

Office of State Lands and Investments

<http://lands.state.wy.us/>

General information

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Agency contact

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Field Office Locations

Newcastle, Buffalo, Riverton, Lander, Lyman, Casper, Laramie, Pinedale, Meeteetse

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. 9-2-2005 through 2006; W.S. 9-2-2012; W.S. 9-4-305, W.S. 9-4-307 through 311; 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 1003; W.S. 9-16-101 through 103; W.S. 9-12-703; W.S. 10-3-101; W.S. 10-3-601 through 602; W.S. 11-5-101 through 303; 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. 35-11-528 through 532; W.S. 35-11-1201 through 1203; 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.

FY14 Budget information (Expenditures)

(Appropriated funds only)

General funds	\$ 96,798,670
Federal funds	20,158,783
Other	<u>10,010,524</u>
Total	\$126,967,977

**Office of State Lands and Investments
Annual Report
FY 2014**

Agency

Office of State Lands and Investments

Report Period

FY 2014 (July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014)

Wyoming Quality of Life Result

Wyoming natural resources are managed to optimize 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 wellbeing 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 3.5 million surface acres and 3.9 million mineral acres. Approximately 86% of the surface and mineral estate 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 and financial 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 and Investments (OSLI) is the administrative arm of these Boards and it is the statutory responsibility of the Office of State Lands and Investments to carry out the policy directives and decisions of the Boards.

The organizational structure of OSLI consists of the Office of the Director and four divisions: Financial Programs and Management Services, Trust Land Management, Field Services and Wyoming State Forestry. The Field Services Division has field offices located in Lander, Buffalo and Meeteetse. The Wyoming State Forestry Division has seven district offices located in Newcastle, Buffalo, Riverton, Lyman, Pinedale, Casper and Laramie. In FY14 the agency was supported by 96 full time employees (48 full time and 4 seasonal positions in the Forestry Division and 48 full time positions in the remaining divisions). The amount of funding appropriated in the 2013/2014 Biennium Budget for this agency was \$323,035,753, of which \$221,099,493 is general funds. Of the total agency appropriation, \$250,878,832 is designated for distribution to local governments in the form of grants/loans and other direct distributions and \$42,675,596 is designated for fire. The agency's net operating budget is \$29,481,325.

The functions 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;
- optimizing benefits gained through easement conveyances, forest product sales and trust land sales, exchanges and acquisitions; and
- effective fire management on trust lands.

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

- efficient, effective and proactive land management practices, including the pursuit of land sale, acquisition and exchange opportunities that will provide enhanced revenue generation opportunities and access to contiguous land parcels to facilitate efficient trust land management practices;
- adequate inspection, bonding and reclamation programs;
- lease stipulations to protect surface and subsurface resources; and
- the control and eradication of noxious weeds and designated pests.

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; and

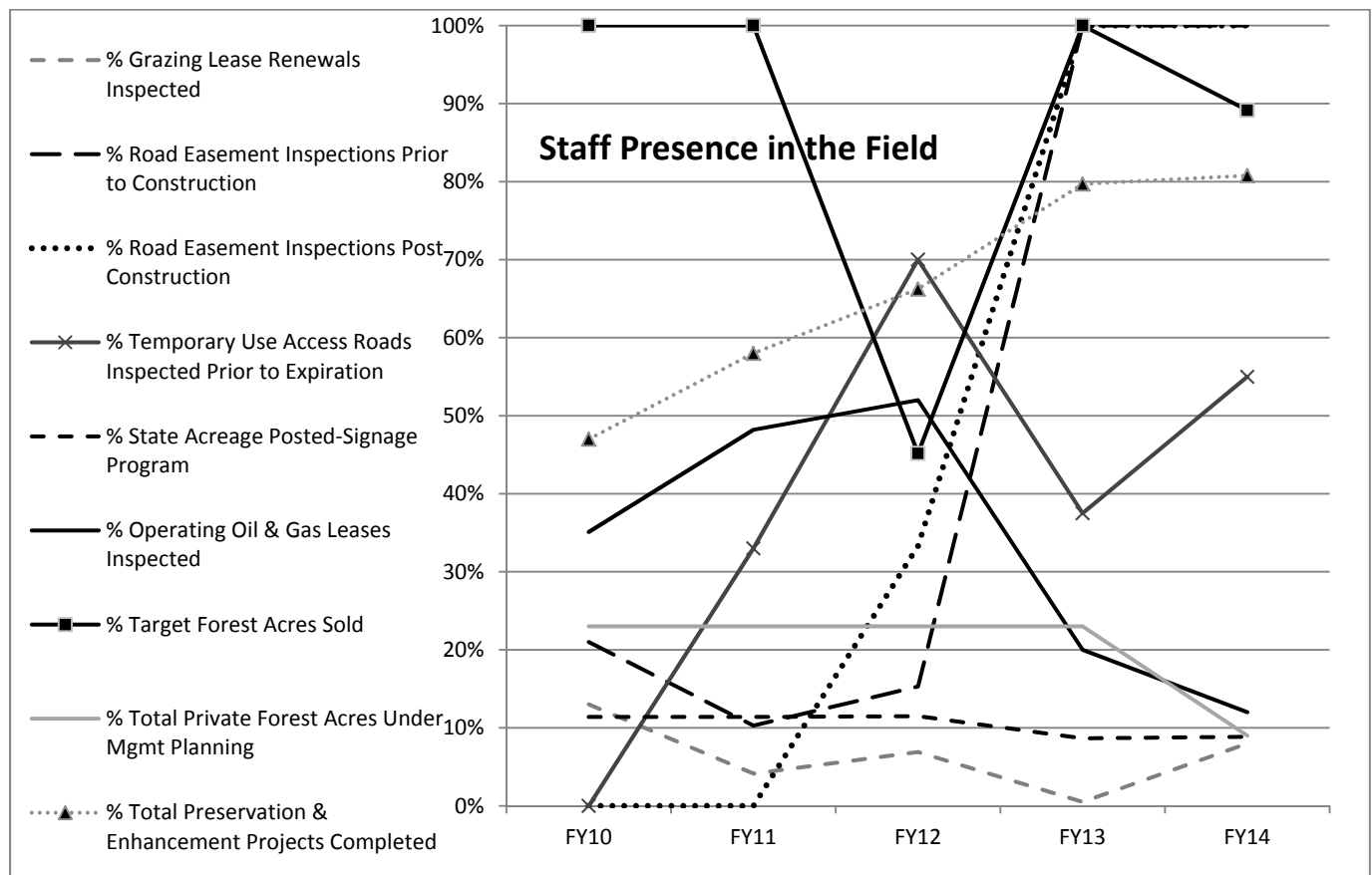
- explore and utilize opportunities to partner with similar state and/or federal programs to maximize funding availability to benefit local communities.

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; and
- 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.

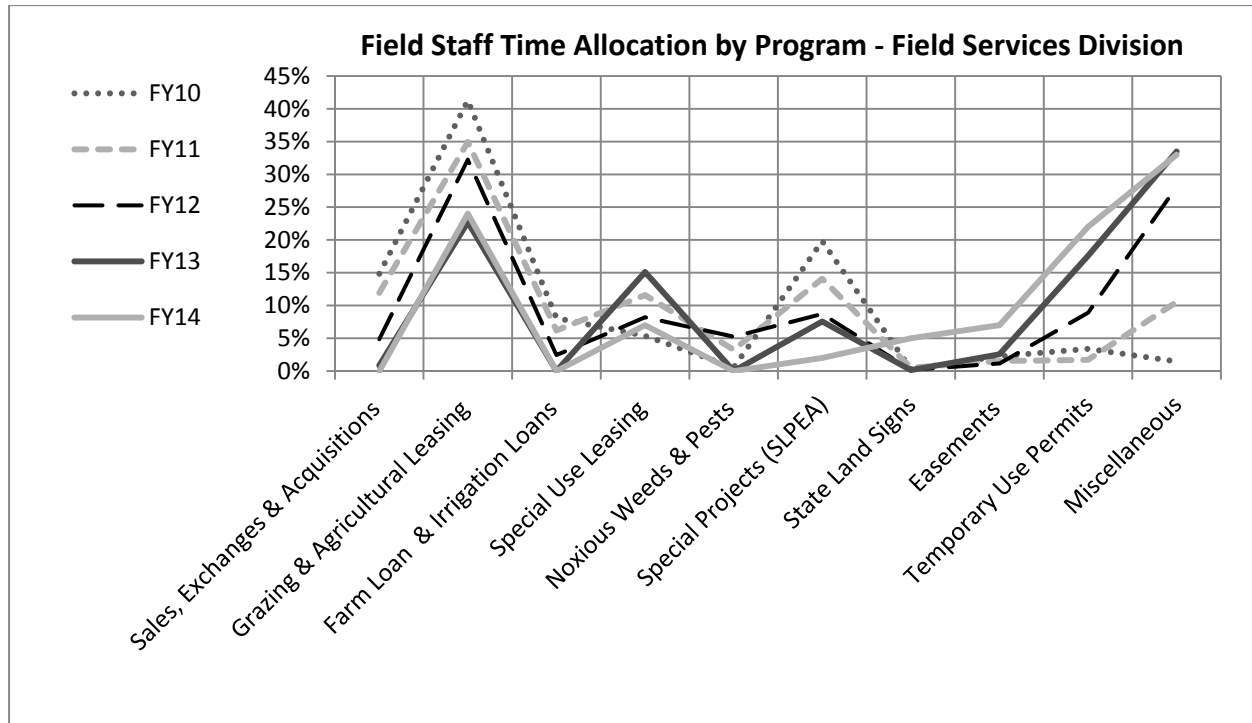
Collectively, these programs serve the trust beneficiaries - Wyoming’s school children and state institutions; numerous clients in agriculture, mineral, timber, transportation, communication, public utility, recreation, tourism and other Wyoming industries; local government entities; state and federal 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; Data development and data sharing)



Story Behind The Performance

The Field Services Division field staff compiles data related to its allocation of time, including travel time, to carry out various duties and responsibilities. The chart below represents a typical allocation of field staff time and the diversity of assignments.



When comparing time allocation for FY14 with previous years, it is apparent that the time expended on Miscellaneous Activities is the largest percentage, due mostly to the reporting procedures through the new BasicGov database system. Allocation and reporting of staff time can now be captured in a number of different categories. Prior to the new division, time allocation for mineral inspections was not captured and/or reported. Now, all mineral inspections are captured, tracked and reported under Miscellaneous Programs. Performance of the Temporary Use Program is now captured and will be reported in the future.

The Grazing & Agricultural Leasing Program requires a large percentage of staff time, primarily due to the fact that an average of 10 percent of the leases expire annually (approximately 400). Time allocated to the Grazing & Agricultural Leasing Program was lower than that of previous years due to increased diversification of field staff presence. It is anticipated that this trend will continue as the division continues to increase the efficiency of inspections. Other programs that show an increase in time allocation over past years are Special Use Leasing and Temporary Use Permits. Both programs have seen an increase in the number of applications and requested inspections. Diversification and redistribution of field staff to inspect pre- and post-activities has increased significantly.

Although not as much time was spent in FY14 as in FY13, field staff devote time to special projects due to continued funding for the State Trust Land Preservation and Enhancement Account provided by the

Legislature. In addition to preservation and enhancement projects on state trust lands, field staff time is also dedicated to management of the X Bar Ranch, Moriah Ranch and Duncan Ranch.

Other program areas not specifically discussed remain relatively constant from previous years and are anticipated to remain near current levels as staff spends time necessary to meet identified goals. The posting of State Trust Land signs on state trust land parcels, although important, will remain secondary to other priorities. In FY14, an increase in activity in this program was an effect of total time spent in the field, which has increased significantly as a result of the implementation of field offices in FY13.

There are a total of 1,100 producing oil and gas leases on state trust lands, of which 132 (12%) were inspected in FY14, an overall decrease from FY13. The primary reason for the decrease in the number of oil and gas leases inspected from the previous year was due to a number of those leases being inspected multiple times in FY14. Additionally, field staff was unable to travel for a period of time towards the end of the fiscal biennium, decreasing the overall number of inspections completed, relative to FY13. A significant portion of field staff time during FY14 was also spent on training activities as significant turnover resulted in the hire of three (3) new inspectors just prior to the onset of FY14. As these inspectors have become familiar with their duties and regions, there has been a dramatic increase in the number and efficiency of inspections, and a sharp upward trend in FY15 is apparent.

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 in Wyoming and on State lands. The field inspection program has been actively 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 above the lease bond in place for these properties. Additionally, the program has set procedure, checking for idle wells and/or 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. In FY14, bonding for non-hydrocarbon producing wells totaled over \$26 million.

The Forestry Division calculates target forest acres from existing state forest inventory and harvest data and assumes that time and money is 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. While lumber markets in Wyoming have improved due to the re-establishment of sawmills in the southeast part of the state, resulting in increased demand for timber, the western half of the state needs additional forest products industry infrastructure. The historic 2012 fire season shifted Forestry Division staff time and resources to fire suppression which has affected the timber sale preparation "pipeline". This could affect output from the timber sale program for the next couple of years. Lighter fire seasons in 2013 and 2014 to date may help increase the amount of state trust land timber prepared for sale.

Percent of target acres sold are actual acres of timber sold as a percentage of the target acres (1800 ac.). The acres of timber sold affects forest health and productivity on state trust lands. More acres of timber sold leaves fewer acres susceptible to insects, diseases, and stand replacing wildfire and leaves state

lands with young, fast growing timber stands. This is beneficial to all of the customers of the Trust Land Management Program. Acres of timber sold helps maintain the long term value of the trust asset and generates income that is credited to a number of trust accounts, primarily the common school account.

Through FY14, the Forestry Division prepared a total of 282 management plans on 153,452 acres of private forest land. Currently, 9% of Wyoming's private forest land has received current professional forest management guidance. The Forestry Division's goal for stewardship plan development is 8,000 acres per year. In FY14, twenty (20) plans were completed on 33,815 acres. The reported numbers for total plans and total acres have changed dramatically from previous years and the changes will appear to be reduced accomplishments. In fact, the reduction in total plans and acres is due to a change in federal program and reporting requirements. Plans older than ten years are now considered expired. Some plans that previously met standards do not meet new standards. The Forestry Division chose to update our reported accomplishments to reflect the new standards and to report in the same way in future years.

Trust preservation and enhancement projects (TP&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 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/or enhance the asset value of all surface and mineral lands held in trust by the State. Since 2005, the Legislature has continued to appropriate funds through the budget process to allow the Board to continue to pursue projects that will preserve and/or enhance the value of state trust land or mineral assets or improve the revenue generating capacity from those assets.

Since inception, 182 projects totaling \$5,911,020.27 have been approved by the Board of Land Commissioners. Nine (9) of those projects, in the amount of 1,410,222.60 (of which \$1,341,947.60 was dedicated to the Tin Can Alley dump cleanup located in Big Horn County), were identified and approved in FY14. To-date, 147 of the 182 projects has been completed. Historically, a one-year lag time between Board approval of a project and the completion of a particular project is common, i.e. most projects are weather and contractor dependent and field seasons are time limited, particularly for reclamation projects.

FY14 Accomplishments

Mineral Leasing

- 1) 248 oil and gas inspections covering more than 777 well sites were inspected in FY14.
- 2) In FY14, 596 parcels were offered for leasing for the purpose of oil and gas development via oral auction. Of the 596 parcels offered, 457 were successfully bid upon. Total lease bonus received was \$15,621,666. Total auction revenue, including bonuses, rentals and fees was \$15,857,397.72. The total acreage offered was 217,853.62 acres of which 179,824.62 acres were successfully bid upon.
- 3) There are 4,172 active leases for oil and gas development. Of those, 1,314 are in an operating or producing status. There are 1,476 active mineral leases that include coal, trona/sodium, uranium, bentonite, zeolite, metallic and non-metallic rocks and minerals, and sand, gravel, borrow material and rip-rap rock leases. Of those, 90 are in an operating or producing status.
- 4) In FY14, 132 of 1,100 producing oil and gas leases on state trust lands were inspected.

Grazing & Agricultural Leasing Program

- 1) In FY14 there were a total of 3,565,299.36 acres available for lease. Of these, a total of 3,462,239.77 acres (97%) were under lease.
- 2) The Board of Land Commissioners' Rules and Regulations allow the surface lessee to negotiate a surface impact payment when a third party requires entry upon their leased lands. This payment is split between the State and the surface lessee. In FY14, a total of \$1,863,119.19 was generated from surface impact payments.

Land Sale, Exchange & Acquisition Program

- 1) In FY14, there was one (1) sale of common school trust land that resulted in 856.43 acres being sold for \$1,650,000.00. Additional sales are anticipated for FY15.
- 2) Several exchange proposals are in progress and a number are being considered for FY15.

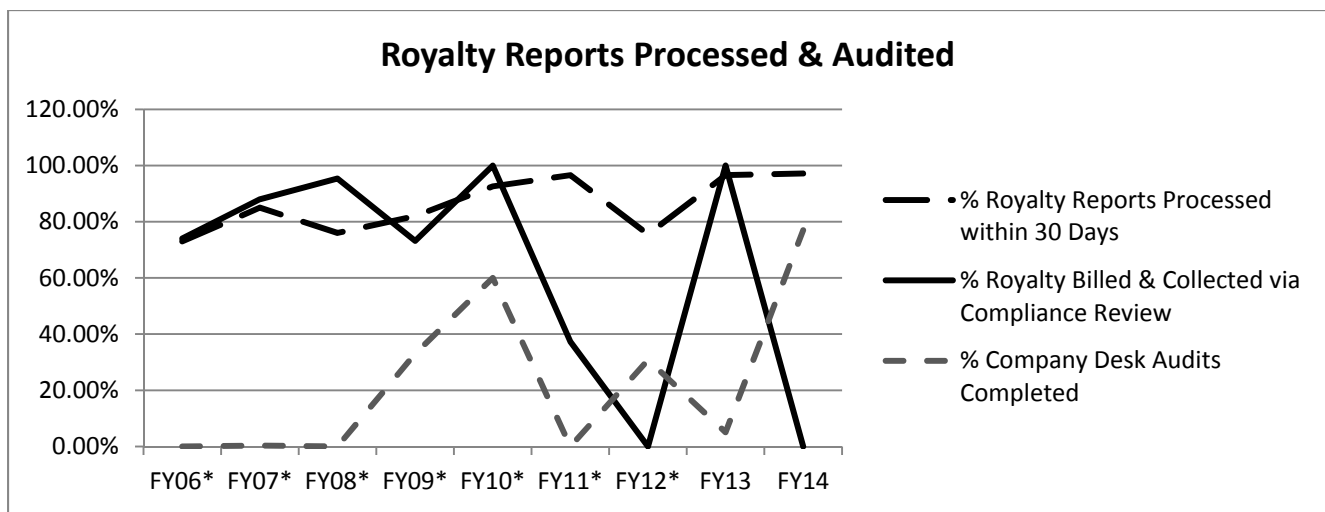
Forest Management/Timber Sales

- 1) Timber sales sold during FY14 totaled 1,649 acres with an estimated forest products volume of 3.75 million board feet.
- 2) Approximately 458 acres received silvicultural treatment through pre-commercial thinning.
- 3) A total of 20 management plans on 33,815 acres of private forest land were prepared in FY14.

Trust Land Preservation & Enhancement

- 1) Four (4) forest value enhancement projects were completed expending \$33,805.00 in TP&E funds and leveraging \$46,850.00 in federal funds;
- 2) One (1) post fire rehabilitation project was completed on 166 acres of state trust land (Oil Creek Fire) at a cost of \$33,800.00;
- 3) One (1) road repair and maintenance project was completed for \$3,600.00; and
- 4) Six (6) trust land enhancement projects totaling \$49,263.66 were completed: the reclamation of resource damage on one (1) state trust land parcel, four (4) water improvement projects, and one (1) preservation of trust asset value project.

Performance Measure #2 – Royalty Reports Processed & Audited (Optimization and diversification of trust asset revenue; Data development and data sharing)



Story Behind The Performance

The Royalty Compliance Section (RCS) receives operator reports from operators of leases, units, participating areas, and communitized areas pursuant to establishing a cross-reference source related to volumes produced and sold. RCS receives royalty reports reflecting the volumes and values attributable to the calculated royalty due; and, it receives acknowledgement of actual payment received which must be associated with the reported royalty obligation established by the aforementioned reports. RCS requires purchaser statements/sales summaries that must be reconciled to the reports provided by operators and/or payers. Due to the increased efficiency of the Lease and Royalty Compliance System (LARCS), the percentage of reports processed within 30 days increased from 76.57% in fiscal year 2012 to 96.58% in fiscal year 2013 and 97.18% in fiscal year 2014.

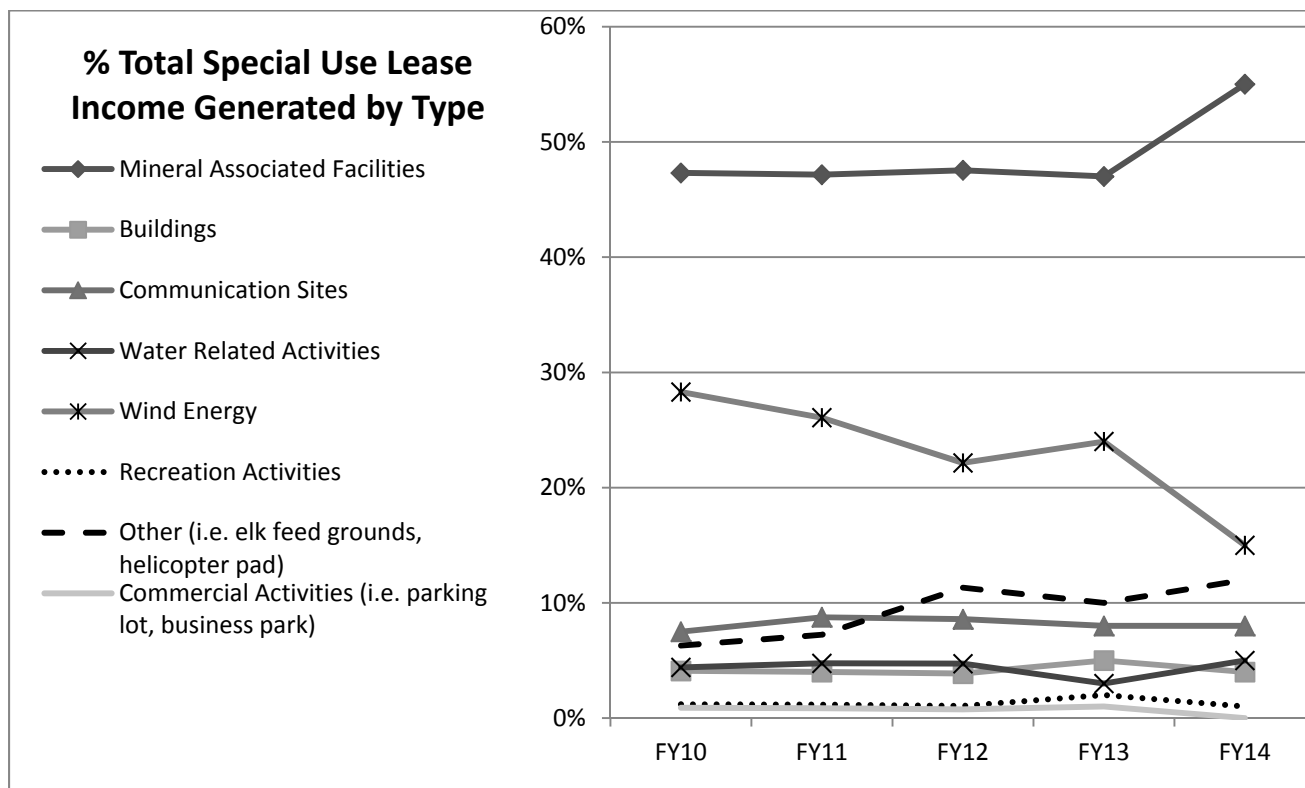
The section conducted continual desk audits of operating oil and gas leases each month from November 2013 through June 2014. Desk audits are conducted to validate proper reporting of royalty obligations on state trust lands. Desk audits are in-depth reviews and reconciliation of production and sales volumes and values when compared to the required purchaser statements and volumes reported to the Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. The RCS began the long and arduous process of revising desk audit procedures during fiscal year 2013. As a result, only a small number of desk audits were conducted prior to November 2013 due to the new audit procedure being finalized. During fiscal year 2014 staff completed 77% of the required desk audits with the new audit procedures.

The RCS also processes both complex and comprehensive audits. Complex and comprehensive audits are conducted in an effort to collect all underpaid or unreported royalties as well as determine the extent that deductions being taken are allowable by rules, state statutes, and lease terms. These audits, which may take up to two years to reach completion and settlement, work better in resolution of royalty reporting and payment issues/problems on a “global” basis for any particular company or group of companies. The complex and comprehensive audits are for a set time period for all company leases, and also afford the ability to reach “settlement” agreements on certain litigious situations without going to court. The section currently has five comprehensive audits in progress and two complex audits in progress.

FY14 Accomplishments

- 1) The RCS reviewed and processed for Permanent Land Fund distribution, the reporting and receipt of \$196,083,832 in State land mineral royalties. The section was able to bring several reporting companies into compliance in conjunction with the new Total Program Compliance (TPC) initiative instituted by the Office of State Lands and Investments. The TPC initiative also allowed RCS staff to collect and distribute \$1,509,074 in oil and gas penalty and interest assessments during fiscal year 2014.
- 2) The RCS conducted a comprehensive review and revision of all royalty policies starting in fiscal year 2013 which were completed and implemented in fiscal year 2014.
- 3) RCS staff hosted two training sessions during June, 2014 for reporting companies to aid in the receipt of accurate reports and making validation of reporting more efficient. The training sessions were attended by nearly 200 representatives from the Oil and Gas industry and have stimulated rapport with the reporting companies.

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



Story Behind The Performance

This graph illustrates the percentage of income received by type of lease. Even though this graph does not necessarily illustrate performance, it is important for planning purposes. One of the Agency’s goals is the optimization and diversification of the trust asset revenue. The graph demonstrates which types of leases generate the most revenue: oil and gas associated leases, wind energy, communication sites, and other uses. The “other” uses consists of a variety of uses, including but not limited to, elk feed grounds, helicopter pads and farm/ranch management leases. The farm/ranch management leases include the Duncan Ranch, the X Bar Ranch, and the Moriah Ranch. Income derived from just these three (3) leases exceeds \$127,200.00 per year. Since the Division has limited staff resources that are shared among eight major programs, it is important to manage time appropriately. This graph identifies the type of lease where a proactive approach would generate the most revenue for the trust.

Demand for wind energy leasing on State trust lands continued to soften in FY14, primarily due to lack of transmission capacity, delays and downgrading of transmission projects, and continuing challenges in export marketing to California and the west coast.

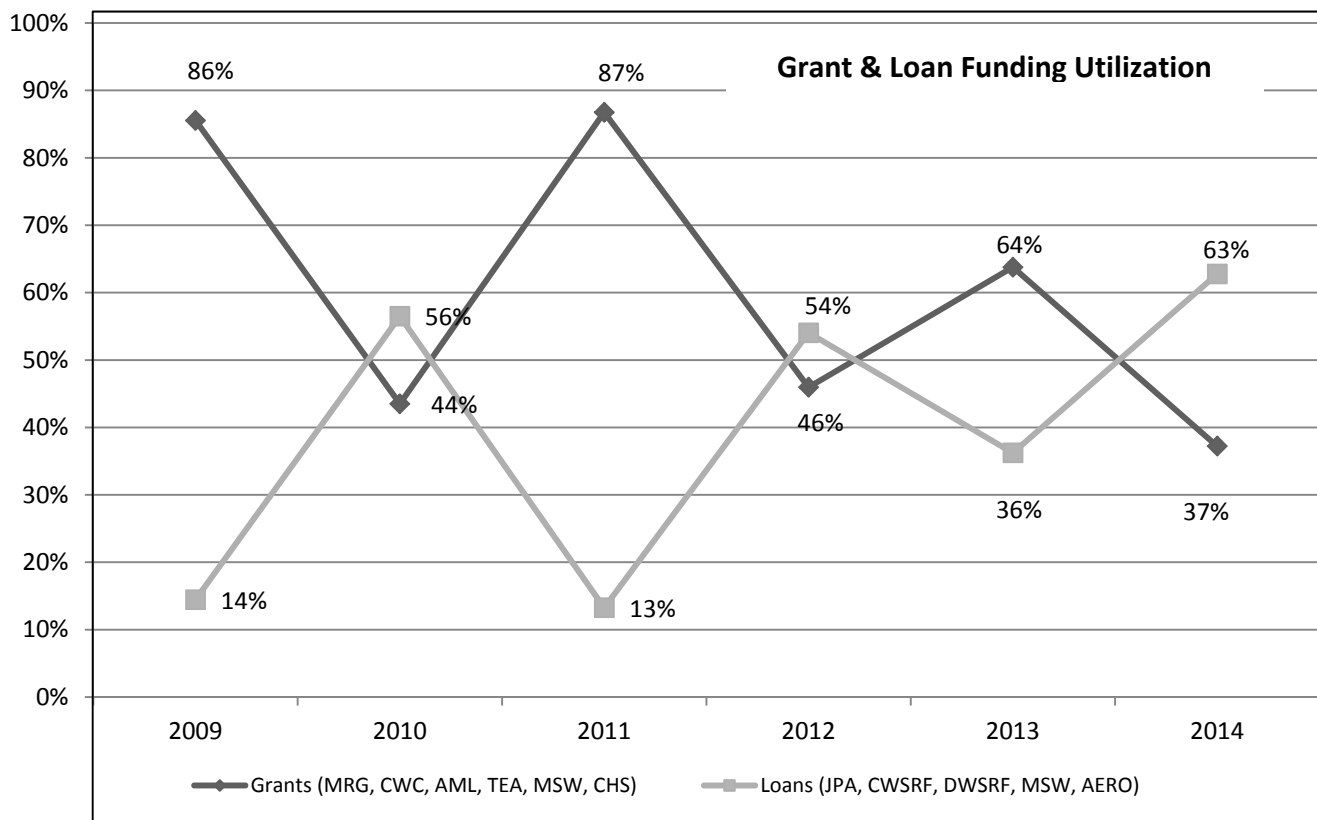
Staff believes that continued lease cancellations and assignments will be realized in FY15 for the following reasons: 1) leases which were not originally viable will continue to be abandoned; 2) leases will be assumed by nearby, more viable projects; and 3) Large Generation Interconnection Agreements (LGIAs) and Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for new transmission projects will be determined. Staff further believes that there will be little new demand for wind energy leasing until new transmission

facilities are developed. Existing leases intend to utilize the currently planned transmission facilities. However, lease administration and royalty auditing will remain prominent beginning in 2015.

FY14 Accomplishments

- 1) During FY14, fifty-one (51) Special Use Lease and Wind Energy Lease applications were processed for approval or renewal; all properties were appraised and rental values established prior to presentation to the Board of Land Commissioners for consideration.
- 2) The Special Use Lease and Wind Energy Lease programs generated \$2,346,170.62 in FY14, an increase of \$88,016.62 from the previous year.

Performance Measure #4 – Grant & Loan Funding Utilization by Program Type (Grant and loan program administration)



Story Behind The Performance

This graph provides information relative to the utilization of funding resources available within the grant and loan programs administered by the office. During FY 2009 local governments took advantage of legislative designations for County Wide Consensus (CWC) grants, utilizing approximately 90% of the available biennial appropriations, \$243.8 million; leaving \$23.9 million for project funding in fiscal year 2010.

Total available program funding for the biennial period 2011/2012 was \$194.4 million; \$76.4 million in grant programs and \$118 million in loan programs. Original funding for the Mineral Royalty Grant Program (MRG) was limited to \$33.4 million by legislative action, with no provision for CWC project

funding. The 2011 Legislative session provided a supplemental appropriation in the amount of \$35 million for CWC grant funding and created a new grant program providing \$6 million for county roads impacted by mineral development in the Niobrara Shale area in eastern Wyoming. FY12 \$42.8 million grant project funding was limited to the remaining balance of the legislative appropriation.

Legislative funding for BFY 2013/2014 for these programs is in excess of \$201.2 million: \$97 million in grant programs and \$104.2 million in loan programs. The 2013 Legislative session provided that beginning in FY14 the State Loan and Investment Board (SLIB) approve all new Aeronautic Loans, \$5.4 million available, and created a new Municipal Solid Waste Cease & Transfer Grant and Loan Program in the amounts of \$4 million and \$1.5 million respectively. During the 2014 Legislative Session a new Court House Security grant program was created providing \$3 million for court house security in Fremont and Sweetwater counties.

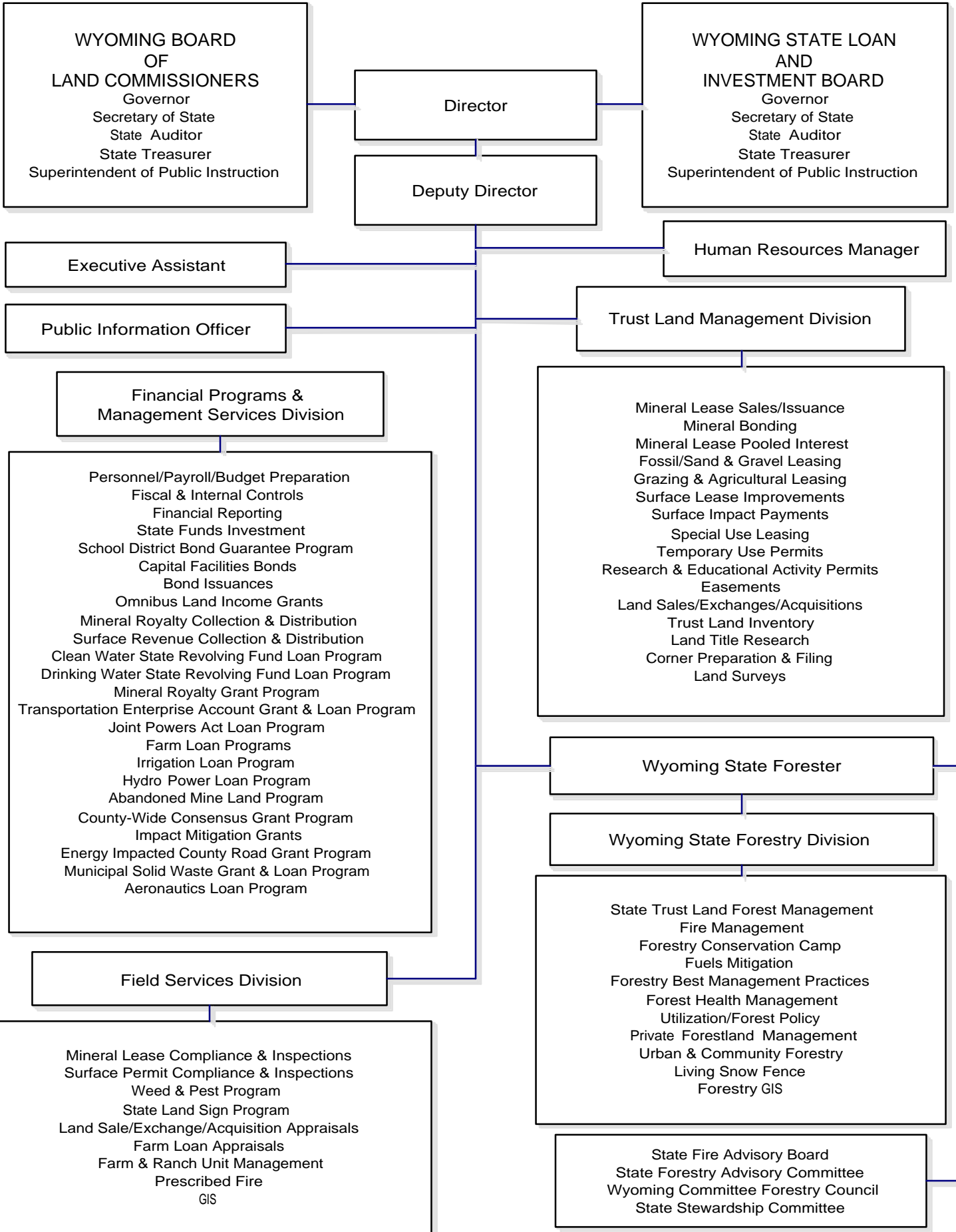
Ninety-one percent (91%) of these appropriated grant funds are in the MRG and CWC program. The remaining 9% (nine percent) include the Transportation Enterprise Grant at \$2 million, Municipal Solid Waste Cease & Transfer Grant Program at \$4 million and the Court House Security Grant Program at \$3 million. Combined available funding for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan programs was \$47.2 million, Joint Powers Act Loan (JPA) funding was \$54.9 million, Municipal Solid Waste Cease & Transfer Loan funding was \$1.5 million and Aeronautic Loan funding was \$5.4 million.

Fiscal Year 2014 total project funding from all sources was \$55.1 million, \$20.5 million from grant programs and \$34.6 million from loans.

FY14 Accomplishments

- 1) Training of personnel and reallocation of duties within the Administrative Services Division due to employee turnover was the major contributing factor to the successful management of the program.
- 2) Partnered with other state and federal agencies to address the needs of local communities and promote successful project completion under the "Total Project Funding Concept" initiative.

Office of State Lands & Investments
Organizational Chart
2013



WYOMING BOARD
OF
LAND COMMISSIONERS
Governor
Secretary of State
State Auditor
State Treasurer
Superintendent of Public Instruction

WYOMING STATE LOAN
AND
INVESTMENT BOARD
Governor
Secretary of State
State Auditor
State Treasurer
Superintendent of Public Instruction

Director

Deputy Director

Executive Assistant

Human Resources Manager

Public Information Officer

Trust Land Management Division

Financial Programs &
Management Services Division

Personnel/Payroll/Budget Preparation
Fiscal & Internal Controls
Financial Reporting
State Funds Investment
School District Bond Guarantee Program
Capital Facilities Bonds
Bond Issuances
Omnibus Land Income Grants
Mineral Royalty Collection & Distribution
Surface Revenue Collection & Distribution
Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program
Mineral Royalty Grant Program
Transportation Enterprise Account Grant & Loan Program
Joint Powers Act Loan Program
Farm Loan Programs
Irrigation Loan Program
Hydro Power Loan Program
Abandoned Mine Land Program
County-Wide Consensus Grant Program
Impact Mitigation Grants
Energy Impacted County Road Grant Program
Municipal Solid Waste Grant & Loan Program
Aeronautics Loan Program

Mineral Lease Sales/Issuance
Mineral Bonding
Mineral Lease Pooled Interest
Fossil/Sand & Gravel Leasing
Grazing & Agricultural Leasing
Surface Lease Improvements
Surface Impact Payments
Special Use Leasing
Temporary Use Permits
Research & Educational Activity Permits
Easements
Land Sales/Exchanges/Acquisitions
Trust Land Inventory
Land Title Research
Corner Preparation & Filing
Land Surveys

Wyoming State Forester

Wyoming State Forestry Division

State Trust Land Forest Management
Fire Management
Forestry Conservation Camp
Fuels Mitigation
Forestry Best Management Practices
Forest Health Management
Utilization/Forest Policy
Private Forestland Management
Urban & Community Forestry
Living Snow Fence
Forestry GIS

Field Services Division

Mineral Lease Compliance & Inspections
Surface Permit Compliance & Inspections
Weed & Pest Program
State Land Sign Program
Land Sale/Exchange/Acquisition Appraisals
Farm Loan Appraisals
Farm & Ranch Unit Management
Prescribed Fire
GIS

State Fire Advisory Board
State Forestry Advisory Committee
Wyoming Committee Forestry Council
State Stewardship Committee