

Optimizing the Timber Trust NASTL 2024

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Trust Lands



Foundational Concepts

- ▶ Idaho Admissions Act
- ▶ Idaho Constitution – Article IX
- ▶ Idaho Statutes – Title 38 (regulatory) and Title 58 (Lands specific)
- ▶ IDAPA Rules
- ▶ Land Board Policies
- ▶ Agency Guidance Documents
 - Asset Management Plan
 - Forest Asset Management Plan
- ▶ Endowment Reform at turn of 21st century



IDL's Dual Mission

- ▶ *To professionally and prudently manage Idaho's endowment assets to **maximize long-term** financial returns to the public schools and other trust beneficiaries*
 - Unique role of government to run much like a business
 - Land Board given broad authority in this respect
 - Also, work alongside legislature for budgeting and updating legislation and rules
- ▶ *and to provide professional assistance to the citizens of Idaho to use, protect, and sustain their natural resources.*
 - Regulatory, protection, and assistance; traditional government agency role



Trust Land Beneficiaries

- ▶ Established at statehood to fund various institutions – each parcel of state land is owned by an endowment (sometimes surface is different than subsurface and some other weird situations)
- 1. **Public School Fund**, K-12 Education (84.91% total/ 71.48% timberland)
- 2. **Agricultural College Fund**, University of Idaho (1.35%/1.45%)
- 3. **Charitable Institutions Fund**, Idaho State University, State Juvenile Corrections Center, School for the Deaf and Blind, Idaho Veterans Home, and State Hospital North (3.09%/6.03%)
- 4. **Normal School Fund** Idaho State University Department of Education and Lewis-Clark State College (2.51%/4.47%)
- 5. **Penitentiary Fund** (1.15%/2.58%)
- 6. **School of Science Fund**, University of Idaho (3.01%/6.06%)
- 7. **State Hospital South Fund** (1.48%/3.18%)
- 8. **University Fund**, University of Idaho (2.2%/4.07%)
- 9. **Capitol Permanent Fund** (0.29%/0.69%)

97.08%/93.55% lands managed for education purposes.



Forest Asset Management Planning

Purpose of FAMP Process

- ▶ Strengthen one of IDL's core trust land businesses
- ▶ Tied to State Trust Land Asset Management Plan (AMP)

Broad Goals of FAMP Process

- ▶ Continue to maximize returns to the trust beneficiaries
- ▶ Address market changes & risk
- ▶ Reduce biological risks to trust land forests
- ▶ Maintain or improve important forest functions

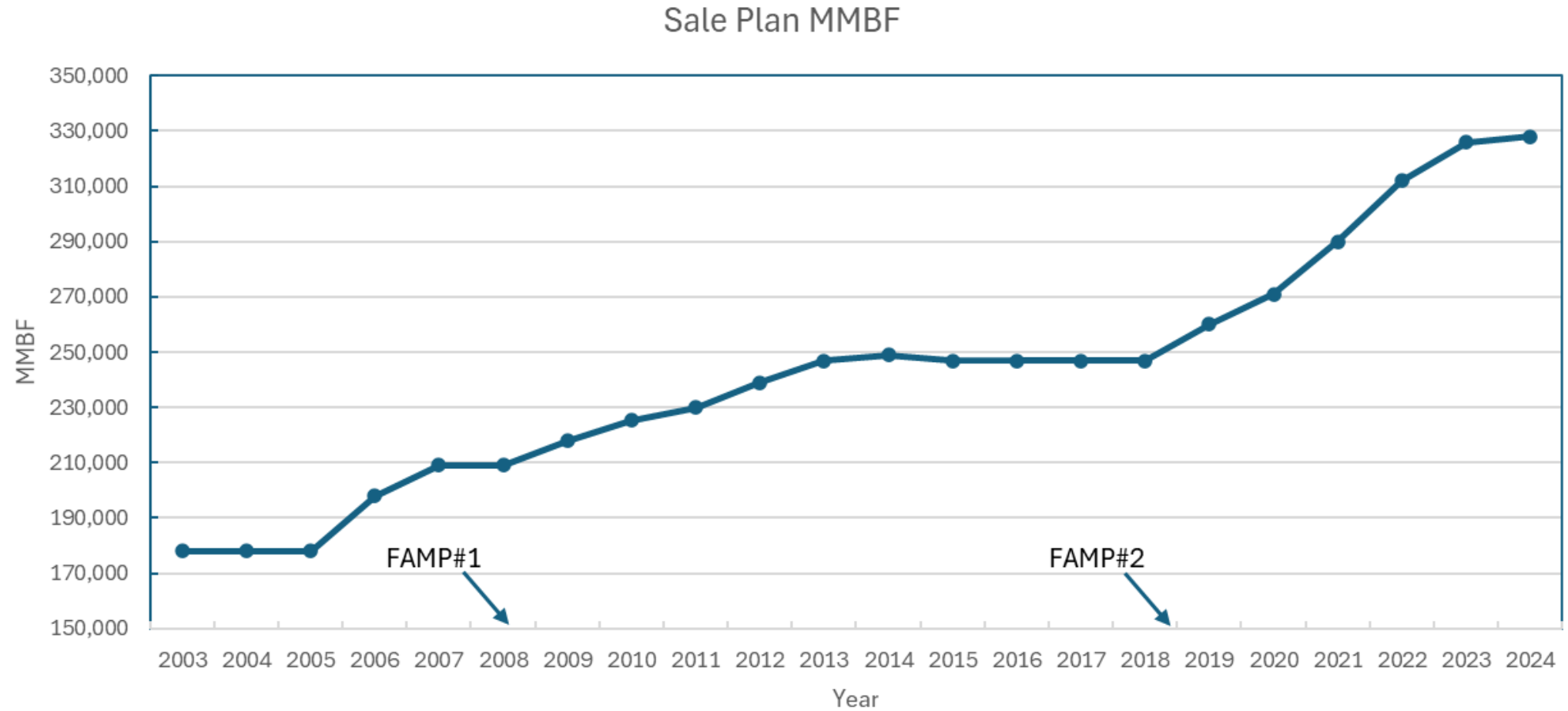


Sustainability Goals of FAMP

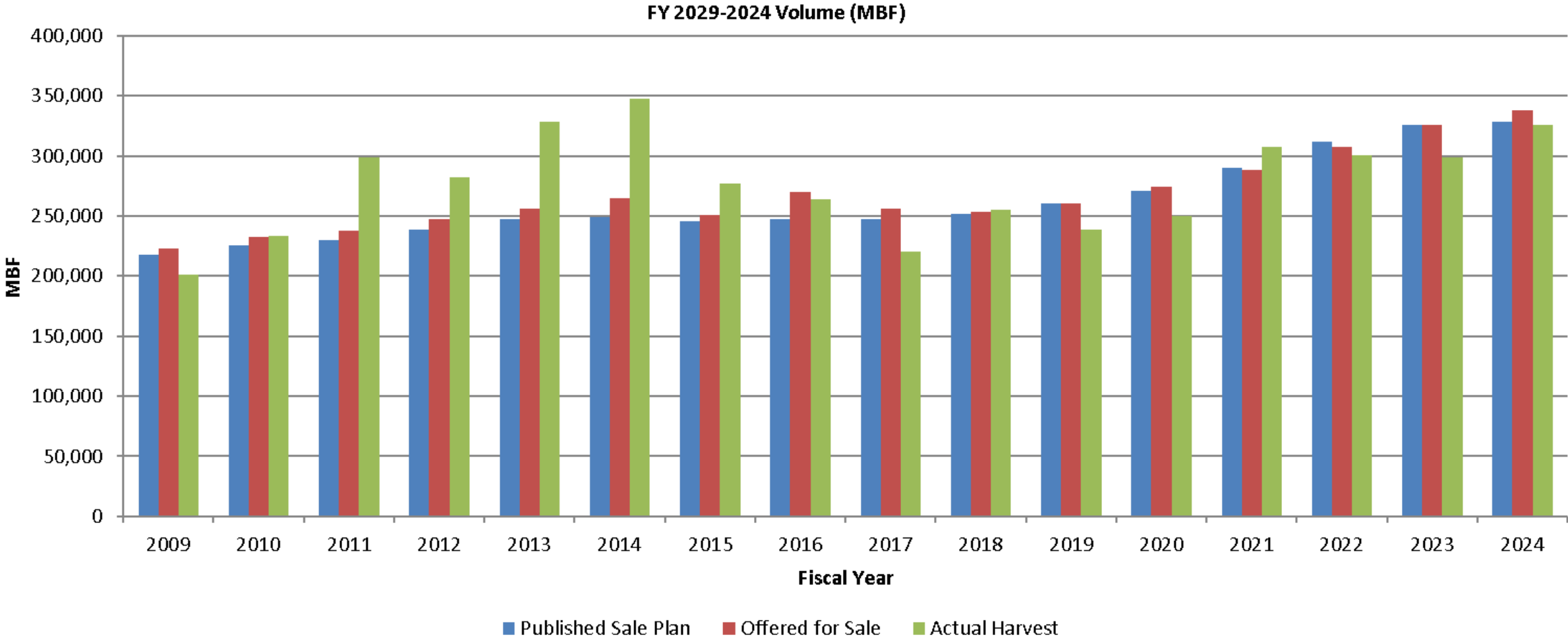
- ▶ Address market and milling changes by shifting diameter classes to smaller sizes
- ▶ Reduce holding and biological risks:
 - Shorter rotations
 - Protection from insects, disease, and wildfire loss
 - Still provide other forest functions of watersheds, carbon sequestration, and genetic diversity
- ▶ Highlight areas for land changes through disposal and acquisition and revenue diversification
- ▶ Endowments benefit from helping maintain industry and local economies
- ▶ Manage forests to get to “regulation”
 - Reduced standing volume from ~10 Billion BF to around 5 Billion BF



Impact of FAMP on IDL Sale Volume



IDL Timber Sale Plan Performance

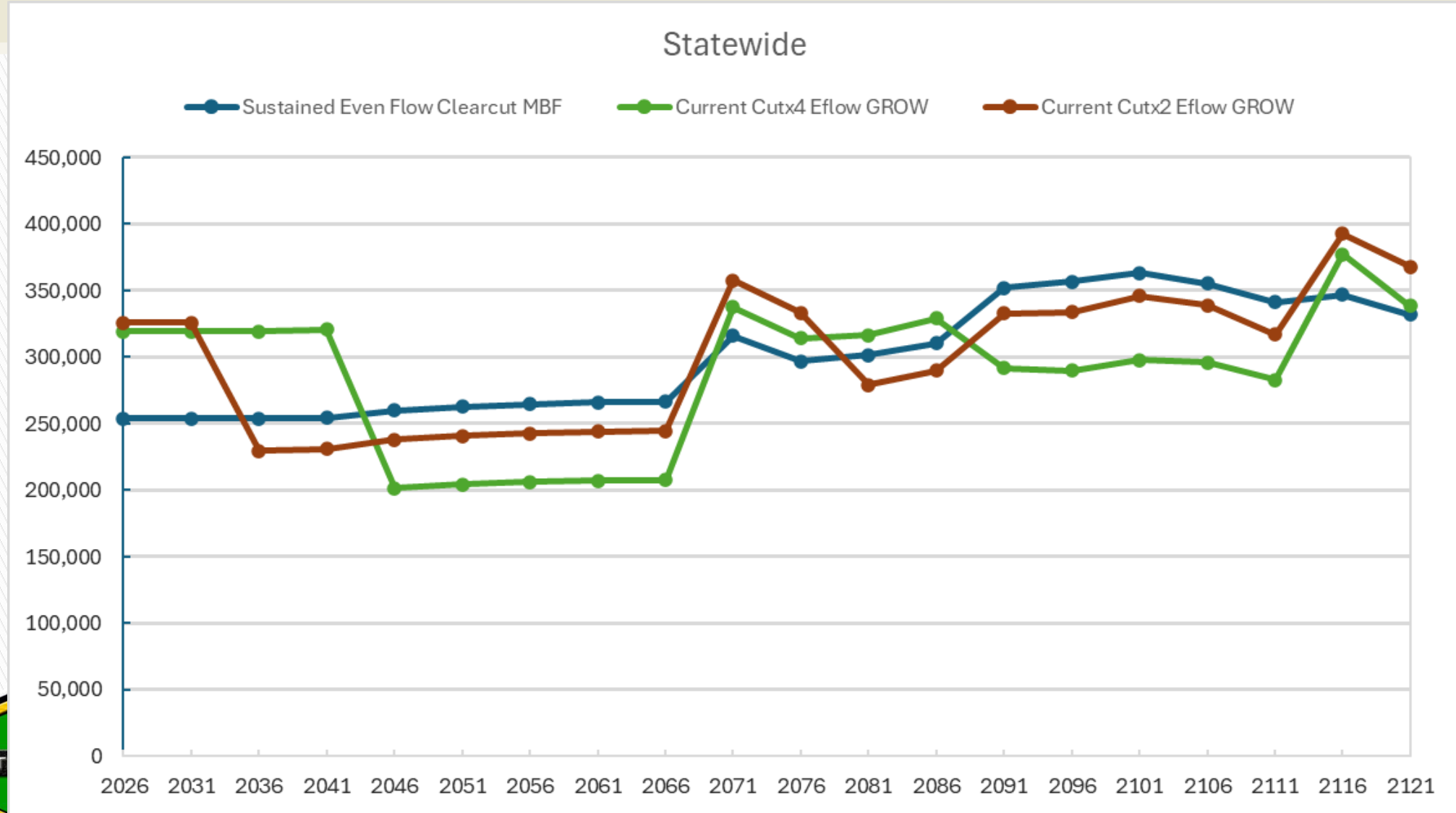


Gross Timber Revenue by Fiscal Year

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$68,146,916	\$79,788,804	\$75,795,509	\$74,009,280	\$82,879,483



Current FAMP Modeling Efforts



Timber Sale Program Highlights

VOLUME UNDER CONTRACT as of July 31, 2024		
	Total	3 Year Average
Active Contracts	166	180
Total Residual MBF Equivalent	528,711	552,602
Residual Value (\$/MBF)	\$278.67	\$280.49

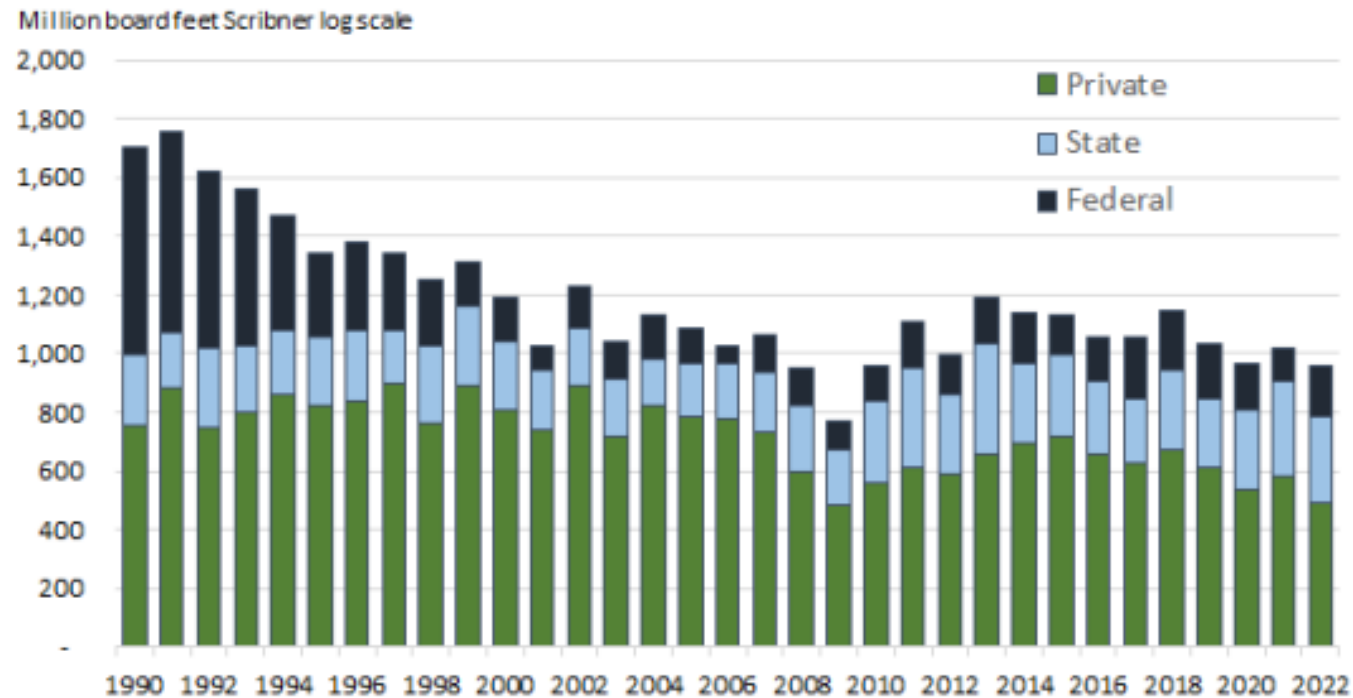
Contracts represent 19 different purchasers.



Timber Harvest and Supply

TIMBER HARVEST

Idaho Timber Harvest by Ownership
1990 - 2022



Sources: Idaho Department of Lands, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and UM Bureau of Business and Economic Research

1.0
billion board feet
-6% from 2021

51%
from Private lands

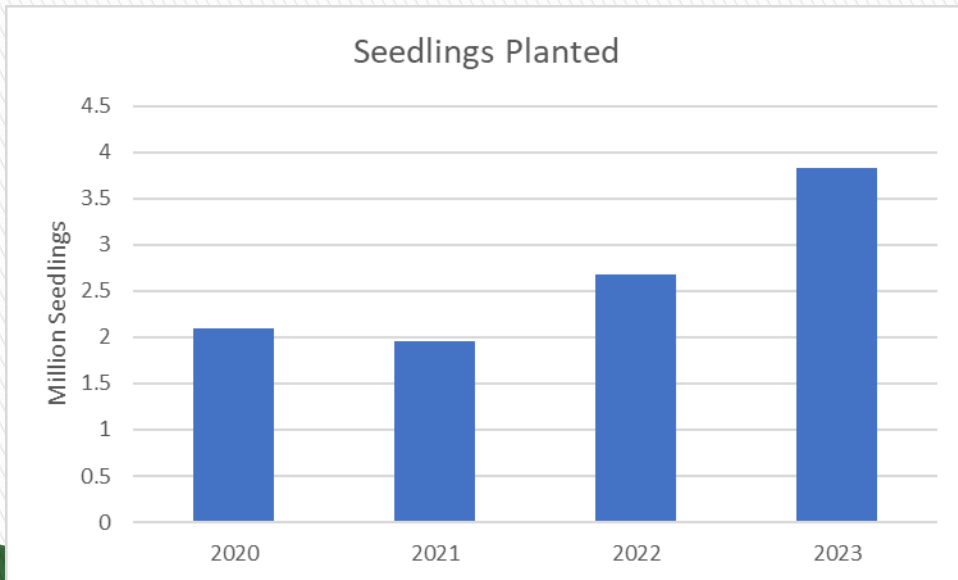
30%
from State lands

19%
from Federal lands



Silviculture

- ▶ Stand Initiation - Planting
 - Fiscal year 2023
 - 11,022 acres
 - 3,971,500 seedlings



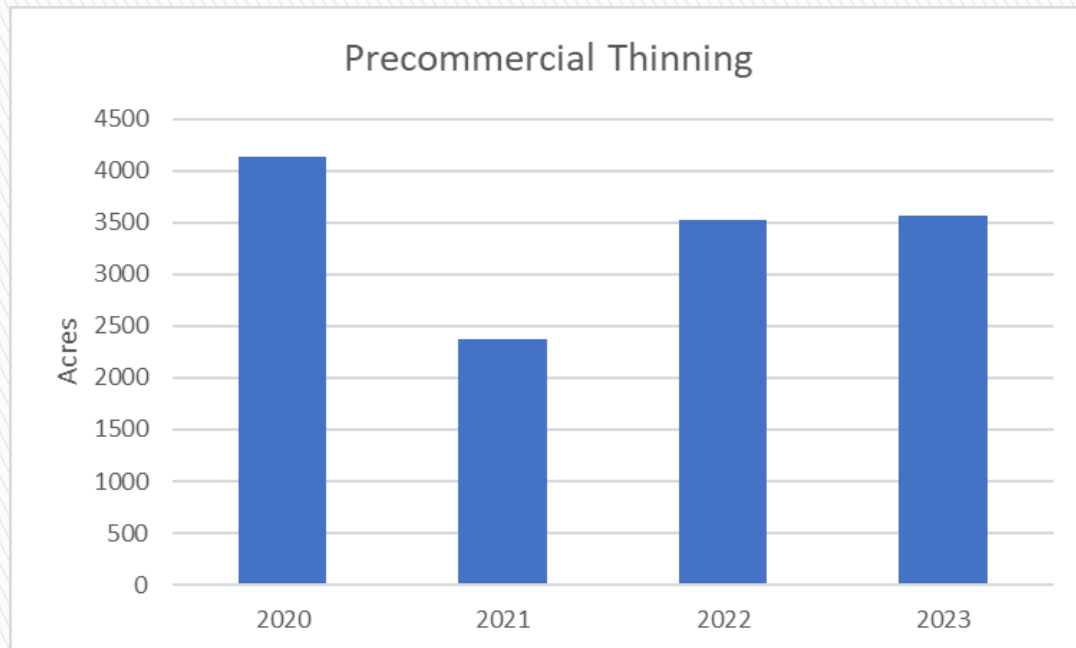
Elk Peak Planting - SJS



Mashburn Herbicide Treatment- SJS

Silviculture (cont.)

- ▶ Precommercial Thinning
 - FY 2023 – 3,568 acres treated



Infrastructure Investments

- ▶ 3-year average - \$9.5 million
- ▶ Fiscal Year 2023 – \$11.5 million
- ▶ Bridge Inventory
 - Completed 2022
 - Identified location and priority



Economic Challenges

- ▶ Remote parcels can increase transportation costs to major markets
 - Upwards of 7-hour one-way haul times.
- ▶ Operational Costs: High costs of labor, equipment, and fuel, combined with the need for specialized machinery on steep slopes.
 - Approximately 35% of acreage on IDL ownership has been cable yarded
- ▶ Industry-wide aging work-force with low recruitment
- ▶ Adjacent land values on the rise due to the higher and better use
 - Primarily residential development



The Future

- ▶ Continue to develop better growth and yield estimates
- ▶ Continue work utilizing technology for efficiency gains
 - LiDAR, PhoDAR, GIS, etc.
- ▶ Change land classifications to optimize timberland ownership, diversify revenue portfolio, and divest of underperforming lands with opportunity to reinvest or transfer to EFIB
- ▶ Deploy more genetically improved seedlings and continue to hone early rotation investment strategies
- ▶ Join with partners in training and attracting highly skilled workforce

