

Office of State Lands and Investments

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General information

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Other locations

Newcastle, Buffalo, Riverton, Lander, Lyman, Casper, Douglas, Pinedale

Statutory authority

Organic Act, Sec. 14; Act of Admission, Sec. 4 through 14; Wyo. Const. Art. 7, Sec. 2, Sec. 6 through 8, Sec. 18, 19 and 22; Wyo. Const. Art. 18, Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; W.S. 7-16-202; W.S. 8-4-102; W.S. 9-4-305, W.S. 9-4-307 through 111; W.S. 9-4-601 through 607; W.S. 9-4-701, 703, 704 and 708 through 713; W.S. 9-4-801 through 815; W.S. 9-4-1001 through 1002; W.S. 11-31-131; W.S. 11-34-101 through 305; W.S. 16-1-109 and 110; W.S. 16-1-201 through 207; W.S. 16-1-301 through 308; W.S. 21-15-106 and 111; W.S. 27-14-701 through 704; W.S. 30-5-301 through 305; W.S. 36-1-101 through 36-3-111; W.S. 36-5-101 through 36-7-510; W.S. 36-9-101 through 120; W.S. 36-12-102, 106 and 107; W.S. 41-6-203 through 209.

Clients served

The trust beneficiaries - Wyoming's school children and state institutions; numerous clients in agriculture, mineral, timber, transportation, communication, public utility, recreation, tourism and other Wyoming industries; local government entities; state and federal agencies; and the resident and non-resident general public.

FY08 Budget information

(Appropriated funds only)

General funds	\$169,132,700
Federal funds	16,893,111
Other	<u>4,150,487</u>
Total	\$190,176,298

Office of State Lands & Investments
Annual Report
FY 2008

Agency

Office of State Lands and Investments

Report Period

FY 2008 (July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008)

Wyoming Quality of Life Result

Wyoming natural resources are managed to maximize the economic, environmental, and social prosperity of current and future generations.

Wyoming communities are sustaining the quality of life for families and individuals living in their communities by providing a safe and healthy environment.

Contribution to Wyoming Quality of Life

Wyoming School trust assets are managed, preserved and enhanced through responsible stewardship to contribute directly to the economic, social and environmental well being of Wyoming's public school children, local communities and natural resources.

Basic Facts

The Wyoming State Land Trust consists of three assets: State Trust Land, State Trust Minerals and the State Permanent Land Fund. All three assets derive from those lands granted by the federal government to the State of Wyoming at the time of statehood under various acts of the U.S. Congress and accepted and governed under Article 18 of the Wyoming Constitution. The revenues generated by trust lands and minerals are reserved for the exclusive benefit of the beneficiaries designated in the congressional acts. The beneficiaries are the common (public) schools and certain other designated public institutions in Wyoming such as the Wyoming State Hospital. Though some of the original lands have been sold or exchanged, the state owns approximately 3.6 million surface acres and 4.2 million mineral acres. Approximately 86% of the surface acres and 84% of the mineral acres are managed for the benefit of the public schools. In addition, there are approximately 9,000 acres of non-trust acquired land within the State allocated to various state agencies that benefit specific institutions and the public. Examples of these lands include Boys School, Girls School, Wyoming Training School, Wyoming State Hospital, Ranch A and Beartooth Ranch.

The Wyoming State Constitution and the Wyoming State Legislature direct the Board of Land Commissioners, consisting of the State's five elected officials, to manage trust assets for two key purposes consistent with traditional trust principles: (1) long-term growth in value, and (2) optimum, sustainable revenue production. Similar principles guide the allocation of resources and management practices that will preserve and enhance the value of non-trust acquired and institutional lands. As directed by the Wyoming State Legislature, the State Loan and Investment Board, consisting of the same five elected officials, manage the permanent land funds

in accordance with the State's Investment Policy. The State Loan and Investment Board also administer various statutorily created grant and loan programs that provide funding/finance assistance in the form of grants and/or loans to cities, towns, counties, and special districts to finance capital construction and other infrastructure projects necessary for the health, safety and general welfare of the residents of Wyoming. The Office of State Lands & Investments is the administrative arm of these Boards and it is the statutory responsibility of the Office of State Lands & Investments to carry out the policy directives and decisions of the Boards.

The organizational structure of Office of State Lands & Investments (OSLI) consists of the Office of the Director and five divisions: Financial Programs and Management Services, Real Estate Management and Farm Loans, Mineral Leasing and Royalty Compliance, Information Technology and Wyoming State Forestry. The Real Estate Division has a field office located in Lander and the Wyoming State Forestry Division has seven district offices located in Newcastle, Buffalo, Riverton, Lyman, Pinedale, Casper and Douglas. In FY08 the agency was supported by 108 full time employees (51 Forestry Division, 57 remaining divisions). The amount of funding appropriated in the 2007-2008 Biennium Budget for this agency was \$495,291,277, of which \$418,204,082 were general funds, \$33,786,222 federal funds and \$43,300,973 other funds.

The functions and indicators of performance most important to our agency are:

Optimization and diversification of trust asset revenue:

- effective mineral, agricultural and special use lease compliance, collection and fund distribution functions;
- proactive commercial leasing; and
- optimizing benefits gained through easement conveyances, forest product sales and trust land sales, exchanges and acquisitions.

Preservation and enhancement of trust asset values for current and future beneficiaries:

- efficient, effective and proactive land management practices, including the consolidation of land ownership patterns to facilitate efficient trust land management practices;
- the control and eradication of noxious weeds and designated pests;
- lease stipulations to protect surface and subsurface resources; and
- adequate inspection, bonding and reclamation programs.

Forestry assistance:

- provide a combination of technical assistance, training, and support to local governments, cooperating agencies, and citizens through optimum utilization of state funding to leverage federal and local funds to attain sustainable management and protection of the state's natural resources.

Grant and loan program administration:

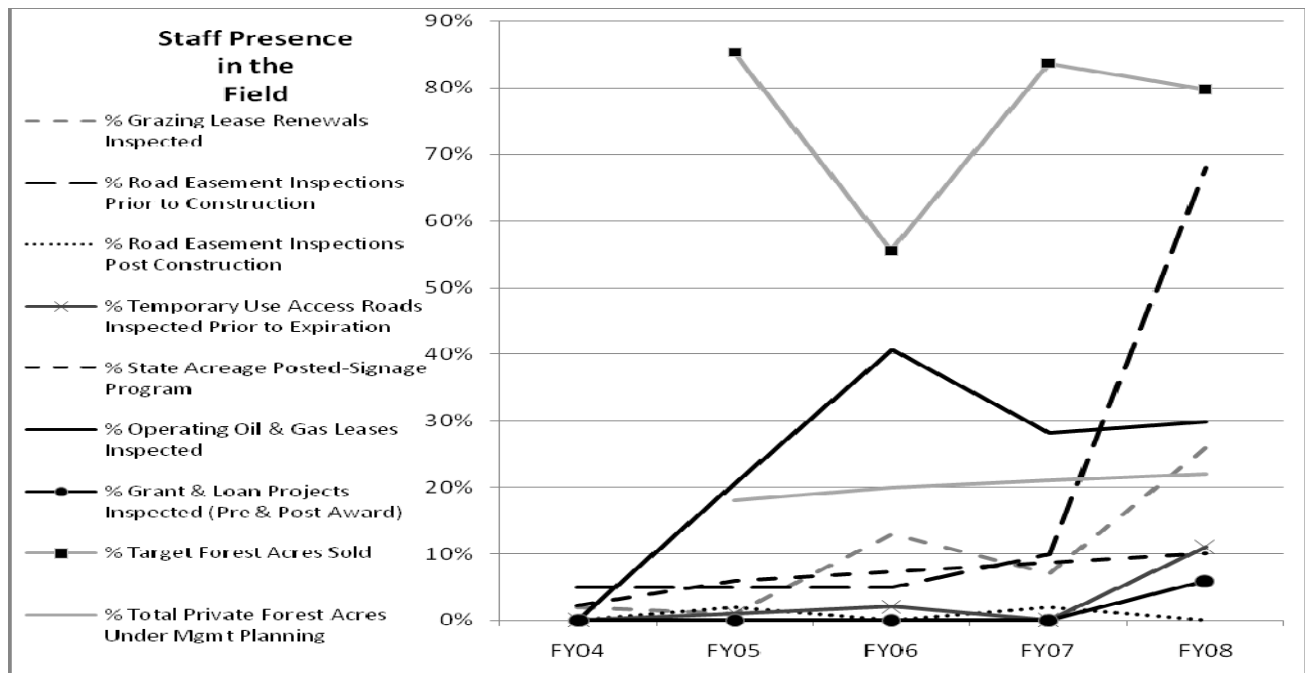
- assist the State Loan and Investment Board in optimum utilization of program funding through timely, accurate project eligibility evaluations and analysis to address the specific needs of local communities;
- explore and utilize opportunities to partner with similar state and/or federal programs to maximize funding availability to benefit local communities.

Data development and data sharing:

- utilize technology and improve systems to monitor all classes of trust assets and administer leases of all types to improve reporting capability for the evaluation of the physical condition, maintenance and productivity of trust assets;
- coordinate, encourage uniformity, promote data sharing and gain efficiency in the agency’s architecture and standards to ensure compatibility of information technology related projects with other state, federal and local agencies.

Collectively, these programs serve the trust beneficiaries - Wyoming’s school children and state institutions; numerous clients in agriculture, mineral, timber, transportation, communication, public utility, recreation, tourism and other Wyoming industries; local government entities; state and federal agencies; and the resident and non-resident general public.

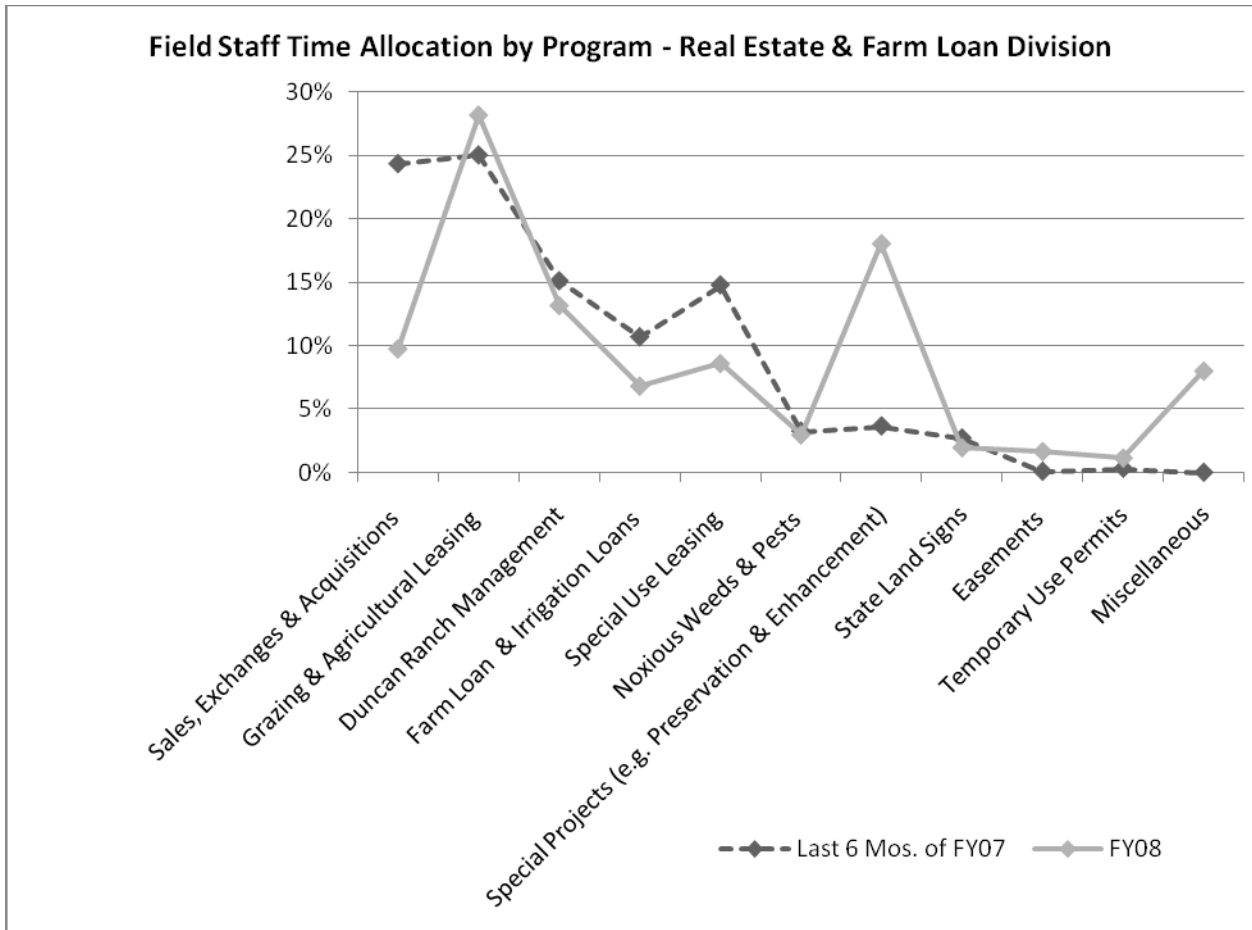
Performance Measure #1 – Staff Presence in the Field (Preservation and enhancement of trust asset values for current and future beneficiaries; Grant & loan administration; Forestry Assistance)



Story Behind The Performance

Beginning January 1, 2007 the six Real Estate Division field staff compiled data related to its allocation of time to carry out various duties and responsibilities. Although available data only represents 18 months of activity, it represents a typical allocation of field staff time, the diversity of assignments, and a projection for the future. Time expenditures for FY08 are as follows:

Program	Percentage of Total Time FY08	Percentage of Total Program Time Allocated to Travel FY08
Sales, Exchanges & Acquisitions	9.72%	6.65%
Grazing & Agricultural Leasing	28.12%	49.13%
Duncan Ranch Management	13.13%	28.23%
Farm Loan & Irrigation Loan Program	6.79%	13.53%
Special Use Leasing Program	8.57%	31.68%
Noxious Weed & Pest Program	2.96%	45.63%
Special Projects (e.g. Preservation & Enhancement Projects)	18.00%	45.25%
State Land Sign Program	1.95%	27.31%
Easement Program	1.65%	44.35%
Temporary Use Permit Program	1.13%	48.10%



The largest program, Grazing & Agricultural Leasing, required the highest percentage of staff time. This trend will likely continue given that approximately 400 (10 percent) of the grazing and agricultural leases expire each year thereby requiring renewal and inspection. During FY08,

the Division hired one full time field staff member. Additionally, a summer intern was hired who had worked with the Division previously. During FY07, the intern required significant supervision to complete lease inspections. In FY08 the intern was able to efficiently utilize time and accomplish inspections with minimal supervision. This increased staffing coupled with the acquisition of new technologies to gather field data resulted in a significant increase in lease renewal inspections. During FY08, two positions within the Real Estate section were vacant for a portion of the year. One position was filled in third quarter of FY08 and it is anticipated that the other position will be filled in first quarter of FY09. As a result, less time was spent within the Sale, Exchange & Acquisition Program. However, the largest land exchange ever conducted by OSLI was completed in FY08. OSLI anticipates an increase in activity under this program in the coming year. With the current high demand for land suitable for wind energy development, we anticipate that special use leasing activity will increase significantly in the coming year. OSLI currently has applications for, or interest in, over 100,000 acres of State trust land. Filling the vacant Commercial Leasing Manager position will be critical to the Special Use Leasing Program, especially in the area of wind energy lease negotiation and development. The Temporary Use Permitting Program has seen an increase in applications every year with the exception of FY07. As oil and gas activity increases, the Office expects this trend to continue. Other program areas have remained relatively constant over the past year and are anticipated to remain at current levels. One exception would be staff time spent with management of the Duncan Ranch which has decreased from the previous year. This trend is likely to continue as the Coordinated Resource Management Plan is implemented, identified projects are completed and the lessee becomes more familiar with the property. However, staff time is likely to again increase in Special Projects in the coming year as the management plan is implemented on the X-Bar Ranch which was acquired through an exchange in FY08.

The Field Inspection Section of the Mineral Leasing & Royalty Compliance Division began operations in January, 2005. In FY 2007, inspections were curtailed for roughly three months due to a severe non-work related injury to the lone OSLI field inspector. OSLI received funding and authorization in the 2007 General Session for a second field inspection position; the position was filled in July, 2007. Based on the premise that the greatest exposure would come from older, marginal producing leases, certain operating properties being assigned prior to approval of the assignments, production operations ongoing in the adjacent "hot" development areas and the number of existing operating oil and gas leases, a "review plan" was developed to review all leases within a specific county, based on the number of leases and current development activity levels. In FY08, 381 field inspections were performed covering more than 700 well sites representing an increase of 8.5% in lease numbers. These inspections have resulted in a significant number of lease site clean-ups, proper well bore abandonment and site restorations, requirements to line water disposal pits, and, the meeting of statutory, lease contract and rule requirements related to operating oil and gas properties on State lands. Activity in the field has resulted in an inspection rate averaging 30% of the total operating leases on a fiscal year basis.

Because of the nature of the grant and loan programs in the past, the Agency did not have adequate staff resources to perform pre- and post-award project inspections. During FY08 the Financial Programs and Management Services Division was able to complete a total of 59 inspections; 23 pre-award inspections and 36 post-award inspections. Approximately 5.9% of the total active projects were inspected in FY08.

The Forestry Division calculates target forest acres from existing state forest inventory and harvest data and assumes that time and money are available to allow them to be achieved. Timber sales are considered sold when the contract is signed by all parties. Often the timber sale preparation is completed and the auction conducted in one fiscal year and the contract signed in the following fiscal year. Therefore, sale performance shown by fiscal year may be somewhat skewed by one to two years. However, over time, performance should even out. The impacts of the 2006 fire season affected timber sale preparation which, in turn, affected the timber sale program in FY08. It is anticipated that FY09 will experience a significant increase in timber sales by virtue of salvage efforts for beetle-killed timber in southern Wyoming, subject to forest product industry capacity.

Through FY08 the Forestry Division prepared a total of 2,895 management plans on 410,295 acres of private forest land and for agroforestry applications. The Forestry Division's goal for stewardship plan development is 12,000 acres per year. In FY08, total acres (3,112 acres) were below the established state goal. Three of the five districts experienced reduced staffing levels due to loss of personnel which in turn impacted the Division's ability to meet the annual target.

Trust preservation and enhancement projects (P&E projects) are those projects undertaken pursuant to Chapter 85, 2005 Session Laws that established the State Land Preservation and Enhancement Account. In 2005, the Legislature directed that \$750,000.00 be appropriated from the School Foundation Program Account to OSLI to be deposited in this account and that funds from the account only be expended by the OSLI on projects as approved by the Board of Land Commissioners. The Legislature intended that funds from this account be used by the OSLI to fund projects that will preserve and enhance the asset value of all surface and mineral lands held in trust by the State. Because the account is subject to diverse needs and finite funding, OSLI developed project priorities and criteria, subsequently approved by the Board, to facilitate a rigorous and thorough project evaluation prior to OSLI submitting its recommendations to the Board for final project approval. These priorities include unauthorized dump cleanup; reclamation of damaged riparian areas, roads or erosion control; water improvements; timber/forest product management; improving existing access to trust lands; soil survey; habitat protection and enhancement; and regulatory compliance and alleviation of public health and safety concerns (e.g. clean water, clean air, etc.) to name a few. In FY08 three trust land enhancement projects, two forest value enhancement projects and two road repair/maintenance projects were identified and approved. Fiscal year ending 2008, expenditures from this account totaled \$607,008.79. Identification and implementation of appropriate projects is largely a function of available staff presence in the field.

FY08 Accomplishments

Mineral Leasing & Royalty Compliance

1). The Field Inspection Section has worked in tandem with the Mineral Leasing Section towards increasing bonds based on well status upon inspection, well site integrity/condition, and pre-conveyance or assignment status. Additional bonding based on well site status reviews has resulted in bonding demands for de-watering CBM wells and other wells existing in a shut-in category. In FY08 \$3,733,185.00 was required in addition to the blanket \$100K and lease \$10K bonds operators and lessees had in place; an increase of 498% over FY06 demands while the total number of operating leases increased by only 4.4% during the period to 1,283. In total, this

portion of the collective lease/well review program with Mineral Leasing has resulted in an additional bond placement of \$5,158,810 to protect state trust assets.

2). The field inspection program has been very engaged in the coal bed natural gas development occurring in Wyoming and more specifically with produced water disposal, requiring operators to provide off-channel water retention reservoir bonding on State land for 44 such sites for a total of \$2,493,151 above the lease bond in place for these properties. Additionally, the program has as a set procedure, checking for idle wells/temporarily abandoned wells on State leases and requests either plugging or abandonment of same, or additional bonding on a footage basis, to protect the State's interest. 215 idle wells have been "bonded up" for a total of \$2,691,784 since program inception.

Grazing & Agricultural Leasing Program

1). In March 2007 field staff implemented the use of electronic field sheets, mapping software and digital photography to increase efficiency and accuracy in documenting field inspection data. During FY08, 98 or 25.59% of the 383 lease renewals were inspected as opposed to 2.3% in FY04, .8% in FY05, 13.08% in FY06, and 6.99% in FY07.

Land Sale, Exchange & Acquisition Program

1). Received funding and authorization in the 2007 General Session for a position to serve as a Real Estate Transaction Analyst to facilitate and effectively manage real estate transaction activities including sales, exchanges and acquisitions. This position was filled in January, 2008.

2). There were no acquisitions or sales in FY08. However, there were two exchanges that resulted in the acquisition of 12,439 acres of deeded land and the disposal of 21,605 acres of State land. The exchanges resulted in improved revenue, manageability, consolidation of ownership and improved access and recreation opportunities.

3). 2005 Session Laws, Chapter 91, Section 60 provides that in exercising the authority provided in W.S. 9-4-701(r), "there shall be no net gain of lands held for the common school account in excess of 10,000 acres." In FY08, via the land sale and exchange program, the net gain of common school land was reduced from 2,809 acres to -5,893 acres.

Weed & Pest Program

1). Through reallocation of staff responsibilities, OSLI has designated one field staff member to be responsible for the coordination and oversight of this program. This reallocation of staff and change in program management promotes coordinated proactive management of noxious weeds and pests on state trust lands in cooperation with the state's lessees and County Weed and Pest Districts. In FY08 four Special Management Areas containing 5,924 acres of state land were established to provide a coordinated, proactive weed and pest management strategy across ownership lines to attain greater treatment efficacy.

Forest Management/Timber Sales

1). Approximately 3.66 million board feet of forest products were harvested and 4.02 million board feet of commercial volume were sold.

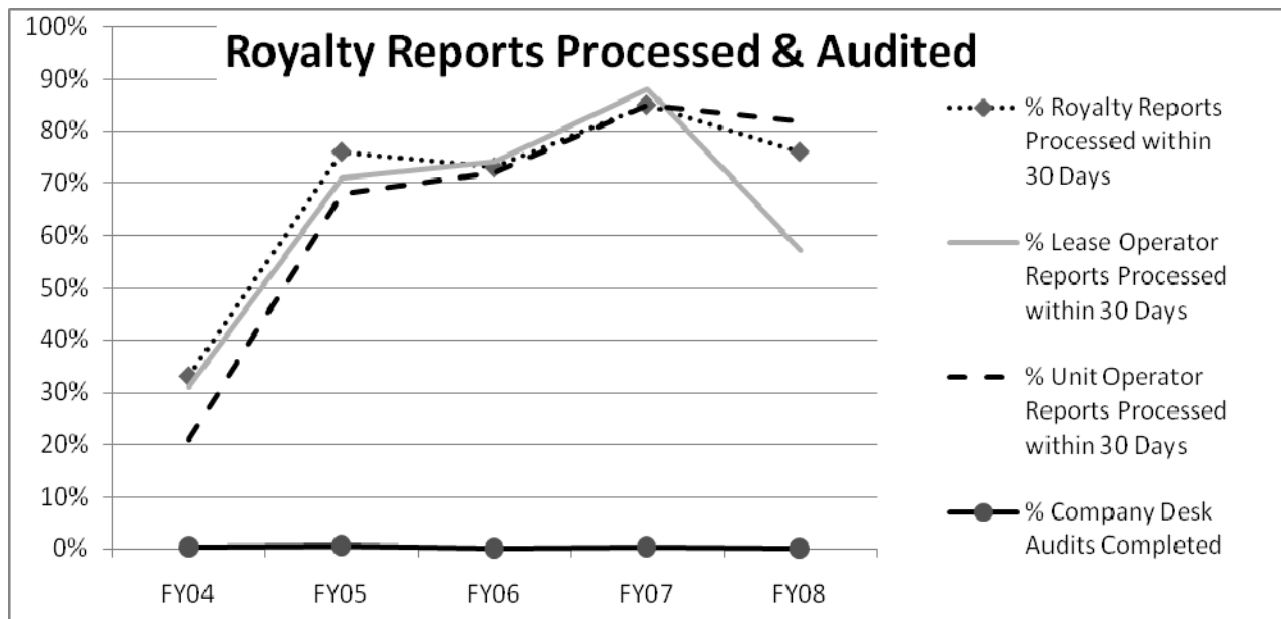
2). 1,435 acres of trust land received silvicultural treatment through commercial timber sales and 281 acres received pre-commercial thinning.

3). 171 Forest Stewardship Plans were prepared for private landowners and 3,122 acres were placed under management planning.

Trust Land Preservation & Enhancement

- 1). In FY08 three trust land enhancement projects, two forest value enhancement projects and two road repair/maintenance projects totaling \$181,660 were identified and approved.
- 2). Five forest value enhancement projects were completed expending \$18,077 in P&E funds to leverage \$18,842 in federal funds.
- 3). One road repair/maintenance project totaling \$1,200.00 was completed to seasonally close Muddy Mountain Road in Natrona County to prevent further damage to the roadbed, excessive soil erosion and impacts to the watershed.
- 4). Five trust land enhancement projects totaling \$53,621.36 were completed: 1) Habitat protection and enhancement on approximately 500 acres of state land within the Thunder Basin Grassland boundary; 2) The Wyoming Conservation Corps was utilized to rehabilitate hillsides with erosion control and some seeding, install temporary and permanent fencing on hillsides to prevent unauthorized motorized vehicle use and prevent dumping in the Laramie/Buford Area; 3) Construct a parking area to allow public access to state land for hunting and fishing or casual recreational day use, but avoid damage to resource in an area near Thayne in Lincoln County; and 4) Two projects on the Duncan Ranch that included fence maintenance and repair, weed and pest control, repairs to windmills and stock water tank repairs, and minor maintenance and cleanup of the area. The WCC assisted on these two projects.

Performance Measure #2 – Royalty Reports Processed & Audited (Optimization and diversification of trust asset revenue)



Story Behind The Performance

Royalty reports must be processed as timely as possible. The Section is striving for a 30 day turn-around such that royalty dollars received can be associated with the royalty obligations created by the reports (system balancing) and the funds timely distributed to the appropriate Permanent Land Fund accounts. Staff has worked hard to use available tools and develop reports

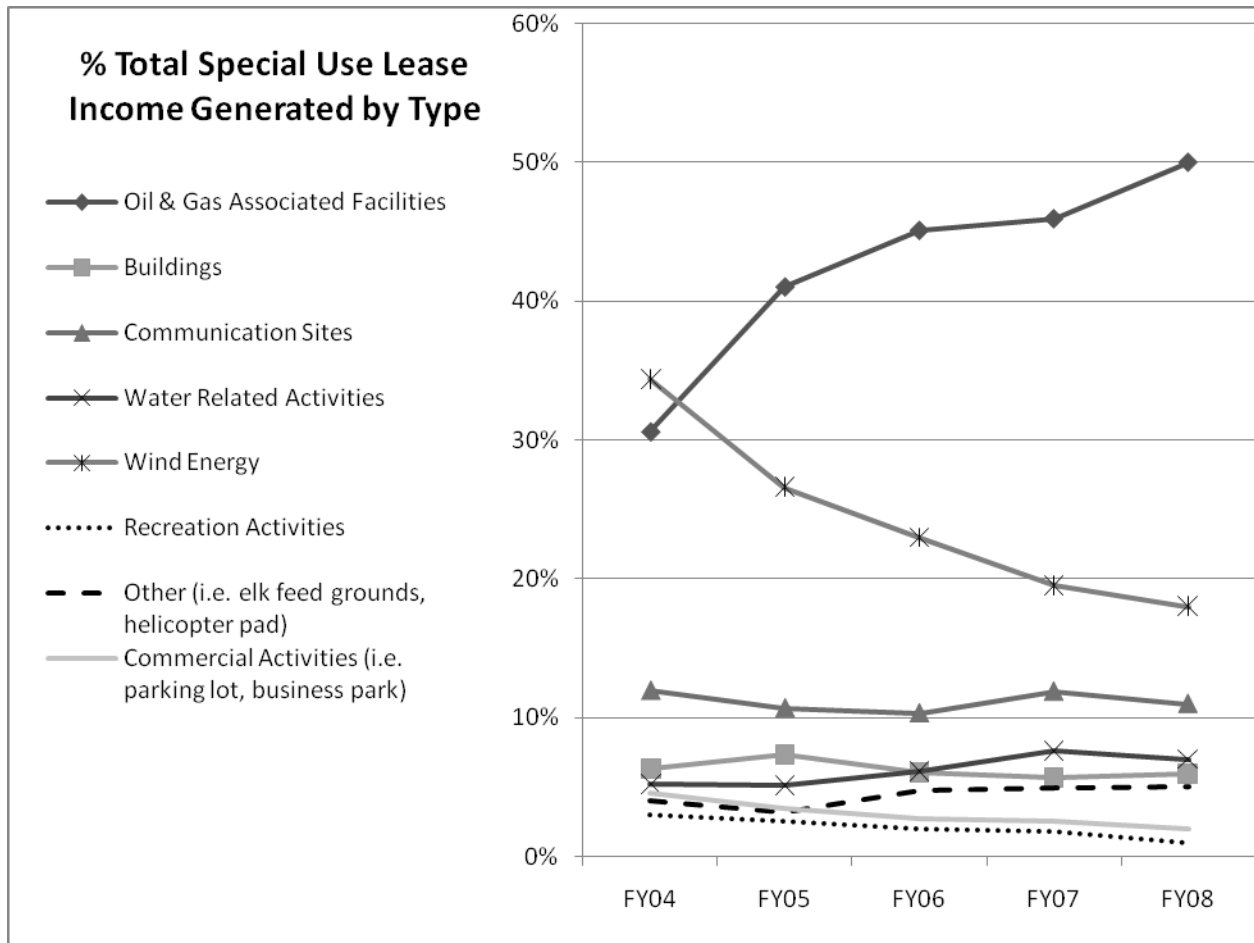
to effect processes that had been adversely affected by the learning curve required to confidently use a sub-par mineral royalty account system delivered in late 2003. Staff now has the ability to work more quickly and with more confidence regarding royalty report processing. A fully-staffed Section for FY08 has assisted with the workload although that workload has increased by 6%. Turn-around time has fallen significantly from 2004 to 2006, and the Section is striving to continue to bring the number of reports not processed within 30 days of receipt down further.

In order to assure that royalty payment is accurate for a specific operating/producing State lease, a desk audit is required. Such an audit covers the volume and value attributable to the royalty payments received for the lease and reviews the participation in production and sales volumes as a single lease or pooled/unitized participating lease verified as to 1) the number of producing wells contributing to sales, 2) each reporting and paying party's interest in the total of production sold, 3) the character/category of deductions and the amounts taken from gross value to arrive at a net value for royalty purposes, 4) the royalty rate, and 5) the final royalty due as tied to the actual royalty payment. Desk audits require a significant amount of data review and the problems inherent with the new royalty system in late 2003 to provide adequate and discernable support media has hampered efforts to perform adequate desk audits of royalty media received. A major audit of a single high-volume company for a period of ten years is ongoing and was at the end of FY08. This audit employed significant staff resources thus affecting the report turnaround time in FY08.

FY08 Accomplishments

- 1) The IT Division's continued progress in "re-tooling" the mineral royalty accounting system enabled the Royalty Compliance Section to largely maintain its report processing performance in FY08 despite an increase in the number of operator reports being submitted.
- 2) Filling the lead audit position has allowed the section to begin the process of doing company-wide audits of all leases as opposed to auditing a single lease. Although this type of audit is more time consuming, it will likely facilitate improved resolution of royalty reporting and payment issues.

Performance Measure #3 – % Total Special Use Lease Income Generated by Type
(Optimization and diversification of trust asset revenue)



Story Behind The Performance

This graph illustrates the percentage of income received by type of lease. Even though this graph in large part represents market demand and not necessarily staff/agency performance it is important for planning purposes. Optimization and diversification of trust asset revenue is a primary function of the Agency. This graph illustrates that oil and gas facility leases, wind energy, and communication sites generate significant revenue. In FY08 ninety-three oil and gas facility leases (35% of the special use lease portfolio) generated 50% of the total revenue generated by special use leases. Seven wind energy leases (2.66% of the lease portfolio) generated 17% and sixty-one communication site leases (23% of the lease portfolio) generated 11% of the total special use lease revenue.

FY08 Accomplishments

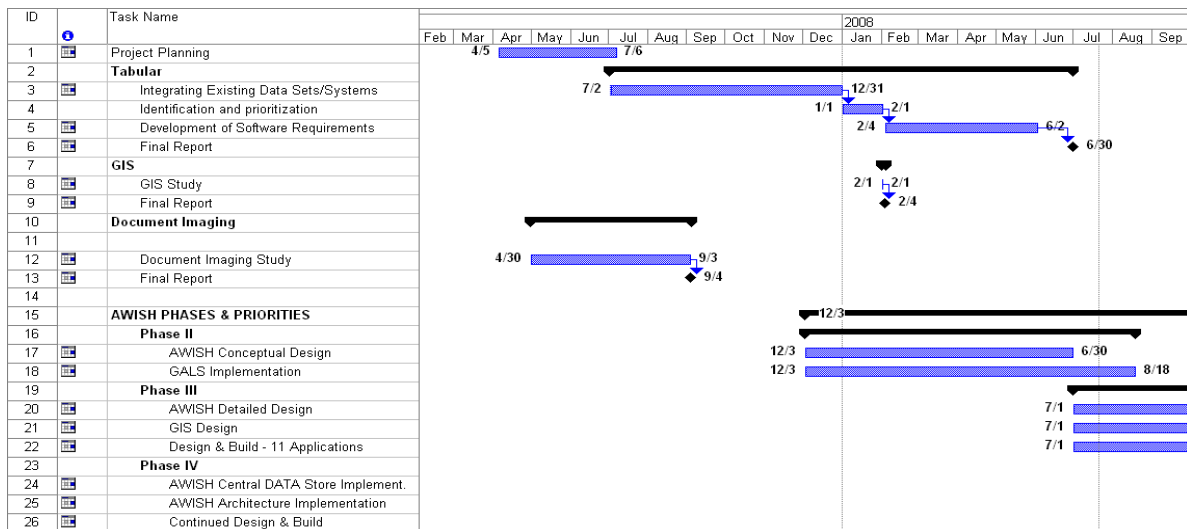
1). In FY08 the Office worked diligently to resolve numerous issues associated with a Special Use Lease application for expansion of a water injection facility near Boulder WY. Following numerous meetings with the Game and Fish Department, Ultra Resources, and presentation of

the project at a public meeting, the Office was able to facilitate terms that minimized the environmental impacts of the facility while meeting trust responsibilities.

2). Forty-eight Special Use Lease applications were processed for approval or renewal, properties appraised and rental values established prior to presentation to the Board of Land Commissioners for consideration. The Special Use Leasing program generated \$937,004 to the trust in FY08.

Performance Measure #4 – AWISH Study – Data Automation (Data development and data sharing)

AWISH Project Schedule



Story Behind The Performance

A Legislative Task Force to the Office of State Lands and Investment was created under 2005 Wyo. Session Law, Ch 235, Section 1. In August 2005, the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy/Sonoran Institute Joint Venture on State Lands contracted with MAXIMUS, Inc. to conduct an institutional capacity assessment for the Legislative Task Force on the Office of State Lands and Investments. The Maximus report recommended and the Legislative Task Force agreed that OSLI should “fully automate all business processes, data, inventory, and reporting.” In February 2006, OSLI presented the Task Force with an Implementation plan with a cost estimate based on information provided by the Department of Administration & Information (A&I), the OSLI Geographic Information System (GIS) Study of 1998 and other related information. In June 2006, the Task Force passed a motion to have the Agency request partial funding (Phase I) for the development of an implementation strategy plan which will include three areas of concern: 1. Integration of existing Data Set/Systems, 2. Identification and prioritization of Risks, and 3. Development of Software requirements in FY 2007.

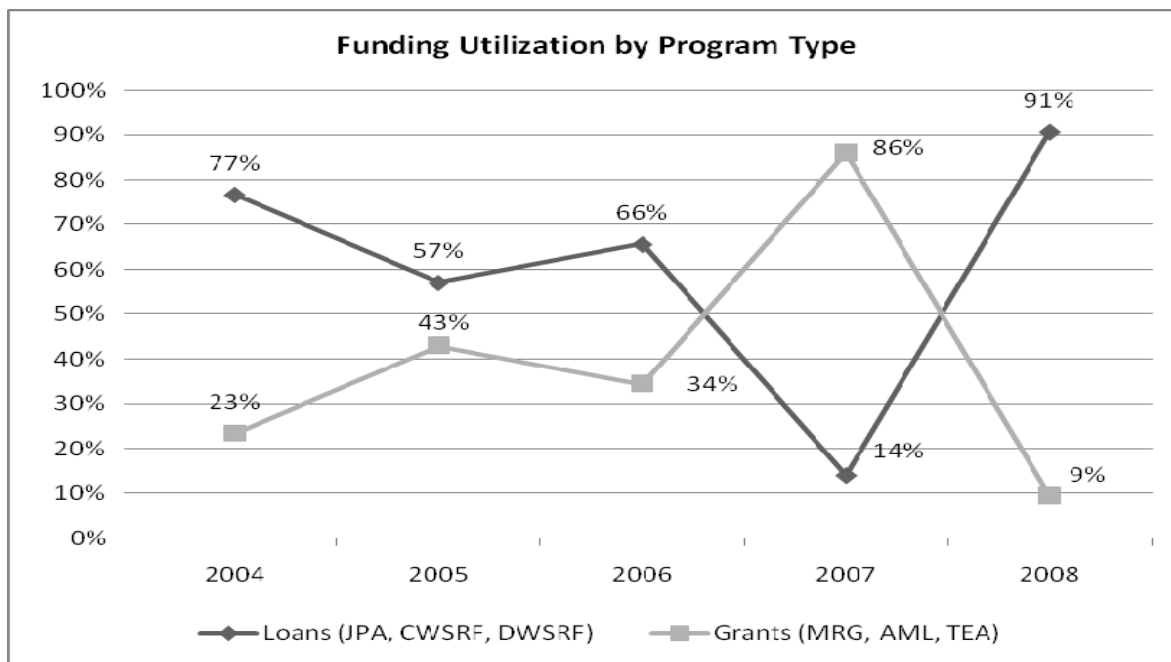
A business Case (AWISH) was submitted to the OCIO and approved July 18, 2006. Funding was requested and approved in the Supplement 2006-2007 Biennium Budget to start the evaluation and design of the overall program for the Agency software. The Department of

Administration & Information-ITD contracted with Gannett Peak Technical Services to provide overall project management for the AWISH project including management of personnel, design, and any reports required in the original AWISH business case.

FY08 Accomplishments

1). On April 1, 2008 the AWISH High Level Conceptual Design was received by the Agency with the requirements for software development and deployment of the AWISH project. Another Business Case was submitted to the OCIO on June 6, 2008, which included the objective, strategies, architecture, next steps and risks for continuing the AWISH project. Also, from December 2007 to June 2008 a prototype was developed for proof of concept using the GALS application. This application was completed up to Agency testing and approval as Phase II of the project. Starting July 1, 2008 Phase III for the development of the Auction, Mineral leasing System (MLS) and the Royalty Compliance System (RAS2) is underway with the use of Axure Software for development by the Agency’s IT staff of Divisional requirements and providing documentation to the Project Manager’s development team. The new tracking of performance will be reflected in the next Strategic Planning process.

Performance Measure #5 – Grant & Loan Funding Utilization by Program Type (Grant and loan program administration)



Story Behind The Performance

While grant programs are in demand and are used to the full extent they are available, major construction projects (i.e. water and sewer projects), cannot be fully funded with grant program dollars. FY07 shows a sharp increase in the use of grant funds as a project funding resource. Legislative appropriations for the grant programs were in excess of \$200 million; 99% of these appropriated funds were in the Mineral Royalty Grant (MRG) program, and were required to be awarded to local governments prior to June 30, 2007. FY08 grant project funding was limited to

the remaining balance of the legislative appropriation. MRG program funding for the current fiscal year was limited to emergency projects. Fiscal years 2007 and 2008 show significant changes in funding uses between the grant programs and the loan programs. This change is attributable to the 2007 legislative mandate for program funding awards. Project funding utilization for the two-year biennial period is 76% grant program dollars and 24% loan program dollars.

FY08 Accomplishments

1). A challenge faced in the administration of the Grant and Loan Program is to strive to make full use of legislatively appropriated grant funding. For the biennial period 2007/2008 the challenge involved working with grantees to ensure that funding for legislative designated grants was fully obligated for projects. Emergency reserve grant funding for capital projects for the biennium was limited to \$934,500; however, the Board was able to fund \$1,798,974 in emergency reserve grants for these projects by making use of relinquished grant funds from 2007/2008 biennial funding. Only \$24,326 of the \$197.6 million legislative appropriation reverted to the general fund.

Office of State Lands & Investments Organization Chart

