Drought, forest health, and wildfires took center stage in 2021. This summer Idaho experienced more extreme weather conditions than the disastrous year of 1910, when fire consumed more than 3 million acres across Idaho and Montana.

Since statehood, we have certainly improved our ability to respond to wildfires. But this season, which is likely the new norm, tested our fire preparedness.

In July, a dry thunderstorm, akin to the storm that helped ignite 1910’s conflagration, rolled across Idaho sparking wildfires. Some fires that may have been extinguished quickly burned unchecked because sufficient firefighting resources were not available.

This fire season proved preparing for the future requires more. Fortunately, that work is underway.

We collaborate with partners on fire prevention and preparedness, pre-position crucial firefighting resources, require burn permits during closed fire season, and manage endowment forests to be resilient to wildfire.

Entire landscapes, regardless of ownership, are becoming more resilient to fire, thanks to Shared Stewardship and its vast growing partners.

Building firefighting capacity remains a top priority. The Star Fire Analysis, completed in 2020, focused on the investment needed to modernize IDL’s fire preparedness program. The goal is to become more self-reliant, resilient, and able to respond to severe fire seasons more effectively.

That analysis recommended $2.8 million more for ground resources, including additional fireline leadership, engine bosses, seasonal firefighters, and equipment. With the support of the Land Board, plans are in motion to seek this crucial funding.

If we don’t do more, consider what’s at risk. Our ability to respond quickly to wildfire on the 6.3 million acres we protect will be diminished. Significant investment in our reforestation efforts could be lost, and recreational access to endowment lands could be curtailed. Investment in both fire preparedness and active fuel treatments through No Boundaries Forestry is imperative.

By grace and hard work by IDL’s employees, Idaho’s timber protective associations, our local and federal partners, the forest products industry and many more, we stopped 2021 from becoming the next 1910. I’m proud of our team and their work to overcome this fire season’s challenges.

Dustin T. Miller | Director
PHILOSOPHY

Idaho endowment trust land is unique. The lands were given to the state by Congress at statehood, creating a legal trust for the sole purpose of financially supporting specific beneficiaries, primarily public schools. Idaho’s constitution requires it must be used to generate the maximum financial return to the beneficiary to which it was granted. For endowment land, any use besides generating revenue is secondary because the Land Board, in its capacity as a trustee, must act with undivided loyalty in the interest of the beneficiary.

OUR VISION

The Idaho Department of Lands will be the premier organization for trust management and resource protection in the western United States.

OUR MISSION

To professionally and prudently manage Idaho’s endowment assets to maximize long-term financial returns to public schools and other trust beneficiaries and to provide professional assistance to the citizens of Idaho to use, protect and sustain their natural resources.

OUR VALUES

THE IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS BELIEVES IN...

*Stewardship* by making decisions and taking actions that positively affect long-term financial returns for the trust beneficiaries and enhance the health and resilience of Idaho’s natural resources.

*Service* by providing exemplary service and delivering programs with professionalism and integrity to both internal and external customers.

*Accountability* by investing in and having an organizational culture and framework that equips, entrusts, and expects employees to make decisions and get things done.

*Cohesiveness* by working as a unified organization in which all employees participate in constructive communication to fully meet our mission.
**OWNERSHIP CATEGORY & ACREAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership Category</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forest Service</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Other **</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal ***</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Land Management</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State IDL Endowment Land</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Other ****</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Acres may differ compared to land ownership analyses conducted by other organizations because of differences in spatial projections and how ownership categories are defined. In this analysis, acres are rounded to the nearest 100 for all categories except State-IDL. Lands located beneath lakes and streams are not included in this analysis. **Includes 11 other classifications of federal land. ***Includes lands managed by U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs and lands within an Indian Reservation boundary that are managed by a Tribe. ****Includes lands managed by Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, and other State ownership.

**OFFICE LOCATIONS**

1-Boise Staff Office: Boise  
2-Coeur d'Alene Staff Office: Coeur d'Alene  
3-Priest Lake Supervisory Area: Coolin  
4-Pend Oreille Lake Supervisory Area: Sandpoint  
5-Kootenai Valley Forest Protective District: Bonners Ferry (part of Pend Oreille Lake Supervisory Area)  
6-Mica Supervisory Area: Coeur d'Alene  
7-Cataldo Forest Protective District: Kingston (part of Mica Supervisory Area)  
8-St. Joe Supervisory Area: St. Maries  
9-Ponderosa Supervisory Area: Deary  
10-Clearwater Supervisory Area: Orofino  
11-Maggie Creek Supervisory Area: Kamiah  
12-Craig Mountain Forest Protective District: Craigmont (part of Maggie Creek and Clearwater Supervisory Areas)  
13-Payette Lakes Supervisory Area: McCall  
14-Southwest Supervisory Area: Boise  
15-Eastern Supervisory Area: Idaho Falls  
16-Jerome Field Office: (part of Eastern Supervisory Area)
The Idaho State Board of Land Commissioners (Land Board) consists of Idaho’s Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and State Controller.

In 1890, Idaho became the forty-third state of the Union. At that time, Congress granted 3.6 million acres of land to the new State of Idaho for the sole purpose of funding specified beneficiaries, primarily the state’s public schools.

The mandate was included in the Idaho Constitution, which states the lands will be managed “in such a manner as will secure the maximum long-term financial return” to the beneficiary institutions.

The Land Board members are the stewards of state endowment trust lands in Idaho and more than $3.1 billion of endowment funds. These land and financial resources generate tens of millions of dollars annually for the trust beneficiaries.

The Idaho Department of Lands and Endowment Fund Investment Board carry out the executive directives of the Land Board to meet its constitutional trust mandate and other duties.

Under the direction of the Land Board, the Idaho Department of Lands also administers Idaho’s public trust lands – the lands beneath the beds of Idaho’s navigable lakes and rivers – for the benefit of all Idahoans; ensures protection of water quality and other resources by overseeing forest and mining practices; remediates abandoned mine lands, and provides service and assistance to Idahoans through forestry and fire management programs.

The Land Board also oversees the Endowment Fund Investment Board, Idaho Board of Scaling Practices, the Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association, and the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association.
The nine-member Endowment Fund Investment Board (EFIB) manages, on behalf of the Land Board, the investment of a perpetual endowment fund whose original source is land sale proceeds and the reinvestment of income generated by Idaho endowment trust lands. A staff of four people in Boise oversee the fund and its investment managers. Members of the EFIB are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

In overseeing the $3.1 billion endowment fund, it is the policy of the EFIB to make long-term strategic allocations and avoid making tactical shifts. The strategic asset mix of the fund is 66% stocks, 26% bonds, and 8% U.S. real estate. The expected long-term return of this asset mix, after inflation, is approximately 4%.

In determining distributions, a trustee must balance the needs of current and future beneficiaries. It is the Land Board’s policy to distribute a conservative estimate of long-term sustainable income, from both the fund and the land, and hold sufficient reserves of undistributed income to absorb predictable down cycles in endowment earnings. It is a priority to avoid reductions in distributions because most beneficiaries depend on them to fund ongoing operations.

ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENT BOARD

POLICY FOR ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENTS AND BENEFICIARY DISTRIBUTIONS

In determining distributions, a trustee must balance the needs of current and future beneficiaries. It is the Land Board’s policy to distribute a conservative estimate of long-term sustainable income, from both the fund and the land, and hold sufficient reserves of undistributed income to absorb predictable down cycles in endowment earnings. It is a priority to avoid reductions in distributions because most beneficiaries depend on them to fund ongoing operations.

ENDOWMENT FUND ANNUAL RETURN

9.9%
OVER LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

29.7% gain in FY21

ENDOWMENT FUND ASSET MIX

38% Domestic Equities
19% International Equities
9% Global Equities
8% U.S. Commercial Real Estate
26% Fixed Income

$3,107,842,560 = TOTAL FUND BALANCE as of June 30, 2021
THE ENDOWMENT BENEFICIARIES

Idaho’s public school system is the primary beneficiary of state endowment trust lands.

HISTORY OF ENDOWMENT DISTRIBUTIONS

All constitutionally designated funds and their beneficiaries are:

- **PUBLIC SCHOOL ENDOWMENT FUND**
  K-12 Education

- **AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND**
  University of Idaho

- **CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FUND**
  Idaho State University, State Juvenile Corrections Center, State Hospital North, Idaho State Veterans Homes, and Idaho School for the Deaf and Blind

- **PENITENTIARY FUND**
  Idaho Department of Correction

- **SCHOOL OF SCIENCE FUND**
  University of Idaho

- **STATE HOSPITAL SOUTH FUND**
  Psychiatric Inpatient Care

- **UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO FUND**
  Idaho’s Land Grant University

- **NORMAL SCHOOL FUND**
  Idaho State University Department of Education and Lewis-Clark State College

- **CAPITOL PERMANENT FUND**
  Capitol building (major maintenance)
## Executive Staff

- **Dustin Miller** Director
- **Bill Haagenson** Deputy Director
- **Scott Phillips** Policy and Communications Chief
- **Andrea Ryan** Human Resources

## Division Administrators

- **Donna Caldwell** Business Services
- **Craig Foss** Forestry & Fire
- **Michele Andersen** Operations
- **Jim Elbin** Trust Land Management
- **Mick Thomas** Minerals, Public Trust, Oil & Gas

## Leases & Permits

- **21 Conservation Leases**
- **173 Commercial Leases** (industrial, military, recreation, communication sites, office/retail)
- **75 Residential Leases**
- **155 Mineral Leases**
- **39 Exploration Leases**
- **512 Oil and Gas Leases**
- **176 Active Submerged Land Leases** (e.g., marinas)
- **10,578 Active Encroachment Permits** (e.g., docks)
- **13,848 Burn Permits**
- **63 Farming Leases**
- **1,112 Grazing Leases**

## Endowment Distributions

- **$84,520,800**

## Active Employees

- **326 Permanent Employees**
- **285 Temporary Employees** (includes seasonals)

## Endowment Acreage

- **2,477,587 surface acres**
- **3,366,900 mineral acres**

##其他信息

- 1,951,800 seedlings planted on 5,238 acres
- 1,375 technical assists to private landowners
- 2,160 notifications
- 1,278 inspections
- 302 mmbf timber harvested
- 180 active timber sales
- 180 active mineral exploration permits
- $11.8 million sold
- 18 cottage sites sold
- 10 mineral exploration location permits

*numbers as of July 2021*
ENDOWMENT TRUST
LAND MANAGEMENT

Congress granted Idaho a checkerboard of property, the 16th and 36th sections of each township ("endowment trust lands") creating a legal trust for the sole purpose of financially supporting specific beneficiaries, primarily public schools.

The Idaho constitution requires that Idaho endowment trust lands are managed to maximize revenue for the beneficiaries. This is different from the management approach by federal land managers who must always take into consideration a diversity of uses. The Land Board's undivided loyalty is to the beneficiaries who own the endowment land.

The department is the Land Board's administrative arm charged with the day-to-day management of these lands. IDL generates revenue from endowment lands through timber sales, and by leasing the lands for grazing, farming, conservation, communication sites, recreation, residential/commercial real estate, and minerals.

The Timber Bureau oversees the management and stewardship of the timber asset. The Real Estate Bureau is responsible for leasing, land acquisitions, exchanges and disposition of certain lands, including the sale of endowment cottage sites and commercial properties. It also oversees the reinvestment of money into new endowment lands such as timberland and road easements.
While their undivided loyalty is to the beneficiaries, Land Board recognizes the importance of recreation to the people of Idaho. Land Board policy allows for public recreation on endowment lands, provided those activities do not degrade the lands, interfere with management activities, or otherwise negatively affect the long-term financial return to beneficiaries.

More than 96% of endowment land in Idaho is accessible by foot, watercraft, or vehicle, with about 2.3 million acres available for hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, or other recreation. A map of accessible land can be found at www.idl.idaho.gov. There are currently 112 miles of designated and signed trails on endowment lands that are actively managed.

To help protect endowment land, IDL installed many new “Welcome” signs showing guidelines and marking trails approved for both motorized and non-motorized use. Trails created by users over time that are not compatible with the endowment mission are rehabilitated and identified as unavailable for recreation.

Partnerships and funding through the Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) program and the Idaho Fish and Game MOU assist with mitigating recreation impacts and, where appropriate, allow for improvements to existing opportunities.
IDL manages about one million acres of endowment timberland, which make up about 6% of forests in Idaho. However, IDL contributes approximately 23% of the timber harvested in the state. Standing inventory sampling is key to this effort. Over the years, inventory methods have included sampling additional plots, trees, and locations, on a more robust schedule around the state. We have also started to utilize remote sensing inventory methods to fill in any inventory gaps and look at change over time.

IDL foresters protect our renewable timber resources by managing the land, harvesting the trees, planting new trees, and repeating. A large portion of the annual income for the endowment trusts is derived from the sale and harvest of timber. With undivided loyalty to endowment beneficiaries, we are committed to ensuring endowment forests remain strong, healthy, fire resilient and productive for generations to come.

IDL’s FY22 Annual Sales plan was approved at the April Land Board Meeting. Comments from purchasers of endowment timber sales regarding IDL’s FY22 Sales plan included:

“A large portion of the sawlog volume brought into mills each year originates from IDL sales. IDL Timber Sales program is a critical component of logs supply and long-term viability.”

“Our lumber producing infrastructure as well as the timber harvesting and hauling infrastructure depend on these vital and predictable harvest levels to maintain viability and to make economic investments for the future.”

**FY21 HIGHLIGHTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>180 ACTIVE TIMBER SALES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>591.9 MMBF UNDER CONTRACT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 PURCHASERS OF TIMBER SALES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TIMBER HARVESTED 302 mmbf = $79.7 MILLION

Approximately 126,000 acres of endowment timberland were flown using LiDAR technology and another 152,000 acres of Digital Aerial Photogrammetry (DAP) were collected. This data assists foresters in developing a comprehensive forest inventory and establishing harvest roads.

60,704 TRUCKLOADS OF FOREST PRODUCTS HAULED

9,126 TRUCKLOADS MEASURED BY IDL SCALERS

1,951,800 SEEDLINGS PLANTED ON 5,238 ACRES

PRE-COMMERCIALLY THINNED 2,373 OVERSTOCKED ACRES

18,875 Homes can be constructed with endowment timber harvested last year

Prepared 4,930 acres for future regeneration efforts

Collected 556 bushels of cones
The department continues to explore new ways to generate revenue for the beneficiaries. IDL is in the process of negotiating an alternative energy lease for approximately 3,000 acres of endowment land for the Elmore County Alternative Energy project.

Other real estate activities include acquiring, exchanging, and selling targeted endowment land, which includes cottage sites, commercial properties and transitional land. In FY21, IDL sold 18 Priest Lake cottage sites with $11.8 million in proceeds deposited into the land bank.

Money in the land bank can be reinvested into new endowment lands such as forestland and road easements. Approximately 73 miles of road easements were acquired in FY21 for just over $67,000. Almost 30 miles of those easements came at no cost to the endowments. The easements provide new, full legal access to endowment land so we can manage the land and harvest timber. In some cases, acquiring access also allows recreational access to otherwise inaccessible parcels.

In FY21, IDL brought in just over $7.3 million in gross revenue for the endowment beneficiaries from leases and permits.

Grazing, farming, conservation, residential cottage sites, wind energy, mineral extraction, oil and gas production, and commercial sites – these are just a few of the ways nearly 2.5 million acres of endowment land can be put to work, generating vital funding for endowment beneficiaries.

In FY21 IDL sold 18 Priest Lake cottage sites with $11.8 million in proceeds deposited into the land bank.
IN FY21
260,239 AUMS
1,112 GRAZING LEASES
18,821 FARMING ACRES
1,792,244 GRAZING ACRES

ENDOWMENT REAL ESTATE & LEASING SNAPSHOT

73 MILES OF ROAD EASEMENTS ACQUIRED IN FY21

2,150 – LEASES
155 MINERAL 1112 GRAZING 39 EXPLORATION
75 COTTAGE SITES/RESIDENTIAL
21 CONSERVATION
173 COMMERCIAL
2 GEOOTHERMAL
63 AGRICULTURAL

263 – LAND USE PERMITS (LUP)
23 GRAZING 156 COMMERCIAL 4 RESIDENTIAL
3 AGRICULTURE 4 CONSERVATION 11 MINERALS
9 PUBLIC TRUST 10 EXPLORATION 17 TEMPORARY
18 RECREATION/NON COMMERCIAL 17 SUBMERGED

REVENUE
$7,304,551

18 COTTAGE SITES SOLD

$7,304,551
ADVANCING WITH TECHNOLOGY

IDL is committed to transparency and providing the public easy access to information. Geospatial information systems (GIS) makes more information available at the click of a mouse than ever before. What is GIS? It is a tool for capturing, storing, analyzing and managing geographic data (maps), and it allows interactive queries.

New this year is a Geoportal webpage on the IDL website dedicated to interactive maps for a wide variety of topics. The public can easily locate state owned land, endowment land access, IDL Area Offices, multiple fire related maps, and much more.

Tree Inventory mapping and strategic planning for endowment timber is now more accurate than ever thanks to 3D mapping. The remote sensing team uses Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) technology and National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) derived stereo imaging on IDL timberland. Better information means better management of our forests providing a guaranteed stream of timber for industry, a better stream of income for the endowments, and sustainable forests for generations to come.

Unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) flights have helped firefighting, and timber health and management. Thermal fire mapping drone flights locate wildfire hotspots allowing firefighters to concentrate on the most dangerous areas. Drone flyovers for endowment lands helps map forest health issues, provides pre and post-harvest comparison and log deck aerial scaling. UAS flights, combined with data analysis, can also provide rock pit volume calculations for the leasing team.

New technology has improved bridge inspection methods, ensuring the safety of operators and the public on endowment lands. Using the newest wetland engineering methods, water flows were returned year round to Fry Creek near Boville. The $250,000 grant restoration project focused on improving fisheries, water quality, and forested landscapes.

Embracing technology will continue to move us forward in our efforts to serve the endowment beneficiaries, the public, and our many partners.
PROJECTS WITH OUR PARTNERS

IDL, federal, state, county and private partners look for opportunities to work together on many levels with the overarching goals of healthy forests and protected communities. Idaho’s Shared Stewardship Initiative creates No Boundaries Forestry through partner collaboration and active management.

The Idaho Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) has had several years of success, setting high standards for how IDL works with federal land managers. IDL partners with the USDA Forest Service (USFS) through GNA to increase the pace and scale of forest restoration on federal land. Idaho’s Shared Stewardship Initiative expands the partnerships to all land ownership.

Landowner Assistance is another way IDL partners to get important work done and keep private forests healthy. IDL Forestry Assistance staff work with private landowners to plan the active management of their forests and to implement fuels-reduction treatments that protect their homes and communities.

As Idaho grows, developers often look to private forestlands for new subdivisions. For private forest landowners that would like to keep their forests intact, IDL works with a number of partners to keep working forestlands working through the Forest Legacy Program. Collaborating with land-trust organizations, conservation groups, non-profits and others, private landowners can sell their development rights, but continue owning and working the land and paying local property taxes.

Fire protection is vital in keeping our communities safe. IDL protects 6.3 million acres of state, private and some federal lands from fire. Partnering brings added success on the ground. We work alongside the two timber protective associations, and local fire departments, and have off-set agreements with the USFS and Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Rangeland Forest Protection Associations (RFPA) depend on IDL for equipment and training so they can protect their homes and businesses on the range.

By working with partners, IDL works to keep Idaho’s forests resilient and productive while protecting our communities from wildfire.
IDAHO SHARED STEWARDSHIP INITIATIVE

Idaho’s Shared Stewardship Initiative continues to coordinate and implement cross-boundary projects on private, state and federal forestland designated “high risk” for catastrophic wildfire. Partnerships continue to grow and strengthen, with the BLM, private utilities, additional counties and conservation groups joining the collaboration. A newly developed landowner-tracking GIS database allows partners to track the progress of projects on private forestlands.

BEFORE: UNTREATED STAND AT RISK OF CATASTROPHIC WILDFIRE

Working in a cross-boundary manner can mitigate threats of forest damage by changing wildfire behavior.
In the northern Priority Landscape, 2,905 acres of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests (IPNF) were harvested, thinned or received fuels-treatment, with 492 acres administered by IDL’s GNA foresters. Another 6,500 acres will be treated in the IPNF’s Scattered Lands project. Outreach and landowner assistance resulted in 170 acres on 40 parcels of private forestland treated near the Scattered Lands in Bonner County. The Scattered Lands focal area has been identified by the USFS Northern Region as its “Shared Stewardship Pilot Project” showcasing Idaho’s successes.

Shared Stewardship funded treatments of windthrown slash on 70 acres of endowment land and over 40 acres of fuel breaks around the community of Pine Cove.

In the southern Priority Landscape, the Boise and Payette National Forests have implemented harvesting or fuels-treatment operations on 12,502 acres, with 1,020 acres administered by IDL’s GNA foresters. Almost 70 acres were treated on neighboring private forestlands in Valley County. Approximately 28 state-owned acres were thinned adjacent to the Tamarack ski resort and will serve as a demonstration site for more than 300 nearby private landowners. Additional private forestland projects are scheduled for 2022.

Additional federal and state funding in 2021 allowed for two “shared” Forest Service managers working in IDL offices to coordinate cross-boundary projects, and two GNA-Shared Stewardship foresters to provide landowner assistance and administer GNA sales.
**Why do I need to get involved?**

Without private landowner participation, Idaho could be left with a patchwork of isolated forest improvements in high-risk areas. Mitigating the risk of severe damage by insects or wildfire is only successful if everyone treats their acres. What you do or don’t do affects your neighbor; what your neighbor does or doesn’t do affects your land.

**What needs to be done?**

Wildfire can be catastrophic and threaten communities if forestlands are overgrown with too many trees, thick underbrush, or have unhealthy or dying trees. Shared Stewardship allows collaboration to figure out what is needed and finding the right tools to fit the task at hand. A variety of treatments can be used, based the individual situations, they include:

- Pre-harvest thinning
- Timber harvests
- Masticate underbrush
- Remove unhealthy trees
- Create fuel breaks
- Weed projects

**What is it all about?**

- Planning together, regardless of ownership
- IDL & the USFS sharing staff and resources
- Looking at the landscape as a whole
- Finding ways to bring money and resources together
- Making communities safer
- Financial commitment from partners

**Treatment can be expensive, what if I don’t have the money?**

We are all in this together. Private Forestry Specialists are available to help develop management plans. Financial assistance and grants are available to help make forest management more affordable for private and industrial lands.

**Who is part of this effort?**

IDL, USFS, NRCS, BLM, multiple counties, several county soil and water conservation districts, private utility companies, Idaho Forest Owners Association, industrial forestland owners, individual landowners, and conservation groups.

**How do I begin?**

Contact your local IDL Area Supervisory office and tell them you want to be involved.
Idaho Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) when it was authorized in 2015. GNA empowers IDL to collaborate with federal agencies, allowing efficient state forestry practices and IDL personnel to help increase the pace and scale of management on federal land.

Activities allowed under GNA include hazardous fuels treatments, insect and disease control, reforestation, habitat improvement, road improvement, treatment monitoring, and project planning and preparation.

Revenue generated from GNA timber sales offset IDL program costs to carry out work on federal lands and fund additional restoration planning and management activities. IDL and the Forest Service have partnered to sell more than 86 million board feet of timber since 2016.

Forest insects and disease do not recognize ownership boundaries and create possible wildfire threats to communities and private property within the wildland urban interface. IDL and the Forest Service have teamed up on several projects to fight insects and diseases. One example is the 8,770 acre Little Red Goose Forest Resilience Project, a few miles West of McCall on the Payette National Forest. The project will reduce the threat of a large-scale bark beetle outbreak following the recent Douglas-fir tussock moth infestation. IDL is assisting in 630 acres of vegetation treatments through the Rocky Goose GNA timber sale which will reduce the density of forest stands and retain tree species most resilient to insects and diseases.

Maintenance of forest roads are critical to ensuring access for forest management operations, wildfire response, and recreation.

Significant improvements were made to Idaho Panhandle National Forest roads on the Bonners Ferry Ranger District through the Black Boulder GNA timber sale. The sale also included crushing and stockpiling of 10,000 cubic yards of rock within the project area to be used for future road maintenance and repairs on the Forest.

All projects completed under GNA must comply with both state and federal laws and regulations, including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Endangered Species Act. IDL is helping to expedite restoration projects on federal lands by assisting with project planning through a wide range of environmental surveys and data collection.

**FY21 HIGHLIGHTS**

IDL SOLD 8 GNA TIMBER SALES, TREATING 2,230 ACRES OF FEDERAL LAND, YIELDING MORE THAN 22.4 MILLION BOARD FEET OF TIMBER.

IDL AWARDED 31 CONTRACTS VALUED AT MORE THAN $830,000 TO PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRACTORS TO ASSIST WITH RESTORATION WORK ON FEDERAL LANDS.
LANDOWNER ASSISTANCE

Idaho Department of Lands partners with private forest landowners and communities with the common goal of improving forest health. Healthy forests are more resistant to fire, insect, and disease threats. Last year IDL assisted 13 partners using $2,661,362 in federal grant dollars to perform fire hazard mitigation work.

Private forestland owners can partner with IDL’s Private Forestry Specialists (PFS) for assistance with forest management plans, tree planting, mitigating forest health issues, and applying for cost share assistance. IDL also provides educational sessions covering a broad range of forestry topics. In 2021, PFSs provided 1,375 technical assists to private landowners covering 21,139 acres.

IDL provides information regarding insect and disease trends throughout Idaho. This knowledge helps IDL and its partners plan appropriately across landscapes. COVID prevented the annual Aerial Detection Survey, but staff successfully completed ground surveys covering 1,130,912 acres.

Forest health experts offered 56 training events serving 1,512 participants. They also provided 48 onsite visits and fielded 215 requests for forest health information.

Urban forests within our communities reduce air and noise pollution, conserve water and energy, increase property values, reduce soil erosion, beautify areas, and improve human health. IDL supports and assist communities in managing tree canopy health and improving community forestry programs.

Last year 100 communities reached out to IDL for assistance. Tree inventories help cities know the type and health of trees in the community and provide information for management and planning. To date 142,803 trees have been inventoried using the Idaho TreePlotter program.

Assisting our private and community partners helps to fulfill the IDL mission of providing professional assistance to the citizens of Idaho to use, protect, and sustain their natural resources.
PFS provided

1,375
TECHNICAL ASSISTS TO
PRIVATE LAND OWNERS
covering 21,139 acres

56 training sessions
REACHING 1,512 PEOPLE

Forest Health Surveys

951,786 ACRES FOR GYPSY MOTH,
95,838 ACRES FOR DOUGLAS-FIR
TUSSOCK MOTH, 1,506 ACRES FOR
BARK BEETLE/WOOD Borer

33 cities
WITH MANAGED URBAN FORESTS
total population: 824,831

142,803
NUMBER OF URBAN
AND COMMUNITY TREES
INVENTORIZED WITHIN
IDAHO TREEPLOTTER
PROGRAM

3 INSTITUTIONS ENROLLED IN THE
TREE CAMPUS HIGHER EDUCATION AWARD
PROGRAM: LEWIS-CLARK STATE COLLEGE,
NORTH IDAHO COLLEGE, AND
COLLEGE OF SOUTHERN IDAHO.
PARTNERING TO KEEP WORKING LANDS WORKING

Working forests provide both economic and environmental benefits. Forestland owners often face a dilemma, sell their land for development to make its value liquid, or retain it and harvest merchantable trees over time. Idaho’s Forest Legacy Program (Legacy) gives them an alternative.

Legacy provides the opportunity for landowners to voluntarily grant a conservation easement. The program compensates the landowner for the development rights of the land, the landowner keeps possession of the land, pays property taxes, and continues to sustainably manage the land.

Idaho has conserved 102,439 acres of working forestland across the state since 2003. The landowner benefits, but so does the public. Legacy easements promote sustainable forest management and protect wildlife habitat, water quality, scenic viewsheds, and 85% of the land (87,242 acres) is open for public recreation.

The money to pay for conservation easements does not come out of taxpayer dollars. Funding comes from the Land and Water Conservation Fund – royalties paid by energy companies for drilling for oil and gas on public land on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Private landowners work with IDL, in partnership with the USDA Forest Service and land trust organizations. Legacy is a competitive grant program requiring a 25% non-federal match component. All the non-federal matching funds have generously been provided to IDL from our project partners. Since 2003, Idaho has received $47 million dollars for projects totaling over $68.5 million.
Fire preparedness and firefighting responsibilities are some of the most visible functions of Idaho Department of Lands. The department implements policies to prevent, prepare for, and fight wildland fires on more than 6 million acres of state, private, and federal forests and rangelands in Idaho.

Partnerships take fire protection to a higher level in Idaho and bring more success on the ground. IDL works side by side with two timber protective associations, has agreements with volunteer and local fire departments, and multiple agreements with the USFS and Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

IDL provides rigorous training for its firefighters. Fire managers also offer training to local fire districts and Rangeland Fire Protection Associations (RFPA). In 2021, IDL trained Idaho National Guard members in wildland firefighting, qualifying them to assist in a firefighting capacity across the nation.

The IDL Fire Cache is a partner in providing interagency fire suppression resources, equipping wildland firefighters with tents, chainsaws, water pumps and all types of equipment during fire season. As each item is returned, the cache cleans, refurbishes and prepares items to go out again. Meticulous equipment maintenance keeps firefighters safe and effective.

IDL partners with federal agencies to help equip local fire districts and RFPAs. The Volunteer Fire Assistance Grant program gives thousands of dollars to local fire districts for a wide variety of equipment and supplies. Other programs provide military surplus vehicles, equipment and supplies to local fire districts and RFPAs at no cost.

Fire prevention plays an important role in educating the public through public engagement and outreach. IDL frequently teams with other agencies and cooperators to spread the prevention message.

IDL’s fire management helps protect and preserve important endowment timber assets as well as millions of acres of private and federal forestland.
2021 FIRE SEASON

408 FIRES
132% OF 20-YEAR AVERAGE

AVERAGE FIRE COST $146,814
MEDIAN FIRE SIZE 0.25 ACRE

FY2021 ONGOING FIRE
PREPAREDNESS APPROPRIATION

TOTAL: $10,464,079

10% Federal Funds
$1,056,424

21% General Fund
$2,180,388

69% Dedicated Assessments
$7,227,267

TOTAL COSTS

$68,000,000 General Fund net obligation
+$8,600,000 Reimbursable expenses for assisting on fires managed by other agencies

$76,600,000 TOTAL COSTS*

* Estimates as of November 16, 2021. Due to billing cycles across fire protection agencies, the true cost of a single fire season is not known for several years.

2021 FIRE SEASON COST

IDL FIRES BY CAUSE

38% LIGHTNING

Top 4 human causes

62% HUMAN

88% OF FIRES HELD TO LESS THAN 10 ACRES

142,022 acres burned
564% of 20-Year Average

TOTAL ACRES BURNED BY OWNERSHIP
ALL FIRE PROTECTION

IDL 13,266
PRIVATE 28,991
BLM 42,225
OTHER* 71,504
USFS 296,007

*OTHER = STATE LANDS - 63,773 ACRES, FEDERAL - 1,020 ACRES, TRIBE - 6,711 ACRES

2021 FIRE SEASON
Looking back, the 2015 fire season was extraordinary given the volume of fire activity, resource requirements and sheer cost. A review was conducted and completed in 2017 to better assess the agency’s preparedness status including structure, staffing, fireline leadership and safety.

The 2017 review lead to a deeper evaluation, known as the Star Fire Analysis, which was completed in 2020. This deeper dive focused on the fiscal investment needed to modernize the IDL fire preparedness program to be more self-reliant, resilient and able to respond effectively to the severe fire seasons that are increasingly the new norm in Idaho.

The Star Fire Analysis recommended an additional $2.8 million be allocated toward ground resources. IDL’s needs include:

- 8 ENGINE BOSSES
- FIRE BUSINESS SYSTEM
- 1 FIRE BILLING EMPLOYEE
- 10 SEASONAL FIREFIGHTERS
- NORTHERN IDAHO BOOSTER CREW
- 3 FIRE MANAGEMENT OFFICERS
- FIRE EQUIPMENT
- DRONE EQUIPMENT
- PAY INCREASES
- CREATION OF THE COTTONWOOD DISTRICT
IDL provides professional assistance to Idahoans, helping them use, protect and sustain their natural resources.

The department administers the Forest Practices Act (FPA), to promote active forest management and ensure the health of forest soil, water, vegetation, wildlife and aquatic habitat is maintained while helping landowners manage their forests sustainably.

Hazard management after logging reduces wildfire risk to forests by removing piles of treetops and limbs, while allowing enough debris to remain to enrich the soil. In 2021 IDL issued 2,160 hazard management compliances.

In Idaho, closed fire season is May 10 through October 20 and a state burn permit is required for individuals living outside city limits who burn for any reason - including crop residue burning. The permits are available at no cost at BurnPermits.idaho.gov. A state burn permit provides landowners direction on burning safely, while ensuring firefighters aren’t sent on false alarms, allowing fire resources to be available when truly needed. In 2021 nearly 14,000 state burn permits were issued.

IDL investigates all uncontrolled wildfires as required by Idaho Code § 38-107. In the course of investigation, if a fire is started willfully or negligently, IDL is directed by statute to pursue cost recovery for suppression efforts.

These combined efforts help to protect Idaho’s forests and natural resources from wildfire.
Idaho’s lakes and rivers have played an important historic role in Idaho, providing not only water but transportation, commerce, and recreation. The number of those who play and live along the waterways increases as Idaho’s population and tourism increases.
Under the Public Trust Doctrine, the Land Board and IDL are responsible for protecting the public’s use of 61 navigable lakes and 30 navigable rivers, as well as holding title to the beds of these waterways on behalf of Idaho’s citizens.

As the population and recreation demands increase, so do demands for docks, marinas, shore stabilization, and other encroachment permits and leases. IDL staff work with waterfront owners, dock builders, and other state and local agencies to protect navigable waters and property rights while ensuring development and construction along these waters is done fairly and within Idaho statute.

IDL processed 542 encroachment permits in 2021. For each application, IDL notifies the adjacent landowner. Certain applications also require public notice. Objections from these notifications resulted in 8 hearings to take testimony and make a more informed decision.

The management of this program is not funded through general tax dollars. Instead, it is completely funded by fees and rents collected from the permits, easements, and leases IDL administers on lakes and rivers.
MINING REGULATORY AND ASSISTANCE

Mining has played a historic role in Idaho, with the discovery of gold resulting in the establishment of the Idaho territory in 1863. Mining is now a $1 billion industry annually in Idaho. It provides high paying jobs in the communities where they are needed the most. In 2020, Idaho ranked #9 globally for mineral investment attractiveness and #1 globally for policy perception.

IDL administers the Idaho Dredge and Placer Act and the Mined Land Reclamation Act. Regulatory oversight promotes effective, environmentally responsible mining. It allows IDL to oversee 1,574 active mines and 29 active dredge and placer operations.

### RECLAMATION
All mines in Idaho are required to properly and safely reclaim the land and waterways at the end of mining. Mines provide reclamation plans and financial assurance to the IDL to ensure reclamation will be completed. In 2019 Idaho’s reclamation and bonding laws were modernized, providing additional financial assurance options to industry to prevent reclamation cost shortfalls.

### ABANDONED MINES
IDL administers the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act. There may be as many as 8,500 abandoned mines in Idaho. IDL promotes public safety by identifying dangerous orphaned mine openings, inspecting, then closing the openings. In FY21, the department inspected 2 abandoned mines and closed 2 hazardous mine openings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINERAL STATISTICS</th>
<th>NORTH</th>
<th>NORTH CENTRAL</th>
<th>PAYETTE</th>
<th>SOUTH WEST</th>
<th>EASTERN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RECLAMATION PLANS</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DREDGE AND PLACER PERMITS</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Idaho Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (OGCC) is a five-member commission appointed by the governor with regulatory authority over oil and gas in Idaho. The OGCC is tasked with implementing the Oil and Gas Conservation Act, advancing the public interest in the orderly development of the state’s oil and gas resources, while at the same time recognizing the responsibility of local governments to protect the public health, safety, and surface and groundwater.

Idaho’s oil and gas field came online just as the global industry was slowing down. No matter the level of activity in the field, having the right level of oversight is vital to encouraging an industry while protecting Idaho’s natural resources.
IDAHO BOARD OF SCALING PRACTICES

Log scaling is a system of measuring logs after they are harvested to determine their financial value. Most timber in the state is bought and sold based on log scale.

The Idaho Board of Scaling Practices enforces log scaling (measurement) standards prescribed by statute and regulation to ensure professional quality log scaling for the benefit of Idaho timber interests.

The board tests and licenses log scaling practitioners and periodically subjects them to routine, unannounced check scales at their place of employment to assure proficiency. The board also administers log brand registrations and the disposition of prize (abandoned) logs.

An executive director and check scaler headquartered in the Idaho Department of Lands Coeur d’Alene Staff Office carry out the board’s directives. Funding for the board is derived from assessment fees levied on the scale of forest products harvested within the state and from licensing and registration fees.

Appointed by the governor, board members represent industry, logging, and private landowner interests.

BOARD MEMBERS
Dustin Miller Chairman
Jack Buell Vice Chairman
H. Larry Stewart Secretary
Gerry Ikola :: Trevor Stone
Brett Bennett :: Alan Harper

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Shawn Inman
Russel (Ruse) Hogan
Retired Nov. 2021
We have examined and prepared the data presented in this annual report in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards and affirm it is true and accurate and reflects the activity of the Idaho Department of Lands and the State Board of Land Commissioners during fiscal year 2021.

Debbie Buck | Financial Officer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCOUNTS AND FUNDING – REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES BY FUND TYPE FY21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Fund</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Misc Pass Through Funds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dedicated Land Funds:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forest Resources</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lands, Minerals, Range</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oil &amp; Gas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fire Management</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Board of Scaling</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support Services</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indirect Cost Recovery</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Forestry Trust</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Dedicated Funds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fire Suppression</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federal Funds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Endowment Funds:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*<strong>Earnings Reserve</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**<strong>Permanent by Endowment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public School</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agricultural College</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Charitable Institutions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Normal School</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Penitentiary</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School of Science</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Hospital South</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>University of Idaho</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capitol Commission</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**<strong>Permanent Sub-Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Endowment Funds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Earnings Reserve Fund revenue is generated from activities on endowment land that do not permanently deplete the resource, such as timber sales and land leases.

** Permanent Fund revenue is generated from activities on endowment land that result in the permanent disposal of a non-renewable asset, such as mineral extraction, perpetual easements, or land sales.
### ENDOWMENT LAND STATUS – SURFACE ACRES BY ASSET CLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endowment</th>
<th>Farmland</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Timberland</th>
<th>Rangeland</th>
<th>Residential</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural College</td>
<td>352.55</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15,216.24</td>
<td>17,957.85</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33,526.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol Permanent</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9.80</td>
<td>7,227.71</td>
<td>45.20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,282.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charitable Institutions</td>
<td>37.75</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>63,170.92</td>
<td>14,033.73</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>77,245.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal School</td>
<td>62.16</td>
<td>153.02</td>
<td>45,049.66</td>
<td>15,746.94</td>
<td>9.28</td>
<td>61,021.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penitentiary</td>
<td>477.41</td>
<td>8.91</td>
<td>27,134.94</td>
<td>1,293.55</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28,914.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public School</td>
<td>17,404.73</td>
<td>666.02</td>
<td>734,156.21</td>
<td>1,350,585.68</td>
<td>223.84</td>
<td>2,103,036.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Science</td>
<td>192.35</td>
<td>136.67</td>
<td>63,630.06</td>
<td>11,533.42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75,492.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Hospital South</td>
<td>18.08</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>32,250.95</td>
<td>3,660.78</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>35,941.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Idaho</td>
<td>547.84</td>
<td>10.01</td>
<td>42,632.47</td>
<td>11,901.04</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55,091.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,092.87</strong></td>
<td><strong>987.99</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,030,469.16</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,426,758.19</strong></td>
<td><strong>244.12</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,477,552.33</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Surfaces Acres by asset class**

- **Farmland**: 19,093
- **Commercial**: 988
- **Timberland**: 1,030,469
- **Rangeland**: 1,426,758
- **Residential**: 244

**Total acres**: 2,477,552

#### LAND NET INCOME BY ASSET CLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Asset Class</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>FY21 Net Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>19,093</td>
<td>$296,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>$331,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timberland</td>
<td>1,030,469</td>
<td>$59,723,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangeland</td>
<td>1,426,758</td>
<td>$688,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>($1,718)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,477,552</strong></td>
<td><strong>$61,039,060</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ENDOWMENT LANDS AND FUND – FY21 VALUES & NET RETURNS

- **Endowment Lands**: $1,475,759,677, 4.87%
- **Endowment Fund**: $3,107,842,560, 29.19%
- **Combined**: $4,583,602,237, 20.25%
### ENDOWMENT TRUST LANDS – INCOME STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class/Endowment Revenue *</th>
<th>Public School</th>
<th>Agricultural College</th>
<th>Charitable Institutions</th>
<th>Normal School</th>
<th>Penitentiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timberland</td>
<td>$47,106,556</td>
<td>$1,533,295</td>
<td>$4,620,142</td>
<td>$3,518,137</td>
<td>$5,952,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>458,492</td>
<td>2,459</td>
<td>6,187</td>
<td>9,093</td>
<td>20,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangeland</td>
<td>2,423,412</td>
<td>35,606</td>
<td>77,956</td>
<td>45,886</td>
<td>6,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Real Estate</td>
<td>1,383,395</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,824</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Real Estate</td>
<td>114,400</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>446,088</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas Rentals and Bonuses</td>
<td>7,843</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals Rentals and Bonuses</td>
<td>79,387</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>3,014</td>
<td>4,602</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>$51,573,485</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,571,602</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,707,314</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,030,349</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,980,564</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Less: Expenses**                |               |                      |                         |               |             |
| Timberland                      | 15,139,249    | 288,267              | 1,345,421               | 953,109       | 659,830     |
| Farmland                        | 179,578       | 16,877               | 1,780                   | 2,625         | 6,472       |
| Rangeland                       | 1,902,119     | 22,452               | 44,285                  | 27,509        | 3,754       |
| Residential Real Estate         | 1,340,318     | 0                    | 0                       | 37,609        | 0           |
| Commercial Real Estate          | 62,990        | 1                    | 15                      | 287,988       | 2,562       |
| Oil and Gas Rentals and Bonuses | 112,867       | 1,226                | 476                     | 9,548         | 178         |
| Minerals Rentals and Bonuses    | 529,416       | 2,216                | 19,997                  | 28,302        | 2,795       |
| **Total Expense**               | **19,266,537** | **331,038**          | **1,411,975**           | **1,346,688** | **675,591** |

| Net Income by Asset Class       |               |                      |                         |               |             |
| Timberland                      | 31,967,307    | 1,245,028            | 3,274,721               | 2,565,028     | 5,292,940   |
| Farmland                        | 278,913       | (14,418)             | 4,408                   | 6,468         | 14,353      |
| Rangeland                       | 521,293       | 13,155               | 33,671                  | 18,377        | 2,817       |
| Residential Real Estate         | 43,078        | 0                    | 1                       | (31,785)      | 0           |
| Commercial Real Estate          | 51,410        | 2                    | (2)                     | 158,100       | (2,459)     |
| Oil and Gas Rentals and Bonuses | (105,024)     | (1,146)              | (476)                   | (8,828)       | (178)       |
| Minerals Rentals and Bonuses    | (450,029)     | (2,056)              | (16,983)                | (23,699)      | (2,500)     |
| **Total Net Income**            | **$32,306,948** | **$1,240,564**       | **$3,295,339**          | **$2,683,661** | **$5,304,972** |

*Direct program revenue includes only Earnings Reserve funds. **Includes all expenses related to Permanent Fund proceeds.

### ENDOWMENT FUND – PERMANENT FUND REVENUE BY ENDOWMENT AND ASSET CLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public School</th>
<th>Agricultural College</th>
<th>Charitable Institutions</th>
<th>Normal School</th>
<th>Penitentiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timber</td>
<td>$211,225</td>
<td>$3,914</td>
<td>$16,306</td>
<td>$12,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangeland</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Office/Retail</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas</td>
<td>31,360</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>1,812,724</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31,218</td>
<td>46,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total by Endowment</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,055,755</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,914</strong></td>
<td><strong>$47,524</strong></td>
<td><strong>$59,369</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LAND BANK REVENUE BY ENDOWMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public School</th>
<th>Agricultural College</th>
<th>Charitable Institutions</th>
<th>Normal School</th>
<th>Penitentiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Total by Endowment</td>
<td>$12,157,163</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$113,038</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ENDOWMENT TRUST LANDS – INCOME STATEMENT

### Asset Class/Endowment Revenue *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>School of Science</th>
<th>State Hospital South</th>
<th>University of Idaho</th>
<th>Capitol***</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timberland</td>
<td>$7,668,514</td>
<td>$3,919,527</td>
<td>$7,023,338</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$81,342,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>2,144</td>
<td>20,541</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>519,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangeland</td>
<td>51,205</td>
<td>116,607</td>
<td>56,752</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,813,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Real Estate</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>203,263</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,592,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Real Estate</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>373,339</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>933,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas Rentals and Bonuses</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals Rentals and Bonuses</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>89,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,721,444</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,615,360</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,101,535</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,301,653</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Less: Expenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>School of Science</th>
<th>State Hospital South</th>
<th>University of Idaho</th>
<th>Capitol***</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timberland</td>
<td>1,311,156</td>
<td>810,706</td>
<td>952,168</td>
<td>158,883</td>
<td>21,618,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>14,727</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>223,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangeland</td>
<td>29,534</td>
<td>62,903</td>
<td>32,564</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,125,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Real Estate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>216,611</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,594,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Real Estate</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>234,719</td>
<td>10,845</td>
<td>2,791</td>
<td>602,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas Rentals and Bonuses</td>
<td>1,484</td>
<td>2,260</td>
<td>1,613</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>129,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals Rentals and Bonuses</td>
<td>8,986</td>
<td>3,212</td>
<td>6,685</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>601,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expense</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,352,070</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,331,034</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,018,602</strong></td>
<td><strong>162,013</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,895,549</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Net Income by Asset Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>School of Science</th>
<th>State Hospital South</th>
<th>University of Idaho</th>
<th>Capitol***</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timberland</td>
<td>6,357,358</td>
<td>3,108,821</td>
<td>6,071,170</td>
<td>(158,883)</td>
<td>59,723,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>(96)</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>5,814</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>296,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangeland</td>
<td>21,670</td>
<td>53,704</td>
<td>24,188</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>688,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Real Estate</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>(13,349)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(1,718)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Real Estate</td>
<td>(574)</td>
<td>138,620</td>
<td>(10,845)</td>
<td>(2,791)</td>
<td>331,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas Rentals and Bonuses</td>
<td>(1,404)</td>
<td>(2,100)</td>
<td>(1,513)</td>
<td>(45)</td>
<td>(120,715)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals Rentals and Bonuses</td>
<td>(7,916)</td>
<td>(2,892)</td>
<td>(5,881)</td>
<td>(286)</td>
<td>(512,242)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Net Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,369,374</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,284,326</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,082,933</strong></td>
<td><strong>($162,013)</strong></td>
<td><strong>$60,406,104</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***Unlike the other endowments, timber sale revenues accrue to the permanent fund rather than the reserve.

## ENDOWMENT FUND – PERMANENT FUND REVENUE BY ENDOWMENT AND ASSET CLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endowment</th>
<th>School of Science</th>
<th>State Hospital South</th>
<th>University of Idaho</th>
<th>Capitol</th>
<th>Total by Asset Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timber</td>
<td>$23,547</td>
<td>$8,295</td>
<td>$10,966</td>
<td>$198,875</td>
<td>$492,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangeland</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,161</td>
<td>7,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Office/Retail</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>31,045</td>
<td>2,017</td>
<td>2,675</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1,927,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total by Endowment</strong></td>
<td><strong>$54,591</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,312</strong></td>
<td><strong>$13,640</strong></td>
<td><strong>$206,438</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,459,144</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LAND BANK REVENUE BY ENDOWMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endowment</th>
<th>School of Science</th>
<th>State Hospital South</th>
<th>University of Idaho</th>
<th>Capitol</th>
<th>Total by Asset Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$97,654</td>
<td>$27,806</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$12,395,660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annual distributions to endowment beneficiaries come from land revenues and earnings on the investment of those revenues. While Idaho Department of Lands manages the land assets, the Endowment Fund Investment Board manages the invested funds.

The financial information below is excerpted from the audited financial statements located at efib.idaho.gov.
## STATE OF IDAHO ENDOWMENT FUND – STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanent Net Position</th>
<th>School of Science</th>
<th>State Hospital South</th>
<th>University of Idaho</th>
<th>Capitol</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Net Position, BOY</td>
<td>$119,882,355</td>
<td>$94,508,877</td>
<td>$104,759,964</td>
<td>$34,026,440</td>
<td>$1,806,951,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program Revenues:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from Dept. of Lands</td>
<td>54,591</td>
<td>11,119,521</td>
<td>13,666</td>
<td>212,166</td>
<td>34,401,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investments</td>
<td>2,759,334</td>
<td>2,175,312</td>
<td>2,411,282</td>
<td>9,796,613</td>
<td>50,604,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Program Revenue</strong></td>
<td>2,813,925</td>
<td>13,294,833</td>
<td>2,424,948</td>
<td>10,008,779</td>
<td>85,005,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfer to Earnings Reserve</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(1,561,900)</td>
<td>(1,561,900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfer from Earnings Reserve</strong></td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,293,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18,685,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increase (Decrease) in Net Position</strong></td>
<td>2,816,925</td>
<td>13,296,833</td>
<td>3,717,948</td>
<td>8,446,879</td>
<td>102,128,225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Earnings Reserve Net Position | | | | | |
| Earnings Reserve Net Position, BOY | 40,151,063 | 44,977,025 | 37,006,577 | 8,909,285 | 589,331,126 |
| **Program Revenues:** | | | | | |
| Receipts from Dept. of Lands | 8,393,196 | 4,680,509 | 6,844,852 | 136,502 | 86,471,855 |
| Income from Investments | 45,419,181 | 41,618,983 | 40,150,650 | 2,367,251 | 666,003,316 |
| **Total Program Revenues** | 53,812,378 | 46,299,492 | 46,995,502 | 2,503,753 | 752,475,171 |

| Program Expenses | | | | | |
| Distribution for Expenses-IDL | 1,352,070 | 1,331,034 | 1,018,602 | 162,013 | 26,895,548 |
| Distribution for Expenses-EFIB | 804,056 | 705,435 | 710,548 | 213,115 | 12,053,782 |
| Distributions to Beneficiaries | 5,420,400 | 6,369,600 | 4,766,400 | 2,450,000 | 86,970,800 |
| **Total Program Expenses** | 7,576,526 | 8,406,069 | 6,495,550 | 2,825,128 | 125,920,130 |

| Net Program Revenue | 46,235,851 | 37,893,423 | 40,499,952 | (321,375) | 626,555,041 |
| Transfer to Permanent Fund | (3,000) | (2,000) | (1,293,000) | 0 | (18,685,000) |
| **Increase (Decrease) in Net Position** | 46,232,851 | 37,891,423 | 39,206,952 | 1,240,525 | 609,431,941 |

| Earnings Reserve Net Position, EOY | 86,383,914 | 82,868,448 | 76,213,528 | 10,149,810 | 1,198,763,067 |

| TOTAL NET POSITION | $209,083,195 | $190,674,158 | $184,691,440 | $52,623,129 | $3,107,842,560 |
## STATE OF IDAHO ENDOWMENT FUND GOVERNMENTAL BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES – JUNE 30, 2021

### Current Assets:
- Investments, at Fair Value: $3,117,669,982
- Receivable for Unsettled Trades: 48,432,418
- Receivable From Idaho Department of Lands: 2,327,982
- Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable: 6,715,855
- Prepaid Expenses to the Department of Lands: 7,141,576

**Total Assets**: **$3,182,287,813**

### Current Liabilities:
- Payable for Unsettled Trades: $71,605,011
- Investment Manager Expenses Payable: 2,840,242

**Total Liabilities**: **$74,445,253**

### Fund Balances:
- Nonspendable - Permanent Funds: $1,909,079,493
- Restricted - Earnings Reserve: 1,198,763,067

**Total Fund Balances**: **$3,107,842,560**

### Total Liabilities and Fund Balances

**$3,182,287,813**

### Statement of Net Position:
- Restricted for Permanent Trust - Nonexpendable: $1,909,079,493
- Restricted for Permanent Trust - Expendable: 1,198,763,067

**Total Net Position – Governmental Activities**: **$3,107,842,560**
STRUCTURE OF IDAHO’S ENDOWMENT ASSETS

PERMANENT ASSETS
(Never Spent)

AVAILABLE RESERVE
(Stabilization Fund)

SPENDABLE FUNDS
(Appropriation)

LAND ASSETS
Department of Lands

LAND BANK
Reinvest land sale proceeds within five years

MINERAL ROYALTIES

REVENUES

EARNINGS RESERVE FUND
EFIB

CUMULATIVE GAIN ABOVE INFLATION

EXCESS RESERVE

DISTRIBUTION TO BENEFICIARIES
Set by the Land Board
% of the Permanent Fund

ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENT BOARD

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

PERMANENT FUND
EFIB