HB 142 Summary: Implements zero-based budgeting beginning with the executive branch in 2027 and establishing it as standard practice for the entire state budget in FY 2031-33.

Complexity of zero-based budgeting leads to higher costs that undermine supposed goals of efficiency

- Zero-based budgeting generates a large amount of paperwork that requires significant staff time to
 develop proposals, collect, and analyze data on long-standing public programs and services. This
 raises the costs associated with budget development and diverts resources from programs and
 services.
- The National Council of State Legislatures reported in 2011 that: "State governments found it impossible to adapt to a budgeting process that required annual or biennial justification of every activity and program."

Zero-based budgeting, developed in the 1970s as a tool to cut public funding, was largely abandoned by the 1980s

 Researchers found that the lack of available data and the lack of alignment between cost analysis, public and policymaker priorities, and long-term planning proved to be limits on eliminating programs and services.²

More about HB 142

- Defines a zero-based budget as a one that reflects "the amount of funding deemed necessary to achieve the most cost-effective performance of each State agency."
- Proposes that zero-based budgeting be adopted by the governor beginning in fiscal year 2027 and start with the executive branch.
- State agencies would be required to present zero-based budgets for four fiscal years and include the amount and justification for each item as if the item were being funded for the first time.
- Establishes that the entire state budget will use zero-based budgeting beginning in the 2031-2033 biennium.

¹ https://kipdf.com/ncsl-fiscal-brief-zero-base-budgeting-in-the-states_5aeeeb877f8b9a4d6f8b45e5.html

² https://cslf.gsu.edu/files/2014/06/zero-base_budgeting_for_the_21st_century_public_administrator.pdf