	7,648		American Falls	4,321	2P
Shoshone	12,432		Wallace	761	S
Teton	10,564		Driggs	1,689	1T
Twin Falls	82,375		Twin Falls	4,768	2T
Valley	10,103		Cascade	938	V
Washington	9,984		Weiser	5,317	W
Total	1,654,930			660,467	40%

Idaho's 20 Largest Cities

City	2000 Census	Pop. Rank	2015 Pop.	Pop. Rank	Change	% Change
Boise	185,787	1	218,281	1	32,494	17.5%
Meridian	34,919	5	90,939	2	56,020	160.4%
Nampa	51,867	2	89,839	3	37,972	73.2%
Idaho Falls	50,730	4	59,184	4	8,454	16.7%
Pocatello	51,466	3	54,441	5	2,975	5.8%
Caldwell	25,967	9	51,686	6	25,719	99.0%
Coeur d'Alene	34,514	6	49,122	7	14,608	42.3%
Twin Falls	34,469	7	47,468	8	12,999	37.7%
Lewiston	30,904	8	32,544	9	1,640	5.3%
Post Falls	17,247	12	30,453	10	13,206	76.6%
Rexburg	17,257	11	27,663	11	10,406	60.3%
Moscow	21,291	10	25,060	12	3,769	17.7%
Eagle	11,085	14	23,612	13	12,527	113.0%
Kuna	5,382	27	17,226	14	11,844	220.1%
Ammon	6,187	24	14,960	15	8,773	141.8%
Chubbuck	9,700	17	14,428	16	4,728	48.7%
Hayden	9,159	19	14,133	17	4,974	54.3%
Mountain Home	11,143	13	13,730	18	2,587	23.2%
Blackfoot	10,419	16	11,740	19	1,321	12.7%
Garden City	10,624	15	11,550	20	926	8.7%
Burley	9,315	18				
Jerome	7,780	20				

Source: Census Bureau

898,059 54% Largest 20 Cities

Northwest Population Highlights

Northwest States	2000	2015	Change	% Change
Washington	5,894,121	7,170,351	1,276,230	21.7%
Oregon	3,421,399	4,028,977	607,578	17.8%
Utah	2,233,169	2,995,919	762,750	34.2%
Nevada	1,998,257	2,890,845	892,588	44.7%
Idaho	1,293,953	1,654,930	360,977	27.9%
Montana	902,195	1,032,949	130,754	14.5%
Wyoming	493,782	586,107	92,325	18.7%

Source: US Census Bureau

Idaho Legislature

Senate

35 Members 7 Democrat (20%) 9 Female (26%)
28 Republican (80%) 26 Male (74%)

President Pro Tempore: Brent Hill, R-Rexburg

Average Tenure in the Senate: 4.1 terms

Longest Serving Senator: Shawn Keough R-Sandpoint, 11 terms

House of Representatives

70 Members 14 Democrat (20%) 19 Female (27%)
56 Republican (80%) 51 Male (73%)

Speaker: Scott Bedke, R-Oakley

Average Tenure in the House: 4.3 terms

Longest Serving Representative: Maxine Bell R-Jerome, 15 terms

Legislation	2016	5-Yr Average
Bills Drafted	831	807
Bills Introduced	557	544
Bills Passed Both Houses	379	357
Bills Enacted	377	356
Length of Session (Days)	75	81

The **Legislative Council** oversees the management responsibilities and permanent staff of the Legislature. The Council consists of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the majority and minority leaders of each house and four senators and four representatives (two from each party) appointed by the parties of the Senate and House. The Legislative Council meets twice annually, once in the spring and once in the fall. Legislative Council Members for 2015-2016:

Senate

Brent Hill
Bart Davis
Steve Bair
Clifford Bayer
Michelle Stennett
Cherie Buckner-Webb
Grant Burgoyne

House

Scott Bedke
Mike Moyle
Gary Collins
Jason Monks
John Rusche
Phylis King
Paulette Jordan

Commodities	US Rank	US %	Production Unit
Potatoes	1	32.2	130,400,000 cwt
Austrian Winter Peas	2	51.2	133,000 cwt
Wrinkled Seed Peas	2	40.1	154,000 cwt
Barley	1	28.1	53,350,000 bu
Sugarbeets	2	18.6	6,588,000 ton
All Mint	3	19.3	1,784,500 lb
Hops	3	11.1	8,725,000 lb
Lentils	4	4.9	256,000 cwt
Dry Edible Peas	4	3.8	700,000 cwt
Dry Edible Beans	5	7.1	2,141,000 cwt
Sweet Cherries	5	0.5	1,810 ton
All Wheat	6	4.6	87,180,000 bu
Apples	10	1	36,000,000 lb
All Hay	9	3.6	4,860,000 ton

Livestock/ Products	US Rank	US %	Production Unit
Foodsize Trout	1	67.5	39,100,000 lb
Total Cheese	3	8.0	941,683,000 lb
Milk Production	3	6.8	14,114,000,000 lb
Milk Cows	4	6.3	587,000 head
All Sheep and Lambs	6	4.8	255,000 head
Wool	8	6.1	1,650,000 lb
Honey	14	1.8	2,848,000 lb
Cattle & Calves	13	2.0	2,390,000 head

Sources: USDA, NASS Idaho Facts and Figures 2016

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Idaho/index.php

Idaho State Agricultural Overview Field Office; September 2016

	RANKING		
	VALUE	US	NW*
AGRICULTURE			
Number of Farms (2015)	24,400	33	4
Ave Acres Per Farm (2015)	484	14	5
Farm Income: Crops (2014)	\$3,296,962,000	21	2
Farm Income: Livestock (2014)	\$5,471,055,000	13	1
Farm Income: Gov't Pymts (2014)	\$82,968,000	30	5
Acres Planted (2015)	4,109,000	22	2
Acres Harvested (2015)	3,944,000	22	2

POPULATION ESTIMATES

Population (2015)	1,654,930	39	5
Percent Change (2014 - 2015)	1.2%	11	5
Persons Per Square Mile (2015)	20	44	5
% White Population (2014)	93.5%	5	1
% Hispanic Population (2014)	10.1%	20	5
2030 Population (projected)	1,969,624	37	5
2000-2015 % Pop. Change (projected)	18.0%	6	3
Net Domestic Migration (2014 - 2015)	6,880	15	4
Population per U.S. House Seat (2016)	827,456	4	2
Population per State Legislator (2016)	15,761	39	5

Source: State Rankings 2016, CQ Press (Morgan); CDC - NIH

*NW Rank: Idaho's rank (1=highest, 7=lowest) relative to its six contiguous neighboring states: Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

	VALUE	RANKING	
		US	NW*
EDUCATION			
% School Age Pop to Total Pop. (2014)	19.4%	2	2
Pupil-Teacher Ratio (2014)	19.8	6	4
Average Teacher Salary (2015)	\$45,218	47	7
Pub High School Grad Rate (2013)	NA	NA	NA
% of Pop High School Grad (2014)	90.1%	18	3
High School Dropout Rate (2012)	1.9%	43	6
Per Capita Expend. for Ed. (2013)	\$1,933	49	7
Education Expend. as % of All State & Local Expenditures (2013)	30.1%	42	6
Expenditures Per Pupil (2015)	\$8,928	42	6
Per Capita Higher Ed. Exp. (2013)	\$649	43	6
% of Pop. College Grads (2014)	25.0%	41	6
Population per Public Library (2012)	11,240	38	5
ECONOMY			
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2014)	62.2B	42	5
2010-2014 Percent Change in GDP	4.8%	28	5
Personal Income (2014)	60.0B	41	5
Per Capita Personal Income (2014)	\$36,734	47	7
Median Household Income (2014)	\$53,438	29	5
Ave Fed Individual Tax Return (2014)	\$12,760	39	5

Source: State Rankings 2016, CQ Press (Morgan); CDC - NIH

*NW Rank: Idaho's rank (1=highest, 7=lowest) relative to its six contiguous neighboring states: Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

	VALUE	RANKING	
		US	NW*
GOVERNMENT FINANCE			
Per Capita Fed Gov't Exp (2014)	\$1,549	37	5
Federal Civilian Employees per 10,000 population (2014)	45	28	5
Per Capita Property Tax Rev (2013)	\$888	41	7
Per Capita State Tax Rev (2013)	\$2,246	37	6
Per Capita State Individual Income Tax Rev (2014) ¹	\$819	30	4
Per Capita State Corporate Income Tax Revenue (2014) ¹	\$116	28	4
Per Capita State Sales Tax Rev (2014) ²	\$840	26	4
Per Capita State Fuel Tax Rev (2014)	\$152	18	4
Per Capita State Gov't Exp (2013)	\$5,290	42	6
State Employ. per 10,000 pop (2014) Revenue (2013)	146	32	6
Per Capita Local Gov't Exp (2013)	\$3,224	47	7
	\$3,224	48	7

¹ NV, WA, and WY do not have income tax

² MT and OR do not have sales tax

Source: State Rankings 2016, CQ Press (Morgan); CDC - NIH

*NW Rank: Idaho's rank (1=highest, 7=lowest) relative to its six contiguous neighboring states: Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

	VALUE	RANKING	
		US	NW*
EMPLOYMENT & LABOR			
Average Annual Pay (2014)	\$37,982	49	7
Unemployment Rate (2015)	3.9%	39	2
Labor Force: % Women (2014)	55.9%	34	7
Job Growth (2014-2015)	4.4%	1	1
% Emp: Construction (2015)	6.0%	6	3
% Emp: Manufacturing (2015)	9.4%	22	2
% Emp: Mining/Logging (2015)	0.5%	18	5
% Emp: Ed and Health Svcs (2015)	14.3%	32	4
CRIME & LAW ENFORCEMENT			
Violent Crimes Per 100,000			
Population (2014)	204	43	5
Murders Per 100,000 Pop (2014)	2	42	6
State Prisoner Incarceration Rate			
Per 100,000 Pop. (2014)	489	11	1
Death Row Inmates (2013)	12	22	3
Law Officers per 10,000 Pop (2014)	17	38	1
Per Capita State & Local			
Expenditures for Police (2013)	\$253	33	5
Per Capita State & Local			
Expenditures for Corrections (2013)	\$199	24	6

Source: State Rankings 2016, CQ Press (Morgan); CDC - NIH

*NW Rank: Idaho's rank (1=highest, 7=lowest) relative to its six contiguous neighboring states: Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

	VALUE	RANKING	
		US	NW*
ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT			
Per Cap. BTUs Consumed (2013)	328M	22	3
Per Capita Energy Expend. (2013)	\$4,317	29	3
Energy Prices - Per Million			
BTUs (2013)	\$19.96	38	6
Per Capita Gasoline Used (Gal.) (2014)	439	32	3
National Priority Listed			
Hazardous Waste Sites (2016)	9	39	5
Total Pollution Released			
Per Pounds of Toxins (2014)	50.3M	20	3
HEALTH			
Community Hospitals Per 100,000			
Population (2014)	2.4	15	3
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Pop (2014)	14	7	2
Teen Birth Rate, % of All Births (2013)	6.4	27	4
Births to Unmarried Women, %			
of All Births (2014)	27.8%	48	6
Abortions Per 1,000 Live Births (2012)*			
	65	44	6
*No data reported by WY			
Deaths (2012)	12,434	40	5
Cancer Deaths (2015)	2,790	40	5
Heart Disease Deaths (2013)	2,495	42	5
Suicide Deaths (2013)	308	38	5
AIDS Deaths (2013)	7	43	5
Percent of Adults Overweight (2013)			
% of Children (19-35 months) Fully	65	24	1
Immunized (2014)	56.90%	45	5

Source: State Rankings 2016, CQ Press (Morgan); CDC - NIH

*NW Rank: Idaho's rank (1=highest, 7=lowest) relative to its six contiguous neighboring states: Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

	VALUE	RANKING	
		US	NW*
SOCIAL WELFARE			
% of Population in Poverty (2014)	14.8%	25	4
Per Cap Soc. Sec. Payment (2013)	\$2,516	33	3
% of Population in Medicare (2013)	16.6%	30	3
Recipients of TANF Payments (2015)	2,639	49	6
% Change in TANF Recipients (2014-2015)	-7.6	15	4
% of SNAP Recipients (2015)	11.9%	35	4
TRANSPORTATION			
Per Cap Fed Highway Fund (2013)	\$171	10	3
% Federally Funded Road & Street Miles (2013)	23.7	32	4
Pub Road & Street Mileage (2013)	48,082	35	4
Highway Fatalities Per 100 Million Vehicle Miles (2013)	1.34	14	2
Alcohol Related Fatalities as a % of all Highway Fatalities (2013)	34	29	5
Safety Belt Usage Rate (2014)	80%	40	6
Vehicle Registrations (2013)	1,692,457	38	5
% Fatalities Young Drivers	7.5	5	2
DEFENSE			
Per Capita US Defense Dept. Expenditures (2013)	\$250	43	4
US Reserve Personnel (2014)	5,659	39	5
Active Duty Military Personnel (2014)	3,369	33	4
Number of Veterans in Idaho (2014)	132,395	39	5

Source: State Rankings 2016, CQ Press (Morgan); CDC - NIH

*NW Rank: Idaho's rank (1=highest, 7=lowest) relative to its six contiguous neighboring states: Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming