

STATE OF
IDAHO
CITIZENS' REPORT



Lewis and Clark with Sacagawea - Exploring the Northwest

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 2000



Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery

On January 18, 1803, in secret communication to Congress, President Thomas Jefferson sought authorization for an expedition across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. This was the first official exploration of uncharted western territories undertaken by the United States government.

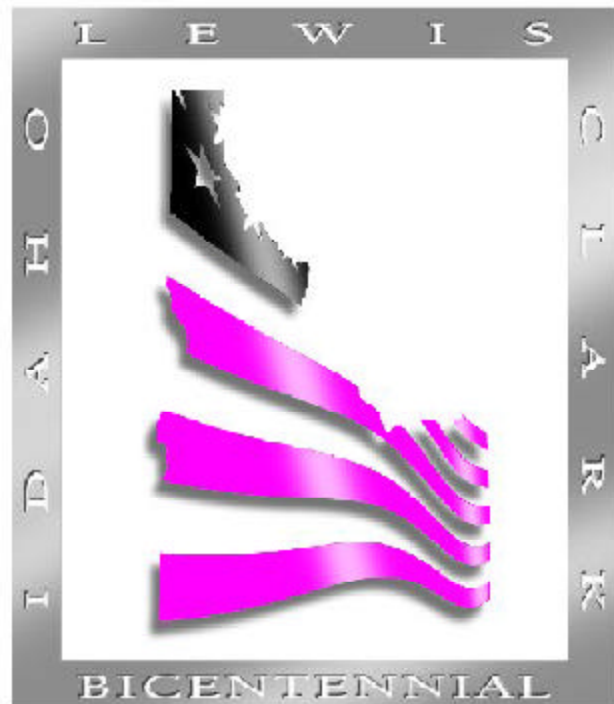
Congress appropriated the funds requested by President Jefferson on February 28, 1803. Meriwether Lewis, who was working as President Jefferson's secretary-aide, was commissioned the leader of the expedition. With Jefferson's consent, Lewis chose William Clark as his co-commander.

The Corps of Discovery set off from Camp Dubois (St. Louis) on May 14, 1804. They traveled in a big keelboat (55 feet long, 8 feet wide, capable of carrying 10 tons of supplies) and two smaller boats called pirogues. Nearly four dozen men, from every corner of the young nation, went with Lewis and Clark.

Lewis and Clark followed the Missouri River through today's Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota. North of what is now Bismarck, North Dakota, the Corps of Discovery built Fort Mandan and spent the winter of 1804-05.

On November 4, 1804, Toussaint Charbonneau, a French Canadian fur trader living among the Hidatsas, was hired as an interpreter to accompany the two-and-a-half-year Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific Northwest, along with his wife and infant son.

Charbonneau's young wife, Sacagawea, was born into the Shoshone tribe in eastern Idaho around 1787. In 1800, Sacagawea was kidnapped by a war party of Hidatsa Indians. She was taken from her Rocky Mountain homeland, located in today's Idaho, to the Hidatsa-Mandan villages near modern Bismarck, North Dakota. She was sold into slavery with the Missouri River Mandans. Eventually, Sacagawea was sold to Charbonneau, who married her.



Source: Lewis and Clark Information Center - Bicentennial Logo

Sacagawea's ability as a translator and negotiator with knowledge of many languages, customs, and tribes was essential. She displayed remarkable ability as a guide by leading the way to her homeland, which she had not seen since childhood. There, Sacagawea was reunited with her brother, the head of the Shoshone tribe, who provided the party with horses and food, without which the expedition might well have ended on the spot. Sacagawea taught the men how to gather nuts, berries, and other edible plants to provide nourishment when food was scarce.

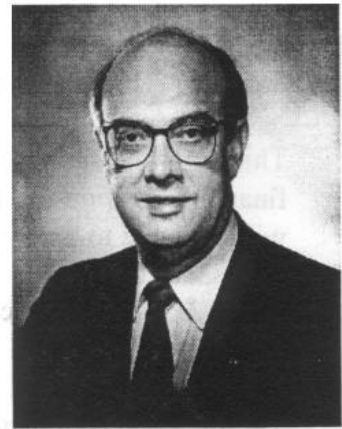
Sacagawea escorted Meriwether Lewis and William Clark through northern Idaho to the mouth of the Columbia River drainage. Today, Highway 12 follows the old Lewis and Clark Trail along the Lochsa (pronounced lock-saw) and Clearwater Rivers until they merge with the Snake River and continue their journey to the Pacific Ocean. Lewis and Clark named a river "Sacagawea" in her honor after the expedition was completed.

Cover photo: Lewis and Clark at Three Forks, by Edgar S. Paxson
Photographer: Don Beatty
Courtesy of the Montana Historical Society

Idaho Citizens' Report

A Message From J. D. Williams, State Controller

It is with pleasure that I present to you, the citizens of Idaho, the third annual Idaho Citizens' Report. This report provides an overview of the financial condition of the State of Idaho by presenting selected financial, economic, and demographic information in an easy-to-understand format. In addition, stories and pictures of the Lewis and Clark expedition have been included as we begin the celebration of their journey.



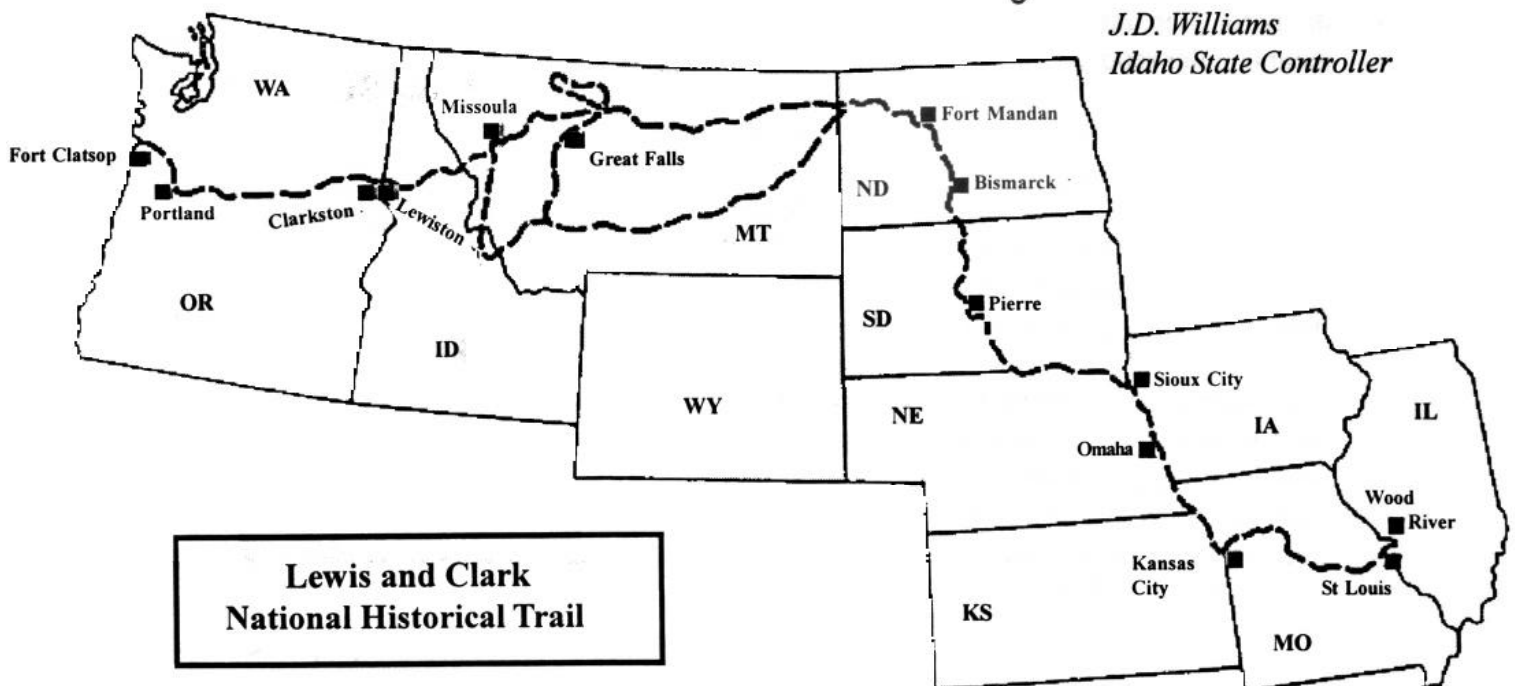
This report is also known as a Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR). We strive to make this information popular in two ways. First by making the report easy to read and second by making it informative. We hope that reading this report will be a fun learning experience. The PAFR has been written so that you will be able to gain useful facts and be more involved in the decisions that affect all of our lives.

Our State has had a very good year. Idaho closed its books on June 30, 2000, with the largest surplus in Idaho history. The bills are paid, and we have extra money in the bank. However, the 2000 Legislature has already appropriated some of the money for other uses. The Governor and Idaho's lawmakers will determine the best use for the surplus. I hope that the surplus will be carefully invested to guarantee continued prosperity. We must invest in the future while we have the money, so the entire State benefits from this prosperity.

I hope you enjoy this report and find it informative and useful as we work together to improve Idaho's future.

J.D. Williams

J.D. Williams
Idaho State Controller



Award for Outstanding Achievement

The Idaho Citizens' Report briefly explains the financial condition of the State of Idaho and presents some major state programs. Its purpose is to summarize and simplify the presentation of information contained in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

This report is not intended to replace the detailed financial position set forth in the CAFR, which will continue to be provided by the Office of the State Controller. A copy of the CAFR may be obtained by writing or calling our office (refer to back cover).

The financial statements presented in this report are in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, except when noted otherwise. The report depicts trends in state revenues and spending in selected economic and demographic areas affecting the State that are of particular public interest.

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) has given an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting to the State of Idaho for its Popular Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999. The Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government popular reports.

In order to receive an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting, a government unit must publish a Popular Annual Financial Report, with contents that conform to program standards of creativity, presentation, understandability, and reader appeal.

An Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is valid for a period of one year only. We believe this report continues to conform to the Popular Annual Financial Reporting requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA.

Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting

PRESENTED TO

**STATE OF
IDAHO**

**For the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1999**



CEC *Bruck*
President
Jeffrey L. Esser
Executive Director

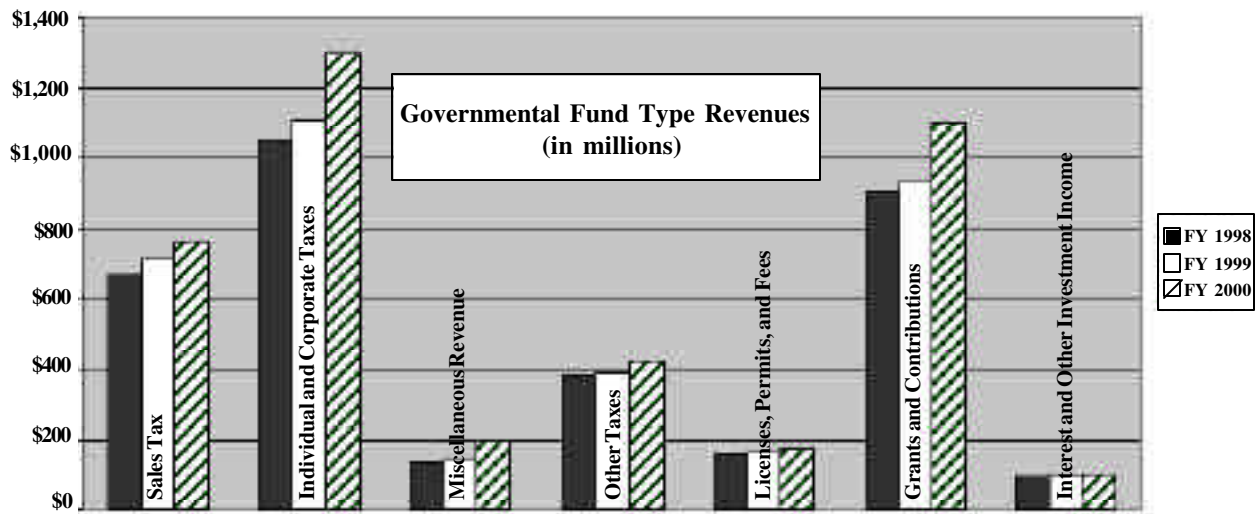
The State's Assets and Liabilities

Balance Sheet
As of June 30, 1999 and 2000
(Dollars in Millions)

	<u>FY 99</u>	<u>FY 00</u>
Assets:		
Cash and Investments	\$10,009	\$11,016
Accounts and Other Receivables	240	328
Due From Other Governments or Funds	125	136
Notes and Mortgages Receivable	1,285	1,456
Fixed Assets	1,684	1,802
All Other Assets	<u>1,840</u>	<u>1,937</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$15,183</u>	<u>\$16,675</u>
 Liabilities and Equity:		
Liabilities:		
Accounts and Other Payables	\$1,994	\$2,043
Notes, Bonds, and Contracts Payable	1,797	1,970
Due to Other Governments or Funds	100	110
All Other Liabilities	<u>350</u>	<u>394</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>4,241</u>	<u>4,517</u>
 Equity:		
Fund Balances/Retained Earnings	<u>10,942</u>	<u>12,158</u>
Total Equity	<u>10,942</u>	<u>12,158</u>
 Total Liabilities and Equity	<u>\$15,183</u>	<u>\$16,675</u>

- ◆ **Fiscal Year** (FY) is 12 consecutive months used by the State to account for and report its operations. The State of Idaho's fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30.
- ◆ **Assets** are items owned by the State, such as cash, investments, or buildings.
- ◆ **Liabilities** are the debts or obligations owed by the State.
- ◆ **Equity or Fund Balance/Retained Earnings** is the excess of the value of assets owned by the State over the value of claims against it.

Where the Money Comes From



Taxes, federal grants, and miscellaneous revenues are Idaho's sources of income.

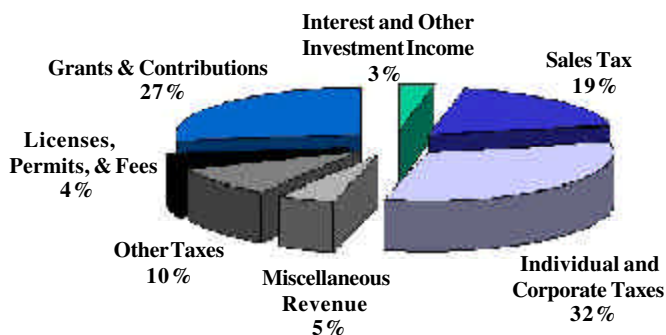
The collection of taxes is the largest source of funds for Idaho. State income taxes are collected from both individuals earning wages and businesses earning profits in Idaho. Sales taxes are collected from retail transactions occurring in Idaho.

Federal grants are the next largest source of funds for Idaho. Grants are awarded for specific purposes. For example, the Federal Department of Health and Human Services gives grant money to Idaho for Medicaid and Child Support services and the Federal Department of Energy gives grant money for State oversight of the Idaho Nuclear Energy and Environmental Laboratory.

Fees, charges for permits, investment earnings, and other miscellaneous types of income are the third largest source of state revenues. Fees are charges for services provided by state agencies. For example, the Department of Fish and Game charges a fee for issuing a fishing license.

Permits are issued to businesses and individuals. For example, the Department of Parks and Recreation issues permits for citizens to use a state park for camping and boating. The money raised by issuing these permits helps to pay for the upkeep of the parks.

FY 2000 Governmental Fund Type Revenues

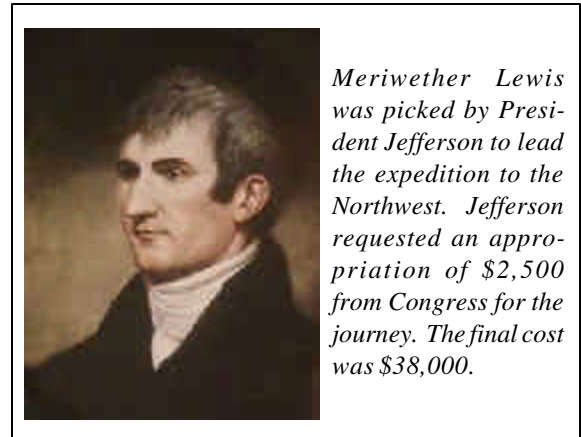


Jefferson Peace and Friendship Medal of 1801, given to various Indian Chiefs by Lewis and Clark.

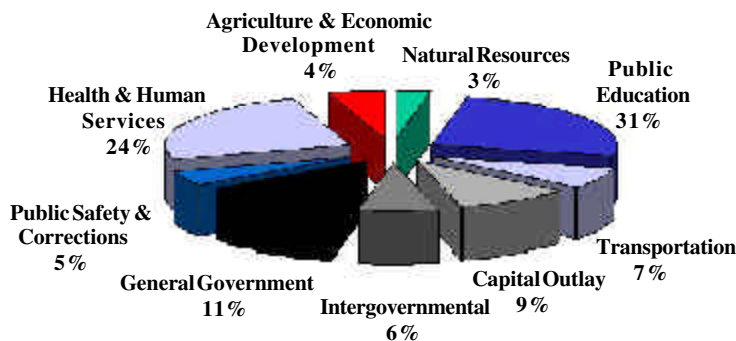
Where the Money Goes

Each year the Idaho Legislature meets and sets a budget for the State. This past year the two largest uses of the state budget were Education and Health and Human Services.

Education spent the largest share of state funds, accounting for 31 percent of money paid out in fiscal year 2000. The money was used for public schools, colleges and universities, and other education.



FY 2000 Governmental Fund Type Expenditures

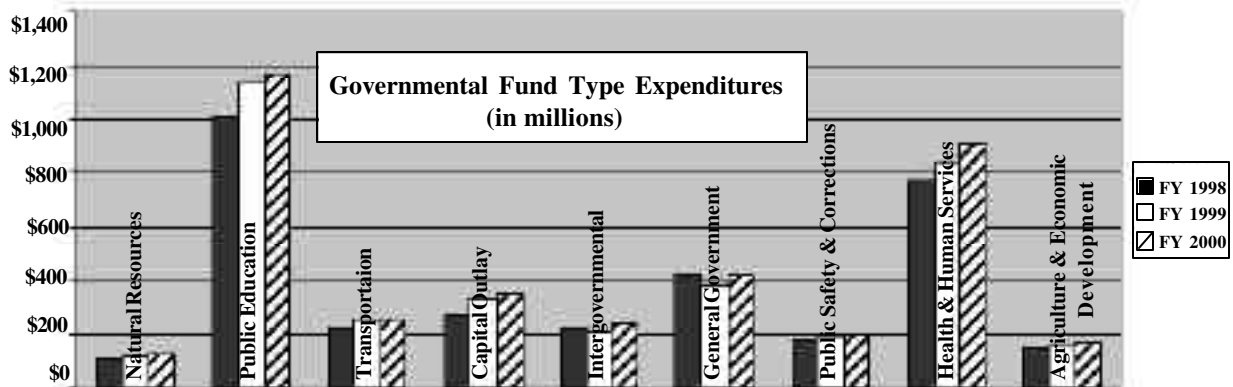


Health and Human Services spent 24 percent of the budget. Medicaid programs received over half of the Health and Human Services budget. Medicaid provides medical and dental services for low-income families and individuals. Medicaid also assists those who are unable to pay for medical and dental services because of youth, old age, pregnancy, or disability. Additional Health and Human Services pro-

grams include the AIDS Drug Assistance Program, Child Adoption, Children's Mental Health, and Child Protection Referrals.

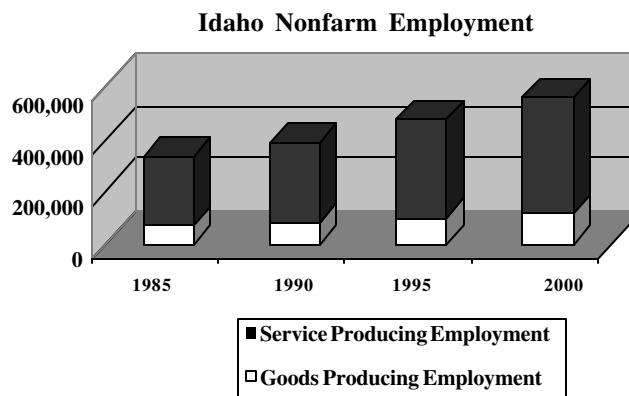
A large portion of the budget was spent for capital outlay (9 percent) and transportation (7 percent). Capital outlay includes all expenses for land, roads, highways, buildings, fixtures, equipment, and structures. Transportation used money for the repair and maintenance of the State's infrastructure, which includes long-lived assets such as roads and bridges.

The remaining 29 percent of the budget was spent on programs such as law enforcement, public safety, natural resources, agriculture, economic development, and general government. These programs are run by employees of the State and help to protect the people, the land, and provide for future economic development.



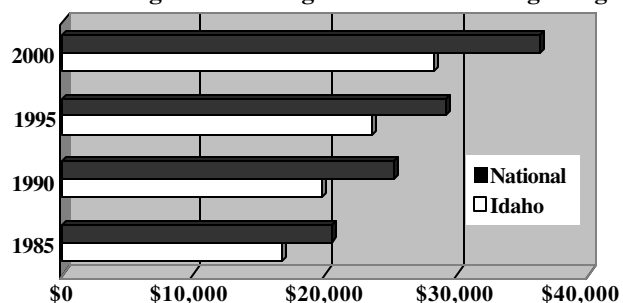
Economic/Demographic

The economy and population of Idaho continues to grow at a faster pace than the rest of the nation. Idaho's nonfarm employment (mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, communication, public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, and government) is expected to increase 3.6 percent in 2000, versus an increase of 2.3 percent for the nation. Service-producing employment (finance, insurance, real estate, transportation, communications, public utilities, trade, and government) accounts for about 80 percent of all non-farm jobs.



Source: Division of Financial Management

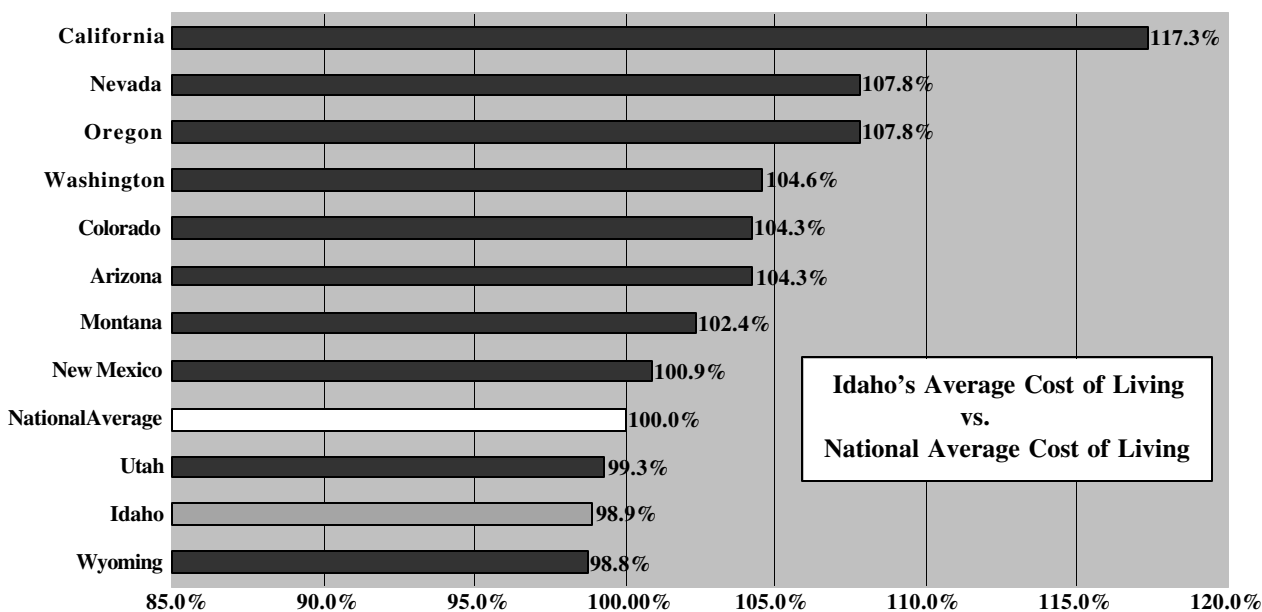
Idaho's Average Annual Wage vs. National Average Wage



Source: Division of Financial Management

Idaho's average annual wage for fiscal year 2000 was \$28,226, compared to a national average wage of \$36,245.

Idaho's cost of living is the second lowest of the seven western states on the basis of average housing costs, utilities, health care, transportation, groceries, and other services. Idaho's average cost of living is 98.9 percent of the national average. Boise's cost of living is 97.1 percent of the national average, Idaho Falls' is 99.4 percent, Pocatello's is 100.2 percent, and Twin Falls' is 99.0 percent.



Source: Idaho Department of Commerce

Economic/Demographic

During the first part of this decade, Idaho experienced a great deal of population growth. While the population nationally has steadily increased at around 1 percent per year, Idaho's population has grown at a rate close to 3 percent per year.

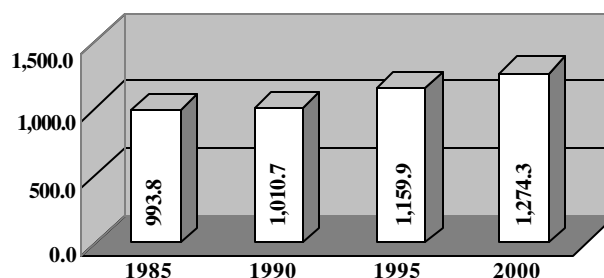
According to the U.S. Census Bureau's state population estimates for July 1, 1999, Idaho had a 24.3 percent growth rate, which made it the third fastest growing state in the nation between 1990 and 1999. Of the State's 44 counties, 42 experienced population increases. The top five counties experiencing these increases between 1990 and 1999 include the following: Ada (77,627), Kootenai (35,012), Canyon (34,366), Bonner (9,449), and Twin Falls (9,390). However, not all counties saw their populations rise from 1990 to 1999; Shoshone and Custer counties lost 277 persons and 44 persons, respectively.

	Population		Population Change	
	July 1, 1999	April 1, 1990	Numeric	Percentage
Idaho	1,251,700	1,006,734	244,966	24.3
Ada County	283,402	205,775	77,627	37.7
Kootenai County	104,807	69,795	35,012	50.2
Canyon County	124,442	90,076	34,366	38.2
Bonner County	36,071	26,622	9,449	35.5
Twin Falls County	62,970	53,580	9,390	17.5

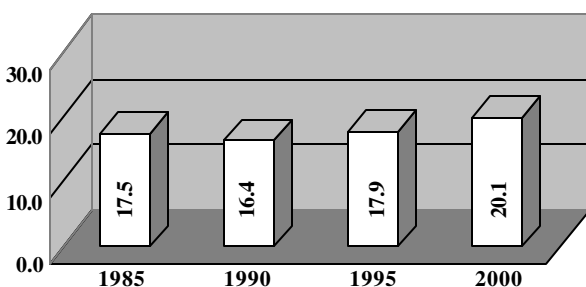
Source: Division of Financial Management

The decrease in Idaho's death rate and the increase in the birth rate during the past five years help to explain the population increase. Idaho's population has grown from about 1,159,900 in 1995, to about 1,274,300 in 2000. Migration is also a factor in Idaho's population growth.

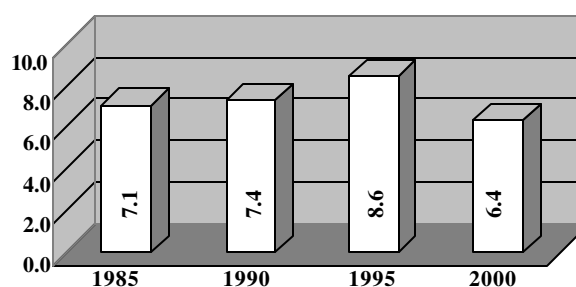
**Idaho's Population
(in thousands)**



**Idaho's Births
(in thousands)**



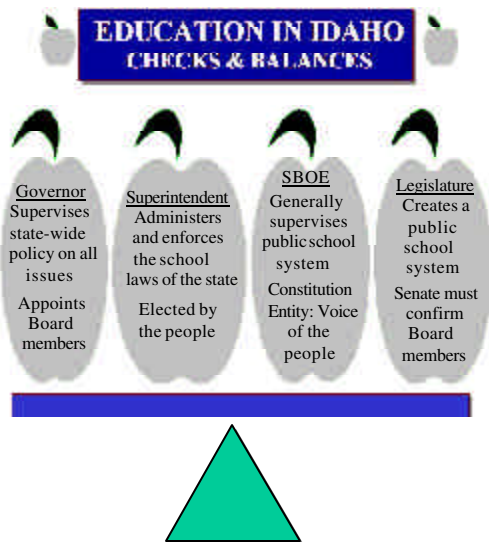
**Idaho's Deaths
(in thousands)**



Source: Division of Financial Management

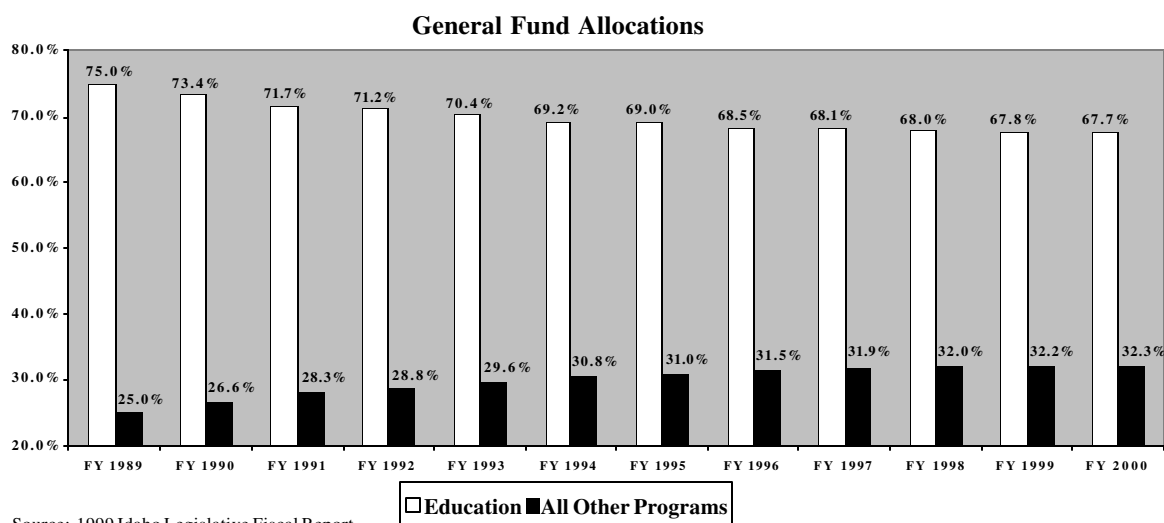
Education

The Idaho State Board of Education is committed to serving the educational needs of all public education students, ranging from kindergarten through graduate school. Idaho has an efficient educational structure with a single State Board of Education (SBOE). This single board structure, only found in Idaho, reflects an educational system designed to provide students the opportunity to develop their full potential as individuals and as productive citizens.



George Catlin's drawing of the Mandan leader Wolf Chief, wearing a peace medal and holding two calumets.
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University
Copyright © President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Education receives almost 68 percent of state revenue. Although Idaho continues to spend more on education dollar for dollar, the state spending on higher education, as a percentage of the General Fund appropriation, has slowly declined over the years. To keep pace with the demands of the new millennium, funding for higher education must be prioritized, with focus on maintaining affordable access for students, as well as providing competitive salaries for the faculty and staff.



Education

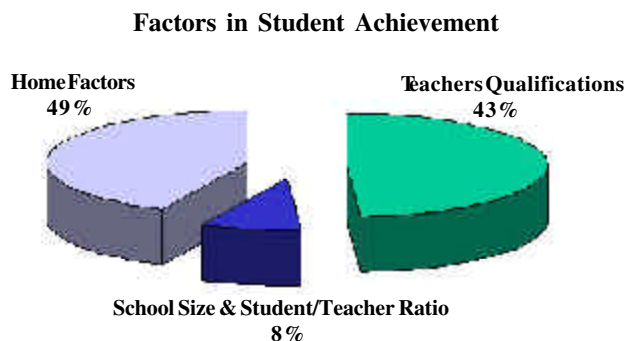
The 2000 Legislature took a significant step to promote student achievement in Idaho by approving Achievement (Exiting) Standards for grades 9-12. Standards set specific targets for what students should know and be able to do so that parents, teachers, students, and administrators can help each student reach their goal. These standards will take effect for the graduating class of 2005.

Idaho students continue to beat the national average on the ACT College entrance exam. More than 10,000 Idaho students took the exam and averaged a 21.4 composite score that compares to the national composite of 21.0. In the individual subject area tests, Idaho students scored as follows:

SUBJECT	IDAHO	NATIONAL
English	20.7	20.5
Math	20.8	20.7
Reading	22.1	21.4
Science	21.4	21.0

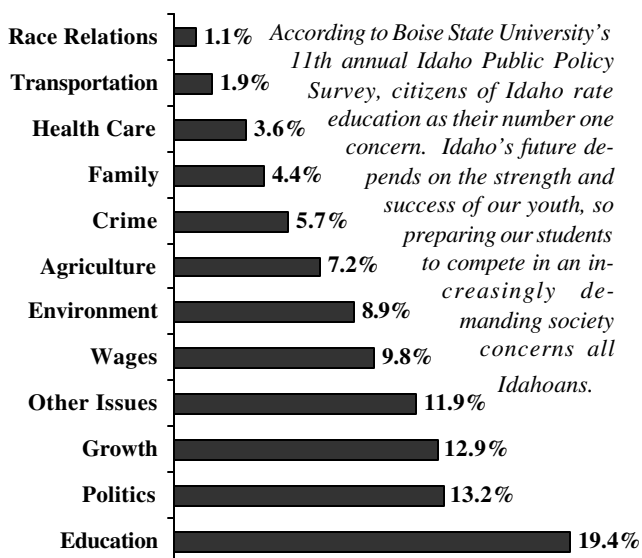
In September 1999, the Idaho State Board of Education introduced a new plan that will change the face of teaching in Idaho. Idaho's MOST (Maximizing Opportunities for Students and Teachers) is a program funded by the J.A. and Kathryn Albertson Foundation that will identify key teacher policy issues in the areas of new teacher preparation, certification, professional development, and the teaching environment. Idaho's MOST program is based on research done by the National Commission on Teaching and America's Future which documented the critical importance of classroom teachers on student achievement and success. This research indicated that

teacher qualifications (licensing examination scores, education, and experience) account for 43 percent of student achievement.



Source: National Commission on Teaching and America's Future

Most Important Issues Facing Idaho



Source: Boise State University's 11th Annual Idaho Public Policy Survey



William Clark was offered the assignment of co-commander by Meriwether Lewis. Clark was Lewis' friend and former commanding officer. He legally adopted Sacagawea's two children, Jean Baptiste and Lisette, after Sacagawea died at age 25 on December 22, 1812. Baptiste was educated by Clark in St. Louis, and then, at age 18, was sent to Europe with a German prince. It is not known if Lisette lived past infancy.

Health and Welfare

The Department of Health and Welfare has worked hard over the past year to provide the best possible customer service. Examples include the move to electronic payment of child support and a simplified application process. The Department also has made a strong investment in the Generation of the Child by actively promoting children's health insurance.

New Application

As part of a larger effort to become more customer-focused, the Department unveiled a new application for benefits in November. The old 24-page application was intimidating and according to applicants could take days to complete. The new application is four pages and permits self-declaration of income for some programs.



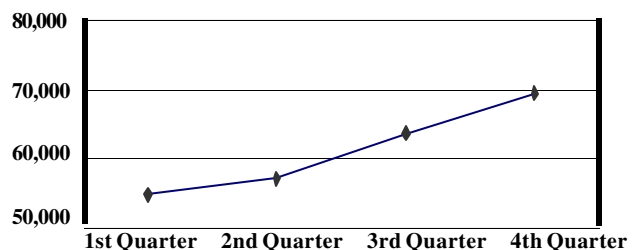
Nez Perce Women in Front of Tipi - Idaho State Historical Society

Children's Health Insurance

The new application and an ad campaign for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) are credited with a dramatic rise in the number of children whose health care costs are paid by Medicaid.

During the first quarter of fiscal year 2000 (July - September), Medicaid covered 54,730 children. By June 30, 2000, that number was 69,330. Of that number, 6,564 are enrolled in CHIP. The rest are covered by the regular Medicaid program or the Pregnant Women and Children program.

Children Covered by Medicaid
July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000



Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Highlights

- ◆ Adoptions of Idaho foster children more than doubled in calendar year 1999.
- ◆ Health and Welfare joined other agencies to promote Seal Idaho 2000. Its goal is to help prevent tooth decay in Idaho children by providing free dental sealants to all second grade children.
- ◆ More Idaho babies will be screened for hearing loss thanks to a \$377,226 four-year federal grant.
- ◆ Commercials alerting parents to signs of suicidal tendencies in teens began airing on Idaho TV stations in March.

Health and Welfare

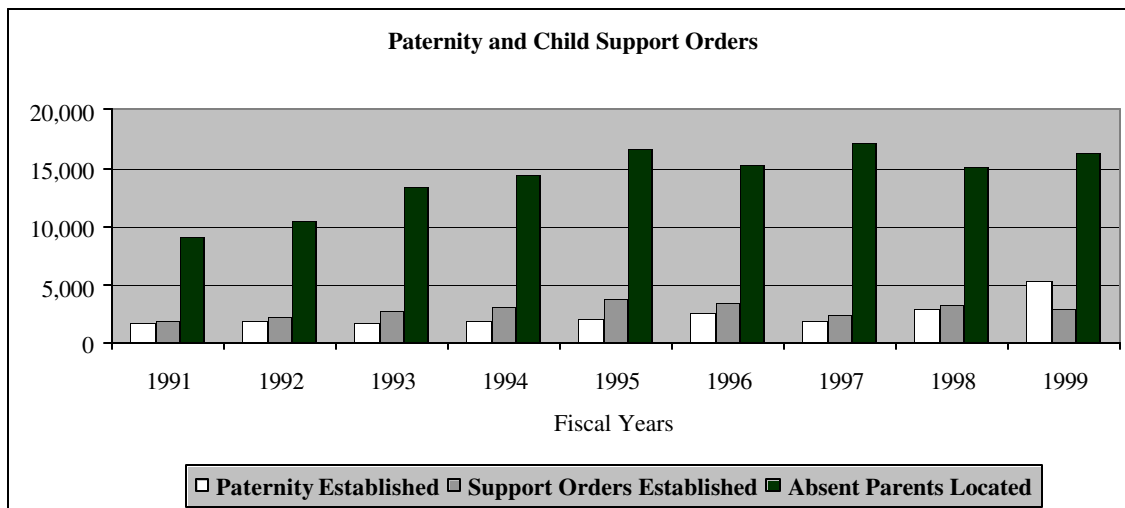
Child Support

Idaho families are getting child support payments quicker, thanks to Health and Welfare's new Electronic Payment System. The change to electronic payments began in March 2000 and means it only takes two days to process routine support payments.

Payment can be deposited directly into a parent's own checking or savings account, or the parent may choose to use the Quest Card 7. The Quest Card 7 is issued by the State and can be used like a debit

card to make purchases or withdraw cash. The card has been used by food stamp and cash assistance clients since 1997.

Child Support provides several services. The process starts by either establishing paternity for children or obtaining a court order for support. Once this is established, the collection process provides financial support for the child.



Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare 1999-2000, Facts/Figures/Trends

Three of the most effective tools to enforce child support have been New Hire Reporting (employers report new employee's name and social security number to Department of Labor, which Health and Welfare can access), License Suspension (any State issued license, professional or recreational, would be suspended until support payments are made), and Wage Withholding (employee's wages are garnished).

New Hire Results as of July 1999

- ◆ Total number of absent parents identified by New Hire since 10/97 is 9,536.
- ◆ Total amount collected in current and arrears identified by New Hire since 10/97 is \$6,725,200.

License Suspension Results as of July 1999

- ◆ Total number of suspensions since January 1, 1997, through July 31, 1999, is 2,104.
- ◆ Total number of repayment agreements for those who were suspended is 695.
- ◆ Total number of repayment agreements for those who avoided suspension is 1,271.
- ◆ Total amount owed by all those qualifying for suspension is \$27,557,004.
- ◆ Total amount collected by all those qualifying for suspension is \$4,639,697.

Income Withholding Results

- ◆ 1997 - \$18,166,362
- ◆ 1998 - \$22,176,409
- ◆ 1999 - \$31,769,409

Fish and Game

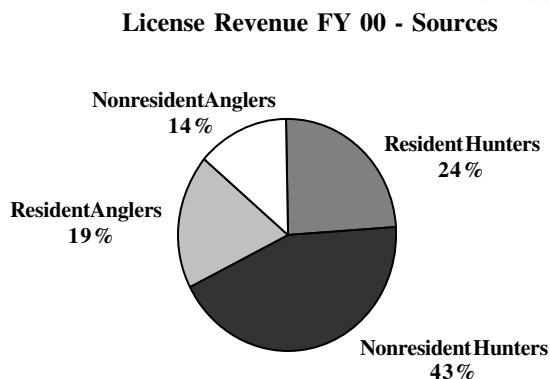
The Idaho Department of Fish and Game was created in 1899, 101 years ago. Idahoans feel very strongly about hunting and fishing. In the last five years, about 70 percent of Idaho residents have hunted or fished. Idaho's economy receives about \$800 million each year from hunting and fishing.

Idahoans created the modern Department of Fish and Game through the State's first citizens' initiative in 1938 "declaring a wildlife policy of the State of Idaho for the preservation, protection, perpetuation and management of fish, game, and all wildlife."

Fish and Game activities are funded through the sale of licenses and tags to hunters and anglers and from federal aid programs that derive funding from taxes on the sale of sporting gear. In the 1999-2000 financial year, the Department operated on a budget of \$52,097,633 with 55 percent coming from fees hunters and anglers paid directly to the Department; the rest came from federal programs, state and local



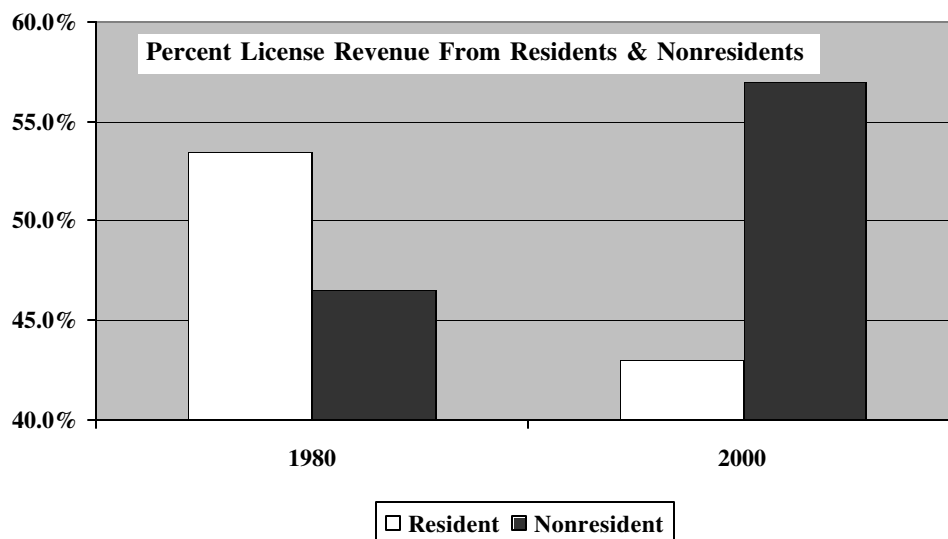
Idaho's State Fish - Cutthroat Trout



Source: Idaho Department of Fish and Game

governments, and private entities (for specific projects such as fish hatchery funds provided by the Idaho Power Company).

Idaho's nonresident fees for hunting and fishing have increased over the past 20 years and are now among the highest in the west. Nonresident fees make up the majority of license revenue.



Source: Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Fish and Game

Inflation averaged about 3 percent per year in the 1990's. The money the Department gets from hunters and anglers buys less and less. The costs of equipment, concrete, fish food, helicopter rental, and weed control have all increased. Adjusted for inflation, the \$16.50 spent on a resident fishing license in 1991, has a purchasing power of only \$13.50 today.

The Department receives no general tax revenue. About \$4.4 million in annual fee increases, mostly to resident hunters and anglers, were added by the 2000 Legislature to cover inflation since the last general fee hike in 1982. The following table shows the changes in resident licenses:

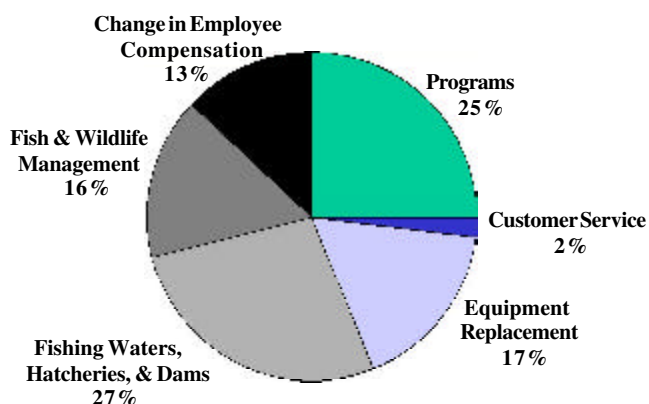
<u>RESIDENT LICENSES</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>
Fishing	\$16.50	\$23.50	+\$7.00
Hunting	\$7.50	\$11.50	+\$4.00
Combination (fishing/hunting)	\$21.50	\$30.50	+\$9.00
Sportsman's Package	\$90.00	\$107.00	+\$17.00
Combination, Senior 65+ years	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$0.00
Combination, Junior	\$11.50	\$16.00	+\$4.50
Fishing, Junior	\$8.50	\$12.50	+\$4.00
Hunting, Junior	\$5.50	\$6.50	+\$1.00
Fishing, Military furlough	NA	\$16.00	NEW
Combination, Military furlough	\$1.50	\$16.00	+\$14.50
Fishing, Disabled	NA	\$4.50	NEW
Combination, Disabled	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$0.00
Trapping	\$26.50	\$26.50	\$0.00
Trapping, Junior	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$0.00

Source: Idaho Department of Fish and Game

How the \$4.4 Million Will be Spent



Idaho Resident, Steve Pettit - Little Salmon River, 1992
Idaho Department of Fish and Game



Source: Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Lands

The Idaho Department of Lands is the state department responsible for carrying out decisions made by the Land Board. It has generated revenue for public schools and eight other specified institutions since the federal government granted Idaho 3.6 million acres of revenue producing land in 1890.

Land sales and exchanges have decreased the amount of land to 2.5 million acres, including 780,000 acres of commercial timberland. The Board also manages about 3 million acres of mineral lands.



Lewis and Clark Canoe Camp Site at Clearwater River
Idaho State Historical Society

The Idaho Department of Lands consists of two divisions:

- ◆ Lands, Minerals, and Range
- ◆ Forestry and Fire.

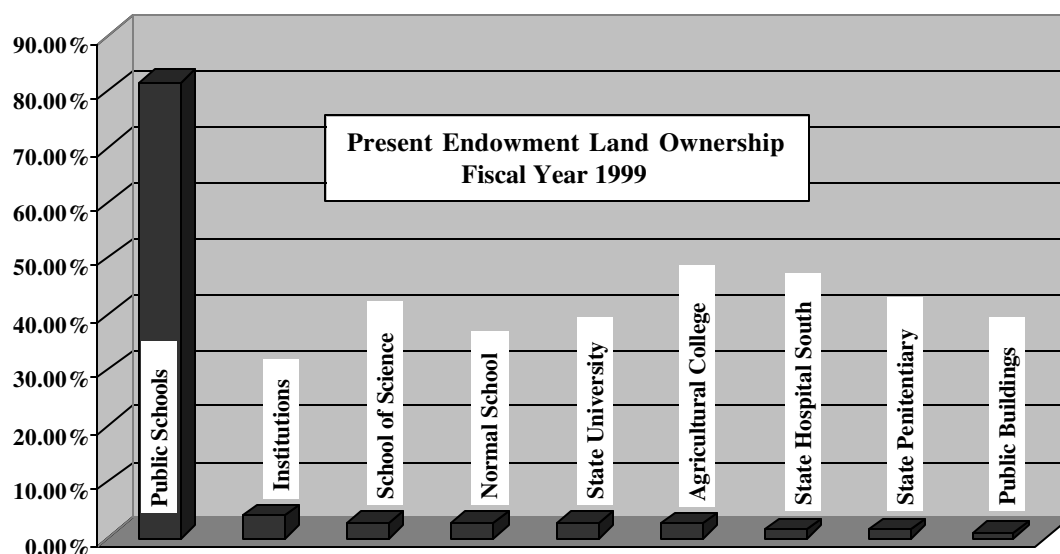
Mineral Management

Staff administered 232 leases, 11 exploration locations, and 38 temporary permits, covering 52,129 acres for fiscal year 1999. This generated \$1,419,576 in revenue for the endowment fund, the general fund, and several state agencies whose lands are leased by the Idaho Department of Lands.

	<u>Rent</u>	<u>Royalty</u>
Industrial Minerals	\$43,375	\$1,272,071
Metalliferous	19,178	31,926
Gemstones	6,314	2,707
Geothermal	1,394	7,773
Oil and Gas	2,654	0
Decorative Stone	<u>4,353</u>	<u>27,831</u>
Total	\$77,268	\$1,342,308

Source: Idaho Department of Lands Annual Report 1999

Idaho's borders and forest consist of 53 million acres of land. Idaho's forests cover more land than the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont combined.



Source: Idaho Department of Lands Annual Report 1999

Endowment lands are not actually owned by the State of Idaho; they are held in trust for the specified beneficiaries.

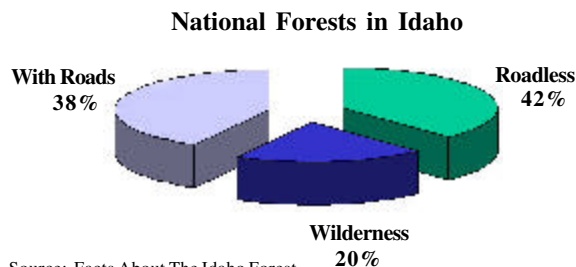
Lands

Forest Management

The value of harvested forest products was more than \$65 million in fiscal year 1999. This represents a \$2 million increase from fiscal year 1998.

	<u>Endowment Fund</u>	<u>Income Fund</u>
Public Schools	\$39,697,400	\$6,393,181
School of Science	5,873,296	588,483
Charitable Institutions	3,502,503	721,959
Normal School	2,609,718	304,555
University	2,289,062	206,189
State Hospital South	1,060,591	132,907
Agriculture College	973,832	83,975
State Penitentiary	560,341	103,354
Public Buildings	407,244	119,928
	\$56,973,987	\$8,654,531

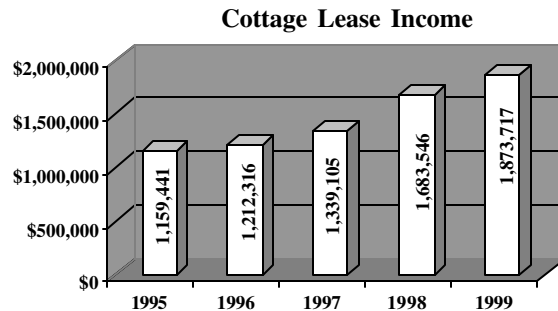
Thirteen national forests occupy nearly 40 percent of Idaho's land. Of the 20.5 million acres of national forests in the State, over 4 million acres have been designated by Congress as wilderness and reserved from timber harvest. Another 8.4 million acres are currently without roads.



Source: Facts About The Idaho Forest

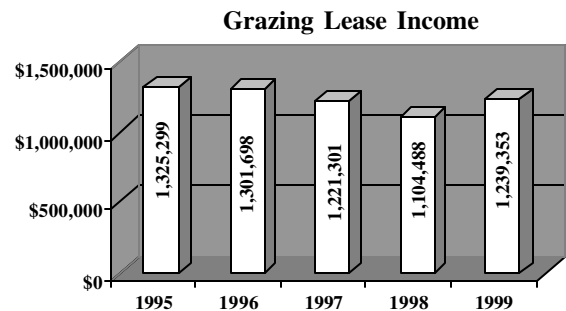
Lands and Range Leasing

Cottage lease income has increased over the past five years. Priest Lake now has 355 cottage sites, and Payette Lake has 203 sites.



Source: Idaho Department of Lands Annual Report 1999

Grazing lease income was \$1,239,353 for fiscal year 1999. This is an increase of \$134,865 from fiscal year 1998; however, it is still below the amounts collected in 1995 and 1996.



Source: Idaho Department of Lands Annual Report 1999



Encampment of Lewis and Clark where the first flag was raised in Idaho
Photo of painting by M.L. Bailey, 1931
Idaho State Historical Society

Important Initiatives

- ◆ **Economic Development and Marketing** - The Legislature gave the Department of Commerce an additional \$200,000 for fiscal year 2000. This money will be used to develop rural Idaho and to promote Idaho's image as a great place to do business.
- ◆ **Education** - A Uniform School Building Safety Act was created. Its purpose is to assure the safety of Idaho's school children and others using Idaho's public school buildings.
- ◆ **Tax Relief** - A tax package was approved by the Legislature that completely eliminates the marriage tax penalty affecting more than 140,000 families. It also allows 68,000 self-employed Idahoans to deduct health insurance premium costs. The Investment Tax credit has been expanded for more than 16,000 individuals and businesses and provides taxpayers with a reduction in their 2000 tax rates as well as ongoing protection from inflation through indexing.
- ◆ **Tobacco Settlement Funding** - A new trust fund has been established to ensure that the monies received from the tobacco settlement are managed and will provide benefit for future generations. The new fund is called the Millennium Fund. By creating this new fund, the money will not be mixed and spent in the state budget. It will be invested and only the earnings from the investment will be spent.
- ◆ **Veteran's Cemetery** - Idaho's veterans will have a final resting place. A bill was passed for a one-time appropriation of \$200,000 for design of an Idaho Veterans Cemetery. The State will maintain the cemetery.

When Sacagawea was eleven years old, her tribe was violently attacked by the Minitaree, an enemy tribe, and her village was destroyed. She was captured and sold into slavery to the Mandan Indians who kept her enslaved until they gambled her off to an abusive, middle-aged white French-Canadian fur trader named Toussaint Charbonneau.

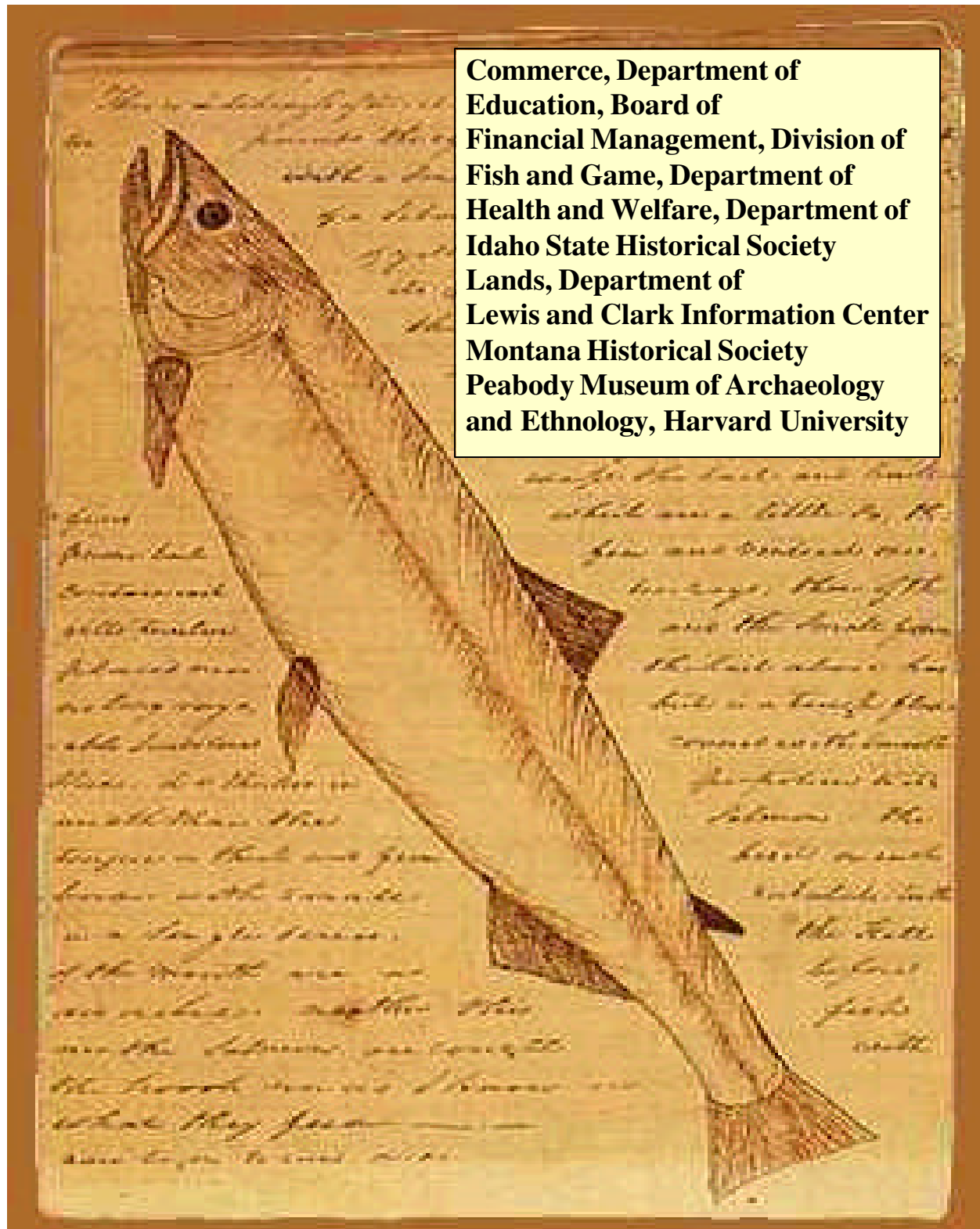
Sacagawea was about sixteen years old when Lewis and Clark met her at Fort Mandan in North Dakota territory.

Lewis and Clark's attitude towards her changed as she helped them on the Expedition. Their feelings went from complete indifference to tremendous respect and admiration.



Statue of Sacagawea - Washington Park, Portland, Oregon

Data Sources



A journal page from the Lewis and Clark expedition describing and illustrating Clark's sighting of a white salmon trout.

STATE OF IDAHO WEBSITES & PHONE NUMBERS

OFFICE	WEB ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Administration, Department of	http://www2.state.id.us/adm/	332-1824
Aging, Commission on	http://www2.state.id.us/icoa/	334-3833
Agriculture, Department of	http://www.agri.state.id.us/	332-8500
Appellate Public Defender	http://www.sapd.state.id.us/	334-2712
Arts Commission	http://www2.state.id.us/arts/index.htm	334-2119
Attorney General, Office of	http://www2.state.id.us/ag/	334-2400
Commerce, Department of	http://www.idoc.state.id.us/	334-2470
Consumer Protection Unit (1-800-432-3545)	http://www2.state.id.us/ag/consumer/consumer.htm	334-2424
Correction, Department of	http://www.corr.state.id.us/	658-2000
Developmental Disabilities Council (1-800-544-2433)	http://www2.state.id.us/icdd/index.htm	334-2178
Education, Board of	http://www.sde.state.id.us/osbe/board.htm	334-2270
Education, Department of	http://www.sde.state.id.us/Dept/	332-6800
Engineers and Land Surveyors, Board of Professional	http://www2.state.id.us/ipels/index.htm	334-3860
Finance, Department of (1-800-346-3378)	http://www2.state.id.us/finance/dof.htm	332-8000
Financial Management, Division of	http://www2.state.id.us/dfm/dfm.htm	334-3900
Fish and Game, Department of	http://www2.state.id.us/fishgame/fishgame.html	334-3700
Governor, Office of the	http://www2.state.id.us/gov/govhmpg.htm	334-2100
Health and Welfare, Department of	http://www2.state.id.us/dhw/hwgd_www/home.html	334-5500
Health Districts Conference Office	http://www2.state.id.us/phd/hdcopage.htm	334-3566
Hispanic Affairs, Commission on	http://www2.state.id.us/icha/	334-3776
Historical Society, Idaho State	http://www2.state.id.us/ishs/index.htm	334-2682
Human Resources, Division of	http://www.ipc.state.id.us/	334-2263
Human Rights Commission	http://www2.state.id.us/ihr/ihrchome.htm	334-2873
Humanities Council	http://www2.state.id.us/ihc/	334-3844
Idaho, State of	http://www.state.id.us	334-2411
Idaho State Police	http://www.isp.state.id.us	884-7000
Independent Living Council	http://www2.state.id.us/silc/	334-3800
Industrial Commission	http://www2.state.id.us/iic/index.htm	334-6000
INEEL Oversight Program	http://www2.state.id.us/deqinel/main_op.htm	373-0498
Information Technology Resource Mgmt. Council	http://www2.state.id.us/itrmc/	332-1876
Insurance Fund, State	http://www2.state.id.us/isif	332-2100
Insurance, Department of	http://www.doi.state.id.us/	334-4250
Judicial Branch/Supreme Court	http://www2.state.id.us/judicial/judicial.html	334-2246
Juvenile Corrections, Department of	http://www.djc.state.id.us/	334-5100
Labor, Department of	http://www.doe.state.id.us/	334-6252
Lands, Department of	http://www2.state.id.us/lands/	334-0200
Legislative Branch	http://www2.state.id.us/legislat/legislat.html	1-800-626-0471
Legislative Districts	http://www2.state.id.us/legislat/csgnews/	
Library, Idaho State	http://www.lili.org/isl/	334-2150
Lieutenant Governor, Office of	http://www2.state.id.us/gov/lgo/ltgov.htm	334-2200
Lottery Commission	http://www.idaholottery.com/	334-2600
Military, Division of	http://www2.state.id.us/mil/cover.htm	422-4272
Nursing, Board of	http://www2.state.id.us/ibn/ibnhome.htm	334-3110
Outfitters and Guides Licensing Board	http://www2.state.id.us/oglb/oglbhome.htm	327-7380
Parks and Recreation, Department of	http://www.idahoparks.org/	334-4199
Public Employees Retirement System	http://www.persi.state.id.us/	334-3365
Public Television, Idaho	http://www.idptv.state.id.us/	373-7220
Public Utilities Commission	http://www.puc.state.id.us/	334-0300
Purchasing, Division of	http://www2.state.id.us/adm/purchasing/default.htm	327-7465
Rural Development Council	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/nrdp/id.html	334-6113
Tax Commission-Forms	http://www2.state.id.us/tax/forms.htm	334-7660
Transportation Department, Idaho	http://www2.state.id.us/itd/itdhmpg.htm	334-8000
Unclaimed Property	http://www2.state.id.us/tax/unclaimed.htm	334-7627
Vocational Rehabilitation, Division of	http://www2.state.id.us/idvr/idvrhome.htm	334-3390
Water Resources, Department of	http://www.idwr.state.id.us	327-7900
Women's Commission	http://www2.state.id.us/women/	334-4673

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