

SPORTS

MW reversal: Whoops, BSU hoops shot was good 1B



EXPLORE

Even in our arid region, bugs, blights are issues 5C



ZIKA VIRUS

Planning mosquito 'guerrilla warfare' 7A

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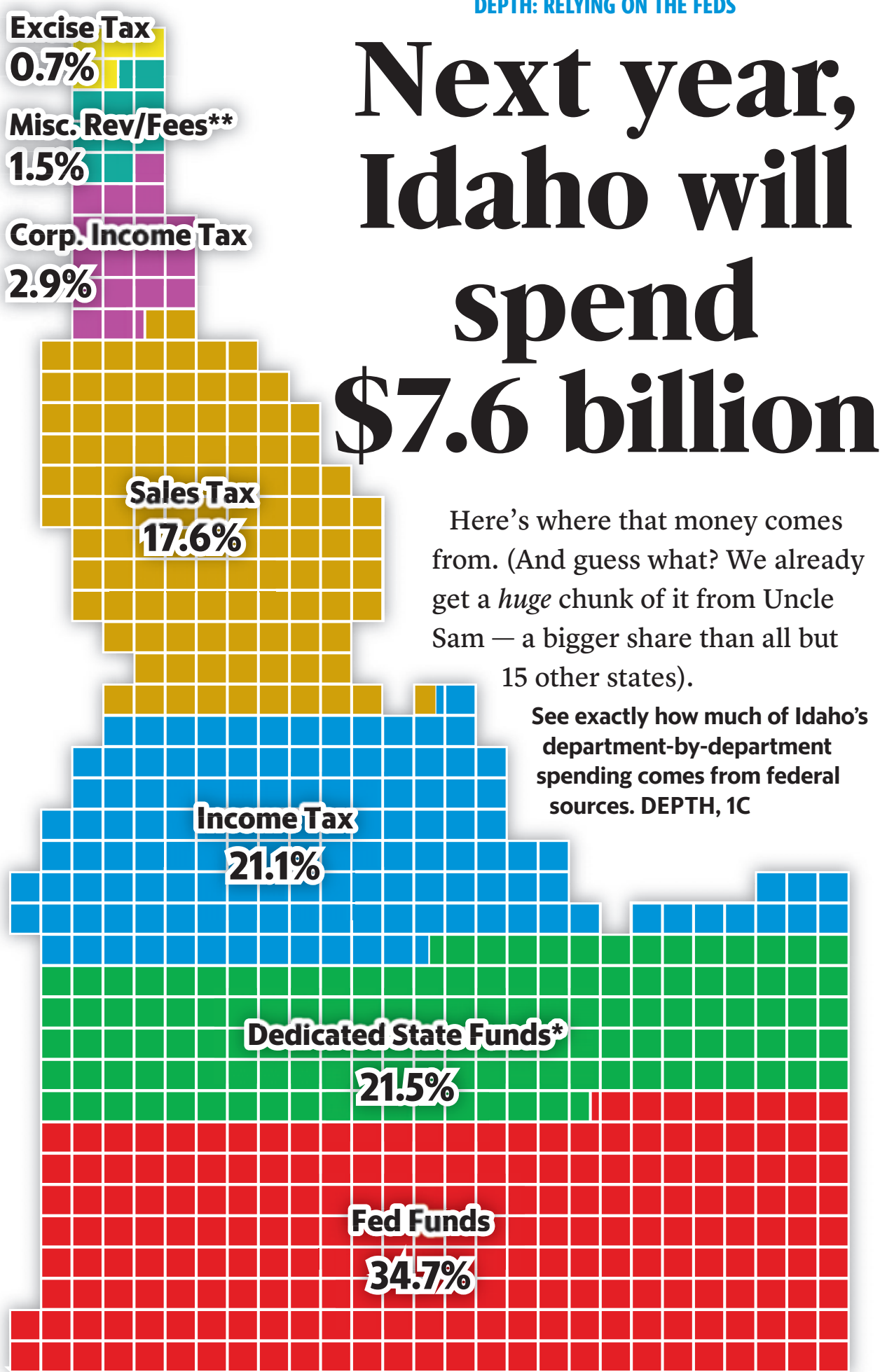
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NEWS ALL DAY. YOUR WAY



Idaho Statesman

DEPTH: RELYING ON THE FEDS



Next year, Idaho will spend \$7.6 billion

Here's where that money comes from. (And guess what? We already get a *huge* chunk of it from Uncle Sam — a bigger share than all but 15 other states).

See exactly how much of Idaho's department-by-department spending comes from federal sources. DEPTH, 1C

Colors represent the relative share of revenue received by Idaho state government.
 *Dedicated state funds include specific-purpose charges such as fuel taxes and registration fees for highways; hunting and fishing licenses for wildlife management; and assessments on utility sales to fund the PUC.
 **Miscellaneous revenues and fees include court fees and fines, insurance premium taxes and alcohol license revenues

Graphics by LINDSIE BERGEVIN lbergevin@idahostatesman.com



CAROL KAESLON

POLITICIANS ARE PEOPLE, TOO TRY YOUR HAND AT GEM STATE GUESSING GAME

In honor of Idaho's "Jeopardy!" star, (Niki Peters, above right, who won \$50,000 in the college event), Lewiston's William L. Spence shares five clues in the "Idaho legislators" category. See how you do. NEWS, 4A



WEST ADA SCHOOL DISTRICT RECALL TAKES TWO STEPS TOWARD MAY 17 VOTE

Ada County election officials verified that petitions to recall four trustees had enough valid signatures, and a judge denied two trustees' request for a legal halt to the proceedings. That means trustees will choose to resign or face a likely recall election in May. NEWS, 5A



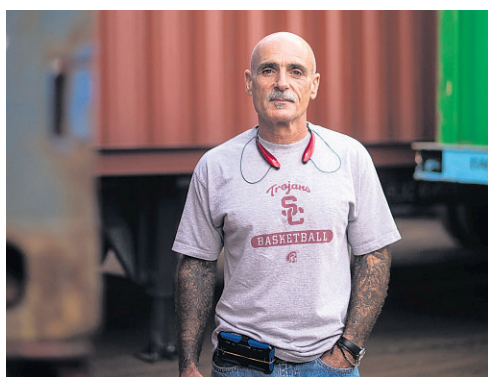
VARSITY EXTRA MOUNTAIN VIEW READY TO DEFEND 5A TITLE

The Mavs got 36 points from Destiny Slocum and big shots from everyone else to beat Centennial in the District Three final, earning a No. 1 seed in the state tourney. SPORTS, 1B

PRISONS

CALIFORNIA DOES INMATE FLIP-FLOP

The state that brought us the "three strikes law," which overcrowded prisons, is now leading the way on early releases, even for some violent felons. DEPTH, 1C



The Washington Post

ENVIRONMENT AND SCIENCE

UNSEEN BACTERIA ALL AROUND US

A project to understand how different environmental bugs help shape what's called our microbiome has found that as people urbanized, their home bacteria changed. NEWS, 9A

TOP STORIES STAY CONNECTED

LIFE SPANS

The rich live longer than the poor, and the gap is widening 6A

ED LOTTERMAN

New book says economic growth is history, and it's partly right 1C

- Catching Up 2A
- Local news 4A
- Nation 6-9A
- Weather 10A
- Stocks 10A
- Sports 1B
- Opinion 2C
- Explore 5C
- Comics 6-7C
- Obituaries 8C



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Depth



LEONARD PITTS
ARE YOU ANTI-ABORTION?
IT'S AN INTERESTING
QUESTION FOR BOTH
SIDES OF DEBATE 2C

RELYING ON THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

How much federal funding comes to Idaho?

Idaho gets proportionally more than 35 other states

About \$2.6 billion from federal government for coming year

State's low income means higher federal reimbursement rate

BY BILL DENTZER
bdentzer@idahostatesman.com

Idaho receives more federal funding relative to its total spending than two-thirds of all states. And because of its second-to-last average wages, it is reimbursed for social programs at a higher rate than all but two. The state's

proposed budget for next year is one-third funded by federal dollars — a rate more or less consistent over the past several years.

The topic of federal dollars to Idaho has come up in renewed discussions about expanding Medicaid, an option that comes with a windfall of federal cash. Opponents don't want to add to federal spending, don't want to make Idaho more reliant on the federal government and don't like the idea of the feds dictating policy by attaching dollars to the offer.

But Idaho already takes billions from the feds. Federal dollars boost the economy by paying for military jets, helicopters and bases; dams; parks; forests; and nuclear research — all under federal control. But the state itself relies hugely on Washington for everything from highways to health programs. How much? The Statesman decided to take a closer look at the sources of funding for the next fiscal year's proposed state budget, now being reviewed by the Legislature.

See more details on environmental programs, Fish and Game, and military spending, and see how Idaho ranks with other states 3D

REAL WORLD ECONOMICS

Engrossing, pessimistic history of U.S. growth



BY ED LOTTERMAN
Special to the Idaho Statesman

Robert Gordon's new book on productivity in the U.S. economy, "The Rise and Fall of American Growth," is masterful, but reminds me of the character in Evelyn Waugh's comic novel "Scoop," who sings, "change and decay in all around I see" while looking in the mirror to shave.

Gordon skillfully lays out information about the history and trends of productivity. One can learn a great deal. It is not clear, however, that he proves his thesis that our economy now is doomed to a period of slow economic growth, if not outright stagnation.

To some degree, I think he is right: We are not likely to see the rapid annual increases in output that we saw repeatedly from 1870 to 1950. There are declining returns to investments in machinery or facilities and to research into new technology. Moreover, productive new technology often does come in fits and starts.

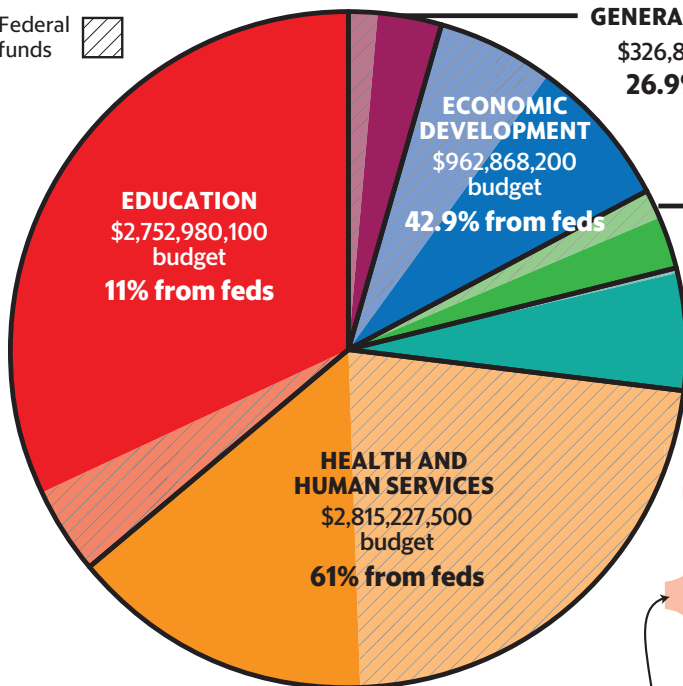
So there are many reasons the rate of growth of an economy may shrink over extended periods. The question is whether we are in the early years of such a drought now.

Let's start with the basics.

Economists say goods and services are produced using some combination of land, labor and capital. In this stylized rubric, "land" refers to all natural resources; "labor" is all human effort. As economists use "capital" here, they don't mean money or stocks or bonds. They mean physical things such as machines, tools, factories, railroads and so on that have been produced in the past and not for immediate consumption; they are durable items

IDAHO'S 2017 BUDGET

Federal funds



GENERAL GOVERNMENT
\$326,830,100 budget
26.9% from feds

NATURAL RESOURCES
\$298,658,700 budget
35.3% from feds

PUBLIC SAFETY
\$447,840,800 budget
3.3% from feds

PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPPORT

Administrators	\$86,590,600
Teachers	\$857,716,900
Operations	\$618,896,300
Children's Programs	\$296,638,700
Facilities	\$49,410,500
Central Services	\$15,001,500
Educational Services for the Deaf & Blind	\$10,312,300

Education

Category	Amount
Public School Support	\$1,934,566,800
Agricultural Research & Extension Service	\$30,540,700
College and Universities	\$556,974,900
Community Colleges	\$37,821,300
State Board of Education	\$11,331,000
Health Education Programs	\$13,831,200
Professional-Technical Education	\$71,849,200
Idaho Public Television	\$9,298,600
Special Programs	\$22,071,700
Superintendent of Public Instruction	\$36,902,800
Vocational Rehabilitation	\$27,791,900
TOTAL EDUCATION	\$2,752,980,100

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Category	Amount
Catastrophic Health Care Program	\$21,998,400
Department of Health and Welfare	\$568,305,300
Division of Medicaid	\$2,214,985,100
Public Health Districts	\$9,289,500
State Independent Living Council	\$649,200
TOTAL HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	\$2,815,227,500

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Category	Amount
Department of Agriculture	\$42,783,000
Department of Commerce	\$36,232,700
Department of Finance	\$8,170,300
Industrial Commission	\$16,701,400
Department of Insurance	\$9,556,900
Department of Labor	\$104,819,200
Public Utilities Commission	\$6,327,000
Self-Governing Agencies	\$88,636,400
Idaho Transportation Department	\$649,641,300
TOTAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	\$962,868,200

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Child Welfare	\$65,550,300
Developmentally Disabled Svcs	\$31,280,300
Independent Councils	\$9,001,300
Indirect Support Services	\$41,997,800
Mental Health Services	\$41,906,600
Psychiatric Hospitalization	\$38,043,400
Public Health Services	\$111,986,000
Service Integration	\$6,043,500
Substance Abuse	\$16,922,800
Division of Welfare	\$188,394,000
Healthcare Policy Initiatives	\$10,235,900
Licensing and Certification	\$6,943,400

DIVISION OF MEDICAID

Medicaid Admin & Medical Mgmt	\$71,892,000
Coordinated Medicaid Plan	\$556,231,600
Enhanced Medicaid Plan	\$911,200,800
Basic Medicaid Plan	\$675,660,700

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Unemployment Insurance Admin	\$38,205,300
Employment Services	\$61,384,200
Wage and Hour	\$591,800
Career Information Services	\$804,000
Human Rights Commission	\$1,193,300
Serve Idaho	\$2,640,600

IDAHO TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Transportation Services	\$34,096,100
Motor Vehicles	\$35,315,500
Highway Operations	\$194,886,900
Contract Construction/Right of Way Acquisition	\$385,342,800

ONLINE

Learn more about Idaho revenues and spending, and read our coverage. IdahoStatesman.com

Graphics by LINDSIE BERGEVIN lbergevin@idahostatesman.com

PUBLIC SAFETY

	TOTAL BUDGET	State	Federal
Department of Correction	\$250,315,300		
Judicial Branch	\$67,773,300		
Department of Juvenile Corrections	\$52,302,600		
Idaho State Police	\$77,449,600		
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY	\$447,840,800		

NATURAL RESOURCES

	TOTAL BUDGET	State	Federal
Department of Environmental Quality	\$67,351,500		
Department of Fish and Game	\$106,370,300		
Board of Commissioners Land	\$60,177,700		
Department of Parks and Recreation	\$41,968,100		
Department of Water Resources	\$22,791,100		
TOTAL NATURAL RESOURCES	\$298,658,700		

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	TOTAL BUDGET	State	Federal
Department of Administration	\$34,905,700		
Permanent Building Fund	\$29,626,700		
Attorney General	\$24,282,700		
State Controller	\$16,346,700		
Office of the Governor	\$146,711,700		
Legislative Branch	\$15,243,000		
Lieutenant Governor	\$170,000		
Department of Revenue and Taxation	\$42,244,200		
Secretary of State	\$3,175,600		
State Treasurer	\$14,123,800		
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$326,830,100		

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administration and Support	\$8,405,800	
Air Quality	\$7,735,400	
Water Quality	\$20,256,500	
CDA Basin Commission	\$524,000	
Waste Mgmt and Remediation	\$28,275,600	
INL Oversight	\$2,154,200	

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Administration	\$17,792,400	
Enforcement	\$11,722,000	
Fisheries	\$41,015,200	
Wildlife	\$26,032,000	
Communications	\$4,679,100	
Engineering	\$1,057,400	
Wildlife Mitigation & Habitat Cons	\$4,072,200	

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Commission on Aging	\$12,570,600	
Commission on the Arts	\$1,956,000	
Commission for the Blind	\$4,964,500	
Office of Drug Policy	\$4,660,600	
Office of Energy Resources	\$1,257,700	
Division of Financial Management	\$1,814,800	
Governor, Exec. Office	\$2,160,500	
Division of Human Resources	\$1,808,200	
State Liquor Division	\$19,510,900	
Military Division	\$69,783,000	
Pub Emp Retirement System	\$7,825,800	
Office of Species Conservation	\$13,878,400	
STEM Action Center	\$4,520,700	

There's spending, then there's spending

When lawmakers talk about the state budget, usually they're talking about the state general fund, which is mostly financed by two big revenue flows, income taxes and sales taxes. But the general fund is less than half of all spending in the state. Next year, proposed general fund spending is about \$3.3 billion. But total spending is \$7.6 billion.

Roughly two-thirds of revenue comes from state taxes, fees and other collections. Some of these are for specific purposes, such as fuel tax revenue that goes to fund road maintenance. The rest is federal funds.

Medicaid expansion is optional to states under the Affordable Care Act. Starting in 2014 and through 2016, expansion was 100 percent federally funded, with federal reimbursement sliding gradually to 90 percent from 2017 to 2020. If Idaho were to expand Medicaid this year, it would receive an additional \$577 million in federal assistance, adding to the \$2.6 billion it already gets.

Expansion supporters cite the existing flow of federal dollars to make

the case that Idaho already relies on federal funds for a long list of programs and services, including transportation, education, agriculture, unemployment claims, land management and social programs. In fact, more than half the federal aid Idaho now receives goes for Medicaid.

Created in 1965 along with Medicare for seniors, Medicaid is the federal-state program that helps lower-income individuals and families pay for medical and custodial care. Idaho opted into Medicaid in 1966.

STATE COMPARISONS

In 2013, the latest year for national rankings, federal assistance to Idaho was 34 percent of all state spending, 15th highest among states. Mississippi was highest at more than 43 percent; North Dakota was lowest at 19 percent.

Idaho also receives the third-highest rate of federal matching funds for social service and medical insurance expenditures, currently 71.5 percent. Only Mississippi and West Virginia are higher.

The reason: Idaho's low wages. The federal reimbursement rate, known as

Federal government assistance to states in fiscal year 2013

Rank	State	% General Rev./ Federal Gov.	Rank	State	% General Rev./ Federal Gov.	Rank	State	% General Rev./ Federal Gov.
1	Mississippi	42.9%	18	Rhode Island	33.6%	34	New York	28.0%
2	Louisiana	41.9%	19	Ohio	33.6%	35	Colorado	27.8%
3	Tennessee	39.5%	20	Indiana	33.4%	36	Wisconsin	27.7%
4	South Dakota	39.0%	21	Vermont	33.2%	37	Washington	27.3%
5	Missouri	38.2%	22	Arkansas	32.9%	38	N. Hampshire	27.1%
6	Montana	37.4%	23	Michigan	32.8%	39	Minnesota	26.4%
7	Georgia	37.3%	24	Texas	32.6%	40	Illinois	25.9%
8	New Mexico	36.6%	25	North Carolina	32.5%	41	New Jersey	25.5%
9	Alabama	36.1%	26	Nebraska	32.1%	42	California	25.0%
10	Maine	35.3%	27	Iowa	31.9%	43	Nevada	25.0%
11	Wyoming	35.2%	28	Florida	31.5%	44	Kansas	24.9%
12	Kentucky	35.1%	29	Pennsylvania	30.4%	45	Delaware	24.8%
13	Oregon	35.0%	30	S. Carolina	30.2%	46	Connecticut	23.4%
14	Arizona	34.8%		National avg.	30.0%	47	Virginia	22.9%
15	Idaho	34.4%	31	Utah	29.0%	48	Alaska	22.4%
16	West Virginia	34.1%	32	Massachusetts	28.7%	49	Hawaii	21.5%
17	Oklahoma	33.8%	33	Maryland	28.6%	50	North Dakota	19.0%

the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage, or FMAP, is computed by measuring state average per capita income relative

to the national average. In 2014, the latest data available, Idaho's per capita income was the fourth-lowest in the

nation, up from second-lowest in 2012.

Bill Dentzer covers the Idaho Legislature, politics

and government accountability. 208-377-6438, @IDSBillD