

Idaho State PK-12 Educational Facility Roles and Responsibilities 2025

This executive summary provides an overview of state roles and responsibilities for public elementary and secondary (PK–12) educational facilities. For detailed abstracts and links to state facility policy and practice, visit the [21st Century School Fund State Policy Library](#). This initiative documents public school facility policy across all U.S. states and territories in order to build state capacity to support school districts in providing healthy, safe, resilient, and educationally adequate public school buildings and grounds.

Governance: Public education in Idaho is established under [Article IX, § 1 of the Idaho Constitution](#), which directs the Legislature to provide and maintain a general, uniform, and thorough system of public, free common schools. The Legislature defines school district powers over facilities through statutes such as [Idaho Code § 33-512](#) and establishes programs for maintenance and construction assistance under [§§ 33-905, 33-906, 33-909, and 33-911](#). The State Board of Education, created under [§ 33-101](#), adopts administrative rules for facility reporting and safety, including uniform reporting of unsafe conditions under [§ 33-1613](#). The elected Superintendent of Public Instruction ([§§ 33-125–128](#)) executes education laws and administers related programs through the State Department of Education. Building standards are adopted by the Idaho Building Code Board within the Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses under the [Idaho Building Code Act](#) ([§§ 39-4101–4116](#)).

Management: Facility management responsibilities are primarily local. District boards oversee daily operations, maintenance, and construction under [§ 33-512](#). At the state level, the [Idaho State Department of Education](#) administers fiscal and reporting requirements related to maintenance and funding, while the Division of Building Safety manages statewide code adoption and provides interpretation through the Idaho Building Code Board. The [Office of School Safety and Security](#), operating within the division, conducts safety assessments and training for districts. The Division of Public Works ([§§ 67-5710–5711C](#)) manages capital projects for state agencies but has no authority over district properties. The Department of Environmental Quality (Title 39) regulates environmental compliance, including water quality and hazardous waste management in school facilities.

Data: Idaho collects education data under statutes governing budgeting, attendance, and financial reporting. Districts report enrollment and attendance under [§ 33-1002](#) and administrative rules in [IDAPA 08.02.01](#), while budget and expenditure data are submitted pursuant to [§§ 33-701, 33-802, and 67-450B](#). The State Department of Education compiles and publishes these data, and the State Controller’s [Transparent Idaho](#) portal provides public access to district-level revenue and expenditure information. Idaho does not collect

statewide data on facility inventory, design, utilization, or condition; such information is maintained locally by individual school districts.

Planning: State law requires both annual and long-term maintenance planning. Under [§ 33-1019](#), each district must allocate at least two percent of the replacement value of its school buildings annually for maintenance and report expenditures to the State Department of Education. Section [39-8006A](#) directs districts to prepare ten-year maintenance plans based on a best-practices guide developed by the Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses. Idaho does not require statewide capital improvement or educational facilities master plans. Capital and educational planning are conducted locally, and documentation of facility need is required only when districts apply for assistance through the School District Building Account ([§ 33-905](#)) or the Public School Facilities Cooperative Funding Program ([§ 33-909](#)).

Funding: School facilities funding in Idaho combines state and local sources. Districts finance routine operations and maintenance through general-fund budgets and local property-tax levies authorized in §§ [33-701](#) and [33-802](#). The School Building Maintenance Allocation ([§ 33-1019](#)) requires annual district set-asides, and the School District Building Account ([§ 33-905](#)), funded by lottery proceeds, provides supplemental distributions based on average daily attendance. Major construction and renovation are financed locally through voter-approved bonds and plant facilities reserve fund levies (§§ [33-804](#), [33-1103](#)). State assistance programs include the [Bond Levy Equalization Support Program](#), the [Public School Facilities Cooperative Funding Program](#), and the School District Facilities Fund ([§ 33-911](#)), which receives a dedicated share of sales-tax and tax-relief revenues under [§ 63-3638](#).

Accountability: Accountability for Idaho's school facilities derives from statutory maintenance, safety, and building-code requirements. District boards are responsible for safe and sanitary facilities ([§ 33-512](#)) and compliance with maintenance and reporting mandates ([§ 33-1019](#)). The State Board of Education adopts rules for uniform reporting of unsafe or unhealthy conditions ([§ 33-1613](#)), and the Office of School Safety and Security performs periodic assessments (§§ [33-5901–5909](#)). All public buildings, including schools, must meet the construction and safety provisions of the [Idaho Building Code Act](#) (§§ [39-4101–4116](#)). Environmental health oversight—including sanitation, air quality, and water quality—is carried out by the Department of Environmental Quality and local public health districts under Title 39. Together, these statutes form the system through which Idaho monitors and enforces standards for the condition and safety of its public school facilities.