



Facts about idaho's government

Denne artikel handler om staten Idaho. For andre anvendelser, se Idaho (tvetydighed). State of the United States of America State i USAIdahoStatestate of Idaho FlagSealNickname(s): Gem StateMotto(s): Esto perpetual)Anthem: Here We Have IdahoMap of the United States with Idaho highlightedCountryUnited StatesBefore statehoodOregon Territory, Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, Idaho Territory, Idaho Territory, Idaho Territory, Idaho Supreme + OverhusSenate • UnderhusetHousehouse of RepresentativesJudiciaryIdaho Supreme CourtU.S. senatorerMike Crapo (R) Jim Risch (R)U.S. House delegation1. Russ Fulcher (R) 2. Mike Simpson (R) (liste)Areal • I alt 83.569[1] sq mi (214.044 km2) • Water926 sq mi (2.398 km2) 1,11% Area rank14thDimensions • Længde479 mi (771 km) • Bredde305 mi (491 km)Højde5,000 ft (1.520 m)Højeste højde (Borah Peak[2][3][4])12.662 ft (3.859 m)Laveste højde (Sammenløb af Snake og Clearwater River; Lewiston[3][4])713 ft (217 m)Befolkning (2019[6]) • I alt 1.787.065 • Rank39th • Den 8.33/km2 • Tæthedsrang44:e • Median husstandsindkomst\$52.225[5] • Indkomstrang41stMonym(er)IdahoanSprog • Officielt sprogEngisk[7]TidszonerprimærUTC-07:00 (Bjerg) • Sommer (DST)UTC-06:00 (MDT)Idaho PanhandleUTC-08:00 (Pacific) • Sommer (DST)UTC-07:00 (PDT)USPS abbreviatIDISO 3166 codeUS-IDLatitude42° N til 117°15' WWebsitewww.idaho.gov Idaho state symbolerFlag af IdahoLiving insigniaAmphibianTiger salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum)BirdMountain bluebird (Sialia currucoides)Raptor: Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus)FishCuttathro (ørred Oncorhynchus clarkii)FlowerSyringa (Philadelphus lewisii)Horse breedAppaloosaInsectMonarch butterfly (Danaus plexippus)TreeWestern white pine (Pinus monticola)Inanimate insigniaDanceSquare danceFoodFruit: Huckleberryable: PotatoFossilHagerman horse (Equus simidplicens)GemStarstone garnetsloganGreat Potatoes. Velsmagende destinationer. SoilThreebearState rute markørState quarterReleased i 2007Lister af usa's statslige symboler Idaho (/ 'aɪdəhoʊ / (lytte)) er en stat i Pacific Northwest regionen i USA. Det grænser op til staten Montana mod øst, Nevada og Utah mod syd, og Washington og Oregon mod vest. Mod nord deler det en lille del af den canadiske grænse med provinsen British Columbia. Med en befolkning på ca. 1,7 millioner og et areal på 83.569 kvadratmiles (216.440 km2) er Idaho den 14. densely populated by the 50 Us states. The state capital and largest city is Boise. For thousands of years, Idaho has been inhabited by Native American people. In the early 1800s, Idaho was considered part of Oregon Country, an area that was disputed between the United States and the British Empire. It officially became U.S. territory with the signing of the Oregon Treaty of 1846, but a separate Idaho Territory was not organized until 1863, instead of being included in periods in the Oregon Territory and Washington Territory. On 43 July 1890, Idaho joined the Union. Idaho is part of the Pacific Northwest (and its cascadia bioregion) and is divided into several geographical and climatic areas. The state's north, the relatively isolated Idaho Panhandle, is closely associated with Eastern Washington, as it divides the Pacific Time Zone-the rest of the state uses the Mountain Time Zone. The state's south includes the Snake River Plain (which has most of the population and farmland). The state's southeast includes the Snake River Plain (which has most of the population and farmland). The state uses the Mountains. The United States Forest Service owns about 38% of Idaho's land, the highest proportion of any state. [8] Industries important to the state economy include manufacturing, agriculture, mining, forestry and tourism. A number of science and technology companies are either headquartered in Idaho or have factories there, and the state also includes the Idaho National Laboratory, the nation's largest energy ministry. Idaho's agricultural sector supplies many products, but the state is best known for its potato crop, which includes about a third of the name remains a mystery. [10] In the early 1860s, when the U.S. Congress was considering organizing a new territory in the Rocky Mountains, the name Idaho was proposed by George M. Willing, a politician posing as an unknown delegate from the unofficial Jefferson Territory. [11] Willing claimed that the name was derived from a Shoshone expression meaning the sun comes from the mountains or the pearl of the mountains, [12] but it was later revealed that there was no such expression, and Willing claimed that he had been inspired to invent the name when he met a little girl named Ida. [13] Since the name appeared to be fabricated, the U.S. Congress ultimately decided to name the Colorado Territory area instead when it was created in February 1861, but by the time this decision was made, the city of Idaho Springs, Colorado had already been named after Willing's proposal. The same year Congress created the Colorado Territory, a county was named before or after Willing's claim was revealed. Regardless, part of the Washington Territory, including Idaho County, was used to create the Idaho Territory, which later became the U.S. state. Despite this lack of evidence of the origin of the name, many textbooks well into the 20th century repeated as the fact 's account name Idaho derives from the Shoshone term ee-da-how. A 1956 Idaho history textbook says: Idaho is a Shoshoni Indian exclamation point. The second is dah, which is the Shoshoni stalk or root for both sun and mountain. The third syllable how, denotes exclamation marks and stands for the same in Shoshoni, the exclamation point (!) does in English. The Shoshoni word is Ee-dah-how, and the Indian thought thus conveyed when translated into English. The Shoshoni word is Ee-dah-how, and the Indian thought thus conveyed when translated into English. The Shoshoni word is Ee-dah-how, and the Indian thought thus conveyed when translated into English means, See! the sun comes down the mountain. [15] An alternative etymology attributes the name to plains Apache the word idaahe' IPA: [(.ta-.hə]] (enemy) used in relation to Comanche. [16] Geography map of Idaho Idaho borders six U.S. states and one Canadian province. The states of Washington and Oregon are to the east. Idaho also shares a short border with the Canadian province of British Columbia to the north. The landscape is rugged with some of the largest unspoilt natural areas in the United States. For example, at 2.3 million hectares (930,000 hectares), the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area is the largest contiguous area of protected wilderness in the continental United States. Idaho is a Rocky Mountain state with abundant natural resources and scenic areas. The state has snow-capped mountain ranges, rapids, great lakes and steep canyons. The waters of the Snake River run through Hells Canyon, the deepest gorge in the United States. Shoshone Falls falls down cliffs from a height larger than Niagara Falls. By far, the main river in Idaho is the Snake River, a major tributary of the Columbia River. The Snake River flows out of Yellowstone in northwest Wyoming through the Snake River, including the Snake River, including the Clearwater River, salmon river, boise river, and payette river. The Salmon River empties into the Snake in Hells Canyon and forms the county seat. The port of Lewiston, at the confluence of clearwater and the Snake Rivers is the farthest inland port on the west coast at 465 river miles from the Pacific Ocean at Astoria, Oregon. [17] The vast majority of Idaho's population lives in the Snake River Plain, a valley that runs from all over southern Idaho from east to west. The valley contains the major cities of Boise, Meridian, Nampa, Caldwell, Twin Falls, Idaho Falls and Pocatello. The plain served as an easy pass through the Rocky Mountains for westbound settlers on the Oregon Trail, and many settlers chose to settle in the area instead of risking the treacherous route through the Blue Mountains and Cascade Range to the west. The western region of the plain is known as the Treasure Valley, which is tied between the Owyhee Mountains to the southwest and the Boise Mountains to the northeast. The central region of the Snake River Plain is known as the Magic Valley. Idaho's highest point is Borah Peak, 3,859m in the Lost River regions the Snake River and continues into Washington. Sawtooth Range is often considered Idaho's most famous mountain range. [18] Other mountain ranges in Idaho include Bitterroot Range, White Cloud Mountains, Lost River Range, Clearwater Mountains and Salmon River Range, White Cloud Mountains, Lost River Range, White Cloud Mountains, Lost River Range, Clearwater Mountains, Lost River Range, White Cloud Mountains, Lost River Range, Clearwater Mountains, Lost River Range, Clearwater Mountains, Lost River Range, White Cloud Mountains, Lost River Range, Clearwater Mountains, Lost River Range, White Cloud Mountains, Lost River Range, Clearwater Rang areas, is located in the Mountain Time Zone. A legislative error (15 US. C ch. 6 § 264) theoretically placed this region in the central time zone, but this was corrected with a 2007 amendment. [19] Areas north of the Salmon River, including Coeur d'Alene, Moscow, Lewiston and Sandpoint, are located in the Pacific zone, which contains less than a quarter of the state's population and land area. Climate types in Idaho climate types in Idaho climate types in Idaho climate types in Idaho, especially in winter, when cloud cover, humidity, and rainfall are at their maximum extent. This influence has a dampening effect in winter, when temperatures are not as low as would otherwise be expected for a northern state with predominantly high altitudes. [20] Maritime influence is least prominent in the state's east, where rainfall patterns are often reversed, with wetter summers and drier winters, and seasonal temperature differences are more extreme, showing a more semi-arid continental climate. [21] Idaho may be warm, although longer periods above 98 °F (37 °C) are rare, except point in height, Lewiston, which similarly sees little snow. Hot summer days are tempered by the low relative humidity and cooler evenings in the summer months, since most of the state, the highest 24-hour difference in temperature is often in summer. [22] Winters can be cold, although prolonged periods of bitterly cold weather below zero are unusual. Idaho's highest temperature of -60°F (-51°C) recorded at The Island Park Dam on January 18, 1943. Monthly normal high and low temperatures for various Idaho cities. (°F) City Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Boise 38/24 45/27 55/33 62/48 72/46 81/53 91/59 90/59 79/50 65/40 48/31 38/23 Lewiston 42/30 47/31 55/36 62/41 71/47 79/54 89/60 89/60 78/51 63/41 48/34 40/28 Pocatello 33/16 38/19 49/27 59/33 68/40 78/46 88/52 88/51 76/42 62/33 45/24 33/16 Orofino 38/25 46/28 55/32 64/38 72/44 80/50 89/54 90/53 79/45 63/36 46/31 37/26 [23] Lakes and rivers See also: List of rivers of Idaho Lake Coeur d'Alene in North Idaho Redfish Lake Brush Lake Bear River Bear Lake (Idaho-Utah) Boise River Clearwater River Dawson Lake Dierkes Lake Hayden Lake Henry's Lake Hidden Lake Kootenai River Lake Cascade Lake Coeur d'Alene Lake Coeur d'Alene Lake Sawtooth Lake Smith Lake Smith Lake River Payette Lake, (McCall) Pettit Lake Priest Lake Perkins Lake Portneuf River Redfish Lake Sawtooth Lake Smith Lake Smith Lake Sincer Payette Lake, (McCall) Pettit Lake Priest Lake Priest Lake Portneuf River Redfish Lake Sawtooth Lake Smith Lake Sincer Payette Lake River Lake St. Joe River Warm Lake Williams Lake (Salmon) History Main article: History of Idaho People may have been present in the Idaho area as long as 14,500 years ago. Excavations at Wilson Butte Cave near Twin Falls in 1959 revealed signs of human activity, including arrowheads that rank among the oldest dated artifacts in North America. American Indian people who were prevalent in the area included Nez Percé in the north and the northern and western Shoshone in the south. A late upper Paleolithic site was identified on Cooper's Ferry in western Idaho near the town of Cottonwood by archaeologists in 2019. Based on evidence found at the site, first humans lived in this area 15,300 to 16,600 years ago, prior to the Beringia land bridge by about a thousand years. The discovered in Japan that date from 16,000 to 13,000 years ago. [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] The discovery also showed that the first humans may not have come to North America over land previously denorized. On the contrary, they probably made their way through the water using a Pacific coastal road. [27] The most frugal explanation we is that people came down the Pacific coast, and when they came across the mouth of the Columbia River, they essentially found an off-ramp from this coastal migration and also found their first viable interior route to the areas south of the ice sheet.- Davis An early presence of French-Canadian trappers is visible in names and toponyms: Nez Percé, Cur d'Alène, Boisé, Payette, some pre-existing Lewis and Clark and Astorian expeditions , which itself included a significant number of French and Métis guides recruited for their knowledge of the terrain. Idaho, as part of Oregon Country, was claimed by both the United States and Britain until the United States gained uncontested jurisdiction of the interim government of Oregon. Once Oregon became a state, what is now Idaho was in what was left of the original Oregon. Territory was not part of the new state, and designated as the Washington Territories. The new area included present-day Idaho, Montana, and most of Wyoming. The Lewis and Clark expedition crossed Idaho in 1805 en route to the Pacific Ocean and in 1806 on return, mainly following the Clearwater River both directions. The first non-native settlement was Kullyspell House, established on the shores of Lake Pend Oreille for the fur trade in 1809 by David Thompson of the North West Company. [29] [30] In 1812, Donald Mackenzie, who worked for the Pacific Fur Company at the time, established a position on the lower Clearwater River near present-day Lewiston. This post, known as MacKenzie's Post or Clearwater, operated until the Pacific Fur Company was bought out by the North West Company in 1813, after which it was abandoned. [31] [32] The first attempts at organized communities, within Idaho's current borders, were established in 1860. [33] [34] The first permanent, significant incorporated community was Lewiston in 1861. After some hardship as an area, including the chaotic transfer of the territorial capital from Lewiston to Boise, [35] the disenfranchisement of Mormon polygamoussers upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1877, [36] and a federal attempt to divide the area between the Washington Territory, which was granted state status in 1889, a year before Idaho, and the state of Nevada, which had been a state status in 1890. [37] Idaho was one of the hardest hit by Pacific Northwest states during the Great Depression. [38] Prices plummeted for Idaho's large crops: In 1932, a bushel of potatoes brought only ten cents compared with \$1.51 in 1919, while Idaho farmers saw their annual income of \$686 in 1929 fall to \$250 in 1932. [39] I This year, Idaho has expanded its commercial base as a tourism and agricultural state to include the science and technology industries. Science and technology have become the largest single economic center (over 25% of the state's total revenue) within the state and are larger than agriculture, forestry and mining combined. [40] Demographics Population Idaho population density map Historical population Census Pop. %± 187014,999-188032,610117.4%189088,548171.5%1900161,77282.7%1910325,594101.3%1920431,86632.6%1930445,0323.0%1940524,87317.9%1950588.63712.1%1960667,19113.3%1970712,5676.8%1980943,93532.5%19901.006.7496.7%20001,293,95328.5%20101,567,58221.1%2019 (est.) 1,787,06514.0%Source:1910-2010[41]2019 estimate[6] The United States Census Bureau estimates Idaho's population was 1,787,065 on July 1, [42] Idaho had an estimated population of 1,754,208 in 2018, an increase of 37,265 from the previous year and an increase of 37,265 from the previous year and an increase of 37,265 from the previous year and an increase of 186,626, or 11.91%, since 2010. This includes a natural increase of 186,626, or 11.91%, since 2010. from net migration of 75,795 people into the state. There are a large number of Americans of English and German descent in Idaho. Immigration from outside the United States resulted in a net increase of 14,522 people, and migration from outside the United States resulted in a net increase of 61,273 people. This made Idaho the tenth fastest growing state after the District of Columbia (+16.74%), Utah (+14.37%), Texas (+14.14%), Florida (+13.25%), North Dakota (+13.25\%), North Dakot passing Pocatello and Idaho Falls. Nampa's population was below 29,000 in 1990 and grew to over 81,000 in 2010. Located between Nampa and Boise, Meridian also experienced high growth, from fewer than 10,000 residents in 1990 to more than 75,000 in 2010. Located between Nampa and Boise, Meridian also experienced high growth, from fewer than 10,000 residents in 1990 to more than 75,000 in 2010. same period in Caldwell, Coeur d'Alene, Post Falls and Twin Falls. [43] From 1990 to 2010, Idaho's population increased by more than 560,000 (55%). The Boise metropolitan area. Other metropolitan areas in order of size are Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Falls, Pocatello and Lewiston. The table below shows the racial composition of Idaho's population from 2016. Idaho Racial Composition of Population 1,657,375 100% White 1,507,880 91.0% Black or African American 11,231 0.7% American Indian and Alaska Native 21,323 1.3% Asian 22,720 1.4% Native and Other Pacific Islander 2,343 0.1% Some other races 47,964 2.9% Two or more races 43,914 2.6% Idaho historical race composition 1970[45] 199 0[45] 2000[46] 2010[47] White 98.1% 94.4% 90.1% 89.1% Native 1.4% 1.1.2 4% 1 1.4% 1.4% Asian 0.5% 0.9% 0.9% 1.2% Black 0.3% 0.4% 0.6% Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander -0.1% 0.1% Others ran 0.2% 3.0% 4.2% 5.1% Two or more races - 2.0% 2.5% There are a large number of Americans of German and English descent in Idaho. According to the 2017 American Community Survey, 12.2% of Idaho's population was of Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race): Mexican (10.6%), Puerto Rican (0.2%) Cuban (0.1%) and other Hispanic or Latino origins (1.3%).[44] The five largest stock groups were: German (17.5%), English (16.4%), Irish (9.3%), American (8.1%), and Scottish (3.2%).[44] The five largest stock groups were: German (17.5%), English (16.4%), Irish (9.3%), American (8.1%), and Scottish (3.2%).[44] The five largest stock groups were: German (17.5%), English (16.4%), Irish (9.3%), American (8.1%), and Scottish (3.2%).[44] The five largest stock groups were: German (17.5%), English (16.4%), Irish (9.3%), American (8.1%), and Scottish (3.2%).[44] The five largest stock groups were: German (17.5%), English (16.4%), Irish (9.3%), American (8.1%), and Scottish (3.2%).[44] The five largest stock groups were: German (17.5%), English (16.4%), Irish (9.3%), American (8.1%), and Scottish (3.2%).[48] Birth data Note: Births in the table do not add up because Hispanics are counted both by their race, giving a higher overall number. Live Births by Single Race/Ethnicity of Mother Race 2013[49] 2014[50] 2015[51] 2016[52] 2017[53] 2018[54] White: 21,246 (94.9%) 21,696 (94.8%) 21.618 (94,7%) ... > non-Hispanic White 17,951 (80.2%) 18,188 (79.5%) 18,087 (79.2%) 17,543 (78.0%) 17,151 (77.3%) 16,574 (77.4%) Asian 491 (2.2%) 501 (2.2%) 516 (2.3%) 363 (1.6%) 366 (1.7%) 348 (1.6%) American Indian 421 (1.9%) 429 (1.1%) 233 (1.1%) Hispanic (of any race) 3,422 (15.3%) 3,651 (16.0%) 3,651 (16.0%) 3,651 (16.0%) 3,651 (16.0%) 3,651 (16.0%) 3,654 (16.1%) 3,598 (16.2%) 3,549 (16.6%) Total Idaho 22,383 (100%) 22,876 (100%) 22,827 (100%) 22,482 (100%) 22,482 (100%) 22,181 (100%) 21,403 (100%) Since 2016, data on births of white Hispanic origin have not been collected but included in a Hispanic group; persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Religion religion religion in Idaho from 2014[update][55] Religion Percent Unaffiliated 27% Evangelical Protestant 21% Mormons 19% Mainline Protestant 13% Catholic 10% Other Non-Christians 4% Eastern Orthodox 1% Muslim 1% The Idaho Falls Temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Laughter-day Saints, According to the Pew Research Center on Religious affiliations to Idahoans over the age of 18 in 2008 and 2014 were: Face value 2008[56] 2014[57][58] Christian, including: 81% 67% * Evangelical Protestant 22% 21% * Main line Protestant 16% 16% * Catholic 18% 10% * Eastern Orthodox & lt; 0.5% & lt; 1% * Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints 23% 19% * Jehovah's Witnesses 1% & lt; 1% * Other Christians & lt; 0.5% & lt; 1% * Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints 23% 19% * Jehovah's Witnesses 1% & lt; 1% * Church of Jesus Christians & lt; 0.5% & lt; 1% * Church of Jesus Christians & lt in particular n/d 22% * Agnostic n/d 3% * Atheist n/d 2% Non-Christian denominations, including: n/d 4% * Muslim < 1% * 3/disk < 0.5% < 1% * Other faiths (New Age, Native American, etc.) n/d 2% By not/denied < 0.5% < 1% * 4/lindu < 0.5% < 1% * 0.5% < 1% * 0.5% < 1% * 0.5% < 1% * 1% * 1% * 1% * 1% * 1% * 0.5% < 1% * 0.5\% < 1% < 1% * 0.5\% < 1% & Data Archives, the largest creed of the number of members in 2010 was the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by 409,265; the Catholic Church with 62,637; and assemblies of God with 22,183. [59] Language of the state. Minority languages include Spanish[60] and various Native American languages. Economy See also: Idaho locations by income per capita Total Employment 2016 562,282 Employer Institutions totaling 45,826[61] Gross state product for 2015 was \$64.9 billion,[62] and income per person [63] Idaho is an important agricultural state producing nearly a third of the potatoes grown in the United States. [62] Idaho is an important agricultural state producing nearly a third of the potatoes grown in the state. Nez Perce County is considered a leading soft white growing locale. Important industries in Idaho are food processing, lumber and wood products, machinery, chemical products, paper products, electronics manufacturing, silver and other mining and tourism. The world's largest factory for barrel cheese and belongs to the Glanbia group. [64] The Idaho National Laboratory (INL) is the largest department of energy in the country by region. INL is an important part of the eastern Idaho economy. Idaho is also home to three facilities in Anheuser-Busch, which supplies much of the malt to breweries across the country. A number of industries are important. Outdoor recreation is a common example, from many snowmobiles and downhill and cross-country skiing areas in winter to the development of Lewiston as a retirement community based on mild winters, dry climate year-round and one of the lowest median wind speeds anywhere, combined with the rivers for a wide range of activities. Other examples could be ATK Corporation, which operates three munitions and ammunition components plant in Lewiston. Two are sporting, and one is a defence contract. The Lewis-Clark valley has an additional independent ammunition components manufacturer and chipmunk rifle factory until it was purchased in 2007 by Keystone Sporting Arms and production was moved to Milton, Pennsylvania. Four of the world's six welded aluminium jet boats (to run river rapids) manufacturers are in the Lewiston-Clarkston, WA valley. Grapes were grown between Kendrick and Juliaetta in the Idaho, there are no major wineries or breweries in Idaho, there are many and an increasing number of award-winning boutique wineries and microbreweries in the north of the state. Today, Idaho's largest industry is the scientific and technological sector. It accounts for over 25% of state revenue and over 70% of state exports. Idaho's industrial economy is growing and high-tech products are leading the way. Since the late 1970s, Boise has emerged as a centre for semiconductor production. Boise is home to Micron Technology, the only U.S. manufacturer of dynamic dram chips (random-access memory). Micron at once manufacturer of dynamic dram chips (random-access memory). Micron at once manufacturer of dynamic dram chips (random-access memory). Boise-based Clearwater Analytics is another rapidly growing investment accounting and reporting software firm, reporting over \$1 trillion in assets. [66] ON Semiconductor, whose worldwide headquarters are in Pocatello, is a widely recognized innovator of modern integrated mixed-signal semiconductor, whose worldwide headquarters are in Pocatello, is a widely recognized innovator of modern integrated mixed-signal semiconductor, whose worldwide headquarters are in Pocatello, is a widely recognized innovator of modern integrated mixed-signal semiconductor, whose worldwide headquarters are in Pocatello, is a widely recognized innovator of modern integrated mixed-signal semiconductor, whose worldwide headquarters are in Pocatello, is a widely recognized innovator of modern integrated mixed-signal semiconductor, whose worldwide headquarters are in Pocatello, is a widely recognized innovator of modern integrated mixed-signal semiconductor, whose worldwide headquarters are in Pocatello, is a widely recognized innovator of modern integrated mixed-signal semiconductor, whose worldwide headquarters are in Pocatello, is a widely recognized innovator of modern integrated mixed-signal semiconductor, whose worldwide headquarters are in Pocatello, is a widely recognized innovator of modern integrated mixed-signal semiconductor, whose worldwide headquarters are integrated mixed-signal semicond structured digital products. Coldwater Creek, a womenswear retailer, is headquartered in Sandpoint. Sun Microsystems (now part of Oracle Corporation) has two offices in Boise and a spare parts depot in Pocatello. Sun brings \$4 million in annual salaries and over \$300 million of revenue to the state each year. A number of Fortune 500 companies started in or trace their roots to Idaho, including Safeway in American Falls, Albertsons in Boise, J.R. Simplot across southern Idaho, and Potlatch Corp. in Lewiston-Clarkston was one of five companies in the merger centered around Varney Air Lines in Pasco, Washington, which became United Airlines and subsequently Varney Air Group, which became Continental Airlines. In 2014, Idaho emerged as the second-most small business friendly state, ranking behind Utah, based on a study that draws on data from more than 12,000 small business owners. [67] Idaho has a state gambling lottery that contributed \$333.5 million in payments to all Idaho public schools and Idaho higher education from 1990 to 2006. [68] The Idaho state quarter American Falls Dam Wheat harvest on the Palouse Tax Tax is collected by the Idaho State Tax Commission. [69] The state is personal income tax ranges from 1.6% to 7.8% in eight income groups. Idahoans can apply for state tax credits for taxes paid to other states, as well as for donations to Idaho state education units and some nonprofit youth and rehabilitation facilities. The state's sales tax is 6% with a very limited selective local option up to 6.5%. Sales tax applies to sales, rentals or of tangible personal property and some services. Food is taxed, but prescription drugs are not. Hotel Hotel and campsites are taxed at a higher rate (7% to 11%). Some jurisdictions impose VAT on local option. The sales tax was introduced at 3% in 1965, easily approved by voters, [70] where it remained at 3% until 1983. [71] Energy Average Fuel Mix (2011-2015) From 2017, the primary energy source in Idaho was hydropower and energy companies had total retail sales of 23,793,790 megawatts (MWh). [72] In 2017, Idaho had a regulated electricity market, with the Idaho Public Utilities Commission regulating the three major utilities, Idaho Power and Rocky Mountain Power. [73] Idaho's energy landscape is favourable to the development of renewable energy systems. The state is rich in renewable energy sources but has limited fossil fuel resources. The Snake River Plain and smaller river basins provide Idaho with some of the nation's best hydropower resources and its geologically active mountain ranges have significant geothermal energy it consumes. Imports account for more than 80% of energy consumption, including all of Idaho's natural gas and oil supply and more than half of electricity. Of the electricity consumed in Idaho in 2005, 48% came from hydropower, 42% was produced by burning coal, and 9% was produced by burning the electricity consumed in Idaho in 2005, 48% came from hydropower, 42% was produced by burning coal, and 9% was produced by burning the electricity consumed in Idaho in 2005, 48% came from hydropower, 42% was produced by burning coal, and 9% was produced by burning natural gas. many river basins allow hydroelectric power plants to supply 556,000 MWh, which represents about three-quarters of Idaho's electricity produced in the state. The state of Washington supplying the state relies on out-of-state sources for its entire natural gas supply, it uses natural gas-fired plants to generate 127,000 MWh, or about ten percent of its production. Coal-fired generation and the state's small range of wind turbines supply the rest of the state broduces 739,000 MWh, but still needs to import half of its electricity generate to meet demand. [75] While Idaho's 515 trillion UK thermal units (151 TWh) are low compared to other states and represent only 0.5% of US consumption, The state also has the country's 11th smallest population, 1.5 million, so its per capita energy consumption of 352 million BTU (98 MWh). [75] As the 13th largest state in terms of area of 83,570 square miles (53,480,000 hectares; 216,400 km2), distance creates the additional problem with line loss. When the length of an electrical through it has also doubled. In addition, Idaho also has the 6th fastest growing population in the United States, where the population is expected to increase by 31% from 2008 to 2030. [76] This projected population growth will contribute to a 42% increase in demand by 2030, further burdening Idaho's limited hydropower resources. [77] Idaho has an upper limit estimate of the development potential to generate 44,320 GWh/year from 18,076 MW of wind power, and 7,467,000 GWh/year from solar energy using 2,061,000 MW solar cells (PV), including 3,224 MW rooftop solar power and 1,267,000 MW of concentrated solar power. [78] Idaho Wind Generation (GWh, Million kWh) Year Capacity(MW) Total Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 2009 147 313 21 18 25 24 22 17 14 19 21 33 34 38 2010 353 441 29 24 35 43 36 28 24 26 26 57 69 78 2011 618 1,308 90 120 132 140 120 112 83 78 71 118 145 105 2012 191 133 197 155 148 2020 973[79] Source: [80][81][82] Idaho Grid-Connected PV Capacity (MW)[83][84] Year Capacity Installed % Growth 2010 0.4 0.2 100% 2011 0.4 0 0% Transportation The Idaho Transportation Department is the government agency responsible for Idaho's transportation infrastructure, including operations and maintenance as well as planning for future needs. The agency is also responsible for overseeing the disbursement of federal, state and providing funding for transportation programs in the state. [85] Highways Main Article: List of state highways in Idaho I-15 shield US-95 shield Idaho is among the few states in the nation without a major highway connecting its two largest metropolitan areas, Boise in the south and Coeur d'Alene in the north. The US-95 connects the two ends of the state, but like many other highways in Idaho, it is in dire need of repair and upgrade. In 2007, the Idaho Transportation Department declared the state's highway infrastructure faced a \$200 million a year shortage of maintenance and upgrades. I-84 is the main highway connecting the southeast and southwest of the state, along with I-86 and I-15. Major federal support highways in Idaho: North/South US 89 US 91 US 93 US 95 West/East US 2 US 12 US 20 US 26 US 30 Interstates I-15 I-84 I-86 I-90 I-184 Airports Major airports include Boise International Airport, serving the southwestern region of Idaho and Spokane International Airport (in Spokane, Washington), serving Palouse; Lewiston-Nez Perce County Airport, serving the Lewis-Clark Valley and north central and west central Idaho; Magic Valley Regional Airport in Twin Falls; the regional Airport of Idaho Falls and Pocatello Regional Airport. [86] The Idaho railways are served by three transcontinental railroads. Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) connects the Idaho railways are served by three transcontinental railroads. travels through Kootenai, Bonner and Border counties, The Union Pacific Railroad crosses North Idaho in from Canada through Boundary and Bonner, and continues to Spokane and Portland, Oregon, Amtrak's Empire Builder crosses northern Idaho, with its only stop being in Sandpoint. Montana Rail Link also operates between Billings, Montana and Sandpoint, Idaho travels between Portland, Oregon, Green River, Wyoming, and Ogden, Utah and serves Boise, Nampa, Twin Falls, and Pocatello. Ports The port of Lewiston is the farthest inland Pacific port on the West Coast. A series of dams and locks on the Snake River and Columbia River facilitates barge travel from Lewiston to Portland, where goods are loaded onto ocean-going vessels. Law and government of the Idaho State Capitol in the Boise State Constitution Constitution of Idaho is crudely inspired by the National Constitution with several additions. The Constitution defines the state government and can be amended by referendum. In particular, the state government to maintain a balanced budget. As a result, Idaho has limited debt (building bonds, etc.). [87] Idaho Code and Statutes All Idaho state laws are contained in the Idaho Code and Statutes. The code is amended through the legislature with the approval of the governor. Idaho provides for three branches of government: executive, legislative and judicial power. Idaho has a bicameral legislature, elected from 35 legislative districts, each represented by one senator and two representatives. Since 1946, elected constitutional officers have been elected to four-year terms. They include: Governor, Governor, Governor, Secretary of State, Idaho State Inspector (Auditor before 1994), Treasurer, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Last challenged in 1966, the Inspector of Mines was an originally elected constitutional office. Then it was a designated position and eventually abolished altogether in 1974. The Idaho government has an alcohol monopoly. Executive Branch Additional Information: List of Governors of Idaho Additional information: List of Governor of Idaho Additional Information and eventually abolished altogether in 1974. information: The Secretary of State of Idaho The governor of Idaho serves a four-vear term and is elected during what are nationally called midterm elections. As such, the governor is Republican Brad Little, who elected in 2018, Legislative Section Main Article: The Idaho Legislative Branch of the House of Representatives in 2018 Idaho's Legislature is part-time. However, the session can be extended if necessary and often is. Because of this, Idaho's lawmakers are considered citizen legislators, meaning that their position as a legislator is not their most important profession. The terms of both the Senate and the House of Representatives are two years. Parliamentary elections take place every year. The Idaho Legislature has been continuously controlled by the Republican Party since the late 1950s, although Democratic lawmakers are routinely elected from Boise. Pocatello, Blaine County and the Northern Panhandle, Judicial Branch Main article: The courts of Idaho The highest court in Idaho is the Idaho Supreme Court. There is also an intermediate appeals court, the Court of Appeal in Idaho, which hears cases assigned to it from the Supreme Court. The state's district courts serve seven jurisdictions. [88] Counties Main Article: List of counties in Idaho is divided into political jurisdictions designated as counties, Since 1919, there are 44 counties in the state ranging in size from 410 to 8,502 square miles (1,060 to 22,020 km2), County County seat LicensePlateCode Year-founded population (2017 est.) Population area (sq. mi.) Area % Ada Boise 1A 1864 456,849 25,00% 1,060 1,21% Adams Council 2A 1911 4,147 00,23% 1,370 1,57% Bannock Pocatello 1B 1893 85,269 05,30% 1.147 1.31% Bear Lake Paris 2B 1893 6,028 00.38% 1.049 1,20% Benewah St. Maries 3B 1915 9,184 00.61% 784 0.90% Bingham Blackfoot 4B 1885 45,927 02,88% 2,120 2,42% Blaine Hailey 5B 1895 22,024 01,43% 2,661 3,04% Boise Idaho City 6B 1864 7,290 00.49% 1.907 2,18% Bonner Sandpoint 7B 1907 43,560 02.70% 1,920 2.19% Bonneville Idaho Falls 8B 1911 114,595 06.51% 1,901 2.17% Boundary Bonners Ferry 9B 1915 11,922 00.72% 1,278 1.46% Butte Arco 10B 1917 2,602 00.18% 2,234 2.55% Camas Fairfield 1C 1917 1,102 00.07% 1,079 1.23% Canyon Caldwell 2C 1891 216,699 12.07% 604 0.69% Caribou Soda Springs 3C 1919 7,034 00.45% 1.799 2.06% Cassia Burley 4C 1879 23.664 01.40% 2.580 2.95% Clark Dubois 5C 1919 873 00.06% 1.765 2.02% Clearwater Orofino 6C 1911 8.546 00.54% 2.488 2.84% Custer Challis 7C 1881 4.172 00.28% 4.937 5.64% Elmore Mountain Home E 1889 26.823 01.90% 3.101 3.54% Franklin Preston 1F 1913 13.564 00.82% 668 0.76% Fremont St. Anthony 2F 1893 13,094 00.82% 1,896 2.17% Save Emmett 1G 1915 17,379 01.08% 566 0.65% Gooding Gooding 2G 1913 15,124 00.00 .094% 734 0.84% Idaho Grangeville In 1861/1864 16,369 01.01% 8,502 9.71% Jefferson Rigby 1J 1913 28,446 01.57% 1,106 1.26% Jerome Jerome 2J 1919 23,627 01.34% 602 0.69% Kootenai Coeur d'Alene K 1864 157,637 09.02% 1,316 1.50% Latah Moscow 1L 1888 39.333 33 3 02.36% 1,077 1.23% Lemhi Salmon 2L 1869 7,875 00.51% 4,570 5.22% Lewis Nezperce 3L 1911 3,887 00.24% 480 0.55% Shoshone 4L 1895 5,318 00.30% 1,206 1.38% Madison Rexburg 1M 1914 39,141 02.46% 473 0.54% Minidoka Rupert 2M 1913 20,729 01.22% 763 0.87% Nez Perce Lewiston N 1861/1864 40,385 02.56% 856 0.98% Oneida Malad City 1O 1864 4,427 00.27% 1,202 1.37% Owyhee Murphy 2O 1863 11,628 00.71% 7,697 8.79% Payette Payette 1P 1917 23,215 01.51% 410 0.47% Power American Falls 2P 1913 7,600 00.50% 1,443 1.65% Shoshone Wallace S 1861/64 12,542 00.85% 2,636 3.01% Teton Driggs 1T 1915 11,381 00.58% 451 0.52% Twin Falls Twin Falls 2T 1907 85,124 04.87% 1,928 2.20% Valley Cascade V 1917 10,687 00.58% 3,734 4.27% Washington Weiser W 1879 10,121 00.67% 1,474 1.68% Total Counties: 44Total 2018 Population Est.: 1,754,208Total Area: 87,530 square miles (226,700 km2). Three counties were first designated as such by the Washington Territorial Legislature in 1861: [89] They were subsequently renamed Idaho counties in 1864, 1861 Nez Percé county has since been broken up into Nez Percé. Lewis, Boundary, Benewah, Latah, Kootenai, and Clearwater counties, Idaho license plates begin with a county designation based on the first letter of the county's name. If a letter is at the beginning of more than one name, a number follows in front of each other in alphabetical order. This reflects an abnormally random situation, with L, which is 21 of the 44 counties. Politics See also: Political party power in Idaho and U.S. presidential elections in IdahoThis section needs additional guotes for verification. Help improve this article by adding citations to trusted sources. Material that does not have sourced material may be challenged and removed. (November 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Party registration by county (December 2018): Republican >= 40% Republican >= 50% Republican &qt;= 60% Republican &qt;= 70% Republican &qt;= 80% Unaffiliated &qt;= 80% Unaffiliated &qt;= 50% Voter Registration Totals as of September 3, 2019[90] Party Number of Voters Percentage Republican 435,246 (+10,390) 50.74% Unaffiliated &qt;= 50% Voter Registration Totals as of September 3, 2019[90] Party Number of Voters Percentage Republican 435,246 (+10,390) 50.74% Unaffiliated &qt;= 50% Voter Registration Totals as of September 3, 2019[90] Party Number of Voters Percentage Republican 435,246 (+10,390) 50.74% Unaffiliated &qt;= 50% Voter Registration Totals as of September 3, 2019[90] Party Number of Voters Percentage Republican 435,246 (+10,390) 50.74% Unaffiliated &qt;= 50% Voter Registration Totals as of September 3, 2019[90] Party Number of Voters Percentage Republican 435,246 (+10,390) 50.74% Unaffiliated &qt;= 50% Voter Registration Totals as of September 3, 2019[90] Party Number of Voters Percentage Republican 435,246 (+10,390) 50.74% Unaffiliated &qt;= 50% Voter Registration Totals as of September 3, 2019[90] Party Number of Voters Percentage Republican 435,246 (+10,390) 50.74% Unaffiliated &qt;= 50% Voter Registration Totals as of September 3, 2019[90] Party Number of Voters Percentage Republican 435,246 (+10,390) 50.74% Unaffiliated &qt;= 50% Voter Registration Totals as of September 3, 2019[90] Party Number of Voters Percentage Republican 435,246 (+10,390) 50.74% Unaffiliated &qt;= 50% Voter Registration Totals as of September 3, 2019[90] Party Number of Voters Percentage Republican 435,246 (+10,390) 50.74% Unaffiliated &qt;= 50% Voter Registration Totals as of September 3, 2019[90] Party Number of Voters Percentage Republican 435,246 (+10,390) 50.74% Unaffiliated &qt;= 50% Voter Registration Totals as of September 3, 2019[90] Party Number of Voters Percentage Republican 435,246 (+10,390) 50.74% Unaffiliated &qt;= 50\% Voters Percentage Republican 435,246 (+10,390) 50.74\% Voters Percentage Republican 435,246 (+10,390) 50.74\% Voters Percentage Republican 435,246 (+10,390) 50.74\% Voters Perc 0.94% Constitution 3,142 (+243) 0.37% Total 857,836 (+39,317) 100% *Added Between September 3, 2019 After the Civil War, many Midwestern and Southern Democrats moved to the Idaho Territory. As a result, the early territorial legislatures were firmly democratically controlled. In contrast, most of the territorial governors were appointed by Republican presidents and were Republicans. This led to at times bitter clashes between the two parties, including a series of wars with Democrats backing sheep herders and Republicans. This led to at times bitter clashes between the two parties, including a series of wars with Democrats backing sheep herders and Republicans. removed the territorial seal and state constitution from a locked safe and took them to Boise. This effectively moved the capital from where they were stored (Lewiston, Idaho) to the current capital of Boise. [91] Since statehood, the Republican Party has usually been the dominant party in Idaho. At one point, Idaho had two Democratic parties, one being mainstream and the other called the Anti-Mormon Democrats, which last into the early 20th century. In the 1890s and early 1900s, the populist party featured prominently, while the Democratic Party maintained a brief dominance in the 1930s during the Great Depression. Since World War II most statewide elected officials have been Republicans, although Democrats had the majority in the House (with a seat) in 1958 and the governorship from 1971 to 1995. Idaho Congressional delegations have had electoral success in the House over the years, but the Senate delegation has been a Republican stronghold for decades. Several Idaho Republicans, including current Senator Mike Crapo, have won re-election to the Senate, but only Frank Church has won re-election as a Democrat to win a U.S. Senate race, in 1974. Walt Minnick's 2008 victory in the first Congressional District was the state's first Democratic Congressional victory in 16 years. In modern times, Idaho has been a reliable Republican state in presidential politics. It hasn't backed a Democrat for president since 1964. Even in this election, Lyndon Johnson defeated Barry Goldwater in the state by less than two percentage points, compared with a landslide nationally. In 2004, Republican George W. Bush carried Idaho by a margin of 38 percentage points and with 68.4% of the vote, winning in 43 of 44 counties. Only Blaine County, which includes a Sun Valley ski resort, supported John Kerry, who owns a home in the area. In 2008 Barack Obama's 36.1 percent [92] showing was the best for a Democratic presidential candidate in Idaho since 1976. The Republican margins, however, were narrower in 1992 and 1976. In the 2006 election, the Republicans, led by gubernatorial candidate C.L. Butch Otter, won all of the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. Democrats, however, took more seats in the Idaho Legislature, especially in the Boise area. [93] Republicans lost one of the seats in the House of Representatives in 2008 to Minnick, but Republican Jim Risch retained Larry Craig's Senate seat to the GOP by a comfortable margin. [94] Minnick lost his seat in the 2010 election to Republican State Representative Raul Labrador. In 2020, Idaho voted overwhelmingly for President Donald Trump. Despite the view that Idaho's major cities are blue islands in a sea of as several articles have said it; it was 2020. Only 3 Idaho counties went blue, and it was Latah, Blaine, and Teton counties, respective leaned to the right. Medical/recreational marijuana and a felony bill to give victims more rights were absent from the ballot. Former Vice President Barack Obama, Cities See also: List of Cities in Idaho Sunset in Coeur d'Idaho Alone Falls Population > 100,000 (urbanized area) 226,570 Boise, state capital Population > 50,000 (urbanized area) 99,926 Meridian, suburb of Boise, fastest growing city in Idaho 93,590 Nampa, home of Idaho State University 54,660 Caldwell, home to the College of Idaho 50.665 Coeur d'Alene, home of the College, major tourist hub Population & at: 30.000 (urbanized area) 49.202 Twin Falls 32.8 20 Lewiston, home of Lewis-Clark State College, Inner Harbour Population & at: 30.000 (urbanized area) 28.337 Rexburg, home of Brigham Young University-Idaho 26,089 Eagle, suburb of Boise 25,146 Moscow, home of the University of Idaho Potato Museum 11,890 Garden City, suburb of Boise 11,636 Jerome 10,474 Burley Smaller Towns and Towns American Falls, first city, to be completely relocated Arco, first city in Idaho Buhl, trout capital of the world Bone, population 2, but still has a gas station Cascade, Lake Cascade and the dam Craigmont Cottonwood Driggs, skiing (Grand Targhee) Eden Emmett Grangeville, Idaho County seat Greenleaf Ferdinand Firth Fruitland Files, suburb of Twin Falls Kellogg, skiing (Silver Mountain Ski Resort) Lapwai, business headquarters of Nez Perce Tribe (Lep'wey) Malad City, where Utah buys lottery tickets Mackay McCall, skiing (Brundage Mountain Resort) and recreation (Payette Lake) Melba, Idaho, south of Nampa, Idaho Middleton, small town Montpelier, bank robbed by Wild Bunch Mullan, silver/lead/zinc mining New Meadows, at 45th parallel north New Plymouth, first

planned community in Idaho and third west of Rocky Mountains berømte pioner by, hjemsted for mange historiske bygninger Orofino, stedet for Dworshak Dam, højeste lige akse dæmningen i den vestlige halvkugle Paris, Bear Lake County sæde Parma, stedet for Old Fort Boise Payette, Payette County sæde Pierce, placering af den første opdagelse af guld i Idaho Plummer, CDA tribal hovedkvarter Preston, placering af 2004-filmen Napoleon Dynamite og den årlige International Bed Races Rigby , tv fødested Riggins, i nærheden af Seven Devils Mountains Reubens Rupert, Minidoka County sæde Laks, gateway til River of No Return (Salmon River) Sandpoint, skiløb (Schweitzer Mountain Ski Resort) og rekreation (Lake Pend Oreille) Shelley, hjemsted for russet kartoffel Springs Soda, USA's eneste fangenskab gejser St. Anthony, klitter og flere lavarør St. Maries, Benewah County sæde Weippe, hvor Lewis og Clark Expedition første gang mødte Nez Perce stammen Weiser, Washington County sæde, hjemsted for National Oldtime Spillemænd 'Contest Wilder, hjemby tidligere guvernør Phil Batt Winchester Worley, casino Beskyttede områder Se også: Nationalparker i Idaho Nationalparker i Idaho Nationalparker i Idaho National Oldtime Spillemænd 'Contest Wilder, hjemby tidligere guvernør Phil Batt Winchester Worley, casino Beskyttede områder Se også: Nationalparker i Idaho of Rocks National Reserve Kratere af Månen National Monument og Bevar Hagerman Fossil Beds National Historic Trail Vellowstone National Historic Trail Vellowstone National Historic Trail Ninidoka National Historic Trail Network Versional Historic Trail National Historic Trail Network Versional Historic Trail Network Versional Historic Trail Network Versional Historic Trail Vellowstone National Historic Trail Network Versional Historic Trail Network Versional Historic Trail Network Versional Historic Trail Vellowstone National Historic Trail Network Versional Historic Trail Network Versional Historic Trail Network Versional Historic Trail Vellowstone National Historic Trail Network Versional Historic Trail Vellowstone National Historic Trail Vellowstone National Historic Trail Vellowstone National Historic side af Hells Canyon, ser på Oregon side Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Sawtooth National Recreation Area National Wildlife Refuge Sog Wilderness Areas Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge Camas National Wildlife Refuges og Wilderness Areas Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuges og Wilderness Areas Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge Sog Wilderness Areas Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge Sog Kootenai National Wildlife Refuge Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge National conservation areas Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Bear Lake State Park State Park State Park City of Rocks National Reserve Coeur d'Alene Parkway State Park Dworshak State Park Lake Valcott State Park Lake Walcott State Park Henrys Lake State Park Massacre Rocks State Park McCroskey State Park Old Mission State Park Priest Lake State Park Round Lake State Park Round Lake State Park Thousand Springs State Park Education K-12 As of January 2020, the state of Idaho includes 105 school districts[96] and 62 charter schools. [97] School districts range in enrollment from two to 39,507 students. [98] Elections in Idaho are governed by elected school boards, which in November are held in September. [100] Colleges and Universities Jacob Spori Building at Brigham Young University-Idaho in Rexburg Idaho State University at Pocatello University of Idaho Arboretum in Moscow Albertsons Stadium at Boise State University of Idaho in Moscow was the first university of the state (founded in 1889). It opened its doors in 1892 and is the land-grant institution and primary research university of the state. Idaho State University in Pocatello opened in 1901 as the Academy of Idaho, achieve university status in 1947 and university status in 1947 and university is the latest school to achieve university status in 1974. Lewis-Clark State College in Lewiston is the only public, non-university four-year college of Southern Idaho in Twin Falls; The College of Western Idaho in Twin Falls; The College of Western Idaho in Nampa, which opened in 2009, the College of Eastern Idaho in Twin Falls; The College of Western Idaho in Twin Falls; The College of Eastern Idaho in Twin Falls; The College of Western Idaho in Nampa, which opened in 2009, the College of Eastern Idaho in Twin Falls; The College of Western Idaho in Twin Fal Idaho Falls, which graduated from a technical school in 2017. Private institutions in Idaho are Boise Bible College, affiliated with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and a sister school at Brigham Young University; The College of Idaho in Caldwell, which still has a loose affiliation with the Presbyterian Church; Northwest Nazarene University in Nampa; and New Saint Andrews College is an unaffiliated two-year private school in McCall, which was founded in 2013. Boise Bible of Idaho in Caldwell, which still has a loose affiliation with the Presbyterian Church; Northwest Nazarene University in Nampa; and New Saint Andrews College is an unaffiliated two-year private school in McCall College is an unaffiliated two-year private school College Boise State University Brigham Young University-Idaho (formerly Ricks College of Idaho (formerly Albertson College of Idaho) College of Idaho) College of Idaho (formerly Albertson College of Idaho) College of Idaho (formerl University University of Idaho Sports Central Idaho is home to one of North America's oldest ski resorts, Sun Valley, where the world's first chairlift was installed in 1936. [101] Other well-known outdoor locations include Canyon, Salmon River, and its embarkation point Riggins. Club Sport League Boise Hawks Baseball Northwest, (Class A) Boise State Broncos NCAA Div I FBS, MWC Idaho Vandals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho Falls Chukars Baseball Pioneer, (Rookie) Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I FCS, Big Sky Idaho State Bengals NCAA Div I overseen by the Idaho High School Activities Association (IHSAA). In 2016, Meridian's Michael Slagowski ran 800 meters in 1:48.70. It is one of the 35 fastest 800-meter times ever run by a high school boy in the United States. [102] Weeks later, he would become only the ninth high school boy to complete a mile in under four minutes, running 3:59.53. Official State Emblems Main Article: List of Idaho State Symbols State Amphibians: Idaho Giant Salamander (Dicamptodon aterrimus)[103] State bird: mountain bluebird (Sialia currucoides) State dance: square dance Statsfisk: cutthroat trout (Onhycornchus clarkii) State flower: syringa (Philadelphus lewisii) State fossil: Hagerman horse (Equus simplicidens) State fruit: huckleberry State gem: star grenade state horse: Appaloosa State motto: Esto perpetua (Let it be eternal)[104] State insect : monarch butterfly (Danaus plexippus) State raptor: peregrine falcon (Falco vandregrinus) State song: Here We Have idaho State tree: western white pine (Pinus monticola) State vegetable: potato In popular culture Judy Garland performed the elaborate song-and-dance routine Born in a Trunk in the Princess Theater in Pocatello, Idaho in the 1954 version of the film A Star is Born. [105] The 1985 film Pale Rider was primarily filmed in the Boulder Mountains and Sawtooth National Recreation Area in central Idaho, just north of Sun Valley. [106] The 1988 film Moving, starring Richard Pryor, stars in Idaho. [107] River Phoenix and Keanu Reeves starred in the 1991 film My Own Private Idaho, parts of which take place in Preston, Idaho; the film's director, Jared Hess, attended Preston High School. [110] See also The United States Portal Index of Idaho-related Articles Outline of Idaho References ^ [1] United States Census Bureau-Population, Housing, Area and Density: 2010 ^ Beauty Reset. NGS data sheet. U.S. National Geodetic Survey. 2001. Archived from the original October 15, 2011. Downloaded October 21, 2011. ^ 1.0 1.1 Elevation adjusted to North American Vertical Datum from 1988. ^ Median Annual Household Income. The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. Filed from the original on April 20, 2015 Retrieved December 30, 2019 ^ Idaho statutes (73-121). 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The phrase has been applied to external areas as well as parts of existing states that would be included as separate states in their own right. Voters in the formation of the State, their accession to the Union requires the approval of Congress. [3] American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands are also U.S. territories and could potentially become U.S. states. [4] The 50 States and the District of Columbia Incorporated, area With Commonwealth status Unincorporated, organized area The term imes has international political connotations not necessarily have to do with becoming a U.S. state. The term 51st state can be used in a positive sense, which means that a region or an area is so aligned, supportive, and conducive with the United States that it is like an American state. It can also be used in a deroga tory sense, meaning ar area or region perceived to be under excessive American cultural or military influence or control. In various countries around the world, people who believe that their local or national culture has become too American sometimes use the term 51st state compared to their own countries. [5] Before Alaska and Hawaii became states of the United States in 1959, the corresponding term was the 49th. Legal requirements Main article: Accession to the United States (in addition to the United States constitution authorizes Congress to admit new states created by Bates Constitution authorizes Constitution authorizes Congress to admit new states created by Congress have been established from an organized engraved territory, created and governed by Congress. [6] In some cases, an entire area became a State; in others part of an area became a State; in others part of an area became a State; in others part of an area became a state. As defined in a 1953 U.S. Senate Committee on Internal and Island Affairs, the traditionally accepted requirements for statehood are: The inhabitants of the proposed new state are imbued with and are sympathetic to the principles of democracy as exemplified in the U.S. Constitution. A majority of voters want statehood. The proposed new state has sufficient population and resources to support the state government and ... share of the federal government's costs. [7] In most cases, the organized government in an area known gave the sense of its population in favor of statehood, usually by referendum. Congress then instructed that government to organize a constitution, a joint resolution granting statehood will be adopted. The President will then issue a proclamation announcing the addition of a new State to the Union. While Congress, which has ultimate authority over the admission of new states, has usually followed this procedure, there have been occasions (due to unique case-specific circumstances) where it does not. [8] District of Columbia Main article: District of Columbia statehood movement See also: District of Columbia retrocession The District of Columbia is often mentioned as a candidate for statehood. In Federalist No. 43 in The Papers, James Madison considered the implications of the definition of seat of government found in the United States Constitution. Although he noted potential conflicts of interest and the need for a municipal legislature for local purposes,[9] Madison did not address the district's role in the national vote. Legal scholars disagree on whether a simple act of Congress can grant the District as a state, because of its status as the seat of government of the United States, as Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution requires to be under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress; depending on the interpretation of this text, the inclusion of the full District as a state may require a constitutional amendment, which is much more difficult to adopt. [10] However, the Constitution does not provide for a minimum size for the district. Its size has already changed once before, when Virginia regained that part of the District south of potomac. So the constitutional requirement for a federal district can be met by reducing its size to the small central core of public buildings and monuments. [recion needed] A 2017 license plate for Washington, D.C. Flag of Washington, D.C. District of Columbia residents who support the statehood movement sometimes use the slogan Taxation without representation to denote their lack of Congressional representation. The phrase is an abbreviated version of the Revolutionary War protest motto no taxation without representation omitting the original No, and is now printed on newly issued District of Columbia license plates (although a driver may choose to have the District of Columbia website address) instead). President Bill Clinton's presidential limousine had Taxation without a representation license plate late in his term, while President Barack Obama had the license plates changed back to protest style shortly before his second term inauguration. [12] President Donald Trump eventually removed the license plate and has signaled opposition to the D.C. Statehood Green Party affiliate to form the D.C. Statehood Green Party. The closest this movement ever came to success was in 1978, when Congress passed the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment. Two years later, in 1980, local citizens adopted an initiative calling for a constitution, which was to be called New Columbia. The drive for statehood stalled in 1985, however, when the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment failed because not enough states ratified the change within the specified seven-year period. Another proposed solution would be to have from which the current land was ceded, retaking the District of Columbia, as Virginia has already done for its part while leaving the National Mall, the United States Supreme Court, and the White House in a truncated District of Columbia. [15] This would benefit the residents of the District of Columbia from statehood, while establishing a 51st [16] Referendum on State Formation 2016 Main Article: 2016 Washington, D.C. Statehood Referendum District of Columbia Statehood referendum, 2016 November 8, 2016; 4 years ago (2016-11-08) LocationDistrict of Columbia Voting systemimple majorityHall voters in the District Mayor Muriel Bowser called for an entire city vote on whether the nation's capital should become the 51st [17] This was followed by the release of a proposed state constitution. [18] This Constitution would make the Mayor of the District of Columbia governor of the proposed state, while the members of the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the members of the district council would make the proposed state, while the propos advise on approving the proposal. [20] While the name New Columbia has long been associated with the movement, the City Council and community members chose the proposed state name as the state of Washington, D.C., or the state of Washington, the Douglass Commonwealth. Maryland abolitionist Frederick Douglass was a D.C. resident and was chosen to be the proposed state's namesake along with George Washington of Virginia. [21] Federal enclave To meet constitutional requirements to have a Federal District and provide the benefits of statehood to the 700,000-plus residents of D.C., in the proposed state of Washington, D.C. and a much smaller federal seat of government. This would ensure federal control of federal buildings, and other
government-related buildings, etc. All homes in washington state, D.C. would stay outside the seat of the federal government, except for the White House. The proposed limits are based on the precedent created through the 1902 McMillan Plan with a few changes. The rest of the borders would remain the same. A map of DC in the case of statehood with the federal enclave can be seen here[22][23][24] Recording legislation June 26, 2020, U.S. House of Representatives voted 232-180 in favor of For Washington, D.C. Passage of this legislation in the Senate is unlikely, while the Republican Party has a majority in the Senate, while President Trump has also promised to veto D.C. statehood. [25] The legislation was House Resolution 51[26] in honor of the that D.C. potentially became the 51st [27] The vote was the first time D.C has ever had a vote for statehood pass any chamber of Congress: in 1993, D.C. StateMaking Legislation was rejected in a U.S. House floor vote by 153-277. [28] Puerto Rico See also : Statehood movement in Puerto Rico The flag of Puerto Rico Puerto Rico has been discussed as a potential 51st state in the United States. But since 1898, five other territories were annexed during the time Puerto Rico has been a colonial possession. In 2019, H.R. 1965 - Puerto Rico Admission Act, 5% of the lower Legislature was in support. The bill was passed to the House Committee on Natural Resources. [29] In a status vote in 2012, a majority of voters, 54%, expressed dissatisfaction with the current political situation. On a separate issue, 61% of voters supported statehood (except for the 26% of voters who left this issue blank). On December 30, 2012, puerto Rico's legislature decided to ask the President and the U.S. Congress to act on the results, end the current form of territorial status and begin the process of admitting Puerto Rico to the Union as a state. On January 1, 2017, Puerto Rico's new representative pressed Congress on a bill that would ratify the state formation in 2025. [33] Turnout in this vote was 23 percent, a historically low as turnout in Puerto Rico usually hovers around 80 percent. [33] The low turnout was attributed to a boycott led by the status quo PPD party. On June 30, 2018, the Puerto Rico Admission Act of 2018 H.R. 6246 was introduced in the U.S. House with the purpose of responding to and complying with the democratic will of U.S. citizens living in Puerto Rico, as expressed in the referendums held on June 6th [35] The Admission Act has 37 original co-sponsors between Republicans and Democrats in the U.S. House of Representatives. [36] In October 2019, a second piece of legislation was introduced in the House proposing Puerto Rico Vanda Vázquez announced that Puerto Rico would hold a non-binding referendum on November 3, 2020 to determine whether Puerto Rico should become a state. November 2020, with 95.11% of precincts reporting, statehood leads 52.19%–47.81%. [37] Background since 1898, Puerto Rico has had limited representation in the U.S. Congress in the form of a resident commissioner, a non-voting delegate. 110th Congress gave the Commissioner the power to vote in the entire committee, but not on issues where the vote would be a decisive participation. [38] Puerto Rico has elections at the U.S. presidential primary or caucus of the Democratic Party and the Republican Party to select delegates to the respective parties' national conventions, even if presidential voters are not granted at the Electoral College. As U.S. citizens, Puerto Rico can vote in U.S. presidential elections, provided they live in one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia and not in Puerto Rico pay U.S. federal taxes; mort and export taxes, federal commodity taxes, and thus contribute to the U.S. government. Most Puerto Rico residents do not pay federal income taxes but pay federal payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare). But federal employees, those who do business with the federal government, Puerto Rico-based companies that intend to send funds to the United States and others pay federal income taxes. Puerto Ricans can enlist in the U.S. military. Puerto Ricans have participated in all U.S. wars since 1898; Fifty-two Puerto Ricans had been killed in the Iraq War and war in Afghanistan in November 2012. [39] Puerto Ricans have been U.S. sovereignty for over a century since it was handed over to the United States by Spain after the end of the Spanish-American War, and Puerto Ricans have been U.S. citizens since 1917. The island's final status has not been determined and its residents do not have voting representation in their federal government. Like the states, Puerto Rico has self-government, a Republican form of government. Like the states and a bill of rights. This constitution was created when the U.S. Congress instructed local authorities to organize a constitutional convention to write puerto rico constitution in 1951. The acceptance of this Constitution, the rights, privileges and immunities accompanying to U.S. critizens are respected in Puerto Rico to the same extent as if Puerto Rico were a State of the Union through an explicit extension of the Privileges and Immunities Clause of the U.S. Constitution designated as the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. [41] The Constitution of Puerto Rico, which became applicable in 1952, adopted the name Estado Libre Asociado (literally translated as Free Associated State), officially translated into English as the Commonwealth, for its Political. [42] [43] The island is under the jurisdiction of the territorial clause of the U.S. Constitution, which has led to doubts about the finality of the Commonwealth status for Puerto Rico. In addition, all people born in Puerto Rico are citizens of the United States at birth (under the provisions of the Jones-Shafroth Act of 1917), but citizens living in Puerto Rico cannot vote for the President of the United States or for full members of both Houses of Congress. Statehood would give islanders full voting rights at the federal level. The Puerto Rico Cannot vote for the President of the United States or for full members of both Houses of Congress. Statehood would give islanders full voting rights at the federal level. The Puerto Rico Cannot vote for the President of the United States or for full members of both Houses of Congress. Statehood would give islanders full voting rights at the federal level. approved on April 29, 2010, by the U.S. House of Representatives (223-169),[44] but was not approved by the Senate before the end of The 111th U.S. House of Representatives. It would have provided for a federally sanctioned self-determination process for the people of Puerto Rico. This law will provide for referendums to be held in Puerto Rico to determine the island's final political status. It was also introduced in 2007. [45] Vote for referendum on state status? Yes 46.00% No 54.00% Which non-territorial solution do you prefer? Statehood 61.16% Free Association 33.34% Independence 5.49% There were 515,348 blank and invalidated ballots counted along with 1,363,854 ballots. Under Puerto Rico law, these votes are not considered votes cast and are therefore not reflected in the final votes. [46] In November 2012, a referendum resulted in 54 percent of respondents voting to reject the current status under the territorial clause of the U.S. Constitution, [47] while another issue resulted in 61 percent of voters identifying statehood as the preferred alternative to the current territorial status. [48] The 2012 referendum was by far the most successful referendum for statehood advocates and support for statehood has increased in every subsequent referendum. [49] [50] However, more than one in four voters failed to answer the question of the preferred alternative status. Statehood opponents have argued that the state option garnered 45 percent of the vote if neither for nor against is included. [51] If you consider abstaining, the result of the referendum is much closer to 44 percent for statehood, a figure that falls below the 50 percent majority threshold. [52] The Washington Post, The State of Puerto Rico. [53] [54] On November 2012, Washington, D.C. newspaper The Hill published an article saying that Congress is likely to ignore the referendum result because of the circumstances behind the referendum. [56] USA USA Luis Gutiérrez and U.S. Congresswoman Nydia Velázquez, both of Puerto Rico-born US Congressman José Enrique Serrano commented I was particularly impressed with the outcome of the 'status' referendum in Puerto Rico. A majority of those who voted signalled the desire to change the current territorial status. On another issue, and a definitive asked to become a state. response to the Puerto Rican request for change. This is a story-telling moment when voters asked to move on. [58] Several days after the referendum, Resident Commissioner Pedro Pierluisi, Governor Alejandro García Padilla wrote separate letters to US President Barack Obama in which he spoke of the outcome of the vote. Pierluisi called on Obama to begin legislation in favor of the state of Puerto Rico, in light of his victory in the referendum. [59] Fortuño encouraged him to reject the results because of their ambiguity. [61] The White House's position on the November 2012 referendum was that the results were clear, the people of Puerto Rico want the issue of status resolved, and a majority chose to become a state on the second issue. The former White House director of Hispanic media stated: Now is the time for Congress to act, and the administration will work with them on this effort so that the people of Puerto Rico can determine their own future. On May 30, 2013, Resident Commissioner Pierluisi HR 2000 introduced to Congress to present the process for Puerto Rico to be admitted as a State of the Union, and asked Congress to vote on the ratification of Puerto Rico as on February 51, 2014, Senator Martin Heinrich passed a bill in the U.S. Senate.
The bill would require a binding referendum to be held in Puerto Rico asking if the area wants to be admitted as a state. In the event of a yes vote, the president would be asked to submit legislation to Congress to admit Puerto Rico as a state. [64] The government's funding for a fifth referendum on January 15, 2014 approved the House of Representatives for \$2.5 million to hold a referendum. This referendum can be held at any time, as there is no time limit within which the funds are to be used. [65] The U.S. Senate then passed the bill, which was signed into law on 17.[66] Referendum in Puerto Rico 2017, 2017 11. 3 years ago (2017-06-11) LocationPuerto Rico Voting systemPluralityResultshood State 97.16% Independence/Free 1.51% Current territorial status 1.32% The previous referendums gave voters three options: Statehood, free unification and independence. The 2017 Puerto Rican status was added before the referendum took place. On June 30, 2017, an overwhelming majority of voters supported a state of 97.16%. with a turnout of 22.99%, it was a historic low. If the majority voted for the Independence as a nation or associated free state status with independence as a nation or associated free state status with a free and voluntary political unification between Puerto Rico and the United States. The details of the Association Agreement[67] will be described in the Compact of Free Association, which would be negotiated between the U.S. military in Puerto Rico, the use of the U.S. currency, free trade between the two entities, and whether Puerto Rico would be U.S. citizens. [68] Former Governor Ricardo Rosselló was a strong supporter of statehood to help develop the economy and help solve our 500-year colonial dilemma... Colonialism is not an option ... It's a civil rights issue ... 3.5 million citizens seeking an absolute democracy. [69] The benefits of statehood include an additional \$10 billion a year in federal funds, the right to vote in presidential elections, higher Social Security and Medicare benefits, and a right for its government agencies and municipalities to file for bankruptcy. The latter is currently prohibited. [70] Around the same time as the referendum, Puerto Rico's lawmakers are also expected to vote on a bill that would allow the governor to draft a state constitution and hold elections to elect senators and representatives to the U.S. Congress. Regardless of the outcome of the referendum or the drafting bill, it will be necessary to implement changes to the status of Puerto Ricans were to choose the Free Association option, and 33% voted for it in 2012, and if it were granted by the U.S. Congress, Puerto Rico a similar status as Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, countries that currently have a Compact of Free Association with the United States and serve in his of military access to any other country. Their citizens are allowed to work in the United States and serve in his military. On June 30, 500,000 Puerto Ricans voted for statehood, 7,600 voted for independence, and 6,700 voted for the status quo. [71] Referendum in 2020 2020 referendum in 2020 2020 referendum on Puerto Rican status 3. 2020 (2020-11-03) LocationPuerto Rico, CaribbeanReporting100% from November 7, 8:32 AST (UTC-04:00) WebsitePuerto Rico State Commission on ElectionsSkal Puerto Rico immediately admitted to the Union as a state? Yes (V) 52.34% No () 47.66% A referendum on the status of Puerto Rico and the previous one was held in a state of Puerto Rico and the previous one was held in the status of Puerto Rico and the previous one was held in the status of Puerto Rico and the previous one was held in the status of Puerto Rico and the previous one was held in the status of Puerto Rico and the previous one was held in the status of Puerto Rico and the previous one was held in the status of Puerto Rico and the previous one was held in the status of Puerto Rico and the previous one was held in the status of Puerto Rico and the previous one was held in the previ 2017. This was the first [recret] referendum with a simple yes-or-no question, with voters having the opportunity to vote for or against becoming an American state. The referendum was non-binding, as the power to allow statehood lies with the US Congress. The party platforms of both the Republican Party and the Democratic Party have affirmed for decades Puerto Rico's right to self-determination and to be admitted as a state, at least in theory, but individual Republican lawmakers have been more skeptical. Under Senate Bill 1467, which placed the referendum on the ballot, voting No on the referendum would mean that a seven-member commission would be appointed to negotiate with the federal government for the free unification or independence of Puerto Rico. [72] November 2020[update], with all precincts reporting, statehood leads the referendum 52.34%-47.66%. [74] Guam Flag of Guam (formally guam territory) is a personal and organized territory of the United States. with an established civilian government. [75] [76] In the 1980s and early 1990s, there was a significant movement in favour of this Us territory becoming a commonwealth, which would give it a level of autonomy similar to Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands. But the federal government rejected the version of a commonwealth that the government of Guam proposed because its clauses were incompatible with the territorial clause (Art. IV, Sec. 3, cl. 2) of the U.S. State for Guam, union with the state of Hawaii, or union with the state of commonwealth status. Since 1998, the island has been considering a second non-binding referendum on decolonisation. Governor Eddie Baza Calvo intended to include one during the island's November elections, but it was delayed again. [78] A commission on decolonization was established in 1997 to educate the people of Guam about the various political status options in relation to the United States: statehood, free unification and independence. The group was dormant for a few years. In 2013, the commission began seeking funding to start a public education campaign. There were few subsequent developments until the end of 2016. In early December 2016, the Commission planned a series of training sessions in various villages on the current relationship of Guam with the United States and the opportunities for self-determination that could be considered. [78] The current Executive Director of the Commission is Edward Alvarez and there are 10 members. The group is also expected to release position papers on independence and state status, but the content has not yet been finalised. [77] Guam has been occupied for over 450 years by the Spaniards, the Japanese and the United States. In 2016, Governor Eddie Calvo planned a decolonization referendum that would only be attended by Guam's indigenous Chamorro people, where the three options would be given, including statehood, independence and free unification. But this referendum for the Chamorro people was struck down by a federal judge on the grounds of racial discrimination. In the wake of that ruling, Governor Calvo has proposed that two ballots be held: one for the Chamorro People and one for eligible U.S. citizens who are non-native residents of Guam. A reunification referendum in Guam and its neighbour, the Northern Mariana Islands (an American Commonwealth) have been proposed. [79] [80] A 2016 poll conducted by the University of Guam. [81] UN support is in favour of greater self-determination for Guam and other such areas. The U.N. Special Committee on Decolonization has agreed to approve the governor's education plan. The Commission's May 2016 report states that, together with academics from the University of Guam, the [Commission] worked to create and approve teaching materials. The governor's office worked closely with the Commission to develop educational materials for the public. [82] The U.S. Department of the Interior had approved a \$300,000 grant for decolonization training, Edward Alvarez told the United Nations Pacific Regional Seminar in May 2016. We hope this could indicate a shift in [U.S.] policy to its non-autonomous territories like Guam, where they will be more willing to engage in discussions about our future and offer genuine support to push us toward true self-government and self-determination. [83] Other territories The U.S. Indian Territory attempted to become a state in 1905. Citizens of Civilized tribes in Native American territory proposed creating the state of Sequoyah as a means of retaining control of their land and resources. The proposed constitution was overwhelmingly approved by the territory's residents, with 56,279 votes in favor of the Constitution and petition to Congress and 9,073 votes against. [84] However, Congress did not support the status of Sequoyah, and the Indian Territory was annexed to Oklahoma in 1907. Referendum on the Constitution of Sequoyah, 7. 115 years ago (1905-11-07) LocationIndian TerritoryVoting systemPluralityResults Statehood 86.11% Territory 13.88% Despite majority favoring state, the initiative was denied by the U.S. Congress. The U.S. Virgin Islands explored the possibility of statehood in 1984,[85] and most recently in a referendum in 1993, while American Samoa explored the possibility of becoming a state in 2005[86] and 2017. [87] Flags of the Northern Mariana Islands Flag of the United States Virgin Islands Flag of the U.S. State were to be admitted, it would require a new design of the flag to accommodate an additional star for a 51. [88] According to the U.S. Army The Institute of Heraldry, however, never becomes obsolete. In the event of the addition of a new State to the Union and the approval of a 51-star flag, any approved American flag (e.g. the 50-star flag) may continue to be used and displayed until it can no longer be serviced. [89] By status changes of former U.S. territories the Philippines The Philippines has had small grassroots movements
for the U.S. state. [90] Originally part of the platform of the Progressive Party, then known as the Federal Party presidential candidate ran on a platform of Filipino statehood. [93] As recently as 2004, the concept of the Philippines becoming a U.S. state has been part of a political platform in the Philippines. [94] Supporters of this movement include Filipinos who believe that there would be less poverty there if the Philippines were a U.S. state or territory. Supporters also include Filipinos who had fought as members of america's armed forces in various wars during the Commonwealth period. [95] [96] [97] The Philippine state movement had a significant impact in the early American colonial era. [92] It is no longer a mainstream movement that gets interest and speech in this nation. [99] By sharing or secession from the current US states Main article: List of US state partition proposals There are several proposals to divide states with regions that are political or cultural smaller, more homogeneous, administratively efficient units. [100] Dividing a state requires the approval of both its legislature and the US Congress. [101] Proposals from new states by partition include: Arizona: The Secession of Pima County in Arizona, with the hope of the surrounding counties of Cochise, Yuma, and Santa Cruz joining to form a state named Jefferson. Various proposals for division and secession in California, usually divide the southern half from the north or the urban coastline from the rest of the state. [103] In 2014, businessman Tim Draper collected signatures for a petition to divide California into three states in 2018. [107] However, the initiative to divide California into six different states, [104] but not enough to qualify for the vote. into three states was ordered to be removed from the 2018 vote by the California Supreme Court, as the California Constitution does not allow this type of measure to be implemented as an election initiative. [108] [109] [110] Colorado: In 2013, Commissioners in Weld County, Colorado, announced a proposal to leave Colorado with the surrounding counties of Morgan, Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips, Washington, Yuma and Kit Carson to form the state of North Colorado. [111] The counties in contention voted to begin the plans for secession of several counties from the eastern coasts of Maryland and Virginia, combined with some or all of the state of Delaware, forms a state called Delmarva. [113] Florida: The secession of South Florida and the Greater Miami area to form a state called South Florida. The region has a population of over 7 million, comprising 41% of Florida's population. [114] Illinois: The secession of Cook County, which includes Chicago, from Illinois to form a separate state, proposed by the residents of the more Republican Downstate Illinois to free it from the political influence of the heavily Democratic Chicago area. [115] The secession of southern Illinois from the vestern side of the state because of policy differences with the more liberal central part of the state. [116] Michigan: The secession of the geographically distinct upper Peninsula, as a state called Superior. New York: Various proposals divide New York into separate states, all of which involve to some extent the separation of New York City from the rest of the state. [117] Texas: In accordance with the Resolution granted to the Republic of Texans who supported the partition of the state in its early decades, called divisional people. [118] [129] Current Texas policy and self-image make any manipulation of Texas' state by land area in the neighboring United States unlikely. [121] [122] [123] Utah, New Mexico and Arizona: Membership of the Navajo Nation, the largest Indian reservation in the United States. The reservations already have a high degree of political autonomy, so it wouldn't be as problematic to make a state out of the Navajo nation as to divide areas into other states. [124] The Navajo Nation is currently larger than ten U.S. states. [125] A Navajo state would also help issues of representation, as four representation, as four representation as to divide areas into other states. Washington and eastern Washington via the Cascade Mountains. Proposed names include East Washington, Lincoln, Cascadia, and more recently Liberty. The National Movement for the Establishment of a 49th State, founded by Oscar Brown Sr. and Bradley Cyrus, and active in Chicago between 1934 and 1937, aimed to form an African-American state in the South. [126] [127] Use internationally Some countries, because of their cultural similarities and close alliances with the United States, are often described as a 51st century cultural base. In other countries around the world, movements with varying degrees of support and seriousness have suggested U.S. statehood. North America Canada Main article: Annexation movements Canada In Canada, the 51st Examples include the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement in 1988, the debate on the creation of a common defence circle, and as a potential consequence of not adopting proposals aimed at resolving the issue of Quebec's sovereignty, the Charlottetown Agreement in 1992 and the Clarity Act in 1999. The term is usually used in local political debates, in polemic writing or in private conversations. It is rarely used by politicians even in a public context, although at certain times in Canadian history political parties have used other similarly loaded images. In the 1988 federal election, the Liberals argued that the proposed free trade agreement constituted a U.S. takeover of Canada[128]-especially the party ran an ad in which Progressive Conservative (PC) strategists, after the adoption of the agreement, slowly erased canada-U.S. from a desktop map of North America. [129] Within days, however, the PCs responded with an ad that featured the limit being pulled back on with a permanent marker, as an announcer intoned here is We draw the line. [130] The implication has historical foundations and dates for the dissolution of British America during the hands since 1763) several times, specifically the invasion of Quebec in 1775 and 1778-1782. The first invasion took place in 1775-1776 mainly on the Canadians' supposed hostility to British colonial rule, combined with the Franco-American alliance, would make them natural allies to the American cause. The Continental Army successfully recruited two Canadian regiments for the invasion. The failure of the invasion forced the members of these regiments for the invasion. The failure of the invasion forced the members of these regiments for the invasion. the Ohio Valley and south of the Great Lakes region, both of which were part of Canada. The articles of confederation, written during the revolution, contained a provision for Canada to join the United States, should they ever decide to do so without having to seek U.S. permission as other states would. [131] At the end of the Revolution, the United States took parts of Canadian territory of what is now Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin and parts of Minnesota in accordance with the Treaty of Paris in 1783. that had fled to what is now Ontario and still resisted joining the republic. The Hunter Patriots in the 1830s and the Fenian attacks after the American Civil War were private attacks on Canada by the United States[132] Several American politicians in the 1800s also advocated the annexation of Canada, [133] as did Canadian politician William Lyon Mackenzie, who created a rogue Republic of Canada on a small island near the U.S. border during the Upper Canada Rebellion. In the United States, the term 51 December 2004 may be used as a very important example. Sometimes the term is used derogatoryly, intended to mock Canada as an immaterial neighbor. In the 1989 Quebec general election, the political party ran 51 11 candidates on a platform of Quebec secession from Canada to join the United States (with its leader, André Perron, claiming Quebec could not survive as an independent nation). [134] The party received just 3,846 votes across the province, 0.11% of the total votes cast. [135] By comparison, the other parties were in favour of quebec in this election got 40.16% (PQ) and 1.22% (NPDQ). Alberta U.S. geopolitics expert Peter Zeihan argued in his book The Accidental Superpower the Canadian province of Alberta would benefit from joining the United States as the 51st [136] There is growing support for Alberta separatism as a result of federal government policies that are believed to be detrimental to the province's ability to build pipelines for the province's oil and gas industry and offset federal payments. [137] In a September 2018 poll, 25% of Albertans thought they would be better off separating from Canada and 62% thought they did not get enough of the Confederacy. [138] Newfoundland in the late 1940s, during the last days of the Dominion of Newfoundland (at the time a domination-dependency in the Commonwealth and independency in the Commonwealth and independent of Canada), there was mainstream support, but not a majority, for Newfoundland to form an economic union with the United States, thanks to the efforts of the Economic Union Party and significant American investment in 1948, voters narrowly chose to confederate with Canada (the Economic Union Party supported an independent responsible government that they would then push toward their goals). [139] Mexico In 1847-48, when the United States occupied Mexico. The result was the Mexican Cession through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, named after the city where the treaty was signed, where the United States annexed over 40% of Mexico. The Mexicon Cession consisted of territory that became the states of California, Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, the western half of New Mexico, the western quarter of Colorado, and the southwest corner of Wyoming. The United States would later purchase additional Mexican territory in Gadsden Purchase in
1854. In 1848, a bill was debated in Congress that would have annexed the Republic of Yucatán, but a vote failed to take place. [140] Central American countries to the United States, having strong military, economic and political influences, there were several movements and proposals from the United States during the 1800s and 1900s to annex some or all of the Central American republics (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras with the former British-ruled Bay Islands, Nicaragua, Panama, which had the U.S.-ruled Canal Zone territory from 1903 to 1979, and Belize, which is a constitutional monarchy and was known as British Honduras until 1981). But the United States has never acted on these proposals from some American politicians; some of which were never delivered or seriously considered. In 2001, El Salvador adopted the United States. as its currency, while Panama has used it for decades because of its ties to the Canal Zone. Cuba In 1854, the Osten manifesto was written outlining the reasons for the United States to buy Cuba from Spain, implying taking the island by force if Spain refused. When the document. In 1859, Senator John Slidell introduced a bill to buy Cuba from Spain. [141] [142] Cuba, like many Spanish territories, wanted to break free from Spain. A pro-independence movement in Cuba was supported by the United States, and Cuban nation. When the U.S. battleship Maine sank in Havana Harbor, the United States blamed Spain, and the Spanish-American War erupted in 1898. After the U.S. won, Spain abandoned claims of sovereignty over territories including Cuba. The United States administered Cuba as a protectorate until 1902. Decades later, in 1959, the Cuban government of the U.S.-backed Fulgencio Batista was overthrown by Fidel Castro, who subsequently installed a Marxist-Leninist government. When the United States refused to trade with Cuba, Cuba allied itself with the Soviet Union, which imported Cuban sugar, Cuba's main export. The government installed by Fidel Castro has been in power ever since. In 2016, the United States eased trade and travel restrictions against Cuba. [143] United Airlines submitted a formal application to

the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) for authority to provide service from four of its largest U.S. gateway cities — Newark/New York, Houston, Washington, D.C. and Chicago — to Havana's José Martí International Airport. [144] Dominica In 1898, one or more news outlets in the Caribbean noticed growing feelings of anger about British rule in Dominica, including the system of administration across the country. These publications sought to gauge feelings of annexation to the United States Senate voted on an annexation agreement with the Dominican Republic, but it did not continue. [146] Greenland's main article: Proposal to the United States to buy Greenland during World War II, when Denmark was occupied by Nazi Germany, the United States offered to buy Greenland from Denmark for \$100 million (1.2 billion kroner today), but Denmark refused to sell it. [147] [148] Several politicians, including US President Donald Trump and others have argued in recent years that Greenland could hypothetically be in a better economic situation as part of the US; for example, Professor Gudmundur Alfredsson was mentioned at the University of Akureyri in 2014. [149] [150] One of the real causes of the United States in Greenland could be the island's great natural resource. [151] According to WikiLeaks, the United States appears to be very interested in investing in the island's resource base and tapping the large expected hydrocarbons off the Greenland coast. [152] Haiti Time columnist Mark Thompson suggested that Haiti had indeed become the 51st [153] Asia Hong Kong The idea of admission to the United States was discussed among some netizens based on Hong Kong's mature common law system, long tradition of liberalism and vibrant civil society making it a global financial hub very similar to London or New York. [154] [155] [157] [158] together with proposals to become independent (inside or outside the Commonwealth, [159] rejoin the Commonwealth, [160] association with Canada as the eleventh province or territory, [162] to join the Republic of China (Taiwan); [163] or join other associations as a number of city-states. Since the protests in Hong Kong in 2019-20, it appears that discussions on the subject have rebounded. However, following the unilateral adoption by the Chinese regime of a Hong Kong national security law, such discussions have become illegal on suspicion of secession. Iraq A resident of Seattle, Washington, through a homemade sign, facetiously declares that the Republic of Iraq is the 51st state. Several publications suggested that the Iraq War was a neo-colonial war to make the Republic of Iraq in the 51st [167] [167 cause. 4% of the population voted for a Filipino presidential candidate who advocated for U.S. statehood in 1981. No politicians in the Philippines are currently advocating for U.S. statehood. Many election candidates who favor the proposal have been declared as nuisance candidates by the Philippine government's electoral commission. [169] Taiwan Additional information: Taiwan's political status, Taiwan's independence movement and Taiwan-US relations A 2003 poll of Taiwanese residents aged between 13 and 22 showed that 55% of respondents to prefer to become either a province of the People's Republic of China or a state in the United States. 36% chose to join China. [170] A group called the Taiwan Civil Government, established in Taipei in 2008, claims that the island of Taiwan and other smaller islands is an area of the United States. [171] Europe Albania albania has often been called the 51st [172] Referring to President George W. Bush's 2007 European tour, Edi Rama, Tirana's mayor and leader of the opposition Socialists, said: Albania is certainly the most pro-American country in Europe, maybe even in the world... Nowhere else can you find such respect and hospitality for the President of the United States. Even in Michigan, he wouldn't be so welcome. At the time of former Secretary of State James Baker's visit in 1992, there was even a step to hold a referendum in which he declared the country the 51st [173] [174] In addition to Albania, Kosovo (which is predominantly Albanian) is considered a 51st U.S. has had troops and the largest base outside the U.S. territory, Camp Bondsteel, in the area since 1999. Azores There was a movement among the Azores archipelago to break away from Portugal and join the United States in the late 1800s through the early 20th century. Feeling that they were being unfairly exploited by the authorities on the mainland, this movement was fueled by large numbers of immigrants to the United States, especially to New England states, for labor and educational reasons. Also establishing a close social link between the Azores and the United States were American whaling companies. New England and New York-based whaling ships often used the Azores as an overseas base of operations and employed a large number of the local population to man the ships. The movement to have the United States annexe the Azores reached its climax during World War I, when the U.S. Navy established a base of operations in the Azores from the Germans than the Portuguese government, it was, especially during the attack of the SM U-155 in the Azores in 1917, openly demanded a change. However, U.S. Naval officers and politicians, especially Secretary of State Franklin Roosevelt, rejected any idea that the United States would take control. [recion needed] Denmark In 1989, the Los Angeles Times proclaimed that Denmark will become the 51st [175] Poland Poland has historically been strongly pro-American, dating back to General Tadeusz Kościuszko and Casimir Pulaski's commitment to the American position was reinforced after favorable U.S. intervention in World War I (leading to the creation of an independent Poland) and the Cold War (culminating in a Polish state independent of Soviet influence). Poland contributed a great deal of force to the Coalition of the Willing in Iraq. A quote referring to Poland as the 51st [176] Sicily (Italy) Reconstruction Party in Sicily, which required 40,000 members in 1944, fought for Sicily to be admitted as an American state. [177] This party was one of several Sicilian separatist movements active after the downfall of Italian fascism. The Sicilians felt neglected or underrepresented by the Italian government after the annexation in 1861, which ended the rule of the kingdom of the two Sicily based in Naples. Britain and Ireland The United Kingdom has sometimes been called the 51st [178] In a December 29, 2011 column in The Times, David Aaronovitch said in jest that Britain should consider joining the United States as the British people cannot accept union with Europe and Britain will inevitably fall on their own. He also made an alternative case that England, Scotland and becoming an all-Ireland state. [179] Oceania Australia used the term '51st state' as a denigration of a perceived invasion of American cultural or political influence. [180] New Zealand In 2010, a 51st-century registration attempt was made. The party's secretary is Paul Telfer, a former Christchurch mayoral candidate. [181] On February 1, 2010, the party applied to register a logo with the Electoral Commission. [181] The logo – an American flag with 51 stars – was rejected by the Electoral Commission on the grounds that it was likely to confuse or mislead voters. [183] As of 2014[update], the party remains unregistered and cannot appear on a ballot. See also Associated state Future expansion of the European Union Proposal for new Canadian provinces and territories Proposal for new Australian states List of U.S. states by date of entry into union UN list of non-autonomous territories References ^ DC Voters Elect Gray to Council, Approve State Archived from the original on 9^ Reuters (11 June 2017). Puerto Ricans Vote Overwhelmingly for U.S. StateHood. Archived from the original on June 12, 2017 - via Huff Post. ^ How new states become part of the UNITED States 51a state EU critiques Swedish TV Archived September 29, 2011, to the Wayback Machine, Journalisten (in Swedish) ^ Property and Territory: Congressional powers. Mountain View, California: Justia. 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