

Sine Die Report



2011 Session Summary
Legislative Services Office
April 2011

IDAHO LEGISLATURE

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This report and a complete listing of all legislation are available on the Idaho Legislature's Internet site. Full text of all bills is included, along with statements of purpose, fiscal notes and legislative action. The Legislature's Web site is:

www.legislature.idaho.gov

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www.mymindphotographer.com

2011 Legislative Leadership

Senate

Brent Hill, President Pro Tempore

Bart M. Davis, Majority Leader

Chuck Winder, Assistant Majority Leader

John McGee, Majority Caucus Chair

Edgar J. Malepeai, Minority Leader

Les Bock, Assistant Minority Leader

Michelle Stennett, Minority Caucus Chair

House of Representatives

Lawrence Denney, Speaker of the House

Mike Moyle, Majority Leader

Scott Bedke, Assistant Majority Leader

Ken A. Roberts, Majority Caucus Chair

John Rusche, Minority Leader

Elfreda Higgins, Assistant Minority Leader

Brian Cronin, Minority Caucus Chair



2011 Committee Chairs

Senate

Tim Corder, Chair
Agricultural Affairs

Denton Darrington, Chair
Judiciary and Rules

John Andreason, Chair
Commerce and Human Resources

Joe Stegner, Chair
Local Government and Taxation

John Goedde, Chair
Education

Monty Pearce, Chair
Resources and Environment

Dean Cameron, Chair
Finance

Curt McKenzie, Chair
State Affairs

Patti Anne Lodge, Chair
Health and Welfare

James Hammond, Chair
Transportation

House of Representatives

Tom Trail, Chair
Agricultural Affairs

Richard Wills, Chair
Judiciary, Rules and Administration

Maxine Bell, Chair
Appropriations

Lenore Hardy Barrett, Chair
Local Government

Max Black, Chair
Business

Bert Stevenson, Chair
Resources and Conservation

Sharon Block, Chair
Commerce and Human Resources

Dennis Lake, Chair
Revenue and Taxation

Bob Nonini, Chair
Education

Thomas Loertscher, Chair
State Affairs

Dell Raybould, Chair
Environment, Energy and Technology

Leon Smith, Chair
Transportation and Defense

Janice McGeachin, Chair
Health and Welfare

JoAn Wood, Chair
Ways and Means

Introduction

The 1st Regular Session of the 61st Idaho Legislature convened to face an all too familiar scenario, a daunting budget gap for the 3rd straight year. Although initially estimated at over \$300 million, the gap between available revenues and a spending plan that would support current levels of services in FY 2012 still remained a challenging \$193 million as the gavel came down to open the legislative session.

Closing that budget gap provided the impetus for some far-reaching changes to both public schools and Medicaid, the two largest General Fund appropriations, which together account for 65% of the state's General Fund budget. In the end, the Legislature closed the \$193 million budget gap by reducing spending about \$101 million and using other revenue reserves and initiatives to cover the remaining \$92 million.

The numbers alone do not begin to tell the story of the complex challenges facing the Legislature in balancing the budget and dealing with the far-reaching public policy discussions generated by major legislation involving public schools and Medicaid reform. The Superintendent of Public Instruction's school reform package touched on every key element of public school's programs, functions and funding, including collective bargaining, teacher merit pay, classroom size and technology in the classroom. Over 1,000 people came to the Capitol Building to testify on these measures, filling the Capitol Auditorium, in addition to other hearing rooms on several different days.

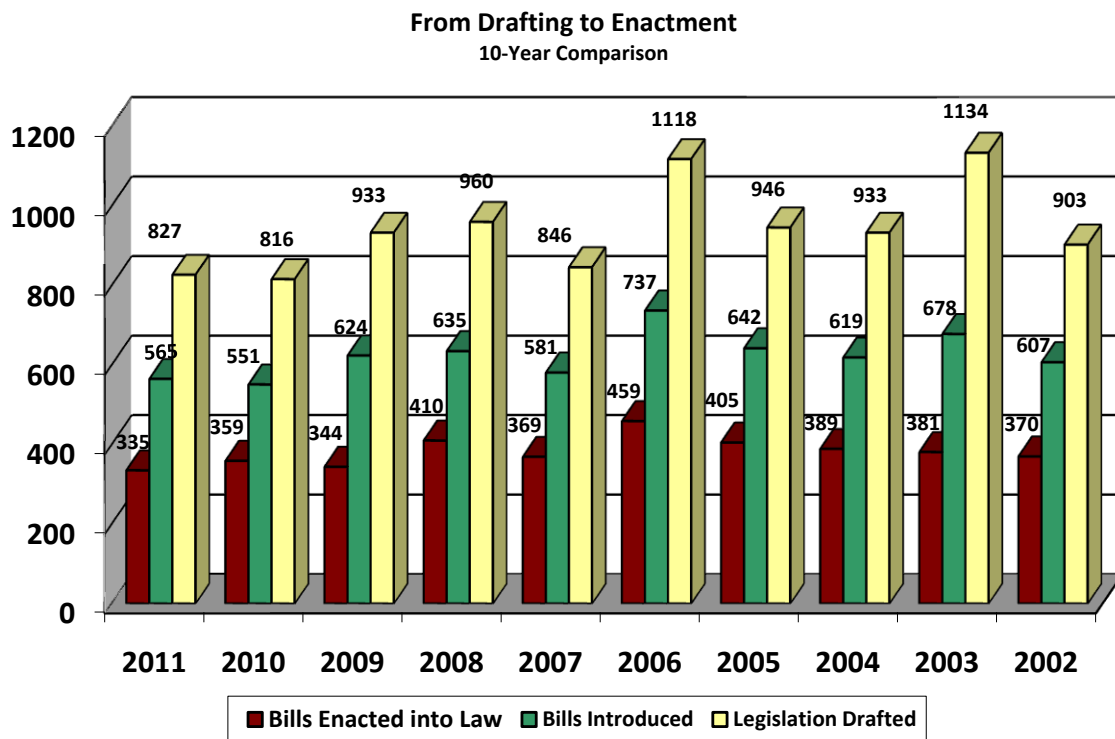
A similar turnout was generated by legislation introduced to reform Medicaid rules, eligibility and provider payments, again filling the Capitol Auditorium and several overflow hearing rooms. It is important to note that this historic public involvement in both of these critical areas of public policy was made possible by the significant expansion of hearing rooms and technology in the Capitol's atrium level wings.

In addition to the intimidating budget gap and complex changes to public schools and Medicaid that would make this session one of the more difficult in recent memory, there were also the typical numbers of far-ranging issues, large and small, that land on legislators' desks in the course of representing constituents from across the state. These other public policy issues touch on everything from how we vote in primary elections, the current and future course of renewable energy issues in Idaho, key health care issues including patient and physician rights, jobs tax credits, urban renewal, GARVEE bonding for transportation projects, right to farm issues, mega-load shipments on Idaho's highways, efforts to address school bullying in public schools, and wolf management, as well as issues that touched on U.S. constitutional discussions such as nullification, terminating pregnancies after 20 weeks, the right to carry firearms on campus, and the process to amend the U.S. Constitution.

As legislators prepare for the 2012 legislative session, all of the interim action will be detailed on the Legislature's website at www.legislature.idaho.gov.

Volume of Legislation and Length of Session

During the 2011 Legislative session, 827 proposed pieces of legislation were prepared for legislative committees and individual legislators. From that initial group of draft proposals, 565 bills were actually introduced, along with another 55 resolutions, memorials and proclamations. By the end of the session, 336 bills had been passed. After final legislative action and following the Governor's review, 335 introduced bills became law, with the majority of the new laws to become effective July 1, 2011. One bill was vetoed on April 20, 2011.



Length of Session

When the Legislature adjourned Sine Die on April 7th, it had been in session for 88 days. The 2011 legislative session, the longest since 2009, was 10 days longer than the previous session.

Length of Recent Sessions (Days)

<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
88	78	117	87	82	93	87	69	118	68

Rules Review

At the beginning of each legislative session, the Legislature takes up the important task of reviewing all the pending, pending fee and temporary rules that have been promulgated by state agencies. This is a critical oversight role the Legislature exercises over the Executive branch. The Legislature can prevent pending rules from going into effect by rejecting them. Pending fee rules go into effect only if the Legislature approves them. Temporary rules expire at the end of the legislative session unless approved by the Legislature.

During the 2011 Legislative session, the House and the Senate were each asked to review 206 individual rulemaking dockets, totaling 2,126 pages. This is down from the 273 dockets (2,524 pages) reviewed in the 2010 session and the 264 dockets (2,843 pages) reviewed in 2009. In the Senate, the Health and Welfare Committee once again did the heavy lifting with 75 dockets, the same number of dockets reviewed in 2009, but down from the 90 dockets reviewed in 2008. The Senate Commerce and Human Resources Committee reviewed 43 dockets and the Resources and Environment Committee reviewed 21 dockets. On the House side, the Health and Welfare Committee reviewed 48 dockets, down from the 68 dockets reviewed in 2010, followed by the Commerce and Human Resources Committee with 40 dockets and the Business Committee with 25 dockets.

Seven of the 170 pending rule dockets submitted were rejected in whole or in part:

- Parts of a Department of Lands rule docket dealing with selling forest products on state-owned lands (HCR10);
- Parts of two Department of Health and Welfare dockets dealing with Medicaid enhanced plan benefits (HCR12 and 13);
- Part of a Department of Health and Welfare docket regarding a disqualifying crime related to individuals required to undergo a criminal history and background check (HCR14);
- Part of a Certified Shorthand Reporters docket regarding temporary permits (HCR15);
- Parts of a Department of Environmental Quality docket regarding water quality standards (HCR16); and
- Part of a document incorporated by reference in a Department of Health and Welfare docket dealing with the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Grant Funding (HCR22).

Part of a final Department of Health and Welfare rule regarding certain age proofs related to abortion under Medicaid basic plan benefits was rejected (HCR23). Although rejection of a final rule that was reviewed by a previous Legislature and not rejected is uncommon, the Legislature does have this power.

One of the 16 pending fee rule dockets was rejected in whole. This is a Department of Health and Welfare docket related to licensing fees for regulated daycare entities. (See SCR107)

None of the reviewed 20 temporary rule dockets were rejected. (See SCR108)

2011 Legislative Action on Major Issues

Agriculture

H 38: Deletes a certificate issuance restriction relating to education requirements for organic food producers and handlers.

H 39: Requires seed buyers to pay producers the purchase price for seed crops within 90 days of sale unless other terms are agreed to in writing and requires that claims on the Seed Indemnity Fund for seed crops used for lawns, turf and land reclamation be made within two years from the date of transfer or the date of sale, whichever occurs later.

H 64: Permits a veterinarian with an active license in good standing from another state to practice veterinary medicine on animals in a licensed or accredited publicly owned zoo when the Idaho licensed veterinarian who regularly attends to these animals is unavailable or unqualified to render the services required.

H 65: Authorizes the Board of Veterinary Medicine to suspend or revoke an existing license or certification based upon a statutory or rule violation for a maximum period of ten years.

H 101: Increases the fees that may be set by the Brand Board for ownership and transportation certificates, renewal of brands, recording of writings evidencing sales, assignments and transfers of brands and livestock dealer licensing.

H 148: Provides that one purpose of local land use planning is to encourage the protection of land uses for the production of food, fiber and minerals as well as the economic benefits they provide to the community. Requires that comprehensive plans consider the compatibility of land

uses and provides that agriculture shall be one component upon which comprehensive plans shall be based.



Dutch Flat, Midvale

H 150aa: Clarifies the definition of “confined animal feeding operation” (CAFO) to provide that the definition, for those counties that have requested a site suitability determination, shall also include CAFOs as defined in any applicable ordinance of such county. If a county has not defined CAFO by ordinance, the statutory definition shall apply. The revision authorizes the state to provide a CAFO site analysis to counties when requested and also authorizes counties to charge a fee to cover the cost of the site analysis.

H 152: Revises provisions relating to licenses, reporting requirements and the testing of milk and cream and authorizes the Department of Agriculture to conduct audits relating to payments for milk and cream.

H 206: Places the responsibility and oversight of current and future poultry operations with the Department of Agriculture. Prohibits the construction, operation or expansion of a poultry CAFO without first obtaining a permit, and

requires existing large and medium poultry CAFOs to register with the department and submit a nutrient management plan.

H 210: Defines the agricultural activities to which the protections of the Right to Farm Act apply and that protections also extend to expansions of agricultural activities. Prohibits ordinances, resolutions or findings that declare any agricultural operation, agricultural facility or expansion to be a public or private nuisance if it is operated in accordance with generally recognized agricultural practices.

H 269: Provides that nutrient management plans and all information generated by dairies as a result of such plans shall be deemed to be trade secrets, production records or other proprietary information and shall be confidential and exempt from disclosure.

H 270: In the event a proposed rule of the Department of Agriculture is broader in scope or more stringent than federal law or regulations, or regulates an activity not regulated by the federal government, the director is required to clearly so specify in the department's notice of proposed rulemaking.

H 280: Updates Idaho farm equipment dealer statutes and revises provisions relating to agreements between suppliers and dealers of farm equipment.

S 1144: Provides that the Department of Agriculture shall be responsible for the administration of animal care provisions relating to production animals and local law enforcement agencies shall be responsible for the administration of animal care provisions as they pertain to companion animals, and revises the definition of "production animal."

Business and Economic Development

H 95aa,aaS: A comprehensive revision to the law regarding urban renewal to provide for elections, revises language regarding the appointment of commissioners, provides for their terms and removal, revises for what urban renewal may be lawfully used and revises the length of an urban renewal project.

H 181: Creates the Idaho Small Business Assistance Fund, moneys which are to be used to reimburse Idaho small businesses for costs incurred in the process of developing and submitting federal grant proposals and to compete for awards.

H 297aaS: Provides for refundable income tax jobs credits to Idaho businesses for jobs creation, setting three levels of qualification for these tax credits based on how each employer is rated by the Department of Labor for payment of unemployment insurance taxes. Positive-rated employers adding an employee would get a refundable tax credit equal to 6% of that new employee's gross annual wages. Standard rated employers would get a refundable tax credit equal to 4% of the new employee's gross annual wages. Deficit-rated employers would get a refundable tax credit equal to 2% of the new employee's gross annual wages. The bill focuses its encouragement on the hardest-hit areas by setting a \$15/hour minimum qualifying wage in counties with less than 10% unemployment, and a \$12/hour minimum qualifying wage in counties with 10% or greater unemployment. The bill has a sunset date of December 31, 2013.

S 1123aa: Prohibits the recording and collection of certain third-party transfer fee covenants, commonly referred to as private transfer fees, on real property in Idaho. This

legislation provides that a transfer fee covenant recorded on real property is not binding upon, or enforceable against, the affected real property.

S 1127: Clarifies the Legislature's intent to further the state's interest in the brokerage of real estate situated within Idaho, and in the conduct and solicitation of real estate business with Idaho residents. Persons may not evade Idaho's authority by conducting Idaho activities from outside the borders of the state, and clarifies the Real Estate Commission's authority over its licensees who issue broker price opinions and adds the term "broker price opinion" to the Real Estate License Law.

Criminal Justice

H 119: Revises the Uniform Controlled Substance Act by classifying a broad structure-based class of Cathinones, commonly referred to as "bath salts," as Schedule I controlled substances.



H 139: Revises the Uniform Controlled Substance Act by classifying a broad structure-based class of Tetrahydrocannabinols and synthetic drugs, commonly referred to as "Spice," as Schedule I controlled substances.

H 140a: Establishes standards for the evaluation of a juvenile's competency to proceed in Juvenile Competency Act proceedings.

H 144: Restores the funding for the Idaho State Police (ISP) from its 5% allotment of Highway Distribution Account moneys,

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which amounted to about \$15.3 million annually. Having found no suitable alternative funding source for ISP, the provisions of H 376 from 2009 were reversed with the passage of H 144. While this action protects the status quo funding for ISP, there will be a corresponding decrease in funding for road construction projects funded through the Idaho Transportation Department.

H 225: Allows persons charged with or convicted of a felony crime of violence or a felony crime in which the person used either a firearm or a deadly weapon or instrument to participate in drug court after consultation with the drug court team and with the consent of the prosecuting attorney.

H 226: Removes a requirement that defendants must at all times comply with the terms of probation to be eligible for relief by providing that a defendant is eligible for relief if the court did not find, and the defendant did not admit, any violation of the terms of probation in a probation violation proceeding, and also provides courts the option, where a defendant was placed on probation, of reducing the felony conviction to a misdemeanor.

H 227: Permits judges to use their discretion to grant restricted driving privileges to repeat DUI offenders who are participants in good standing in mental health courts or other similar problem solving courts utilizing community-based sentencing alternatives. Such privileges may be granted only to those participants who have served at least 45 days of the driver's license suspension with no privileges, have provided proof of liability insurance in the amount required by law and whose vehicles are equipped with an ignition interlock system.

H 230: Amends section 67-7903, Idaho Code, to state that anyone who “knowingly provides a Social Security Number that has not been assigned to him” and uses that information to secure public benefits will be guilty of a misdemeanor for the first two offenses and a felony for each subsequent offense thereafter.

H 235: Adds gang-related crimes, including those crimes in jails and prisons, additional street crimes and sex crimes, to the Idaho Criminal Gang Enforcement Act, which provides enhanced penalties for convictions of crimes associated with gang-related activity.

S 1003: Allows juveniles who have been waived to adult court to be placed in the general population of juvenile detention centers rather than be sight and sound separated from other juveniles or from adults in county jail facilities.

S 1014: Revises the definition of rape to include circumstances where a female submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone other than the accused and clarifying that such circumstance is not limited to a marital relationship.

S 1049: Allows law enforcement to apply criminal penalties for abusing food stamps, food stamp benefits issued on an Electronic Benefit Transaction Card or any other future issuance methods.

S 1057a: Provides for the testing, and in certain circumstances expedited testing, for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) of all persons who are charged with any sex offense in which body fluid has likely been transmitted to another person.

S 1067: Revises the Idaho DNA Database Act of 1996 to require that, effective July 1, 2013, persons convicted of any felony crime shall provide a DNA sample and a right
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thumbprint impression to the Idaho State Police. Currently, only persons convicted of enumerated crimes are required to provide such information.

S 1070a: Establishes that it is a felony to knowingly and intentionally provide the physical means by which another person commits or attempts to commit suicide or participate in a physical act by which another person commits or attempts to commit suicide.

S 1154: Specifies the information that is required to be included in a Central Sexual Offender Registry, specifies the information in such registry that is available to the public, provides additional duties of a sexual offender to register and to update registration information and revises provisions relating to the Sexual Offender Management Board.

Education: Colleges and Universities

H 20: Establishes legislation to clarify the purpose for which the University of Idaho can charge tuition and fees consistent with the state’s other higher education institutions as a result of voter approval of SJR 101 in the 2010 general election.



Lewis –Clark State College, Lewiston

H 158: Amends existing law relating to the State Board of Education to provide that the institutional contribution optional retirement program rate shall be equal to PERSI contribution rates.

H 159: Revises the law that prohibits the use of tenured faculty at a state college or university as contractors by the office of the State Board of Education. Establishes legislation that allows the Board to borrow employees for short to medium term projects from its governed institutions without the employee losing any earned tenure with their institution.

Education: Public Schools

H 78: Eliminates the location and size requirements for the Mastery Advancement Pilot Program, thereby allowing all schools and districts that applied to participate in the program.

H 105: Corrects an oversight and changes the Idaho Education Services for the Deaf and the Blind's current status as a governmental entity back to the status of a state PERSI employer, only for purposes of PERSI participation.

H 201: Streamlines the process for school districts to reject certification for teachers and school administrators who have negative conditions attached to their certificates, or who are under investigation for ethical violations against their state's professional code of conduct, until all conditions and investigations are cleared.

H 315: Removes the severance fee to be paid to any professional staff whose positions must be eliminated due to lost enrollment. The bill also includes a 97% average daily attendance protection feature of the state funding formula. The 97% inclusion will be for one year only as a phase-out for those districts experiencing

the largest decline in enrollment and will expire July 1, 2012.

H 345: This is a trailer bill for S 1184 and deletes obsolete language from Section 33-5216, Idaho Code, and also declares an emergency for all sections of S 1184. Provides language designed to allow school districts to begin planning and budgeting immediately.

S 1107: Requires candidates for community college trustee positions to file sunshine reports for their campaigns just like other non-political positions such as city councils.

S 1108: School Reform: Revises provisions relating to renewable contracts for all current and future teachers who have not yet earned renewable contracts, to be replaced by one-year or two-year contracts. Requires parental feedback and measures of growth in student achievement as factors in the performance evaluations of professional staff. Eliminates seniority as a factor in reduction-in-force decisions and gives principals more control over the new professional staff. Beginning with the 2011-2012 school year, eliminates the 99% average daily attendance protection feature of the state funding formula and replaces it with a 10% severance fee to be paid to any professional staff whose position must be eliminated due to lost enrollment. The bill also eliminates "evergreen" clauses from negotiated labor agreements and restricts collective bargaining to only salaries and benefits. (H 335 is a trailer bill to S 1108, which revised certain aspects of S 1108, among them, it retained the 99% rule for the remainder of the current school year and it clarified that boards of trustees must use their last good faith offer when establishing compensation for professional employees.)

S 1110: School Reform: Establishes a plan to provide bonuses for teachers and administrators on a school-wide basis related to student achievement. Local districts may also provide moneys to schools based on certain achievement factors determined at the local level. Teachers may also be rewarded for teaching in hard-to-fill positions, taking on leadership roles such as mentoring, creating curriculum, grant writing, and obtaining National Board Certification. (H 336 is a trailer bill to S 1110 that adds an opportunity for local school districts to consider additional criteria in setting factors used for leadership and hard-to-fill positions. It also adds an emergency clause to S 1110.)

S 1149: Governs matters in the event of an unanticipated public charter school closure. The bill requires school districts or public charter schools to report students newly enrolled from a public charter school that has closed during that school year. The Department of Education will then use the reported enrollment information to calculate funding that the district or public charter school would have received had the enrollees been enrolled in such districts for the entire school year.

S 1184: School Reform: Requires the Department of Education to post a fiscal report card for each school district, and that each school district will post its budget and master labor agreement online. The bill increases the state's minimum teacher salary to \$30,000 and allows districts flexibility in the "use it or lose it" portion of salary-based apportionment; follows existing law by funding the automatic movement on the grid for the FY 2012 fiscal year; restores the one year of education credits that had been frozen; creates a funding formula for instructional technology in Idaho's classrooms and

professional development for teachers; creates a task force to study and develop plans for implementation of online courses, one-to-one mobile computing devices and other advanced technology in the classroom; provides high school teachers with mobile computing devices first in the rollout beginning with the 2012-2013 school year and provides a phased-in approach to providing access to mobile computing devices to high school students beginning with the 2013-2014 school year until all students have access to such devices by 2015-2016. The state will pay for the repair, maintenance, security, and support of the devices, from the overall budget determined by the Legislature. The bill also establishes a fractional average daily attendance funding system for dual enrolled students and for students who enroll in online courses.



Lowman Elementary School, Garden Valley School District

S 1207: This bill provides a mechanism to remain in compliance with the federal maintenance of effort (MOE) requirements of Title 14 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and the Education Jobs Funds. Idaho accepted nearly \$300 million from these two federal programs and, in turn, agreed to provide revenues to education in FY 2011 that do not fall below certain prior years.

S 1208: This legislation authorizes the establishment of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program, a multi-phase youth intervention program intended to improve the education, life skills, and employment potential of high school dropouts in the state of Idaho. This will be accomplished through military-based discipline and training, combined with education instruction, experiential learning, and mentoring. The state Adjutant General, the board of trustees of the appropriate school district, or a governing board appointed by the Governor will oversee the administration of this program, with the state Adjutant General maintaining authorization to promulgate rules to implement the provisions of this section.

Elections

H 351: Complies with a federal court ruling regarding the federal constitutionally required rights of association by legally recognized political parties in a partisan primary election. The federal court ruling struck down Idaho's current statute regarding primary elections.

H 275aa: Addresses the administration of elections in the state, extends the ability to request a recount of ballots in issue elections and political subdivisions, identifies how long specific election records are to be retained, and clarifies in the statutes various election administration procedures.

S 1202: This bill appropriates additional funds to the Secretary of State in FY 2011 to pay legal fees associated with the case of the Idaho Republican Party vs. Secretary of State regarding the constitutionality of mandating open primary elections. The U.S. District Court ruled in favor of the plaintiff, the Idaho Republican Party. This supplemental appropriation in the amount

of \$100,000, one-time moneys, allows the Secretary of State to pay the plaintiff's legal fees.

Energy

H 52: Allows leases for geothermal resources to be up to 49 years for commercial ventures. This legislation will also "clean-up" a discrepancy between Sections 47-1601 and 58-307, Idaho Code, since the latter currently provides for up to 49-year lease terms for geothermal projects which produce not less than twenty-five (25) kilowatts of electricity.

H 53: Allows the state to negotiate royalty rates to reflect the diverse and various markets for geothermal uses. Prior statutory definitions of rates did not recognize the various uses of geothermal activities, which can include energy production, direct heating, and mineral extraction.

H 54: Amends the statute that restricts the size of a geothermal lease on state lands. This legislation allows for larger leases and allows a single lease to cover all state lands within a geothermal area, which in turn reduces administrative hurdles and costs. The old language required multiple state leases to be reviewed, issued, and administered for one geothermal project.

H 56: Modifies bonding for geothermal leases by the Department of Lands to reflect actual surface disturbances while not duplicating the bonding required by the Idaho Department of Water Resources and modifies bonding to allow for lease performance bonding.

General Government

H 44: Adds to existing law to clarify the Adjutant General's authority over contracting and procurement for military

and non-military families within the Military Division of the Office of the Governor.

H 87: Amends existing law to allow conveyance of state surplus property to federal agencies as well as to state and local agencies as current law allows.

H 90: Clarifies when an annual audit is required in those instances of local governmental entities where expenditures from all sources exceed \$100,000 but are less than \$250,000.



Idaho State Capitol Building, Clayton Almqvist

S 1006: Adds to existing law relating to Right To Work to provide that, in regard to contracts for certain public works, the state or any political subdivision of the state shall not require certain payment to certain employees, and that in regard to public works contracts, the state or any political subdivision shall not require that a contractor, subcontractor, material supplier or carrier engaged in public works become a party to certain agreements.

S 1201: This JFAC bill provides the final budget balancing strategy through the use of dedicated funds transferred into the General Fund for FY 2012. This bill transfers \$21,959,000 from the Idaho Millennium Fund, \$8 million from the Liquor Control Fund, and \$7 million from the Permanent Building Fund to the General Fund at the beginning of the next fiscal year to provide

sufficient revenue to balance the state budget.

SJM 102: Urges Congress to adopt the Madison Amendment, which gives states the power to safely propose an individual amendment to the U.S. Constitution without the risk of a runaway convention.

Health and Human Services

H 3: Updates the Uniform Controlled Substances Act by removing certain drugs from Schedule I and adding certain drugs to Schedule II.

H 88: Requires that all moneys received or expended by the Catastrophic Health Care Cost Program be audited annually by a certified public accountant designated by the program's governing board.

H 129: Amends the Basic Daycare Licensing Act to provide for licensing fees and mandated staff-child ratios at locations where daycare is being provided.

H 130: Provides clarification regarding the duties and powers of the Idaho Immunity Assessment Board, including how the amount of the annual assessment should be calculated, which vaccines will be funded by the assessment and which assessment funds may be used to pay for necessary administrative functions under the chapter.

H 131: Amends the Idaho Health Carrier External Review Act to provide enhanced opportunities for an independent review when an insurance company denies a health insurance claim based on appropriateness, health care setting, level of care and effectiveness.

H 165: Allows a licensed professional midwife to be a Medicaid provider and to provide services for those clients who qualify for Medicaid, thereby saving General Fund dollars. It is not the intent of

this legislation to require anyone to utilize the services of a midwife.

H 187: Requires that in cases where a living will or physician's order for scope of treatment is operative and a physician has a conscience objection to the treatment desired by the patient, the physician will make a good faith effort to assist the patient in obtaining the services of another physician before withdrawing his participation.

H 260: Restructures the provision of Medicaid services in Idaho by revising the services to be provided to certain populations, tying certain provider reimbursement rates to Medicare rates or to Department of Health and Welfare rule, instructing the department to develop a plan for managed care of Medicaid services and authorizing hospital, skilled nursing facility and intermediate care facility assessments for the purpose of accessing Medicaid funding.

H 262: Requires that applicants seeking benefits under the federal food stamp program shall verify to the Department of Health and Welfare the identity of each household member the applicant lists on the application for such benefits. Identification may be verified either through readily available documentary evidence, such as a birth certificate or through a collateral contact.

H 310: Seeks to save money for the state and the counties in providing medical services to the medically indigent by revising the duties, requirements and procedures related to the Catastrophic Health Care Cost Program.

H 338: Provides that substance abuse treatment funding is appropriated to each agency for designated populations. Prior to FY 2012, all community-based substance

abuse treatment funding was appropriated to the Department of Health and Welfare budget but allocated and managed by the agency directors on the Interagency Committee on Substance Abuse (ICSA), but is now appropriated to each agency.

HCR 5: Encourages agencies and nonprofit organizations to emphasize Shaken Baby Syndrome as a leading cause of child abuse deaths in children less than one year of age.

HJM 3: Appeals to the Federal Department of Health and Human Services to remove health insurance agent and broker commissions from the medical loss ratio (MLR) calculation and encourages the Congress to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to remove such commissions from the MLR calculation.

S 1056: Adopts the Uniform Adult Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Jurisdiction Act, bringing Idaho into conformance with similar law in the surrounding states.

S 1074: Permits a person who is 16 years of age to donate blood in a voluntary and non-compensatory blood program if the parent, guardian or custodian of the child has given informed consent to the blood donation.

S 1081: Provides the Idaho State School and Hospital with new tools to more efficiently and appropriately admit and discharge individuals who need services.

S 1103: Responds to a recent Idaho Supreme Court decision in revising the time frame during which an action or proceeding to collect child support arrearages can be commenced, and the time frame during which a lien arising from the delinquency of the payment due under a recorded child support judgment can be maintained.

S 1115: Prevents the use of taxpayer dollars to fund abortions through subsidized insurance acquired through the insurance exchanges mandated under the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S 1165: Prohibits abortion after 20 weeks post-fertilization, with certain exceptions regarding the mother's health but excluding the mother's psychological or emotional condition as part of the exceptions.

Natural Resources

H 25: In the event a proof of beneficial use statement is submitted more than 60 days after notice of a lapsed water right permit, the permit holder shall be required to file a beneficial use field report prepared by a certified water right examiner, along with a statement of reasonable cause for filing a late proof of beneficial use and a fee.



Thousand Springs, Hagerman Valley

H 31: Increases the fee relating to applications for amendment of permit and provides for fees for filing applications to change the point of diversion, place, period or nature of use of water under a vested water right.

H 40: Provides that fee requirements for crop residue burning shall not apply to propane flaming, with the term "propane flaming" to be defined in rules promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality.

H 41: Revises the penalty provisions in the Idaho Underground Storage Tank Act to mirror penalty provisions of federal law.

H 85: Authorizes the Fish and Game Commission to adopt rules governing a mentored hunting program, which will allow any person who has not yet received hunter education certification, or acquired a hunting license, to receive special authorization to hunt while being accompanied by a mentor who is 18 years of age or older and possesses a valid Idaho hunting license.

H 94: Satisfies the minimum standards that the EPA sets for the Underground Injection Control Program, which includes the definition of "injection well" and the removal of an exemption for new shallow injection wells that are used for storm water from building roof drains.

H 138: Provides that the responsibility for operation and maintenance by a landowner making a change to or burying a ditch, canal, lateral, drain or buried irrigation conduit shall run with the land of the landowner and shall continue with the landowner's heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns.

H 143: Provides for the issuance of licenses and tags for nonresident disabled American Veterans participating in hunts in association with qualified organizations. "Qualified organizations" are defined as either governmental agencies that assist veterans, or nonprofit organizations that are qualified under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code that afford opportunities, experiences and assistance to disabled veterans.

H 153: Provides a policy relating to Tier I, II and III protections associated with water quality and requires the Department of Environmental Quality to conduct anti-

degradation reviews associated with general permits issued after July 1, 2011. Provides that the department may presume discharges authorized under a general permit are insignificant and that pollution controls required in the general permit are the least degrading alternative if supported by the permit record. Requires the department to utilize a water body by water body approach in determining where Tier II protection is appropriate and requires that this approach be based on an assessment of the chemical, physical, biological and other information regarding the water body.



Taylor Wilderness Research Station, Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness, Idaho

H 231aa: Prohibits the use of aircraft to locate any big game animal for the purpose of hunting during the same calendar day the animals were located from the air. This prohibition shall not limit or prohibit the lawful control of wolves, predators or unprotected wildlife through the use of aircraft when deemed necessary by federal or state agencies in accordance with existing laws or management plans.

H 272: Clarifies the relationship between the private two-party water leasing provisions of state law, and the provisions of the water supply bank and rental pool statutes to facilitate the rental or leasing of water for hydroelectric generation purposes. Proposed rentals or leases of water for hydroelectric generation purposes will be evaluated by the director of the Department of Water Resources under the 2011 Sine Die Report

same standards and requirements applicable to rentals out of the water supply bank and local rental pools, including any local rental pool procedures applicable to the rental of storage water.

H 318: Provides that ground water districts' liens of assessment against the land of ground water users shall be superior to liens of any mortgage or deed of trust, provided that notice of assessment delinquency is sent to the mortgage or deed of trust holder at least 60 days prior to foreclosure sale.

H 326: Provides for the reinstatement of vehicle registration, without charge, where the registration has been revoked pursuant to provisions of the vehicle inspection and maintenance program and the vehicle is found to be in compliance with current emissions standards.

H 343: Amends existing law relating to wolves to provide for declarations of emergency; to provide a procedure for issuance of Executive Orders and Proclamations relating to certain disaster emergencies relating to wolves.

S 1058: Extends wastewater loan terms, as provided in the Clean Water Act loan program, from 20 – 30 years, allowing municipalities and communities seeking such loans the ability to negotiate loan terms that allow amortization of up to 30 years.

S 1077aaH: Provides a method for drainage districts to consolidate.

S 1197: Provides that commercial tanneries shall satisfy all recordkeeping requirements by recording the license numbers of taxidermists or fur buyers from which they receive wildlife and recording tag numbers of any attached tags required by law. Compliance with such recordkeeping requirements shall also constitute

satisfactory record of lawful origin and proof of ownership requirements.

Taxation

H 7: Makes changes to tobacco tax law definitions by adding “delivery seller” to the definition of wholesaler, which brings Idaho into conformity with federal law and deletes the references to any substitute from the tobacco product definition. This eliminates a question as to whether tobacco cessation products should be taxed as tobacco products.

H 8: Allows a nonresident with additional income from a pass-through entity to forego withholding, clarifies the computation of reportable income from the sale of a publicly traded partnership, modifies the requirement of withholding from actual distribution, and provides that publicly traded partnerships are not required to withhold income tax if certain conditions are met.

H 10: Eliminates the conflict in fuels tax code to enable the State Tax Commission to more effectively administer the bonding requirements for distributors. Provides clear direction to the State Tax Commission for canceling a distributor’s license when the distributor fails to comply with bonding requirements.

H 11: Eliminates the requirement that a forest management cost study be conducted every five years, requires a periodic study when evidenced by trends and increases in expenses, and reflects the dissolution of the Intermountain Forest Association.

H 12: Amends the motor fuels tax law to add ethanol and natural gasoline to the definition of petroleum products, to change the terms gasoline and aircraft engine fuel to motor fuels, to change the term vendor

to distributor, and to change the term gasoline, aircraft engine fuel, or special fuel to motor fuels as motor fuel is defined in the statute.

H 13: Clarifies the property tax exemption for new capital investment, clarifies the definition of qualifying property, amends “project period” to be 84 months rather than seven years, and more clearly defines “project site.” The election to claim this exemption will void all prior exemptions.

H 89: Eliminates the requirement that the secretary of each fire protection district transmit to the State Board of Equalization a certified copy of the resolution providing for the property tax levy.

H 239: Provides an exemption from disclosure under the public writings law for records containing certain information provided to a county assessor, the State Tax Commission, a county board of equalization or the State Board of Tax Appeals, and prescribes procedures for identifying documents considered exempt from disclosure and for the treatment of requests for claims for such documents.

H 296: Makes technical corrections to the State Income Tax Credit for Capital Investments, clarifies that the credit is not allowed for investments in property for which a deduction has been allowed under section 168(k) or section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code for purposes of the Investment Tax Credit.

S 1079: Extends the time for which active duty military personnel may receive a state refund due them under the state income tax law, essentially extending the statute of limitations for eligible veterans for the receipt of moneys due them.

Transportation

H 17: Complies with new Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration rules which establish new requirements for drivers with commercial driver's licenses (CDLs) and subject to medical certificate requirements. These requirements will ensure that accurate and up-to-date information about the CDL holder's medical certificate will be contained in the electronic Commercial Driver's License Information System (CDLIS) driver record that is maintained by states in compliance with the CDL regulations.



Flying Wye, Boise

H 45: Provides for an Idaho Aviation Foundation specialty license plate. The net proceeds will go to the Idaho Aviation Foundation for the purpose of grants relating to maintenance, upgrade and development of airstrips, and for improving access and promoting safety at backcountry and recreational airports in Idaho.

H 160: Amends existing law relating to driver's licenses to provide that a physician who has reason to believe that a patient is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle, may submit a report to the Idaho Transportation Department notifying the department that the individual may be incompetent to drive.

H 193a: Regarding megaloads, any action or proceeding brought for the purpose of setting aside a special permit in which any

party seeks a stay, temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction, the court shall require as security an amount not to exceed 10% of the shipper's or transporter's insured value of the product or material to be transported under the provisions of the permit.

H 228: Broadens an exemption to allow for farm tractors and farm implements to be operated on the highway to travel to or return from a place of maintenance or repair or a place of buying or selling. Currently, limitations as to size of vehicles do not apply to farm tractors or to implements of husbandry when tractors or implements are being incidentally operated upon the highway from one farm operation to another.

H 232: Requires and authorizes a county or highway district to remove any encroachments that prevent vehicular use of an open highway.

H 285: Approves bonding authority for the issuance of Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) in principal amount to finance \$162,000,000 of highway transportation projects, and to provide intent language regarding the use of bond proceeds. The board proposes to use this amount for program management and for construction of State Highway 16 from State Street to Chinden Boulevard and US-95 from Garwood to Granite.

S 1001: Provides that any persons under the age of 16 operating an all-terrain vehicle, utility type vehicle, specialty off-highway vehicle or motorbike, when supervised by a licensed adult operator 18 years of age or older, are exempt from licensing requirements, and that certain unlicensed operators on national forest roads must have completed a safety course.

S 1050: Names State Highway 3 as the North Idaho Medal of Honor Highway. With the recent passing of Mr. Vernon Baker from St. Maries, it is an appropriate time to recognize the exceptional valor displayed by this recipient of our nation's highest military honor.

S 1060: Creates an intermodal commerce authority in each city in addition to each county, to promote and coordinate efficient freight transportation and build industrial and shipping commerce infrastructure for related economic development using private-public revenue bonds.

S 1062: Creates a new class of license plate (dealer laden plates) allowing licensed

Idaho dealers to use inventoried vehicles for transporting current and future vehicles. The operating fee for a laden dealer or manufacturer plate will be equal to the fees for commercial vehicles for 26,000 pounds.

S 1073: Creates a license plate that will be made available to veterans who have served in the post 9/11 Afghanistan or Iraqi conflicts. Part of the fees collected for these license plates will go toward maintaining the Veterans Cemetery.

S 1116: Gives the trial court more latitude in sentencing those convicted of driving without privileges (DWP).

Interim Committees

HCR 3: Natural Resource Issues Interim Committee (two-year committee)

HCR 4: Energy, Environment and Technology Interim Committee (two-year committee)

Gubernatorial Vetoed Legislation

H 298: Prohibits governmental entities in Idaho from taking any action that would advance the Federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act in Idaho.

Budget Summary

Fiscal Year 2011

It was the first sign of optimism when the Division of Financial Management's revised FY 2011 General Fund forecast of \$2,359.2 million was accepted by the Legislature to be used for budgeting purposes for the remainder of this fiscal year. Including beginning balances, this raised the available revenues up from \$2,306.8 million to \$2,360.7 million in the Governor's recommendation. As of the end of March, DFM reported that revenues were tracking \$60.2 million ahead of the forecast.

Soon after the session began legislators had to deal with unsettling news that unanticipated sales tax credits for alternative energy projects could derail the projections for FY 2011 and FY 2012. The Legislature worked with the Governor's Office and the State Tax Commission to reach an agreement that the sales tax credits would not impact the revenue forecast since the sales tax collections had also not been considered in the forecast. After the Legislature decided to support partial tax conformity with federal tax breaks in H 102, the revenue projection was reduced by \$10.4 million. All along, the Governor's recommendation depended upon a hefty General Fund cash balance at the end of FY 2011 to be carried over into FY 2012 to make next year's recommendation balance. Two more bills reduced revenues by \$164,000, and the amount estimated to be carried over to FY 2012 was reduced from \$50 million to \$39.4 million. The Governor also recommended an additional \$1.8 million be transferred from agency dedicated funds, but in the end only \$1.4 was available. An additional \$1 million was transferred to the Disaster Recovery Fund in the Military Division to pay for flooding emergencies this spring. The Governor did not request, nor did the Legislature provide, any year-end safety net as it had in the previous two years to deal with unexpected revenue shortfalls.

Deficiency Warrants and Supplementals

Deficiency warrants totaled \$3.6 million, with fire suppression at \$3.1 million, agricultural pest control at \$209,000, and hazardous material waste cleanup for the Military Division at \$68,500. There were minimal General Fund supplemental appropriations approved at \$4.6 million, which included \$2.7 million to the Department of Correction for inmate growth in private facilities; \$1.7 million to the Department of Health and Welfare for Aid to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled Program and to fund the Medicaid payment system; \$100,000 to the Secretary of State to pay attorney's fees associated with the closed primary lawsuit against the state; \$86,200 to the Office of the State Appellate Public Defender; \$30,000 to special programs for scholarships to children of killed or injured law enforcement officers; and \$18,800 to the Board of Tax Appeals to compensate board members for work performed in FY 2010 and additional days projected for FY 2011. The Governor also recommended and the Legislature supported \$47.1 million from the non-endowed balance of the Idaho Millennium Fund for Medicaid and Catastrophic Health Care Cost program supplemental requests. During the 2010 session it was unknown if the federal government would continue, or to what extent it would continue, the enhanced federal match rate for Medicaid for the second half of FY 2011. After the end of our legislative session, Congress finalized a stepped-down rate structure for all states and that increased Idaho's liability by \$43 million.

Fiscal Year 2012

Going into the 2011 legislative session and before considering the Governor's budget recommendation, there was a \$340 million General Fund budget gap identified for FY 2012. The gap assumed that levels of service would be maintained and that the state would fund growth for public schools, Medicaid, and adult corrections. The gap was calculated by assuming:

- \$91 million of the one-time revenue from reserves and dedicated funds used to backfill the General Fund in FY 2011 would be replaced;
- \$139 million of temporary revenue from the stimulus funds that shored up Medicaid would be replaced;
- \$14.8 million for state employee health insurance would be restored;
- \$20.3 million of fuel tax revenue for the Idaho State Police and Parks and Recreation would be shifted onto the General Fund;
- \$5.6 million of one-time appropriations for the Catastrophic Health Care Cost program and the Governor's Tax Initiative for the Tax Commission would need to be funded with ongoing revenues, with an additional \$7.6 million for FY 2012 growth; and
- Based upon agencies' requests the state would need an additional \$22.9 million for public school enrollment growth; \$33 million for Medicaid caseload, utilization and pricing increases; and \$6 million for inmate growth and private prison contracts in adult corrections.

Once the Legislature accepted the Governor's recommendation to use a 3% revenue growth figure for FY 2012, and accounted for the \$9.9 million negative impact of H102 for partial tax conformity, the budget gap closed to \$193 million. Closing that budget gap provided the impetus for some far-reaching changes to both public schools and Medicaid, the two largest General Fund appropriations, which together account for 65% of the state's General Fund budget. In the end, the Legislature closed the \$193 million budget gap by reducing spending by roughly \$101 million and using other revenue reserves and initiatives to cover the remaining \$92 million.

The budget reductions included Medicaid, \$34.5 million; public schools, \$13.3 million; higher education, \$8.9 million; and other state agencies, \$9.4 million. In combination with these budget reductions, the Legislature shifted \$20.3 million back on to gasoline taxes for Idaho State Police and Parks and Recreation and used state health insurance reserves to reduce spending for health insurance costs, \$14.7 million. The Legislature also relied upon a beginning fund balance of \$39.4 million; authorized the transfer from the non-endowed Millennium Fund, \$22 million; other agency cash reserves, \$16 million; increased revenue from the State Tax Commission Initiative, \$19.7 million; and increased revenue through delaying phase four of the grocery tax credit expansion, \$15 million. Partial tax conformity with federal tax changes also reduced available revenue by \$20.3 million. Again, those budget reductions of about \$101 million, in combination with mostly one-time revenues of about \$92 million, were enough to close the budget gap, and the Legislature adjourned sine die with a balanced budget.

STATE OF IDAHO - 2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
GENERAL FUND BUDGET UPDATE
Prepared by Legislative Services Office, Budget & Policy Analysis

FISCAL YEAR 2011

<u>REVENUES</u>	<u>Governor's Recommendation</u>	<u>Legislative Action</u>
Beginning Cash Balance	\$ 37,500	\$ 37,500
Health and Welfare Reappropriation from FY 2010	1,498,600	1,498,600
Adjusted Beginning Balance	<u>\$ 1,536,100</u>	<u>\$ 1,536,100</u>
 FY 2011 Revenue Estimate 4.2% over FY 2010 actual	2,359,190,000	2,359,190,000
H102 IRS Partial Tax Conformity	0	(10,400,000)
H194 Sales/Use Tax Rebates on Media Production	0	(64,000)
H213 No Sales Tax on Billed Gratuities	0	(100,000)
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>2,359,190,000</u>	<u>2,348,626,000</u>
TOTAL REVENUES & BEGINNING BALANCE	<u>2,360,726,100</u>	<u>2,350,162,100</u>
 <u>TRANSFERS</u>		
S1445(2010) In from Budget Stabilization Fund	30,134,600	30,134,600
S1445(2010) In from Economic Recovery Reserve Fund	48,846,700	48,846,700
Transfer in from A.G's Consumer Protection Fund	532,200	0
H203 Out for Deficiency Warrants (fires, pests, haz mat)	(3,357,900)	(3,357,900)
H244 In from Biofuel Matching Grant Fund	0	99,500
S1151 In from Division of Human Resources Fund	756,000	756,000
S1161 In from Commission for the Blind & Visually Impaired	500,000	650,000
S1201 Out to Disaster Recovery Fund/Military Division	0	(1,000,000)
NET TRANSFERS IN (OUT)	<u>77,411,600</u>	<u>76,128,900</u>
 <u>APPROPRIATIONS</u>		
FY 2011 Original Appropriations	2,383,836,000	2,383,836,000
Reappropriations	1,498,600	1,498,600
Supplementals	5,154,000	4,652,400
Rescissions Health and Welfare /Juvenile Corrections	(899,200)	(1,600,500)
TOTAL LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS	<u>2,389,589,400</u>	<u>2,388,386,500</u>
Budgeted Reversions	(1,498,600)	(1,498,600)
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	<u>2,388,090,800</u>	<u>2,386,887,900</u>
 <u>ESTIMATED ENDING BALANCE</u>		
TOTAL ESTIMATED ENDING BALANCE	\$ 50,046,900	\$ 39,403,100

STATE OF IDAHO - 2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
GENERAL FUND BUDGET UPDATE
Prepared by Legislative Services Office, Budget & Policy Analysis

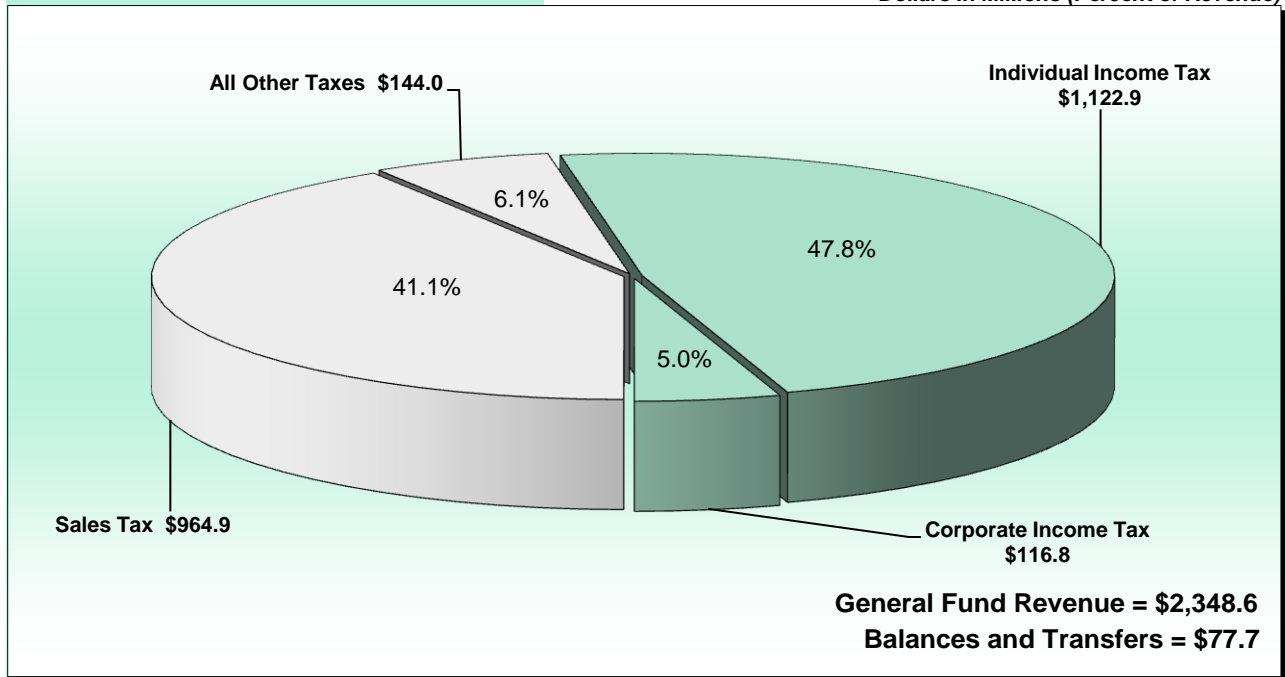
FISCAL YEAR 2012

<u>REVENUES</u>	<u>Governor's Recommendation</u>	<u>Legislative Action</u>
Beginning Balance	\$ 50,046,900	\$ 39,403,100
FY 2012 Revenue Est. 6.9% above FY 2011 forecast	2,521,456,000	2,521,456,000
FY 2012 Governor's Revenue Adjustment to 3%	(91,490,300)	(91,490,300)
Recognize Excess Revenue YTD through Nov. 2010	33,200,000	0
HCR25 Delay Phase 4 Grocery Tax Credit Expansion	15,000,000	15,000,000
H093 Hazardous Waste fees	0	100,000
H102 IRS Partial Tax Conformity	0	(9,900,000)
H194 Sales/Use Tax Rebates on Media Production	0	(66,000)
H213 No Sales Tax on Billed Gratuities	0	(200,000)
H214 No Use Tax on Student Motor Vehicles	0	(25,000)
H306 Additional Revenue from Tax Compliance Initiatives	0	19,700,000
S1206 Bond Levy Equalization from Cig Tax	0	200,000
TOTAL REVENUES	2,478,165,700	2,454,774,700
TOTAL REVENUES & BEGINNING BALANCES	\$ 2,528,212,600	\$ 2,494,177,800
 <u>TRANSFERS</u>		
HCR007 Prevents transfer from Budget Stabilization Fund	0	0
H259 In from Hazardous Waste Emergency Fund / DEQ	0	486,700
S1171 In from Jobs Development Fund	0	282,500
S1200 In from ISTARS Technology Fund - Judicial Branch	276,500	276,500
S1201 In from Non-Endowed Millennium Fund	21,959,000	21,959,000
S1201 In from Liquor Control Fund	8,000,000	8,000,000
S1201 In from Permanent Building Fund	10,000,000	7,000,000
NET TRANSFERS IN (OUT)	40,235,500	38,004,700
 <u>APPROPRIATIONS</u>		
TOTAL LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS	2,568,032,900	2,528,960,600
 TOTAL ESTIMATED ENDING BALANCE	 \$ 415,200	 \$ 3,221,900

FY 2011 General Fund Revenue & Appropriations

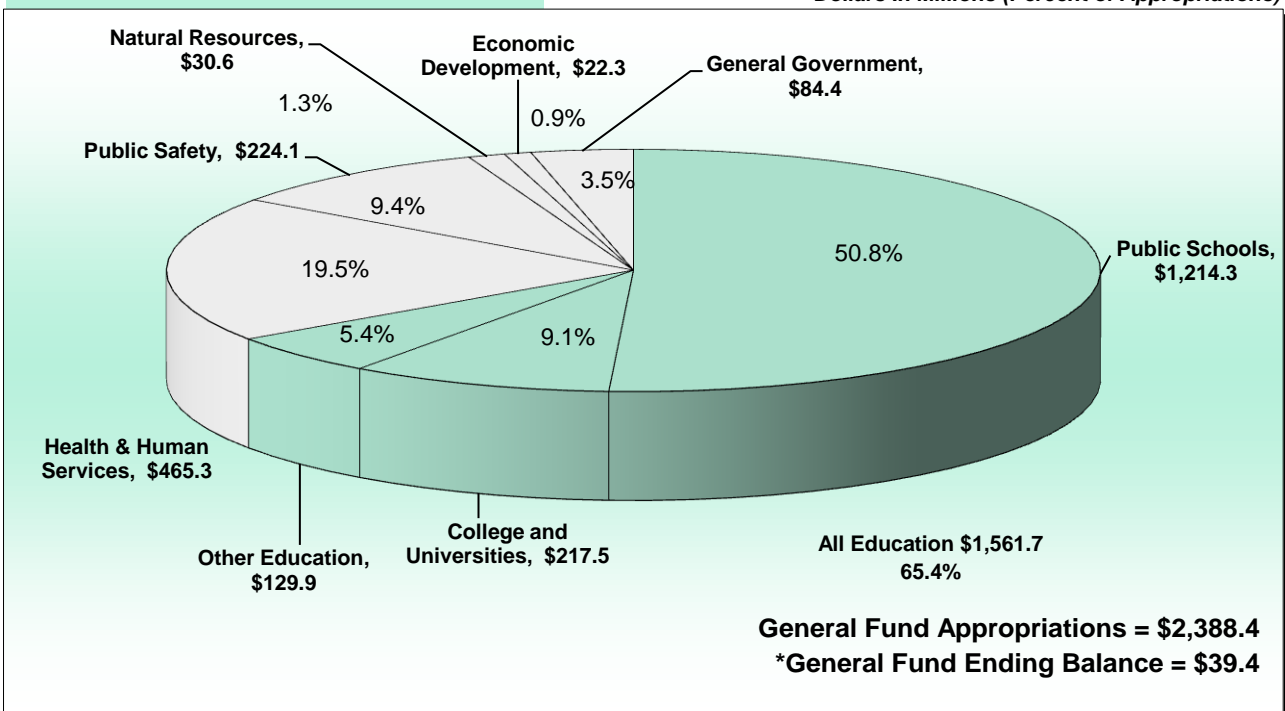
"Where the money comes from . . ."

Dollars In Millions (Percent of Revenue)



"Where the money goes . . ."

Dollars In Millions (Percent of Appropriations)

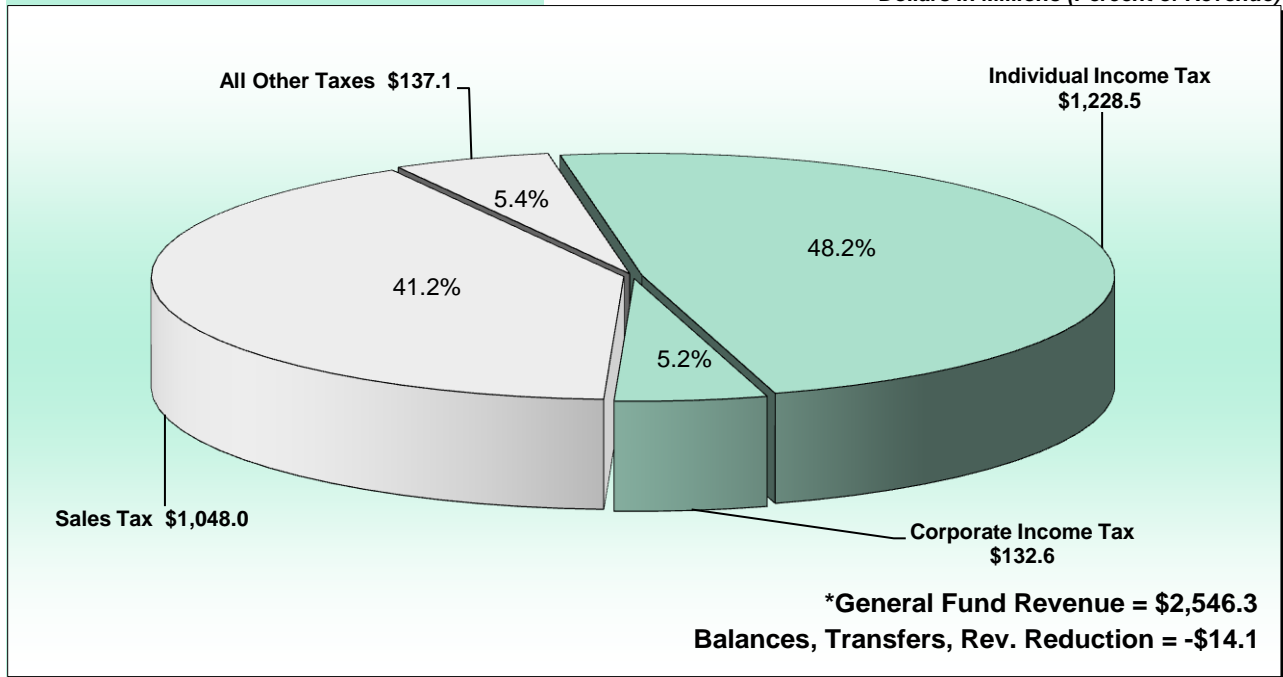


**Assumes Budgeted Reversions (returned appropriations) = -\$1.5 million*

FY 2012 General Fund Revenue & Appropriations

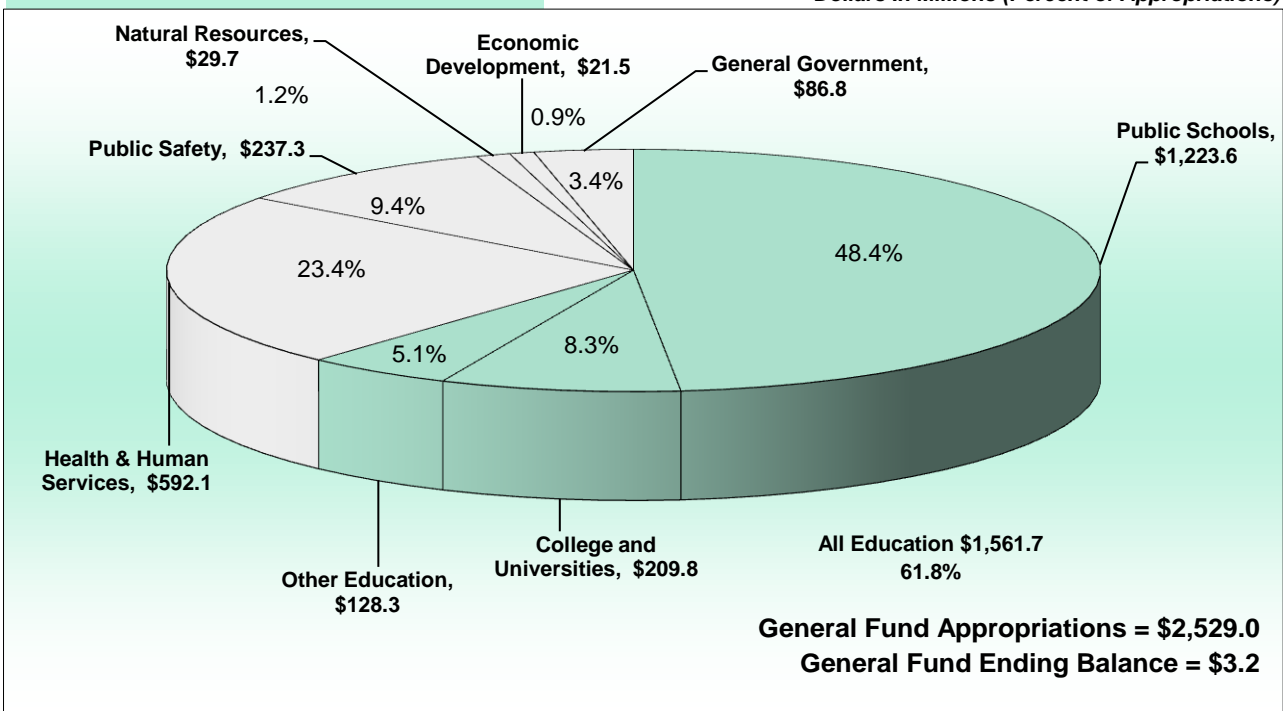
"Where the money comes from . . ."

Dollars In Millions (Percent of Revenue)



"Where the money goes . . ."

Dollars In Millions (Percent of Appropriations)



**General Fund Revenue Estimate before
\$91.5 million Revenue Reduction*

General Fund Comparison
Orig Approp to Gov Rec & JFAC Action

Department/Agency	FY 2011 Orig Approp.	FY 2012 Orig Gov.Rec.	Change from 2011 Orig	FY 2012 JFAC Action	Dollar Difference from Gov	Dollar Difference from FY 2011	Change from 2011 Orig
Education							
Public School Support	1,214,280,400	1,235,893,600	1.8%	1,223,580,400	(12,313,200)	9,300,000	0.8%
Ag Research & Extension Service	22,559,000	22,559,000	0.0%	22,559,000	0	0	0.0%
College and Universities	217,510,800	214,670,600	(1.3%)	209,828,300	(4,842,300)	(7,682,500)	(3.5%)
Community Colleges	23,966,800	23,553,500	(1.7%)	23,033,000	(520,500)	(933,800)	(3.9%)
Education, Office of State Board of	2,025,200	2,056,200	1.5%	2,108,900	52,700	83,700	4.1%
Health Education Programs	9,960,600	10,226,900	2.7%	10,000,900	(226,000)	40,300	0.4%
Professional Technical Education	47,577,400	47,562,700	(0.0%)	46,511,600	(1,051,100)	(1,065,800)	(2.2%)
Public Broadcasting System	1,390,500	1,333,200	(4.1%)	1,377,000	43,800	(13,500)	(1.0%)
Special Programs	8,690,100	9,684,700	11.4%	8,634,300	(1,050,400)	(55,800)	(0.6%)
Superintendent of Public Instruction	6,558,100	7,410,100	13.0%	7,246,300	(163,800)	688,200	10.5%
Vocational Rehabilitation	7,198,900	6,949,000	(3.5%)	6,795,200	(153,800)	(403,700)	(5.6%)
Health & Human Services							
Catastrophic Health Care Program	18,271,200	22,770,900	24.6%	19,267,700	(3,503,200)	996,500	5.5%
Health & Welfare, Department of	138,098,800	137,730,800	(0.3%)	128,683,800	(9,047,000)	(9,415,000)	(6.8%)
Medical Assistance Services	298,236,300	445,535,600	49.4%	436,159,000	(9,376,600)	137,922,700	46.2%
Public Health Districts	8,319,500	8,022,400	(3.6%)	7,845,100	(177,300)	(474,400)	(5.7%)
Independent Living Council, State	102,000	99,100	(2.8%)	96,900	(2,200)	(5,100)	(5.0%)
Public Safety							
Correction, Department of	147,851,200	156,010,900	5.5%	157,367,900	1,357,000	9,516,700	6.4%
Judicial Branch	27,668,900	27,651,900	(0.1%)	29,246,700	1,594,800	1,577,800	5.7%
Juvenile Corrections, Department of	32,847,200	31,731,500	(3.4%)	35,763,500	4,032,000	2,916,300	8.9%
Police, Idaho State	13,663,900	16,496,700	20.7%	14,889,700	(1,607,000)	1,225,800	9.0%
Natural Resources							
Environmental Quality, Department of	14,278,100	13,624,600	(4.6%)	13,799,400	174,800	(478,700)	(3.4%)
Lands, Department of	4,106,400	4,010,000	(2.3%)	3,921,400	(88,600)	(185,000)	(4.5%)
Parks & Recreation, Department of	1,395,700	1,338,100	(4.1%)	1,308,500	(29,600)	(87,200)	(6.2%)
Water Resources, Department of	10,781,000	10,626,700	(1.4%)	10,626,700	0	(154,300)	(1.4%)
Economic Development							
Agriculture, Department of	8,957,200	9,669,300	8.0%	8,733,800	(935,500)	(223,400)	(2.5%)
Commerce, Department of	4,143,700	3,995,600	(3.6%)	3,931,300	(64,300)	(212,400)	(5.1%)
Labor, Department of	702,200	584,100	(16.8%)	571,200	(12,900)	(131,000)	(18.7%)
Self-Governing Agencies							
Hispanic Affairs, Commission	94,800	91,500	(3.5%)	90,100	(1,400)	(4,700)	(5.0%)
Historical Society	2,170,000	2,145,100	(1.1%)	2,117,800	(27,300)	(52,200)	(2.4%)
Libraries, State Commission for	2,796,400	3,065,400	9.6%	2,997,700	(67,700)	201,300	7.2%
State Appellate Public Defender	1,954,800	2,040,200	4.4%	1,995,100	(45,100)	40,300	2.1%
Veterans Services, Division of	1,357,300	1,106,000	(18.5%)	1,081,600	(24,400)	(275,700)	(20.3%)
General Government							
Administration, Department of	6,949,700	6,865,700	(1.2%)	6,565,700	(300,000)	(384,000)	(5.5%)
Attorney General	15,777,500	15,610,700	(1.1%)	15,610,700	0	(166,800)	(1.1%)
Controller, State	6,000,600	5,998,200	(0.0%)	5,879,200	(119,000)	(121,400)	(2.0%)
Office of the Governor							
Aging, Commission on	4,621,400	4,546,800	(1.6%)	4,446,300	(100,500)	(175,100)	(3.8%)
Arts, Commission on the	715,600	689,800	(3.6%)	674,600	(15,200)	(41,000)	(5.7%)
Blind, Commission for the	1,277,300	1,277,300	0.0%	1,249,100	(28,200)	(28,200)	(2.2%)
Drug Policy, Office of	0	421,100		1,048,900	627,800	1,048,900	
Financial Management, Division of	1,364,500	1,343,300	(1.6%)	1,343,300	0	(21,200)	(1.6%)
Governor, Executive Office of the	1,869,800	1,849,400	(1.1%)	1,849,400	0	(20,400)	(1.1%)
Military Division	4,861,800	4,901,200	0.8%	4,698,200	(203,000)	(163,600)	(3.4%)
Species Conservation, Office of	477,500	461,200	(3.4%)	451,000	(10,200)	(26,500)	(5.5%)
Legislative Transfer	5,905,100	5,905,100	0.0%	5,846,000	(59,100)	(59,100)	(1.0%)
LSO, OPE, Redistricting	4,733,900	4,859,100	2.6%	4,811,800	(47,300)	77,900	1.6%
Lieutenant Governor	135,500	134,300	(0.9%)	134,300	0	(1,200)	(0.9%)
Board of Tax Appeals	450,800	450,400	(0.1%)	450,400	0	(400)	(0.1%)
State Tax Commission	25,943,000	29,230,700	12.7%	28,584,300	(646,400)	2,641,300	10.2%
Secretary of State	1,859,200	1,878,300	1.0%	1,838,300	(40,000)	(20,900)	(1.1%)
Treasurer, State	1,378,400	1,364,400	(1.0%)	1,309,300	(55,100)	(69,100)	(5.0%)
STATEWIDE TOTAL	2,383,836,000	2,568,032,900	7.7%	2,528,960,600	(39,072,300)	145,124,600	6.1%

Budget Highlights

Education

Public Schools

The FY 2012 appropriation to Public Schools totaled \$1,561,069,300. This included an increase of \$9.3 million, or a 0.8%, General Fund increase over the previous year. However, when all fund sources are considered and compared to the estimated expenditures for FY 2011, there is an overall reduction of \$47,079,700, or 2.9%, due to the loss of federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and one-time dedicated Endowment Funds that were available in FY 2011.

Sources of Funds	FY 2011 Est. Expenditures	FY 2012 Appropriation	Diff from Previous Year	% Diff from Previous Yr
General Funds	\$1,214,280,400	\$1,223,580,400	\$9,300,000	0.8%
Dedicated Funds	91,054,700	68,547,400	(22,507,300)	
Federal Funds				
<i>ARRA Title 14</i>	7,406,300	0	(7,406,300)	
<i>ARRA Title 8</i>	54,383,000	28,000,000	(26,383,000)	
<i>Education Jobs Funds</i>	25,820,500	25,820,500	0	
<i>Other Federal Programs</i>	215,204,100	215,121,000	(83,100)	
Total Funds	\$1,608,149,000	\$1,561,069,300	\$(47,079,700)	(2.9%)
Discretionary Funding per Support Unit	\$21,795	\$19,626	(2,169)	(10%)

The FY 2012 budget provides funding for growth in enrollment and busing costs and redirects \$33 million from other programs into discretionary funds. New line items include \$13.2 million for classroom technology and professional development, that is offset with a \$14.8 million reduction, which is 1.67% of salary-based apportionment, as required by S1184; \$4.85 million for new math and science requirements; \$1.6 million to raise the minimum teacher salary to \$30,000; \$963,500 for college entrance exams; and \$842,400 for dual credit enrollment. The budget for public schools includes, as part of the omnibus reduction, a \$13.3 million cut from the Governor's recommendation that is necessary to reach the General Fund target. This budget includes federal spending authority of \$28 million of ARRA Title 8 funds; \$25.8 million of Education Jobs Fund funds, and \$215 million of other federal pass-through funds. Lastly, the amount of discretionary funds is set at \$19,626 per support unit, a decrease of 10% from the previous year.

College and Universities

The FY 2012 appropriation for the College and Universities is \$396,707,600 and reflects a 3.5% General Fund reduction, but an overall increase of 5% in all funds due to increases in revenue from tuition and fees and increased enrollment. A single line item is funded with \$1,591,200 of one-time General Funds for personnel costs, and 14.67 FTP to be shared by Boise State University, Idaho State University, and the University of Idaho at the Center for Advanced Energy Studies (CAES). Lastly, to meet the General Fund target, a budget-balancing reduction of 3.5%, or \$8,923,700, is necessary.

Other higher education budgets received no decreases, such as Agricultural Research and Extension Service, or General Fund decreases of up to 3.9% in the case of community colleges.

Maintenance of Effort Requirements for ARRA

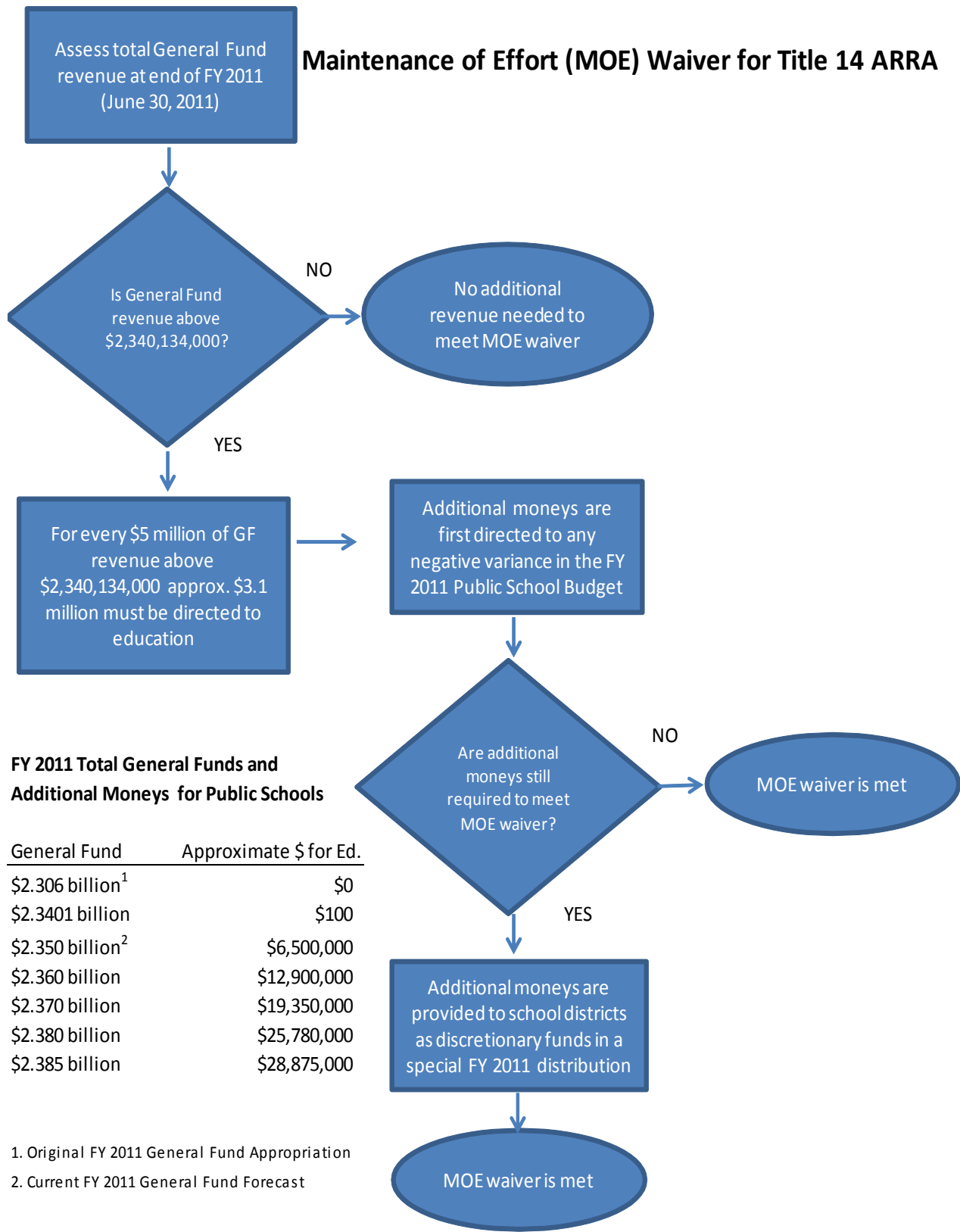
S1207 provides a mechanism to remain in compliance with the federal maintenance of effort (MOE) requirements of Title 14 of the ARRA and the Education Jobs Funds. Idaho accepted nearly \$300 million from these two federal programs and, in turn, agreed to provide revenues to education in FY 2011 that do not fall below certain prior years.

The challenge to comply with these MOEs is that the total revenues available for FY 2011 will not be known until June 30, 2011. Therefore, S1207 provides the flexibility needed to ensure compliance by redirecting, if necessary, a portion of additional General Fund revenues to Public Schools and possibly higher education.

For example, at the current FY 2011 General Fund forecast of \$2.35 billion, approximately \$6.5 million would need to be directed to Public Schools to satisfy the waiver of the MOE for ARRA Title 14 funds. After that point, each \$5 million increment of additional General Fund revenues requires approximately \$3.1 million to be directed to Public Schools.

S1207, Sections 1 & 2 for Public Schools

Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Waiver for Title 14 ARRA



Natural Resources

Department of Environmental Quality

The Department of Environmental Quality appropriation is \$61,455,500 for FY 2012, which is an overall budget decrease of 11.8% from the current budget. The budget transfers \$486,700 from the Hazardous Waste Emergency Management Fund to the General Fund, and transfers \$1.5 million from the Water Pollution Control Fund to the Environmental Remediation Fund. The budget expresses legislative intent regarding an annual progress report of the Superfund cleanup and acknowledgment that the Water Pollution Control Fund is being used for water quality projects not specified in Idaho Code. The budget includes \$390,900 from the Water Pollution Control Fund, on a one-time basis, to reinstate the Beneficial Use Reconnaissance water quality monitoring program. Although JFAC approved eight line items in dedicated and federal funds, the omnibus budget reduction decision cut 2.2% from the General Fund.

Department of Parks and Recreation

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation appropriation is \$34,208,900 for FY 2012, which is a reduction of 2.1% from the General Fund, but an overall increase of 11.4% from the current budget. The appropriation permits the department to exceed the 10% transfer limit between programs limitation for certain project grants, provides carryover authority for the development program from FY 2011 into FY 2012, and provides legislative intent exempting certain projects from the ranking provisions of the Recreational Vehicle Fund Advisory Committee. The appropriation includes two line items, one to develop a 40-site campground at Henrys Lake and one to make campground improvements at existing parks from projected recreational vehicle registration fees. The addition of this \$2.8 million appropriation was a change from the status quo by incorporating FY 2012 forecast revenues.

Department of Water Resources

The appropriation for FY 2012 is \$20,103,100, which is a reduction of 1.7% in General Funds and a .2% increase overall. There is also an FY 2011 supplemental appropriation for an additional \$170,000 for the Water Center mortgage payments, and a transfer of \$2,465,300 from the Revolving Development Fund to the Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management, and Implementation Fund as the state's share of a 40 to 60 cost-share with water users to pay for projects that demonstrate a benefit to the eastern Snake Plain Aquifer.

Public Safety

Department of Correction

The General Fund appropriation for the Department of Correction is an increase from \$147.9 million in FY 2011 to \$157.4 million in FY 2012, which represents an increase of \$9.5 million, or 6.4%. Of that amount, \$2.8 million is for ongoing supplemental appropriations to cover inmate population growth for FY 2011 and an additional \$4.6 million for FY 2012 for that same purpose, as well as to cover contractual inflationary adjustments. These contractual obligations include \$0.9 million to cover a 3% increase in per diem at the Idaho Correctional Center. Per diem at this privately operated facility will increase by \$1.20 per offender for the first 1,894

offenders and \$0.12 for the next 145 offenders. It also includes \$2.1 million to annualize the cost of operating the new 432-bed Correctional Alternative Placement Program (CAPP) and to provide funding for a 3% increase in anticipated per diem rates. Per diem will go from \$43.23 to \$44.53 per inmate day for the first 389 beds, and from \$25 to \$25.75 per inmate day for the remaining number of beds. In addition, \$1.6 million is provided to cover inmate medical services due to forecasted changes in population and a 4.5% contract per diem increase. Per diem will go from \$12.15 to \$12.70 per inmate day.

Other General Fund budgetary adjustments for the department include \$2 million to replace one-time personnel cost dollars from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) due to security and safety concerns; \$0.6 million plus another \$5.7 million from the Idaho Millennium Fund for community-based substance abuse treatment services; and \$1.1 million for a Region 7 Grant Project that was transferred from the Department of Health and Welfare.

Idaho State Police

The appropriation for FY 2012 includes \$14.9 million from the General Fund, \$37.7 million from dedicated funds, and \$10.7 million from federal funds for a total of \$63.3 million. Overall, this budget represents an increase of 9% in General Funds but an overall reduction of 4.4% in total. The increase in the General Fund for FY 2012 is due to actions taken by the Legislature to reverse in part the FY 2010-11 funds that were shifted away from Project CHOICE, which included \$3.5 million to the Idaho Law Enforcement Fund, and \$1.4 million was to the General Fund.

In FY 2010 and FY 2011 the Legislature shifted a total of \$6.1 million in personnel costs to Project CHOICE because of shortfalls in General Funds and Law Enforcement Funds. The Idaho Law Enforcement Fund receives an annual 5% allotment from the Highway Distribution Account that is used to pay expenses incurred in maintaining and operating the patrol program in accordance with Section 67-2908, Idaho Code. The Project CHOICE Fund receives a \$3 fee collected on vehicle registrations pursuant to Section 49-454, Idaho Code. This fund was established for the purpose of creating a career ladder within the Idaho State Police and to encourage the hiring and retention of trained and qualified employees. These dedicated fund balances were used in FY 2011 to maximize General Fund savings and minimize the impact of budget cuts on the agency.

Health and Human Services

Department of Health and Welfare

The FY 2012 appropriation for the Department of Health and Welfare is \$2,235,989,500, which reflects a 29.5% General Fund increase and an overall increase of 11.8% in all funds. Most of the growth is due to the Federal Medical Assistance Percentages rate change and caseload and utilization funding in the Medicaid program, and funding for increased caseloads in the Aid to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (AABD) Program. Lastly, the budget included a General Fund reduction in the Medicaid program of \$34,518,300 due to the fiscal impacts resulting from the passage of H 260 and serving as the omnibus reduction for the department.

Statewide Community-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Services

The Department of Health and Welfare's substance abuse and mental health grants budgets were reallocated for FY 2012, and the criminal justice funding was appropriated in the designated criminal justice budgets in H 338. The Department of Health and Welfare maintained funding for non-criminal justice populations as well as adult misdemeanants.

Prior to FY 2012, all community-based substance abuse treatment funding for non-criminal justice and the criminal justice adults, juveniles, and drug and mental health court participants was appropriated to the Department of Health and Welfare, but allocated and managed by the Interagency Committee on Substance Abuse (ICSA) pursuant to Section 39-303, Idaho Code. That section of code sunsets at the end of FY 2011, so for FY 2012 the substance abuse treatment funding is appropriated to each agency for designated populations.

Community-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Funding

Department of Health & Welfare (H 341)	\$10,804,000
Department of Correction (H 338 & S 1205)	6,288,900
Department of Juvenile Corrections (H 338)	4,032,000
Drug & Mental Health Courts (H 338)	<u>4,827,700</u>
TOTAL FY 2012 Appropriation	\$25,952,600

<i>FY 2011 Appropriation</i>	<i>\$23,479,400</i>
<i>Dollar Increase</i>	<i>2,473,200</i>
<i>% Change</i>	<i>9.5%</i>

The total substance abuse treatment appropriation for FY 2012, which is combined within three bills, is a 9.5% increase over FY 2011. H 338 also provides \$1,083,600 to the Department of Correction for the Region Seven Community Corrections grant project operated by Bonneville County; and \$787,400 to the Office of Drug Policy for the Region 4 Dual Diagnosis Crisis Beds operated by Ada County.

Economic Development

Department of Agriculture

In total, the budget is a 6.4% increase over FY 2011, but a 2% decrease in the General Fund. The Department of Agriculture has seven line items authorized in this year's budget, including a cash transfer of \$900,000 from the Idaho Rural Economic Development and Integrated Freight Transportation (REDIFIT) Loan Fund to provide for the continuation of the Aquatic Weed Program, which has received a total of \$12.3 million since FY 2007. The state continues to fund the Invasive Species Program with receipts from the invasive species sticker and it is estimated that the sticker will generate \$900,000 for the program. In addition, the department will continue to utilize deficiency warrants to cover the rest of the \$1.5 million program. Other line items included an expansion of the pesticide container recycling program, an agricultural investigator position, lab consolidation to state-owned buildings, and spending authority for noxious weed stimulus projects.

Department of Commerce

The General Fund appropriation for FY 2012 for the department is a reduction of 5.1% compared to FY 2011. However, the Department of Commerce received authorization to spend \$250,000 from the Business and Jobs Development Fund, a program used as a public grant program at the director's discretion for the recruitment and retention of business in Idaho. H 181 creates a new Small Business Assistance Fund, for which the Department of Commerce received \$50,000 of seed money for companies competing for federal grants from the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs. Successful businesses will be able to contribute back to this fund and provide seed money for other Idaho businesses.

Idaho Transportation Department

The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) appropriation is \$562.5 million for FY 2012 and authorizes \$162 million for bonding authority for the issuance of Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE). The ITD board proposed to use this \$162 million for program management and for construction on State Highway 16 from State Street to Chinden Boulevard, and US-95 from Garwood to Granite. The department's appropriation for FY 2012 is \$78.8 million more than last year, which represents an overall increase of 16.3%.

Funding for contract construction and right-of-way acquisition is increased with a combination of state and federal funding by \$29,757,200. The large increase is due to a \$7.6 million fund balance and a full year of revenues collected by an increase in various motor vehicle fuels, like the removal of the ethanol exemption. Within the Administration Division, \$300,000 is provided to update accounting software, and \$156,200 is provided for IT disaster recovery equipment. A Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) planning specialist is authorized for the Aeronautics Division to work with various airport sponsors and consultants during the airport layout plan and master plan update processes and allows ITD to give input directly to the FAA in the Seattle Airport's District Office. The Division of Motor Vehicles is allowed to transfer \$443,100 from operating expenditures into personnel costs and move 11 contract employees to state employment using vacant FTPs. This budget includes spending authority for \$54.5 million of funding from Titles 12 and 14 of ARRA for projects that were originally approved in FY 2009. The agency was also given flexibility to transfer spending authority between expenditure categories to help with its reorganization and realignment.

General Government

State Tax Commission

H 306 appropriates \$34.9 million to the State Tax Commission for FY 2012, with \$4.3 million of that amount targeted to reduce the tax gap by making 48 temporary staff permanent, adding 22 more temporary collection staff, and eliminating all six furlough days. A 2009 report by the State Tax Commission estimated the amount of uncollected taxes due at \$255 million, of which they estimated \$64.5 million (about 70% or \$47 million General Fund) was collectible. Additional revenue from this tax compliance initiative is estimated at \$19.7 million General Fund in FY 2012, resulting in a net increase to the General Fund of \$15.4 million.

Benefit Changes for State Employees

For FY 2012 group insurance reserves will cover the cost of two months' premium payments for agencies and eligible employees and the costs of any inflationary premium increases for the employer. This leaves \$7,100 per employee in agency budgets for health insurance while the total projected cost for the state per employee is \$8,900. Continuing the premium holidays for a second year saves the state at least \$25.1 million, of which \$14.7 million is from the General Fund. The Legislature, through intent language, directed the Department of Administration to develop rules that define the minimum employee group insurance benefit so that future plan design or benefit changes will have legislative review before implementation. Legislative intent also directed the Department of Group Insurance to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of maintaining or losing grandfathered status under the Affordable Care Act, and present its findings to the Legislature. Finally, the Legislature removed the provision that was included in last year's appropriation implementing a 90-day waiting period for new employees hired on or after July 1, 2010. The 90-day waiting period will not be in effect for FY 2012.

Millennium Fund

Appropriations support the following distribution of \$7,577,700 from the Idaho Millennium Income Fund on a one-time basis for the following projects FY 2012:

- \$500,000 - Idaho Meth Project;
- \$94,000 - Idaho State Police Tobacco Compliance Inspections;
- \$650,000 - Idaho Department of Health and Welfare for Project Filter and Nicotine Replacement Therapy;
- \$250,000 - Public Health Districts Tobacco Cessation Programs;
- \$5,663,700 – Community-Based Substance Abuse Treatment under the Department of Correction; and
- \$420,000 - Idaho Supreme Court for Youth Courts and Status Offenses.

The Legislature also used a significant portion of the cash balance in the Idaho Millennium (Traditional) Fund to help balance the overall state budget for FY 2011 and FY 2012. The Idaho Millennium Fund receives an annual cash infusion of 20% of the tobacco settlement payment and had a cash balance at the beginning of FY 2011 of \$76,966,875. For FY 2011, the Legislature appropriated and transferred \$42,890,700 from the Idaho Millennium Fund to the Cooperative Welfare Fund to pay for Medicaid bills that were carried over from FY 2010, as well as cover the costs for the reduction in the federal match rate. Additionally \$4,235,000 was appropriated to the Catastrophic Health Care Program to cover a portion of the state indigent health care costs in FY 2011. For FY 2012, the transfers include \$21,959,000 to the General Fund to help balance the budget and \$3 million to the Catastrophic Health Care Program for projected state indigent health care costs.

State of Idaho Major Reserve Fund Balances

Dollars	Budget Stabilization Fund	Public Ed Stabilization Fund	Economic Recovery Reserve	Traditional Millennium Fund	Emergency Funds*	Major Reserve Funds TOTAL
Balance June 30, 2008	140,624,640	112,046,104	66,133,400	70,366,688	3,337,264	392,508,096
Balance June 30, 2009	128,224,640	17,979,354	68,100,563	74,206,543	720,304	289,231,403
Balance June 30, 2010	30,820,072	23,174,106	48,846,715	76,966,875	791,960	180,599,728

FY 2011

Interest YTD (February 2011)				445,047		445,047
Earnings/Interest		50,800	51,080			
Receipts/Collections				6,475,092	1,326,077	7,801,169
Disbursements				(3,467,581)	(1,609,748)	(5,077,329)
K-12 Year End Adjustment		(11,385,605)				(11,385,605)
S1418 Ag Property Tax Replacement		(754,300)				(754,300)
S1445 Transfers to General Fund	(30,134,600)		(48,845,798)			(78,980,398)
Health & Welfare FMAP Fund Shift				(42,890,700)		(42,890,700)
Catastrophic Health Care Fund				(4,235,000)		(4,235,000)
Approp to Redistricting and Elections	(685,400)					(685,400)
S1201 Transfer from General Fund					1,000,000	1,000,000
Estimate June 30, 2011	72	11,085,001	51,997	33,293,733	1,508,289	45,837,212

FY 2012

Interest/Earnings		110,850	520			111,370
Receipts/Collections				6,527,759		6,527,759
Catastrophic Health Care Fund				(3,000,000)		(3,000,000)
Disbursements				(3,624,698)		(3,624,698)
S 1201 Transfers to General Fund				(21,959,000)		(21,959,000)
Estimate June 30, 2012	72	11,195,851	52,517	11,237,794	1,508,289	23,892,643

* Emergency Funds include: 1) Governor's Emergency, §57-1601; 2) Disaster Emergency, §46-1005A; 3) Emergency Fund Relief, Federal Emergency Management Act.