UTAH TRUST LANDS ADMINISTRATION

A Primer on Trust Land Management

Abstract

The School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (also known as SITLA) is an independent state agency responsible for managing trust lands for public schools and other trust beneficiaries. Established to ensure trust lands are used to generate long-term and sustainable revenue, SITLA oversees activities including energy development, mining, real estate, and grazing. Together with the School and Institutional Trust Funds Office (SITFO), which invests the revenues SITLA generates, the Land Trust Protection and Advocacy Office (LTPAO), and the School Children's Trust Section, these agencies form Utah's wider trust system designed to protect and grow funding for beneficiaries. This primer provides an overview of the trust system's origins, operations, and impact.

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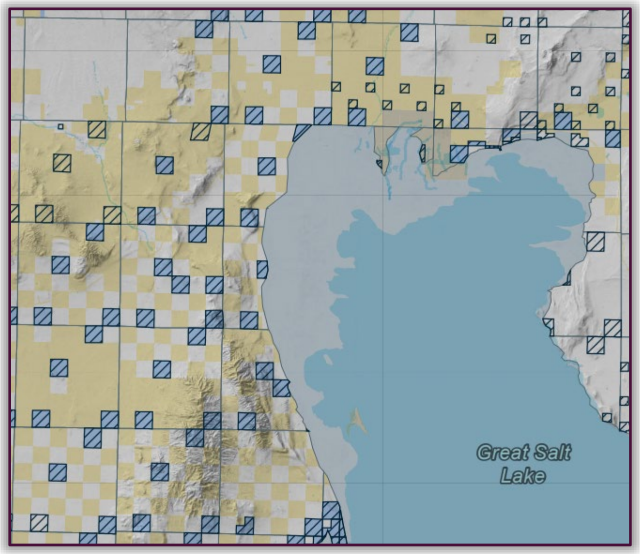
KEY FINDINGS

- SITLA is an independent agency, created in statute, that manages ~3.3 million acres of surface estate and ~4.5 million acres of mineral estate. These lands are held in trust for state beneficiaries.
- Trust lands were granted by Congress at statehood with total landholdings equaling ~6% of land in the state.
- Revenue from trust lands is generated by mineral leases, real estate leases and sales, special use/one-time agreements, and other activities
- Proceeds fund public schools, universities, and hospitals through permanent endowments.
- Since 1994, SITLA has distributed over $1.6 billion in revenue to its beneficiaries. SITLA-generated revenue forms the principal of the Permanent State School Fund, which surpassed $3.4 billion.
- The trust system comprises four independent agencies: SITLA (manages trust lands), SITFO (invests revenue), the School Children's Trust Section (oversees distributions), and LTPAO (ensures all entities meet fiduciary duties.)

Introduction



Source: SITLA, "Utah Land Status and Areas of Responsibility" (2022)

The Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) is an independent state agency responsible for managing Utah's trust lands and generating revenue for public education. SITLA oversees approximately 3.3 million acres of surface land and about 4.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate, including lands where the state owns minerals but not the surface.[i] Revenue is generated through royalties, leases, and other land-based resource activities. These funds are deposited into permanent endowments that support Utah's public schools and other state beneficiaries.[ii] SITLA's decisions directly impact school funding, land use, and the long-term stewardship of trust land assets. While SITLA operates independently, its actions are subject to legislative oversight and compliance with state law. For a wider look at trust lands across the state, see the map in the appendix.

Trust Lands Explained

Trust lands are parcels granted to Utah by Congress at the time of statehood intended to generate revenue for state institutions, specifically education. Unlike other publicly owned lands, trust lands are held in trust for beneficiaries and are managed to produce long-term financial returns. Approximately 71% of Utah is comprised of public lands, whereas trust lands make up only about 6% of the state.[iii]

The Trust Lands System

History

The federal government first established support for public education through land-grant policy in the Land Ordinance of 1785, which reserved lot no. 16 in each township for schools.[iv] The Utah Enabling Act of 1894 granted approximately 5.8 million acres (equivalent to about one-ninth of the state's area) by designating four sections in each township for public education, with title vesting when Utah achieved statehood in 1896.[v] An additional 1.7 million acres was set aside for higher education, hospitals, and other public institutions. The Utah Constitution created the Permanent State School Fund and required that proceeds from school trust lands be placed in this permanent endowment.[vi]

Trust lands were originally managed by a board within the Department of Natural Resources, but oversight concerns triggered a Parent Teacher Association (PTA) resolution in 1989.[vii] Following a 1991-1992 legislative task force that evaluated trust land management options, the Legislature created a non-partisan advisory board charged with recommending policies to fulfill the state's trust land obligations.[viii] In 1994, the Legislature established SITLA to manage trust lands.[ix] The School LAND Trust Program, created in 1999, distributes annual earnings directly to schools.[x] The School Children's Trust Section ensures School LAND Trust funds are properly administered and used in schools. In response to significant asset growth and the need for stronger fiduciary oversight, the Legislature instituted the School and Institutional Trust Fund Office (SITFO) in 2014.[xi] Lastly, the Land Trusts Protection and Advocacy (LTPAO) was formed in 2019 to represent beneficiary interests.

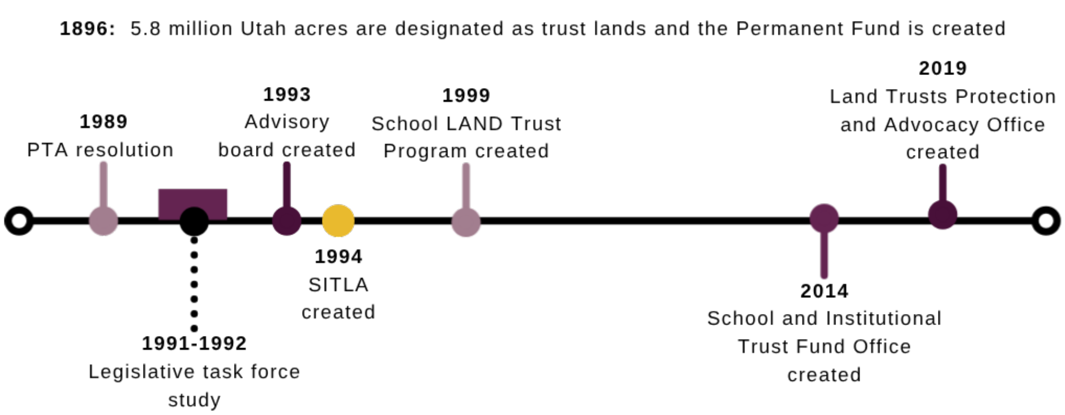
Why the Checkerboard Pattern?

The Utah Enabling Act granted Utah sections 2, 16, 32, and 36 in each township to fund public schools.

These fixed sections scattered across federal lands created a checkerboard pattern of ownership.

However, this pattern can complicate access and development. To address these issues, SITLA attempts to consolidate fragmented parcels through strategic land swaps.

Figure 1. Timeline of Trust System Development



Trust Lands System Structure

The Trust System is comprised of four self-funded agencies that work collaboratively but independently to ensure that Utah's public schools and other beneficiaries receive long-term financial support.

In short, SITLA manages Utah's trust lands and generates revenue, SITFO invests the revenue in the Permanent School Fund, the School Children's Trust Section oversees school distributions, and LTPAO ensures all entities meet their fiduciary duties.

TRUST LANDS ADMINISTRATION

School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration

SITLA oversees trust lands to optimize sustained profit for public education through activities such as leasing, resource development, and extraction, guided by a fiduciary responsibility.

Mission: *SITLA manages Utah's trust lands to maximize long-term financial returns for designated beneficiaries—primarily Utah's public schools—while maintaining the resource base for future generations.*

Fiduciary Duty

Under Article X, Sections 5 and 7 of the Utah Constitution and Utah Code Title 53C, School and Institutional Trust Lands Management Act, SITLA holds a fiduciary duty to manage trust lands for the benefit of designated beneficiaries, primarily Utah's K-12 public schools.[xii] The agency is charged with maximizing long-term financial returns while preserving the value of the lands. Revenue generated from resource management is invested by SITFO into permanent trust funds to provide ongoing, sustainable support for these beneficiaries.

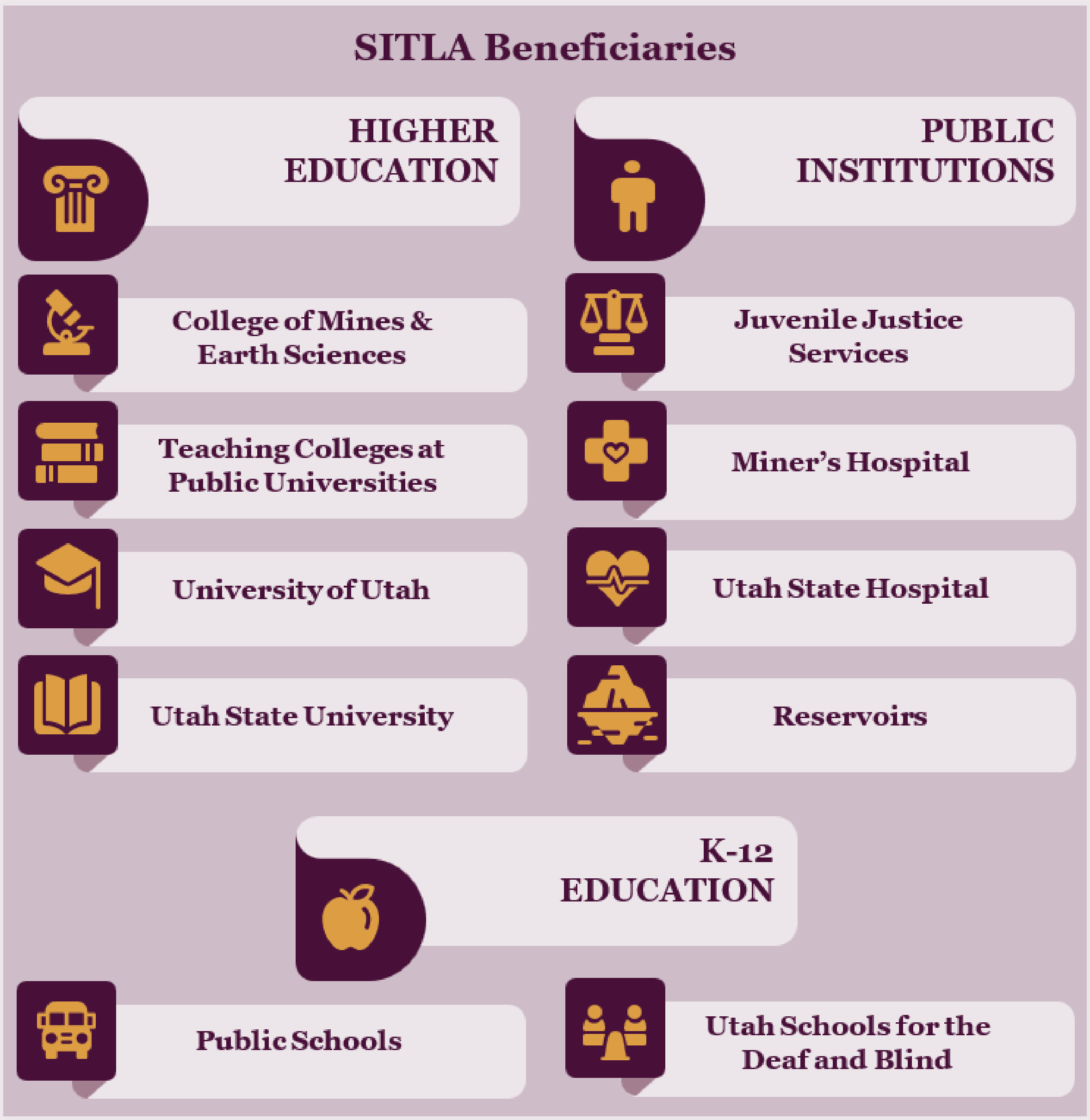
Governance & Oversight

SITLA is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.[xiii] Six members serve six-year staggered terms from a nominating committee list, while the seventh serves at the Governor's discretion. The Board is responsible for electing officers, appointing the Executive Director, and establishing management policies. Legislative oversight includes regular audits, compliance reviews, and approval of major land transactions. Annual reports, financial disclosures, and statutory reporting requirements further ensure transparency, accountability, and alignment with the agency's fiduciary responsibilities.

Beneficiaries

SITLA beneficiaries are public institutions in Utah that receive revenue from state trust lands to support their operations (see **Figure 2**).[xiv] The lands granted to Utah under the Enabling Act of 1894 are required to be managed for the benefit of designated public institutions, primarily public schools.[xv] State law codifies the public institutions that represent the various trust beneficiaries and creates permanent trust funds for each beneficiary.[xvi] This framework ensures that trust land income is managed exclusively for the beneficiary that the trust lands were intended to support. These beneficiaries have received over $1.6 billion from SITLA since 1994.

Figure 2. State Institutions Funded by SITLA



School and Institutional Trust Fund Office

SITFO is an independent state agency responsible for managing Utah's permanent school and institutional trust funds.[xvii] SITFO's mission is to provide reliable distributions to current beneficiaries while growing the funds to support long-term needs.[xviii]

> *"Board members, the director, and office staff shall act in the best interests of the beneficiaries and comply with the duty of undivided loyalty to the beneficiaries."*
>
> *(Utah Code 53D-1-601)*

The Permanent State School Fund comprises over 90% of SITFO's assets.[xix] Oversight is provided by a Board of Trustees, including the State Treasurer and four investment professionals, who establish policy and ensure accountability.[xx] SITFO staff handles day-to-day operations and collaborate with external experts to manage the investment portfolio. The fund is invested to stay ahead of inflation, and only a portion of the earnings is allocated each year.[xxi] SITFO currently invests $3.4 billion permanent funds in SITFO's portfolio.

School Children's Trust Section

The School Children's Trust Section operates within the Utah State Board of Education and ensures that annual distributions are used effectively by schools.[xxii] Through the School LAND Trust Program, the School Children's Trust Section distributes annual trust fund earnings directly to schools, where School Community Councils (comprised of parents, teachers, and administrators) decide how to use the funds to support student learning.[xxiii]

Land Trust Protection & Advocacy Office

LTPAO is statutorily tasked with representing the interests of trust land beneficiaries.[xxiv] LTPAO provides independent oversight to help ensure that SITLA's management decisions align with fiduciary requirements, applicable trust law, and long-term asset value. LTPAO reviews trust land transactions and policies, offers input on proposed actions affecting trust assets, and promotes transparency and understanding of the trust system.

> *"In accordance with the Utah Enabling Act, the Utah Constitution, and state law, the advocacy office shall act with undivided loyalty to the trust beneficiaries, advocating against the state using a trust asset to pursue a state goal that is inconsistent with a purpose of the trust associated with that asset."*
>
> *(Utah Code 53D-2-201)*

Table 1. Trust System Agencies

School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) *Focus: Land Management*	
Role: Manages trust lands granted to Utah for the benefit of public institutions.	Responsibility: Leasing, selling, and developing trust lands to generate revenue and preserve long-term value.
School and Institutional Trust Fund Office (SITFO) *Focus: Fund Investment*	
Role: Invests and manages financial assets generated from trust lands.	Responsibility: Investing trust funds for sustainable growth, managing risk, and fulfilling fiduciary duty to beneficiaries.
School Children's Trust Section *Focus: Distribution Oversight*	
Role: Ensures that trust distributions are used appropriately and effectively by schools.	Responsibility: Overseeing school trust fund allocations, guiding academic planning, and ensuring transparency and accountability.
Land Trust Protection and Advocacy Office (LTPAO) *Focus: Beneficiary Advocacy*	
Role: Acts as an independent advocate for the beneficiaries of the trust, particularly public school students.	Responsibilities: Protecting beneficiaries by ensuring agency accountability, investigating concerns, and promoting transparency.

Trust Lands Portfolio

Inventory

Total trust acreage:

3.33 million
surface acres

4.49 million
mineral acres

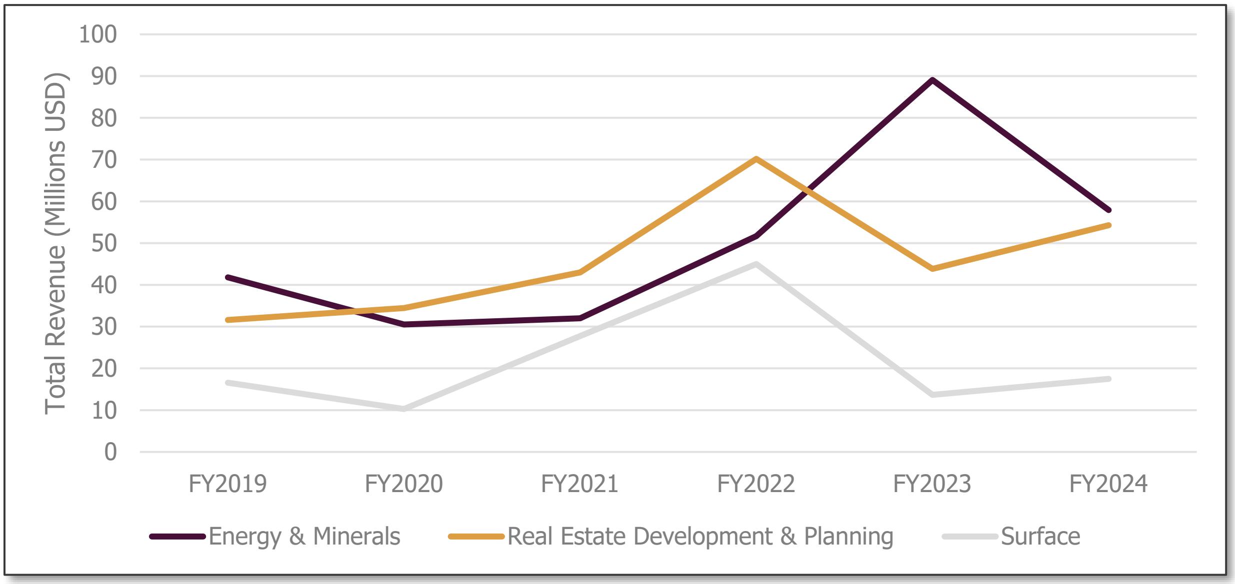
Revenue Streams

In fiscal year 2024, SITLA generated $105.8 million in net income from various sources, including:[xxv]

1. **Energy & Minerals: $57.9 million**
   - Oil and gas royalties: $44.5 million
   - Other minerals, leases, and permits: $10.9 million
   - Renewable: $2.4 million
2. **Real Estate Development & Planning: $54.2 million**
3. **Surface: $17.5 million**
   - Sales: $7.5 million
   - Leases, permits, and easements: $10 million
4. **Permanent Funds Interest & Gains: $355.9 million**

SITLA revenue trends show that Energy & Minerals revenue fluctuated but rose overall, Real Estate Development & Planning showed strong growth especially after FY2021, and Surface revenue varied year-to-year with a peak in FY2022 but has since declined (see **Figure 3**).

Figure 3. SITLA Revenue Trends



Source: LTPAO, "Utah School and Institutional Trust System Annual Report" (2024)

These revenue streams, in addition to permanent fund investment earnings, not only drive SITLA's overall financial growth but determine the distributions made to Utah's beneficiary trusts. The majority of SITLA distributions support the Public Schools Trust, which receives over $111 million – far exceeding allocations to all other trusts, each of which receives under $4 million annually (see **Table 2**).

Land Management

SITLA is required to manage trust lands "for their highest and best use" and to "maximize the long-term financial return."[xxvi] The administration must manage lands prudently, considering "diversification and risk" and using "competitive market processes" for transactions. Dispositions of trust land must be conducted at fair market value and leases and royalties must be set to reflect the value of the property and the income potential.[xxvii] Further management principles, outlined in the Utah Administrative Rules, are listed in **Figure 4.**[xxviii]

Table 2. FY2025 Trust Distributions

Distribution	Trust
$111,314,465	Public Schools Trust
$3,012,476	Miner's Hospital Trust
$920,178	Utah Schools for the Blind
$591,915	State Reservoirs Trust
$497,866	Utah State University Trust
$409,931	University of Utah of Trust
$380,375	School of Mines Trust
$313,595	State Colleges of Education Trust
$249,377	Utah State Hospital Trust
$148,111	Juvenile Justice Services Trust
$139,081	Utah Schools for the Deaf
$0	Public Buildings Trust

Source: LTPAO, "Utah School and Institutional Trust System Annual Report" (2024)

Restricted Use

Through a formal access agreement with the Division of Wildlife Resources, SITLA allows public hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing on most trust lands, with access structured so that it supports the trust's revenue-generation mandate and is subject to land-use rules aimed at protecting the land and habitat.[xxix]

Figure 4. SITLA's Guiding Principles

Land Management Objectives

- ✓ Maximize long-term revenue
- ✓ Use lands at highest value
- ✓ Ensure fair-market returns
- ✓ Diversify to reduce risk
- ✓ Enhance assets through exchange
- ✓ Allow lawful, non-detrimental uses

Source: Utah Admin. Rule R850-2-200

Land Exchanges

A key tool in SITLA's portfolio management is land exchanges. These exchanges allow SITLA to consolidate fragmented parcels, replace low-yield lands with higher-value assets, and enhance overall management efficiency. By trading parcels with private or public entities, SITLA has options for improving access, creating more manageable holdings, and optimizing long-term revenue potential. A notable example of this practice is the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Exchange.[xxx]

> **The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Exchange**
>
> In 1999, SITLA exchanged approximately 377,000 acres of scattered trust lands, including parcels within the Grand Staircase–Escalante National Monument, for $50 million in cash, $13 million in anticipated coal revenue, and approximately 139,000 acres of federal land with stronger commercial and mineral development potential. The exchange consolidated many isolated parcels into more manageable blocks – land that now generates a significant portion of SITLA's natural gas royalties.

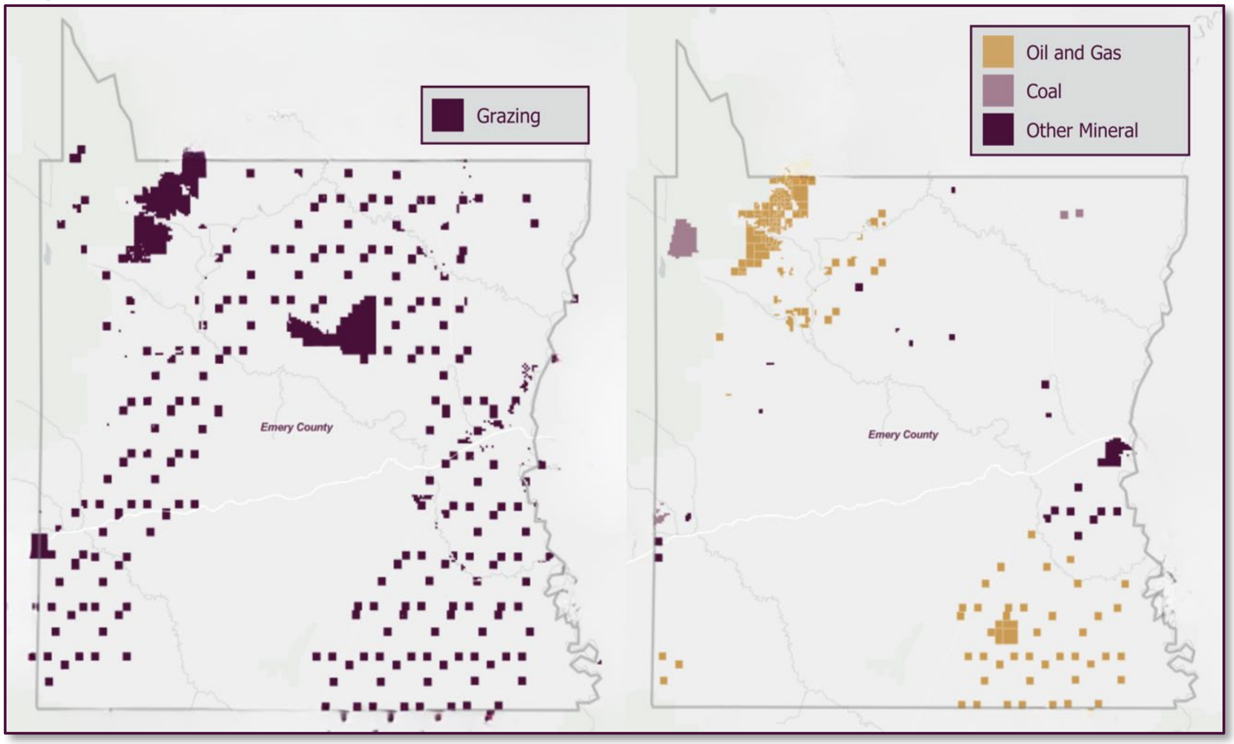
Prioritization

SITLA applies a "highest and best use" standard to trust lands, evaluating parcels via market and resource data (including geospatial planning tools) and using competitive solicitations or applications.[xxxi] Potential uses, such as mineral leasing, energy development, real-estate leasing and sales, or grazing permits, are assessed for their revenue potential, timeline, risk, and compatibility with trust-land objectives. High-value parcels are generally awarded competitively, though negotiated arrangements are permitted when a higher return is available. Many leases include a termination or reassignment clause allowing SITLA to pursue a better use if one arises.

Trust Land Snapshot: Emery County

SITLA oversees extensive trust land holdings in Emery County. Parcels support multiple revenue-generating activities including oil and gas leasing, livestock grazing, mineral extraction, renewable energy development, easements, and other resource-based agreements. Many parcels support more than one use at the same time – for example, grazing operations occurring alongside mineral or energy development (see **Figure 5**).

Figure 5. Examples of Trust Land Use in Emery County



Source: SITLA Interactive Plat Map (2025)

The Dingell Act-Emery County Land Exchange

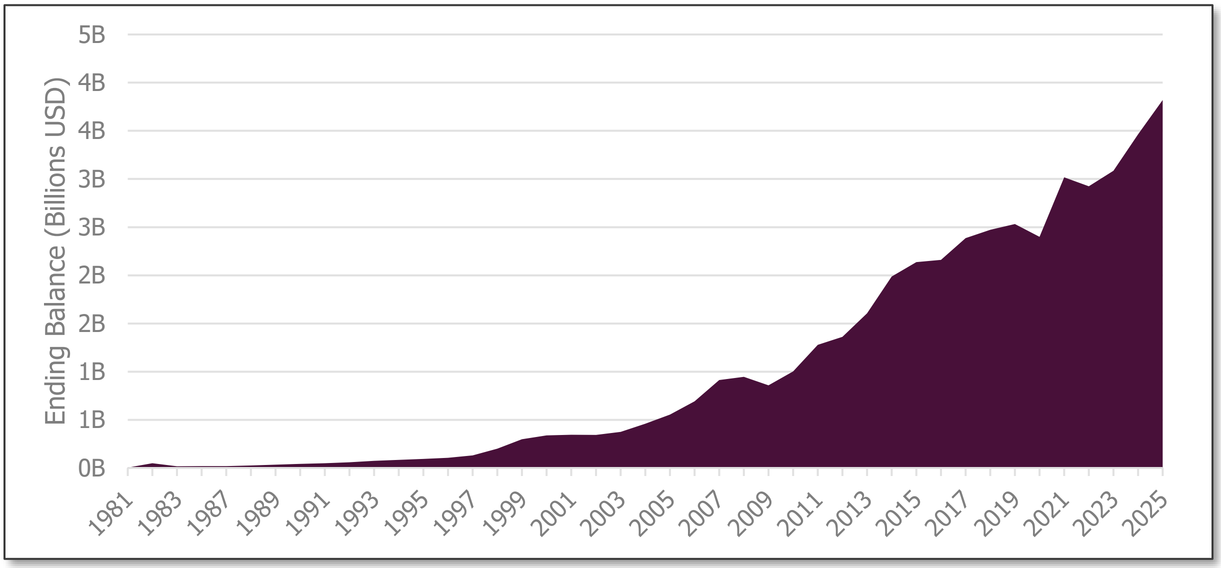
The Emery County Land Exchange, authorized under the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019, and completed in February 2025, consolidated fragmented state and federal holdings to improve multiple-use management, protect conservation areas, and increase long-term revenue for Utah's public schools.[xxxii] The exchange transferred approximately 89,390 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land to the State in return for about 116,042 acres of SITLA trust lands, with additional parcels in Washington County's Red Cliffs National Conservation Area to equalize value, and incorporated mineral estate adjustments. SITLA received approximately 83,000 acres with subsurface mineral estate, 4,000 surface-only acres, and 5,000 acres of subsurface mineral, oil, gas, and coal estates, and 47 water rights.[xxxiii] This swap facilitates economic development and energy production in Emery County, as well as recreation opportunities. In turn, the BLM acquired isolated state parcels located within or near federally protected areas.[xxxiv]

Education Funding Impact

The Permanent State School Fund

The Utah Permanent State School Fund was constitutionally established to support public education.[xxxv] Funded primarily through SITLA revenue and other state-managed resources, the fund's principal is preserved and invested by SITFO. Legally protected as a permanent endowment, the principal cannot be spent, ensuring that only investment earnings are used to provide sustainable, long-term support for public education. A portion of the fund's earnings is distributed annually through the School LAND Trust Program, providing every public school with flexible funding that local school councils can allocate to meet their unique academic needs. The fund's value has grown steadily over time, reaching over $3.4 billion in recent years (see **Figure 6**).[xxxvi]

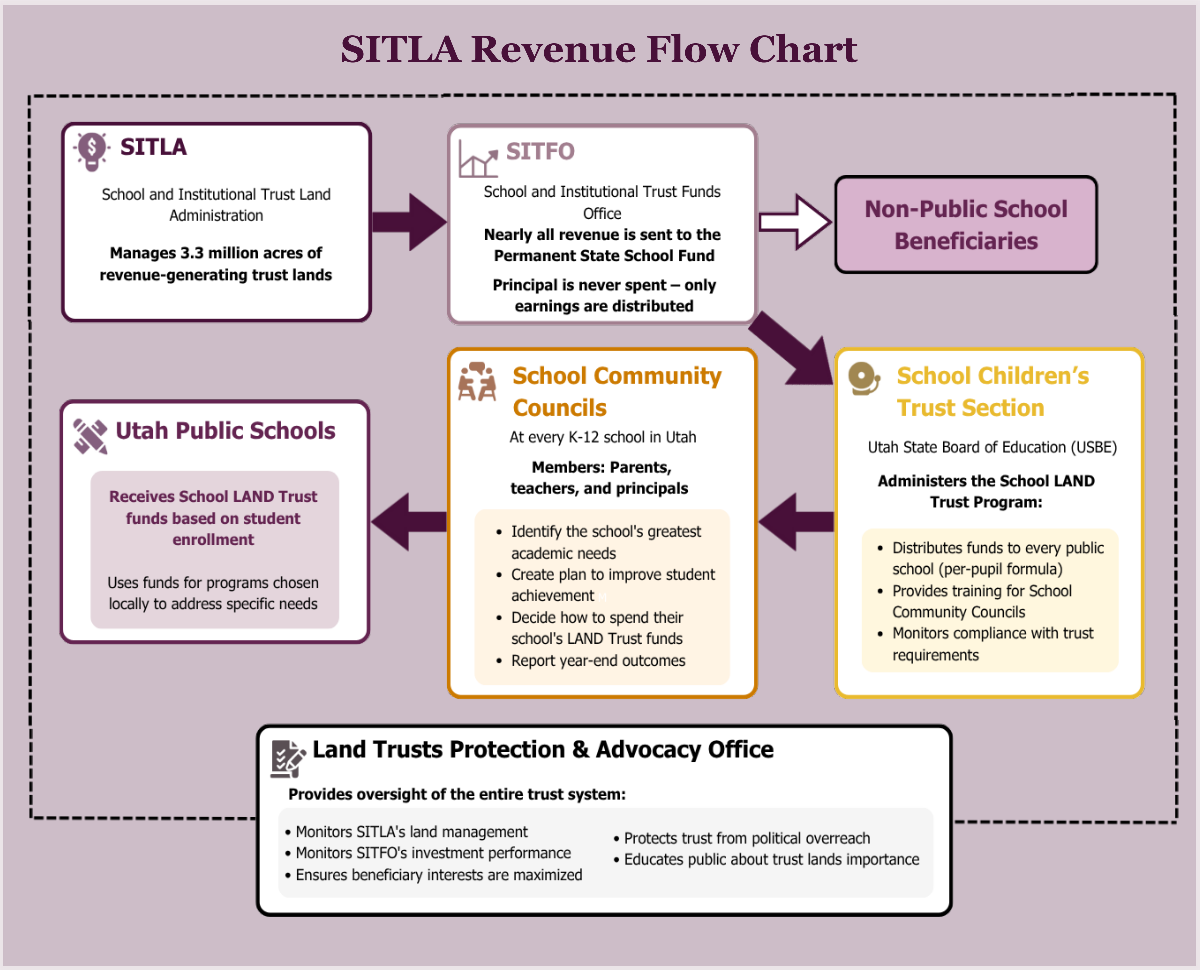
Figure 6. Permanent State School Fund Growth



Source: LTPAO, "Utah School and Institutional Trust System Annual Report" (2024)

For the 2025-26 school year, the fund distributed approximately $111 million to over 647,000 students on a per-pupil basis.[xxxvii] Money is allocated to schools primarily based on enrollment.[xxxviii] Each school's School Community Council, composed of parents, teachers, and the principal, determines how to use funds.[xxxix] Distributions come from the fund's earnings, which were previously capped at 4% of the principal. In 2024, voters approved Amendment B, raising the cap to 5%, allowing higher potential distributions while maintaining the fund's long-term growth.[xl] The School Children's Trust Section at the Utah State Board of Education administers these distributions, providing guidance, oversight, and training to ensure schools use the funds in accordance with state law. Schools must submit annual reports on Permanent State School Fund usage, including year-end reports demonstrating how expenditures address the school's most critical academic needs. The Utah State Board of Education monitors compliance to ensure money is used for approved educational purposes.[xli] See **Figure 7** for a detailed overview of how revenues from trust lands are distributed to public schools.

Figure 7. How Trust Land Revenue Moves to Public Schools



Policy Considerations

Over the past five years, SITLA-related legislation addressed transparency, efficiency, and accountability in managing Utah's trust lands and assets. The following bills strengthened oversight through regular valuations, reporting, and compliance measures. The bills also streamlined administrative procedures and clarified rules for land sales and revenue distribution.

Recent Legislation (2021-2025)

- ✓ ***H.B. 194 School Trust Land Amendments*** (2025)
  Streamlined the School LAND Trust Program by shifting responsibilities, improving transparency, and enhancing training, compliance, and oversight procedures.[xlii]
- ✓ ***H.B. 483 SITLA Modifications*** (2025)
  Addressed school and institutional trust lands by requiring regular land portfolio valuations and annual reports to the Legislature, updating rules and penalties for illegal activities, and outlining conditions for selling leased trust lands.[xliii]

- ✓ ***H.B. 262 School and Institutional Trust Land Amendments*** (2024)
  Amended the School and Institutional Trust Lands Management Act by exempting certain large trust land sales or leases from advertising requirements, excluding specific lands from that exemption, and requiring rules for fair market value determination.[xliv]
- ✓ ***H.B. 421 School Trust Land Program Amendments*** (2023)
  Modified the percentage of revenue from trust lands distributed from the Land Grant Management Fund.[xlv]
- ✓ ***H.B. 169 School and Institutional Trust Fund Office*** (2021)
  Amended provisions for the School and Institutional Trust Fund Board of Trustees by allowing some closed meetings, extending the trust value averaging period, reducing required meetings, and exempting certain information from public records laws.[xlvi]

Proposed Legislation

The Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee will consider draft legislation for the 2026 General Session that would restructure and clarify LTPAO's role and responsibilities.[xlvii] The bill defines LTPAO's authority, strengthens coordination with the State Treasurer, expands the advisory council, and sets standards for spending plans and reporting by beneficiaries. The draft legislation is based on the outcomes of a legislative study group that was formed to address the recommendations of a 2024 legislative audit.

Appropriations

Funding for SITLA operations is provided through the Land Grant Management Fund, which was established as an enterprise fund to account for revenues derived from trust land (except land-sales revenue) and other related activities for the benefit of designated beneficiaries. The funds may be used to support the administration and operations of the agency managing the trust lands. After covering budgeted administrative costs, remaining funds are distributed to trust beneficiaries.[xlviii]

Legislative Audit Reports

In 2024, the Office of the Legislative Auditor General (OLAG) completed two performance audits of the trust system. The first audit examined oversight of beneficiary spending and evaluated the effectiveness of trust system entities (Report No. 2024-12).[xlix] The second audit focused specifically on SITLA's efficiency and management practices (Report No. 2024-13).[l]

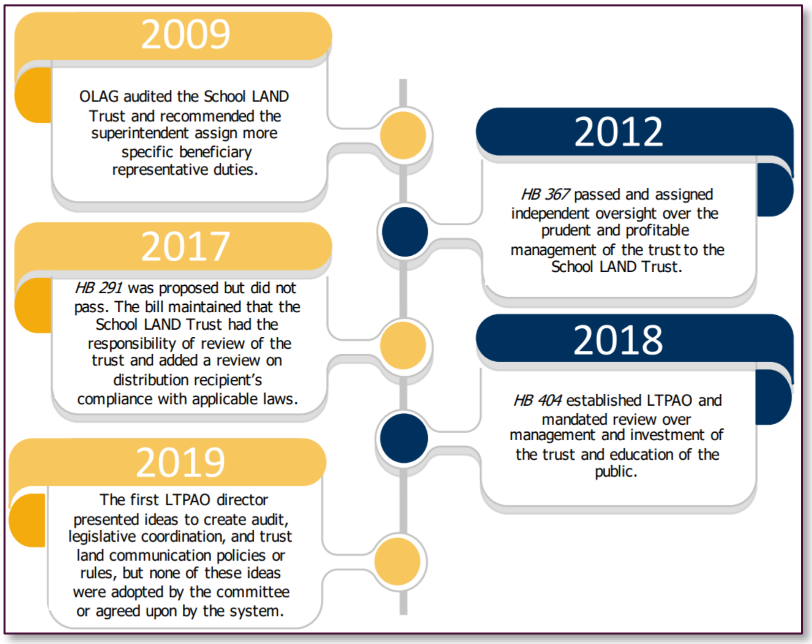
Trust System Audit

"A Performance Audit of the Trust System Entities: Improving Oversight Over Beneficiary Spending" examined beneficiary oversight, LTPAO's effectiveness, and SITFO's strategic plan. The trust system's financial management has driven substantial asset growth, while ensuring strong accountability and clear statutory guidance for distribution spending benefiting public education. The audit determined that public education beneficiaries operate under well-defined statutes and established oversight systems, highlighting the School LAND Trust Program's strict guidelines for proper fund use. The audit also found that SITFO policies align with statutory requirements.

OLAG recommended that the Legislature consider establishing clearer guidelines for how beneficiaries may use their distributions, requiring beneficiaries to publish spending plans and year-end summaries, clarifying LTPAO's review and protection responsibilities within the trust system, and adding non-public education distribution oversight to LTPAO's statute. If existing entities can adequately provide this oversight, the Legislature may also evaluate whether LTPAO remains necessary.

The audit also recommended strengthening governance and accountability across trust entities by having LTPAO fully implement all elements of its strategic plan and adopt administrative rules and policies that clearly support its statutory mandate. OLAG included a timeline (see **Figure 8**) to demonstrate that LTPAO's responsibilities have not been fully realized despite attempts to define it over the years, contributing to uncertainty among trust system entities regarding LTPAO's role and the weight of its input on decisions.

Figure 8. Timeline of LTPAO Development



Source: OLAG, "A Performance Audit of the Trust System Entities" (2024)

Lastly, OLAG advised SITFO to enhance its strategic plan by ensuring each goal and objective is tied to specific strategies and measurable performance outcomes. LTPAO and SITFO responded positively to the audit's recommendations to strengthen accountability and operations, with LTPAO supporting clarified roles and added oversight responsibilities.

SITLA Audit

"A Performance Audit of the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration: Improving Controls, Accountability, and Proactive Management" reviewed the operational and fiscal management of SITLA, focusing on revenue generation and the flow of money to ensure compliance with Utah Code and action in the trust beneficiaries' best interests.

The audit report determined that SITLA fulfills its role in managing trust lands to generate financial benefits for beneficiaries. Revenue per acre is in line with comparable state trust land programs in Arizona, Wyoming, and Idaho. OLAG also found no instances of trust revenue being misallocated and confirmed that land sales since 2013 met or exceeded fair market value. Operational practices include tailoring transactions to specific circumstances to optimize outcomes, such as coordinating sales to accommodate existing land uses. The audit also highlighted SITLA's 2023 strategic plan prioritizing asset management and developed research and planning approaches to maximize land value, which the audit notes could serve as a model for other operational groups.

The audit identified 13 recommendations across three primary areas of improvement: strengthening controls and policies, improving accountability and reporting, and enhancing asset management practices (see **Figure 9**). SITLA reviewed the findings and concurred with the recommendations.

Figure 9. SITLA Audit Recommendations Summary

Challenges & Opportunities

! Strengthen Policy and Operational Controls

- ✓ Establish a land donation evaluation policy for informed, risk-aware decisions prior to accepting donated properties.
- ✓ Formalize risk assessment practices using an Enterprise Risk Management framework.
- ✓ Strengthen transaction oversight and documentation to ensure due diligence and policy compliance before approving transactions.
- ✓ Improve lease rate determination processes to demonstrate fair-market-value compliance and support long-term fiduciary outcomes.
- ✓ Increase Board monitoring of internal controls for stronger accountability.

! Improve Accountability and Performance Tracking

- ✓ Keep documented subcommittee meeting minutes and ensure all issues are raised again to the full Board.
- ✓ Consider recording subcommittee meetings for auditor review.
- ✓ Link every strategic objective to at least one quantifiable performance measure.
- ✓ Consider a legislative requirement for SITLA to produce its own annual report.

! Enhance Asset Management Effectiveness

- ✓ Regularly estimate and monitor portfolio land values to inform decisions.
- ✓ Apply land value data to evaluate opportunity costs and prioritize higher returns from underperforming parcels.
- ✓ Routinely update asset management plans for all major land blocks.
- ✓ Set a completion schedule for the land business management system to support proactive land and data-driven management.

Conclusion

The trust lands system plays an ongoing role in managing state trust assets to support public education and other beneficiaries. Its structure and practices have developed over time and will continue to evolve as circumstances change. As Utah grows, maintaining strong oversight and effective management of both land and financial assets remains a priority. Recent audit findings provide information for policymakers to consider as they assess how the trust system can best continue to serve its beneficiaries into the future.

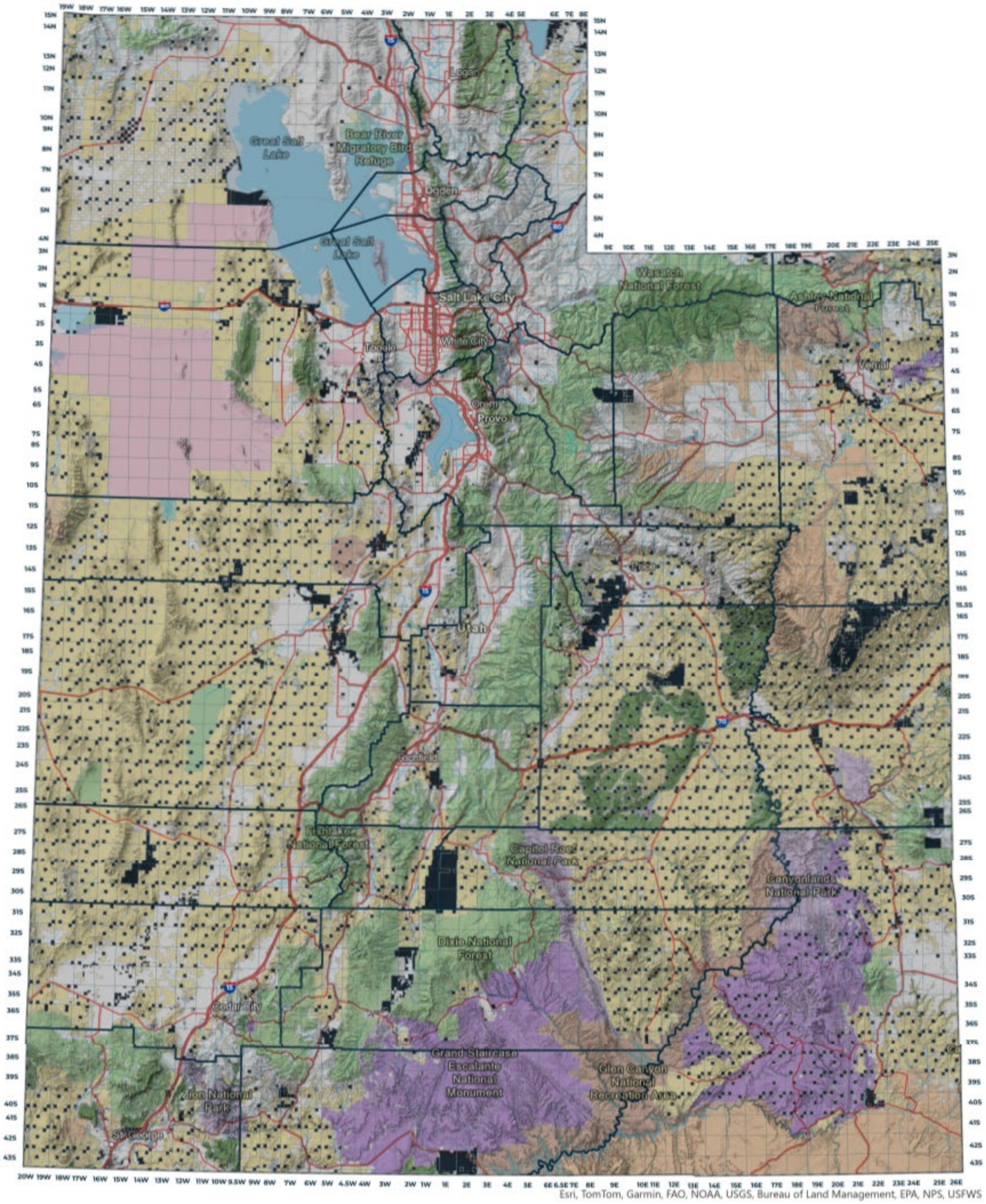
Additional Resources

Below are resources that could be of interest to policymakers who wish to develop a deeper understanding of the trust system and its processes.

1. "A Performance Audit of the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration: Improving Controls, Accountability, and Proactive Management" (2024)
2. SITLA Audit Presentation (2024)
3. "A Performance Audit of the Trust System Entities: Improving Oversight Over Beneficiary Spending" (2024)
4. "School & Institutional Trust Lands Administration: Accountable Budget Process" (2024)
5. "Utah School and Institutional Trust System Annual Report" (2024)
6. SITLA "Policy Statements and Resolutions" (2025)
7. SITFO FY 2025 Annual Report (2025)
8. SITFO Investment Policy Statement (2025)
9. SITFO Statement of Investment Beliefs (2024)
10. COBI: School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (2025)
11. COBI: School and Institutional Trust Lands Operations (2025)
12. COBI: Permanent State School Fund (2025)

Appendix: SITLA Map

https://le.utah.gov/interim/2024/pdf/00003277.pdf



Land Status and Areas of Responsibility

Land Ownership and Administration

- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Bankhead-Jones Land Use Lands
- National Recreation Area
- National Parks & Historic Sites
- National Monument
- National Forest
- National Wilderness Area
- National Wildlife Refuge
- Other Federal
- Military Reservations and Corps of Engineers
- Private
- State Trust Lands
- State Sovereign Land
- State Parks and Recreation
- State Wildlife Reserve/Management Area
- Other State
- Tribal Lands

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TRUST LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Data represented on this map is for REFERENCE USE ONLY and is not suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information. The Trust Lands Administration provides this data in good faith and shall in no event be liable for any incorrect results, or any special, indirect or consequential damages to any party, arising out of or in connection with the use or the inability to use the data hereon. Land parcels, lease boundaries and associated Trust Lands Administration data layers may have been adjusted to allow for visual "best fit." The Surface Ownership Land Status data (if present) are maintained by the Trust Lands Administration to reflect current trust lands status and surface ownership. Lakes, rivers, streams, highways, roads, county and state boundaries are distributed by the Utah Geospatial Resource Center and/or other sources as specified. Contour lines (if present) were generated from USGS 10 meter DEM. Please Note: While the Trust Lands Administration seeks to verify data for accuracy and content, discrepancies may exist within the data. Acquiring the most updated Trust Lands Administration ownership GIS data may require contacting the GIS staff directly 801-538-5100 or TLA-GIS@utah.gov. The Trust Lands Administration GIS department welcomes your comments and concerns regarding the data and will attempt to resolve issues as they are brought to our attention. Produced: September 16, 2024 - katestaley

Endnotes

[i] Trust Lands Administration. (n.d.). *Trust lands FAQs*. https://trustlands.utah.gov/what-are-trust-lands/
[ii] Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration. (2024). *24th annual report: Utah School and Institutional Trust System* [PDF]. https://landtrustsadvocacy.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/24-Annual-Report-Utah-School-Institutional-Trust-System.pdf.
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