



Introduction to State & Local Government



A Case for Separation of Powers

*...the legislative, executive, and
Judicial power shall be placed
in separate departments...*

[A Case for the Separation of Powers](#)

THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

Judiciary

- Supreme Court
- Administrative Office of the Court (AOC)
- District Court
- Magistrate Court

Executive

- Governor
- Executive Branch Agencies
- Lieutenant Governor
- Secretary of State
- State Controller
- State Treasurer
- Attorney General

Legislative

- Legislature
- Legislative Committees
- Legislative Services Office

Structure: Judicial branch includes Idaho Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, District Courts, and Magistrate Courts.

- Courts are responsible for interpreting the laws and administering justice within the state.

Resources:

Idaho State Bar

- Court Assistance Office & Self-Help Center
- Idaho Judicial Council
- Idaho Law Foundation
- Idaho State Law Library

Local Government & Judicial Branch



- Administrative Office of the Courts
- District, magistrate, and specialty courts
- Administrative district judge (ADJ), district judges, magistrate judges
- Law clerks
- Trial court administrator (TCA)
- Facilities, equipment, and personnel
- Juries
- Court security
- Juvenile services
- Adult misdemeanor probation and pretrial services

- Governor: Serves as the Chief Executive of the state of Idaho.
 - Oversees all executive agencies
 - Declares disasters when requested by local governments
 - Coordinates with Federal Government including Idaho's Congressional Delegation on issues impacting Idaho.
 - Can issue executive orders
 - Appoints agency heads
 - Has veto power over legislation
 - Proposes state budget to legislature



- Lt. Governor: fills in for Governor & presides over the Senate.
 - Doesn't have specific responsibilities regarding local governments, but often works closely with locals on a variety of issues that impact the state and local governments, particularly as assigned by the Governor.



- Secretary of State: Chief Elections Officer
 - Elections division works closely with county clerks by providing support including technical assistance, training, and election audits ensuring accuracy and integrity of elections.



- State Controller: Chief Fiscal Officer
 - Operates Transparent Idaho
 - Collects local financial data and receives/monitors financial reporting





Reports Stories

- Transactions
- Gen Fund Transactions
- Vendor Payments
- Expense & Revenue**
- Gen Fund Rev & Exp
- Budget to Actual
- Employee Pay Rates
- Employment History
- Highest Paid
- Pay Ranges
- Pay Range Trends
- Payroll Costs
- Current Employee Counts
- Work Types
- Employee Count Trend
- Workforce Tenure

Login Help Share

Expense & Revenue

Explore the current budget and prior-year revenues and expenses. Drill down into departments and accounts, analyze trends, use different graph-types to better understand the complex data, and even export data to Excel for further analysis.

Updated On 11 Nov, 2022

Back History Reset

Broken down by

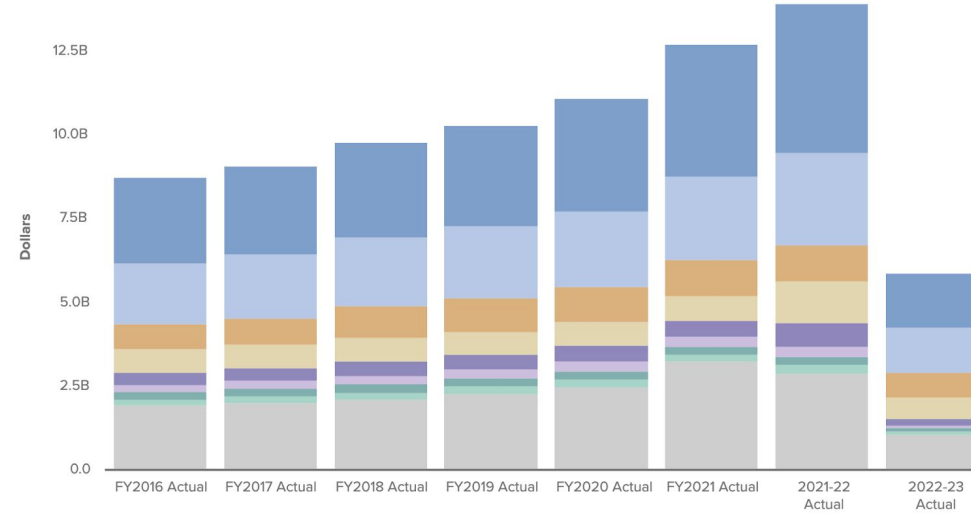
Agency EXPENSES



Sort Large to Small

- HEALTH AND WELFARE, DE...
- EDUCATION, STATE DEPAR...
- TRANSPORTATION, DEPAR...
- TAX COMMISSION, IDAHO ...
- ADMINISTRATION, DEPART...
- CORRECTION, DEPARTME...
- INSURANCE FUND, STATE
- BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY
- More (89 grouped)

Visualization



- State Treasurer: Chief Banker & Financial Officer
 - Invests local and state funds
 - Serves as chair of the Idaho Bond Bank Authority (IBBA) which helps local governments to get lower interest rates on loans for infrastructure needs



- Attorney General: Chief Legal Officer
 - Conducts criminal investigations of local officials when needed.
 - May also assist county prosecutors with trials.
 - Provides manuals that local government can use to help interpret Idaho laws (such as Open Records Law Manual and Public Records Law Manual.)



- Superintendent of Public Instruction:
Serves as Chief Executive Officer of the State Department of Education
 - Serves as an ex officio member of the State Board of Education
 - Carries out policies, procedures, and duties authorized by law or established by the Board for K-12 matters.



Local Government & Executive Agencies



University of Idaho
Extension



Local Government & Executive Agencies



Idaho Department
of Education



Structure: Bicameral (two-chambers) legislature consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Districts: The state is divided into 35 legislative districts, with each district electing one senator and two representatives.

Responsibilities: Crafts state laws, levies taxes, and appropriates public funds.

Resources:

- [Legislative Services Office](#)
- [Legislature](#)
- [Office of Performance Evaluations](#)
- [Senate](#)
- [House](#)

Legislative Role

- Establishes laws that may define local government responsibilities.
- Decisions determine revenue sources (property tax system, revenue sharing, sales tax distributions)
- May impact budget flexibility & service levels locals are able to provide.
- May require new responsibilities without corresponding funding (unfunded mandates).



How a Bill Becomes a Law

A routing slip (RS) is prepared for introduction to the committee



An introductory hearing is held in appropriate committee based on subject matter



If approved the RS is assigned a bill number



The bill is read for the 1st time on the floor, then assigned to a committee



The assigned committee holds a formal hearing to discuss the pros and cons



The Governor may sign bill into law, allow it to become law without signature, or veto the bill within certain timeframe



Process repeats in the other legislative body. If it passes both bodies it proceeds to Governor



If bill is passed by majority it is sent to the other legislative body



At the 3rd reading calendar, the floor sponsor will open debate on the bill



If the bill makes it to the floor, it is read by name & title for the 2nd reading

- Counties
- Cities
- School districts
- Special purpose districts
- What are the differences?

General Purpose Local Governments

- Counties and cities are general purpose governments
- Cities and counties have law making powers and perform various government functions
- The board of county commissioners sets laws/regulations for unincorporated county
- The city council sets laws/regulations for incorporated city
- Doctrine of separate sovereignty: county laws apply outside of city, city law apply inside of city
- Area of city impact planning
- Every Idahoan lives in a county, not necessarily in a city

Special Purpose Governments

- Perform only a single government function
- Created by will of people
- Examples:
 - Cemetery districts
 - Community college districts
 - Fire districts
 - Highway districts
 - Recreation districts
 - Water and/or sewer districts

Intergovernmental Partners

GemPlan



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Idaho Public Health Districts

 **ICRMP**
Member Owned, Member Driven

 **Contact2**