

Idaho State Historical Society

Leading Idaho

Budget Request 2022

Joint Finance and Appropriations Committee

February 7, 2022

Janet L. Gallimore

Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer



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IDAHO STATE
**HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**

Preserve | Promote Idaho History

UNIQUE RESOURCES

Collections

- 100,000+ cubic feet of government records
- 500,000 photographs
- 40,000 rolls of microfilm
- 26,000 maps
- 20,000 books & genealogical items
- 2,700 oral histories
- 97,000 archeological artifacts
- 34,000 historic artifacts
- 50,000 state history artifacts
- 1,200 Capitol artifacts, memorials, and statuary

Historic Sites

- Old Pen Historic District in Boise
- Historic sites: Franklin, Rock Creek Station and Stricker Homesite, Twin Falls, and Pierce Courthouse, Pierce

Positions

- State Historic Preservation Officer
- State Archivist
- State Archaeologist
- State Historian
- Capitol Curator
- Statewide Board of Trustees



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CORE PROGRAMS

IDAHO STATE ARCHIVES & STATE RECORDS CENTER

Title 67-4126

- Collections & Outreach
- Government & Historical Records Management
- Reference and Research Services

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

National Historic Preservation Act 54U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.

- National Register of Historic Places
- Site Survey & Inventory
- Certified Local Governments
- Preservation Planning
- Federal Tax Incentive Program
- Federal Project Review
- Archaeological Survey of Idaho

IDAHO STATE MUSEUM

Title 67-4126

- Collections & Exhibitions
- Education Programs
- Visitor Experiences
- Capitol Curation Program

OLD IDAHO PENITENTIARY AND HISTORIC SITES

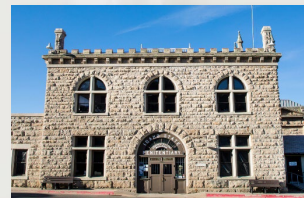
Title 67-4126

- Exhibitions
- Education Programs
- Historic Preservation
- Visitor Experiences

ADMINISTRATION

Title 67-4126

- Finance
- Development and Marketing
- Maintenance and Operations
- Human Resource Management
- Governance



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Agency Impact and Value to Idahoans

- Curatorial services preserve and protect the state's irreplaceable legacy collections
- Public access to historical resources provides information, understanding, and context regarding Idaho and its history
- Programs of SHPO give an Idaho voice to federal decision making
- Dynamic educational services advance historical and civic literacy, build 21st century skills, and directly support Idaho school curriculum
- Preservation of historic sites reveals a sense of place critical to personal and community identity
- Government records management services are essential to state agencies and official jurisdictions



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Trailblazing Women of Idaho



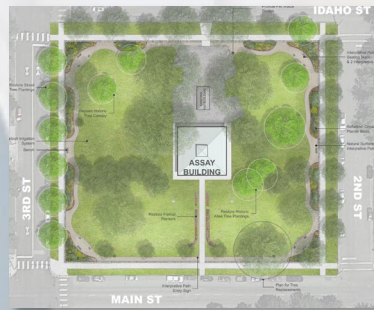
National History Day in Idaho



Disturbing Justice Behind Gray Walls



The U.S. Assay Office, Boise National Landmark



Please click [here](#) for a detailed ISHS Annual Summary



Stricker Homesite



Education Pavilion Stricker Homesite



Century Farm and Ranch Program Over 460 designations statewide

Idaho State Historical Society

Analyst: Farina

Comparative Summary

Decision Unit	Agency Request			Governor's Rec		
	FTP	General	Total	FTP	General	Total
FY 2022 Original Appropriation	57.00	3,923,700	7,885,500	57.00	3,923,700	7,885,500
1. Infrastructure Projects	0.00	0	0	0.00	5,000,000	5,000,000
FY 2022 Total Appropriation	57.00	3,923,700	7,885,500	57.00	8,923,700	12,885,500
Removal of Onetime Expenditures	0.00	0	(26,600)	0.00	(5,000,000)	(5,026,600)
Base Adjustments	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
FY 2023 Base	57.00	3,923,700	7,858,900	57.00	3,923,700	7,858,900
Personnel Benefit Costs	0.00	(6,800)	(11,900)	0.00	19,700	34,900
Inflationary Adjustments	0.00	0	3,500	0.00	0	3,500
Replacement Items	0.00	80,700	80,700	0.00	41,600	80,700
Statewide Cost Allocation	0.00	105,000	120,000	0.00	105,000	120,000
Change in Employee Compensation	0.00	19,800	35,300	0.00	96,600	164,700
FY 2023 Program Maintenance	57.00	4,122,400	8,086,500	57.00	4,186,600	8,262,700
1. SHPO - ITD Agreement for Staff	0.00	0	100,000	0.00	0	100,000
Budget Law Exemptions/Other Adjustments	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
FY 2023 Total	57.00	4,122,400	8,186,500	57.00	4,186,600	8,362,700
Change from Original Appropriation	0.00	198,700	301,000	0.00	262,900	477,200
% Change from Original Appropriation		5.1%	3.8%		6.7%	6.1%

Budget Request

FY 2022 Supplemental Request: \$5 million for Agency infrastructure and economic growth

- Deferred Maintenance
- Digitization of essential records
- Increase public access to Stricker Ranch and Oregon Trail Interpretation
- Building visitor and education experience at the Old Idaho Penitentiary



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Personnel Benefit Costs	0.00	(6,800)	(11,900)	0.00	19,700	34,900
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Replacement Items	0.00	80,700	80,700	0.00	41,600	80,700
Statewide Cost Allocation	0.00	105,000	120,000	0.00	105,000	120,000
Change in Employee Compensation	0.00	19,800	35,300	0.00	96,600	164,700
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Line-Item Request

- SHPO-ITD partnership
- Funding for one full time employee
- Responsibility-Section 106 reviews
- Reviews are critical to Idaho infrastructure projects



Budget Request

5% Change in Employee Compensation



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Governor Brad Little

Janet L. Gallimore, Executive Director

Idaho State Historical Society Board of Trustees

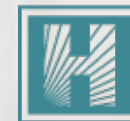
Don Pischner, District 1, Coeur d'Alene
Dr. Earl Bennett, District 2, Genesee
Bill Butticci, Chair, District 3, Emmett
Ernest Hoidal, District 4, Boise
Paul T. Smith, District 5, Twin Falls
Jim Johnston, District 6, Pocatello
Dr. Cheryl O'Brien, District 7, Idaho Falls



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Affiliate Boards

Foundation for Idaho History
State Historical Records Advisory Board
Friends of Stricker Ranch, Hansen, ID
Friends of the Bishops' House
Franklin Pioneer Association & the City of Franklin
J. Howard Bradbury Logging Museum &
the City of Pierce
Historic Sites Review Board
Archaeological Survey of Idaho Board
Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council
Governor's Lewis and Clark Trail Committee



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THE IDAHO ADMISSION ACT

Admission of and the Rights of New States

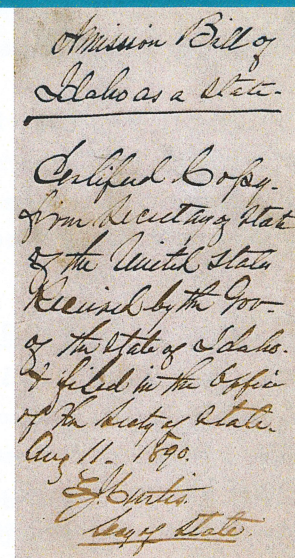
Article IV, Section III, Clause I of the US Constitution states, "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress." The thirteen original colonies, which became the first thirteen states, ratified the US Constitution with this clause intact. The US Congress admitted the country's remaining thirty-seven states, including Idaho, under the provisions of this clause.

The US Constitution requires at least one act of Congress for state admission. In Idaho's case, Congress acted in big ways twice. First, it passed the Idaho Organic Act, which President Lincoln signed on March 4, 1863, creating Idaho Territory; and second, it passed the Idaho Admission Act on July 1, 1890. President Benjamin Harrison signed the bill on July 3, 1890, confirming Idaho's admission into the Union as the 43rd state.

20200009, Idaho Admission Bill, Idaho State Archives

Display Documents:

- Certified Copy of an Act of Congress, Approved July 3, 1890, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Admission of the State of Idaho into the Union," certified July 7, 1890, received by the Governor of the State of Idaho, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, August 11, 1890.
- Photograph of Edward J. Curtis, Idaho Territorial Secretary, c. 1880s.

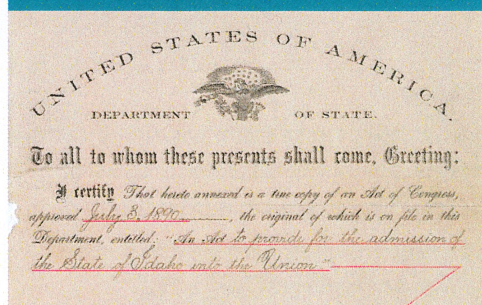


The 43rd State in the Union

The Idaho Admission Act's language did not harken back to the complicated, unconventional, and irregular path that territorial leaders followed to achieve statehood, but instead, it affirmed the ratification of Idaho's constitution; the state's boundaries; several processes for acquiring land, disposing of land, electing congressional delegates and managing court proceedings, and establishing district courts; the transfer of the territorial penitentiary and its records and appropriations to the state; and a \$28,000 appropriation to defray costs associated with Idaho's constitutional convention. It also affirmed that all federal laws remained enforceable within the

state; and that any laws or acts in conflict with this

20200009, Idaho Admission Bill, Idaho State Archives



legislation were null and void. And perhaps, most importantly, the document affirmed that until all state officers were elected and qualified under the constitution's provisions, the officers of the territory were permitted to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

This final provision ensured that territorial officers remained in office during the transition from territorial government to state government, and Idaho's Territorial Secretary, Edward J. Curtis, became responsible for stewarding the important documents that legally created the state of Idaho.



Territorial Secretary of State Edward J. Curtis

Edward J. Curtis, one of Idaho's most noteworthy citizens and a critical player in Idaho's transition from territory to state, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1827. He received formal education through public schools and private tutors and enrolled in Princeton University, where he soon graduated with high honors. After studying law in Boston, news of the discovery of gold in the west spurred Curtis to follow thousands of young men across the great plains towards California. He arrived in San Francisco in 1849, but rather than test his luck with a pick and shovel, he joined the law office of Judge Chipman in San Jose before moving to Sacramento, where he worked and studied law under Judge Murray.



P1148-9, Edward J. Curtis, Idaho State Archives

In 1864, he moved to Silver City, Idaho, where he and Honorable Richard Miller opened a law office. His legal background would prove highly valuable to Idaho Territory and in 1866, he became a district attorney and made Boise his permanent home. In 1869, President Grant appointed him to serve as Secretary of the Territory, a position that he held until 1878. His leadership in office spurred President Chester Arthur to reappointed him Territorial Secretary on February 12, 1885, and President Harrison, having won election in 1888, reappointed Curtis as Secretary four years later to the day. The language written into the Idaho Admission Act allowed him to remain in this office until A.J. Pinkham assumed office as Idaho's first Secretary of State on January 5, 1891.

Throughout his long career in Idaho as Territorial Secretary he filled the office of Territorial Governor on many occasions, often filling in for the appointed governors while they made their way to Idaho, and in some cases serving out the terms of Governors who never arrived. His impact in Idaho extended beyond his duties in this role, and history credits him with securing the federal appropriation to establish Idaho's law library.

A New Era in Idaho History

Although the path to July 3, 1890, and statehood was tumultuous, it remains one of the most significant chapters in Idaho history. Idaho's admission into the Union as the 43rd state meant that a solid band of states extended from Maine to California for the first time in the country's history. Idaho bridged the gap between the lone states along the Pacific Coast and the newly admitted states of Washington, Montana, and North and South Dakota, connecting the American West with the developed country east of the Mississippi River. The closing of Idaho's territorial period did as much to connect "sea to shining sea" as did any other moment in America's past.

Over several years of political maneuvering, the territorial leaders attempted to resolve sectional divisions and their actions also represented moments of bipartisan support. In addition to these accomplishments, statehood meant that for the first time in Idaho history, Idaho residents had representation in the US Senate. Between 1863 and 1890 Idaho's political leaders relied heavily on Oregon's congressional delegation to transact federal business. In becoming a state, Idaho finally achieved congressional representation and voting privileges on federal decisions, and with Wyoming's admission as the 44th state one week later, the territorial period in the Pacific Northwest had ended.

P1148-5, Fred T. Dubois, Idaho State Archives

