

## Game and Fish Fund Report



Fishing on the Mississippi River from June 2019

For the  
Fiscal Year Ended  
June 30, 2020

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# Game and Fish Fund

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*Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report*

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# Letter from the Commissioner

I am pleased to submit the annual Game and Fish Fund Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 (FY20) as required by Minnesota Statutes 97A.055 Subd. 4. The purpose of this report is threefold: to examine the long-term structural health of the Game and Fish Fund (GFF); to ensure appropriate use of funds; and to demonstrate outcomes of GFF expenditures for Minnesotans. We have redesigned the report with an increased focus on program outcomes to better meet these statutory goals. This redesign is an important step in our efforts to better demonstrate the value that Minnesotans receive from Game and Fish Fund expenditures and highlight the overall contributions the GFF makes to furthering Minnesota's fish, wildlife, and habitat goals.

## Outcomes for Minnesota

We have made the following changes to the Game and Fish Fund Report:

- **We present our work based on programmatic goals.** We describe Minnesota Department of Natural Resources' (DNR's) work to manage the state's wildlife and fish populations; protect, enhance, and restore critical natural habitat; and provide exceptional outdoor recreation experiences. This thematic organization takes a comprehensive view of the work that is funded in whole or part with GFF dollars.
- **We focus on program outcomes.** We highlight the outcomes that we aim to achieve, particularly those related to DNR's strategic priorities. For example, you will see outcome measures related to our efforts to proactively address emerging natural resource issues such as Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD), consult and collaborate with tribal nations on resource management, and reach new and diverse audiences as we help connect Minnesotans to the outdoors, including hunting and fishing.
- **We view our work through the public lens.** Rather than take a DNR-centric perspective that presents information through the lens of our agency's organizational structure, we have redesigned the report to describe our work as it is experienced by Minnesotans.

## Financial Health

During the COVID-19 pandemic, outdoor recreation increased as Minnesotans sought ways to spend quality time outside in a healthy and safe manner. Receipts and transfers into the GFF totaled \$127 million in FY20, up nearly 6 percent (\$7 million) over FY19 levels, due primarily to increased licenses sales. FY20 receipts and transfers into the GFF exceeded total uses (expenditures and transfers out) by \$14.4 million. Overall, the GFF ended FY20 with a positive balance of \$70.4 million, having started the year with a beginning balance of \$56 million.<sup>1</sup> GFF expenditures were \$111 million, which comprised 18 percent of the DNR's total expenditures in FY20.

Despite increased license sales this fiscal year, considerable and growing structural issues remain. The fund balance shows a projected deficit of \$16.8 million by the end FY25 due to appropriations exceeding

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<sup>1</sup> Of this \$70.4 million fund balance, \$37.3 million (52 percent) is in the Game and Fish Operations Account (2200) and \$15.7 million (22 percent) is in the Lifetime License Account (2210).

revenues. These forecasts reflect the continuation of existing downward license trends over time despite the short-term gain this year.

The structural health of the GFF continues to be a top priority for the DNR. The current financial outlook is an urgent call to take meaningful actions to address the health of the fund, implement innovative funding models, and recruit, retain, and reactivate Minnesotans' participation in hunting and fishing. To this end, we currently have projects underway to examine license structures, explore new funding models, and find administrative and organizational efficiencies. We are closely monitoring the projected balances of the GFF and adjusting spending accordingly to sustain fund health.

We hope that you find the changes to this report helpful in understanding the value that the Game and Fish Fund provides for Minnesotans, and we look forward to working with you to make additional improvements that will further the goals of communicating our work and ensuring accountability to the public. The COVID-19 pandemic has placed extraordinary demands on our Game and Fish Fund work and continues to present a number of complex operational challenges. Throughout 2020, we made adaptations in the delivery of our work to incorporate public health considerations to protect DNR staff and the public we serve while continuing important progress towards Minnesota's fish, wildlife, and habitat goals. Thank you for your interest in the Game and Fish Fund and your support to ensure program outcomes continue to provide value to Minnesotans.

Sincerely,



Sarah Strommen, Commissioner

# Game and Fish Fund

*Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report*

## Creation and Purpose of the Fund

The Legislature established the Game and Fish Fund (GFF) in 1927 as a fund in the state treasury (M.S. 97A.055). Funds are credited to the GFF for all money received under game and fish laws and all income from state lands acquired by purchase or gift for game and fish purposes.

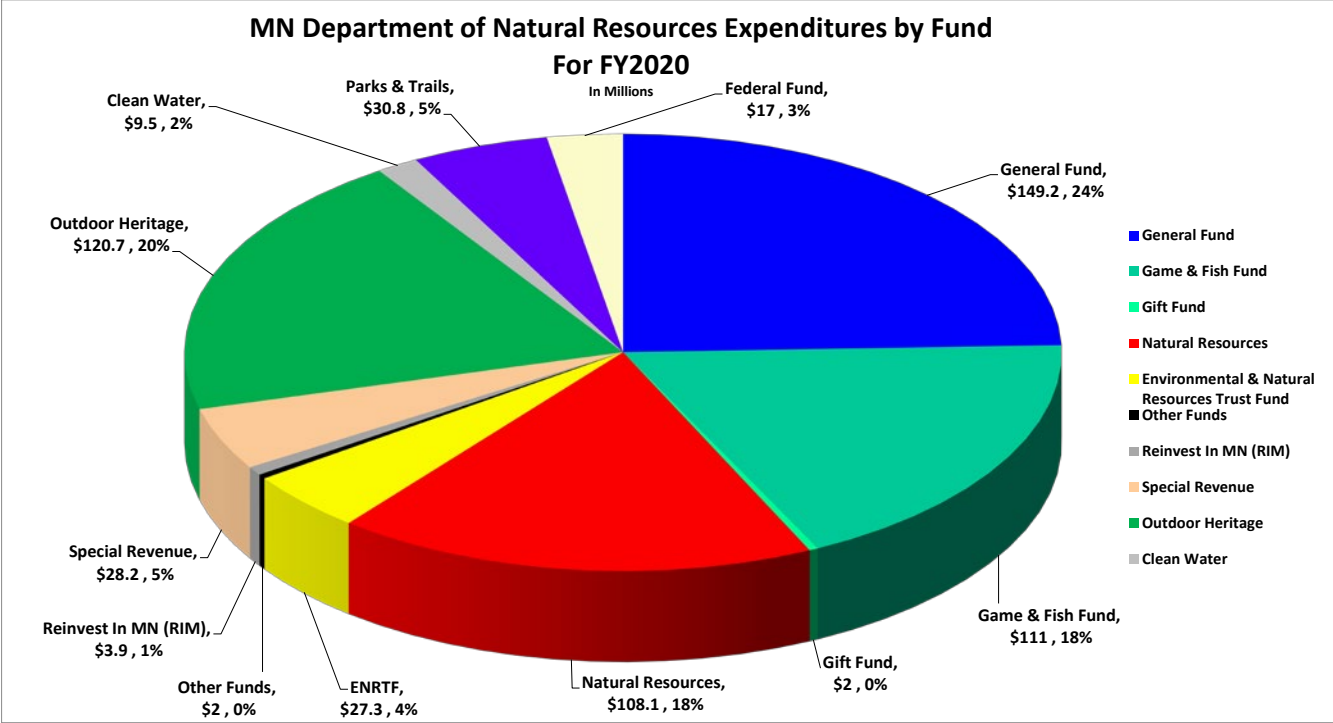
## Game and Fish Annual Report Requirements

The Minnesota DNR is required under Minnesota Statutes 97A.055 Subd. 4 to submit reports on revenues and expenditures made from the accounts within the GFF by Dec. 15 each year to the legislative committees having jurisdiction over appropriations for the environment and natural resources. The report must include the commissioner's recommendations, if any, for changes in the laws relating to the stamps and surcharge for programs under the GFF. The DNR is also required to submit a separate report that is a summary and comments of citizen oversight committee reviews.

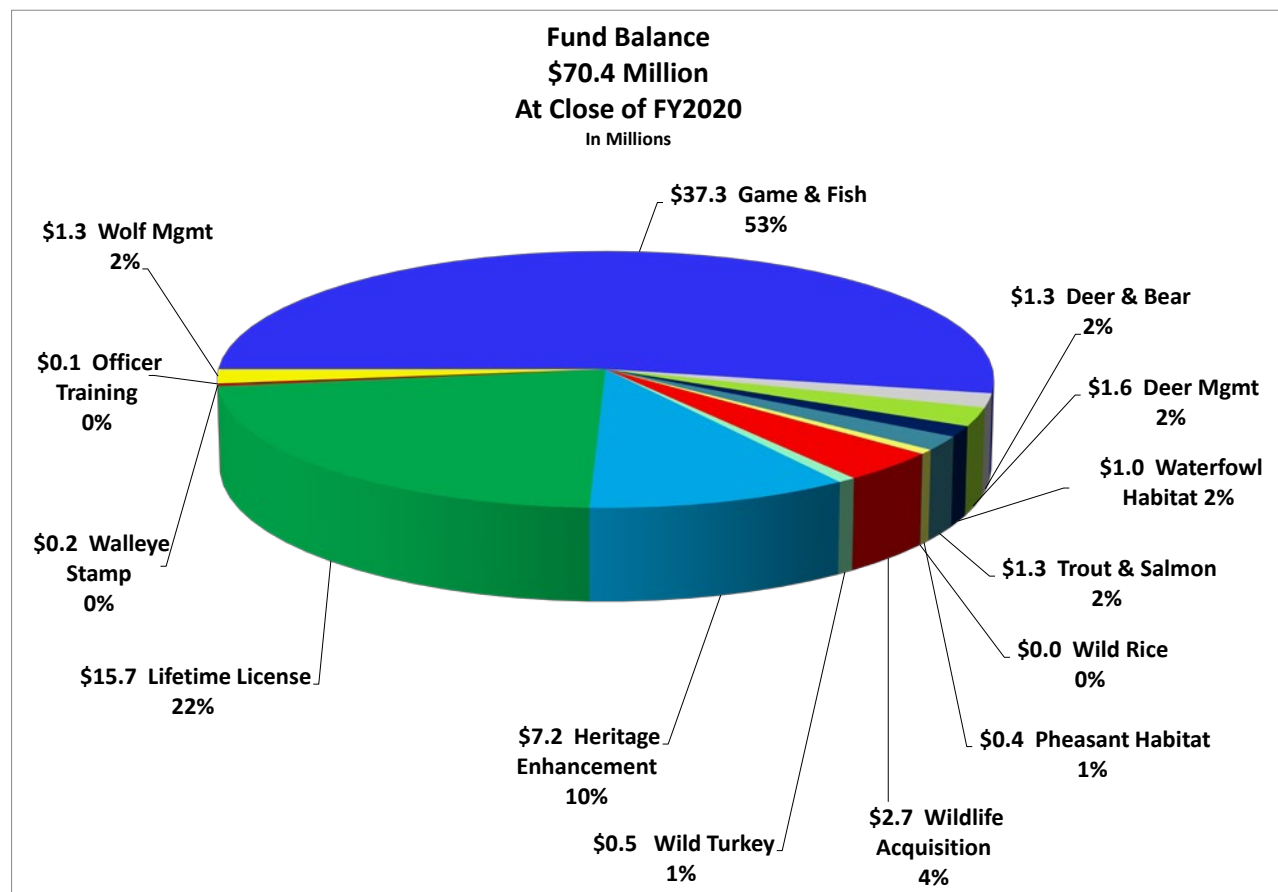
The production of the annual GFF report is much more than an exercise in meeting the statutory requirements. The report gives the DNR the opportunity to communicate with individuals, stakeholder groups, the game and fish oversight committees, legislators, and DNR employees. Developing the annual report provides an avenue for the DNR to demonstrate transparency and accountability to these audiences on the DNR's financial management and game and fish program outcomes. The report fosters discussion on planning for future operations, setting priorities, and articulating outcomes. It also allows for review of assumptions used in the financial forecast for management of the state's game and fish natural resources.

## Game and Fish Fund within the DNR's Funding Structure

For FY20, the GFF comprised 18 percent (\$111 million) of the total DNR expenditures (\$609.6 million). Dollars include both operating expenditures and pass-through costs.



## Game and Fish Fund Balance



## Fund Analysis

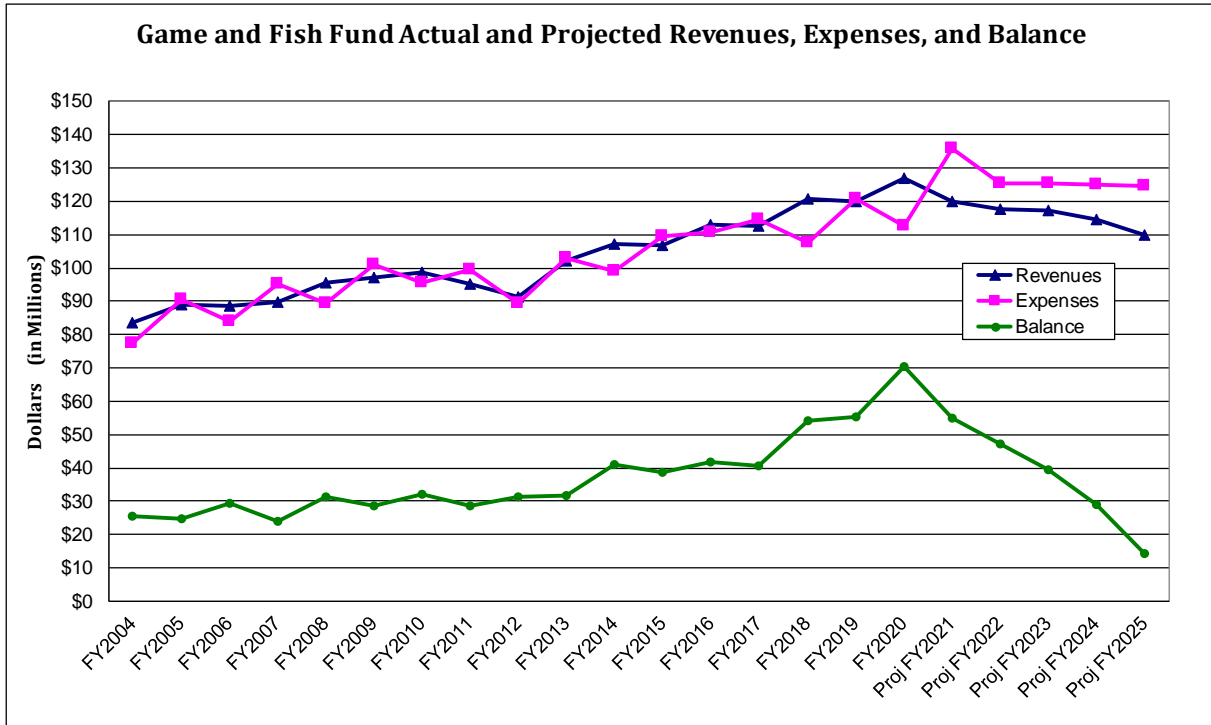
The GFF balance at the end of FY20 was \$70.4 million, including a \$37.3 million balance in the Game and Fish Operations Account (2200). The remainder of the fund balance is from the dedicated accounts — of which, a large part is from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) at \$15.7 million.

The following projections and analysis per November Forecast. See Appendix A

- Game and Fish Operations Account (2200)
  - Hunting license revenue decreased in FY20 due to a legislative change that repointed a portion of deer license revenue to the Deer Management Account (2202). Hunting and fishing license revenues are projected to decline through FY25 as participation declines.
  - Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson, or PR) federal reimbursement revenues are expected to decline through FY25 as the federal apportionments are projected to go down.
  - Sport Fish Restoration Act (Dingell-Johnson, or DJ) federal apportionments and revenues are anticipated to remain flat after a dip in FY21-22.
  - Due to a projected structural imbalance (annual appropriations exceed annual projected revenues) the balance is projected to decline over time from \$37.3 million in FY19 to negative \$16.8 million in FY25.
  - There was a large increase FY20 fishing revenues due to COVID 19, but revenues are projected to decline to more normal levels in future years.
- Lifetime License Trust Fund (2210) will continue to grow and become a larger part of the total fund balance, until transfers-out for activations exceed license sales.
- Heritage Enhancement Account (2209) balance is projected to stay flat through FY25.

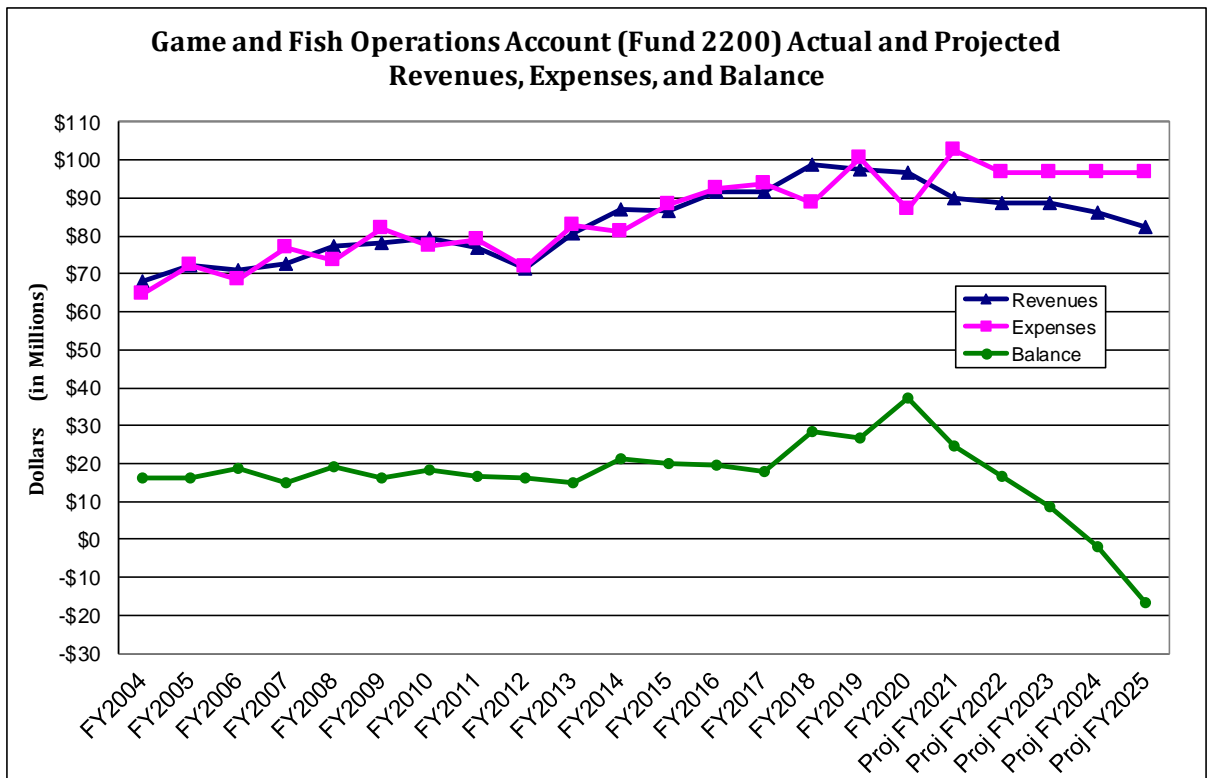


See graph of Game & Fish Fund revenues, expenditures, and fund balance below.



**Notes:**

- Transfers-in and transfers-out are included in revenues and expenses, respectively.
- Projected expenses are based on current direct appropriation amounts and estimates for statutory appropriations.
- Projected revenues are based on current statutory fee rates.



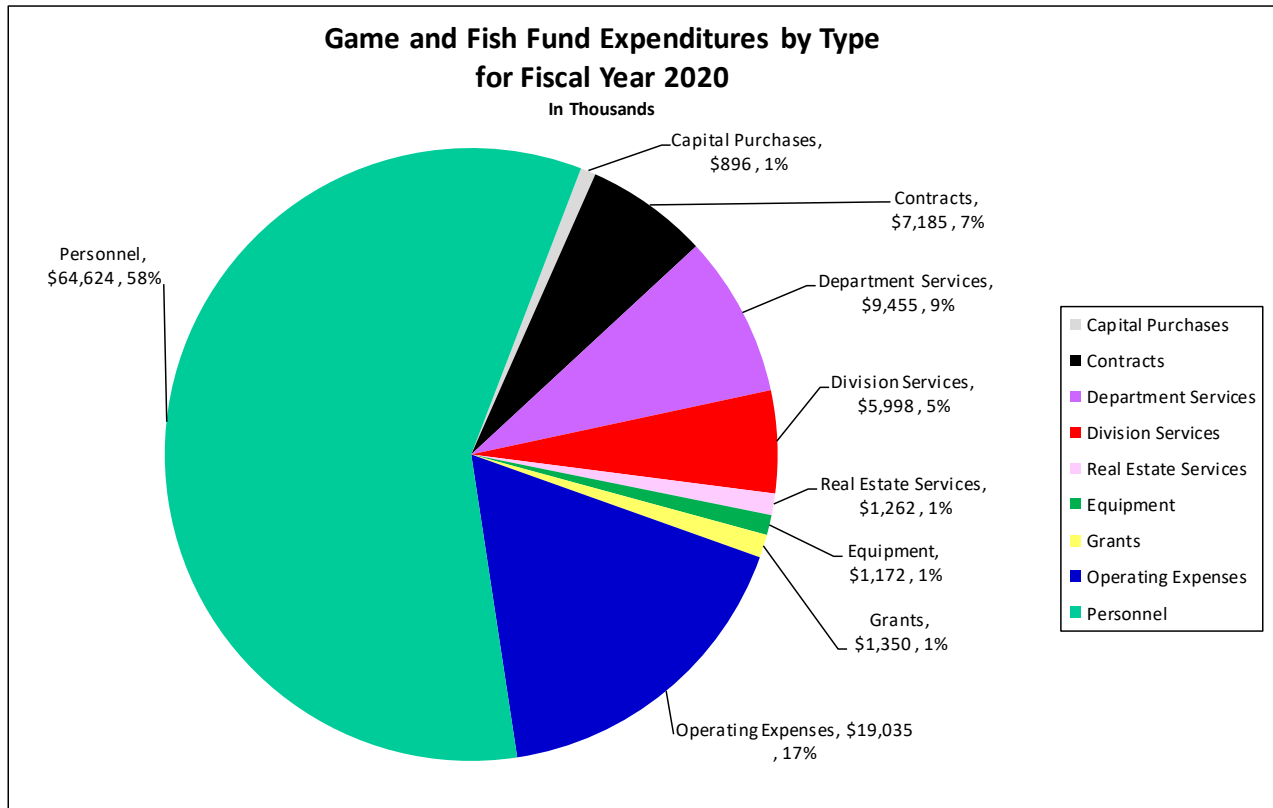
## Game and Fish Fund Revenues

The DNR deposits an array of receipts into the GFF. The majority of the funds relate directly to the sale of hunting and fishing licenses. Other revenue includes:

- **Sport Fish Restoration Act (DJ)** — Reimbursement from the federal government for 75 percent of allowable expenses up to federal apportionment amount.
- **Wildlife Restoration Act (PR)** — Reimbursement from the federal government for 75 percent of allowable expenses up to federal apportionment amount.
- **Lottery in Lieu of Sales Tax** — Allocation of lottery in lieu of sales tax receipts.
- **License Issuing and Application Fees** — Electronic Licensing System (ELS) license issuing fees and fees for hunting applications.
- **Sale and Lease of Natural Resources** — Lease of lands and easements, timber sales, mineral revenues, wild rice licenses revenue, sale of fish eggs, etc.
- **All Other Receipts** — Refunds from prior periods, reimbursement of excess agency direct charges, credit rebates, cash over/short, fines and restitution, hunter education, firearm safety training, aeration permits, credit card fees, and miscellaneous revenue.
- **Transfers of Police State Aid** — Distribution from Minnesota Management and Budget (MMB) of insurance premium taxes to cover part of the enforcement officer's pension costs.

	Receipts and Transfers-in					
	Fiscal Years (In Thousands)					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hunting Licenses	\$20,736	\$21,383	\$21,674	\$21,591	\$23,813	\$23,584
Fishing Licenses	27,614	26,651	26,912	29,667	29,873	33,940
Sports Licenses (Hunting and Fishing)	5,822	5,605	5,471	5,775	5,541	5,887
Hunting and Angling Stamps	2,200	2,211	2,205	2,158	2,179	2,415
Small Game Surcharge	1,613	1,580	1,545	1,483	1,411	1,465
Lifetime Licenses	671	762	1,038	1,123	983	1,047
Commercial Licenses	355	347	344	342	336	328
Federal Grant Fisheries (Dingell-Johnson)	12,547	14,532	11,897	12,384	12,326	13,270
Federal Grant Wildlife (Pittman-Robertson)	15,717	19,506	21,623	25,269	21,478	22,643
Lottery In-lieu-of-sales Tax	12,841	13,909	13,211	14,054	14,964	15,316
License Issuing and Application Fees	3,476	3,429	3,453	3,468	3,404	3,551
Sale and Lease of Natural Resources	1,245	1,162	841	1,228	946	682
Investment Income	164	191	298	506	1,021	765
All Other Receipts	745	744	943	632	788	1,118
Transfer-in: Police State Aid	937	1,046	951	1,026	1,026	1,035
<b>Total Receipts and Transfers-in</b>	<b>\$106,683</b>	<b>\$113,058</b>	<b>\$112,406</b>	<b>\$120,706</b>	<b>\$120,088</b>	<b>\$127,046</b>

## Game and Fish Fund Expenditures



**Notes:**

- “Department Services” includes costs for leadership (Commissioner’s Office and Regional Operations), Shared Services (Human Resources, Management Resources, Facilities, Office of Management and Budget Services, and Office of Communications and Outreach), mailroom, and MNIT services (computer and technology support).
- “Division Services” are the divisions’ administrative support costs.

<b>Expenditures by Type and Year</b>						
<b>Fiscal Years</b>						
<b>(In Thousands)</b>						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Personnel	\$58,240	\$60,025	\$62,436	\$61,867	\$63,909	\$64,624
Operating Expenses	21,134	21,266	21,387	19,647	23,381	19,034
Contracts	6,110	5,683	7,319	5,756	7,422	7,185
Grants	2,319	1,177	1,828	1,633	1,672	1,350
Equipment	1,667	2,936	1,445	900	3,744	1,172
Capital Purchases	3,563	1,955	1,647	144	2,233	896
Department Services	8,523	8,727	8,908	9,274	9,531	9,455
Division Services	4,932	5,865	6,535	5,653	5,889	5,998
Real Estate Services	1,401	1,272	1,463	1,235	1,230	1,262
<b>Agency Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$107,890</b>	<b>\$108,906</b>	<b>\$112,967</b>	<b>\$106,110</b>	<b>\$119,012</b>	<b>\$110,976</b>

## Accounts in the Game and Fish Fund

For FY20, the GFF consists of accounts dedicated for a specific purpose. These accounts include:

Account Name	Sources and Uses of the Account Funding
<b>Game and Fish Operations Account (2200)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenues include licenses and permits issued, all income from state lands acquired by purchase or gift for game or fish purposes, fines and forfeited bail, sales of contraband, wild animals and other property under the control of the division, fees from advanced education courses for hunters and trappers, reimbursements of expenditures by the account, contributions to the account, and federal aid reimbursements. (M.S. 97A.055)</li> <li>• Funds pay for game and fish activities and related activities. Fund uses are restricted by the federal aid in the Wildlife Restoration Act and the federal aid in the Fish Restoration Act. (M.S. 97A.057)</li> </ul>
<b>Deer and Bear Management Account (2201)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenues include \$1 from deer, bear, and super-sports license fees.</li> <li>• Funds pay deer and bear management programs, including the computerized licensing system. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1c)</li> </ul>
<b>Emergency Deer Feeding and Wild Cervidae Health Management Account (2201)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenues include \$.50 from deer and super-sports license fees.</li> <li>• Funds pay for emergency deer feeding and wild cervidae health management. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1d)</li> </ul>
<b>Deer Management Account (2202)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenues include \$16 from deer (\$2 youth) and super-sports license fees.</li> <li>• Funds pay for deer habitat improvement or deer management programs. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1b)</li> </ul>
<b>Waterfowl Habitat Improvement Account (2203)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenues include 90 percent of the revenue from the Minnesota migratory waterfowl stamps.</li> <li>• Funds pay for development of wetlands and lakes in the state and designated waterfowl management lakes for maximum migratory waterfowl production including habitat evaluation, the construction of dikes, water control structures and impoundments, nest cover, rough fish barriers, acquisition of sites and facilities necessary for development and management of existing migratory waterfowl habitat and the designation of waters. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 2)</li> </ul>
<b>Trout and Salmon Account (2204)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenues include 90 percent of the revenue from trout and salmon stamps.</li> <li>• Funds pay for the development, restoration, maintenance, improvement, protection, and preservation of habitat for trout and salmon in trout streams and lakes, including, but not limited to, evaluating habitat; stabilizing eroding stream banks; adding fish cover; modifying stream channels; managing vegetation to protect, shade, or reduce runoff on stream banks; purchasing equipment to accomplish these tasks; rearing trout and salmon, including utility and service costs associated with cold-water hatchery buildings and systems; stocking trout and salmon in streams and lakes, including Lake Superior; monitoring and evaluating stocked trout and salmon; acquiring easements and fee titles along trout waters; identifying easement and fee title areas along trout waters; researching; and implementing special management projects on trout streams, trout lakes, and Lake Superior and portions of its tributaries. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 3)</li> </ul>

Account Name	Sources and Uses of the Account Funding
<b>Pheasant Habitat Improvement Account (2205)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenues include 90 percent of the revenue from pheasant stamps.</li> <li>• Funds pay for the development, restoration, and maintenance of suitable habitat for ring-necked pheasants on public and private land including the establishment of nesting cover, winter cover, and reliable food sources; reimbursement of landowners for setting aside lands for pheasant habitat; reimbursement of expenditures to provide pheasant habitat on public and private land; promotion of pheasant habitat development and maintenance, including promotion and evaluation of government farm program benefits for pheasant habitat; and the acquisition of lands suitable for pheasant habitat management and public hunting. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 4)</li> </ul>
<b>Wild Rice Management Account (2206)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenues from the sale of wild rice licenses.</li> <li>• Funds shall be used for management of designated public waters to improve natural wild rice production. (M.S. 84.0911)</li> </ul>
<b>Wildlife Acquisition Account (2207)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenues from the small game surcharge.</li> <li>• Funds are used for acquisition and development of wildlife lands, and maintenance of the lands, in accordance with appropriations made by the legislature. (M.S. 97A.071)</li> </ul>
<b>Wild Turkey Management Account (2208)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenues include \$4.50 from each turkey license sold, except youth licenses.</li> <li>• Funds pay for the development, restoration, and maintenance of suitable habitat for wild turkeys on public and private land including forest stand improvement and establishment of nesting cover, winter roost area, and reliable food sources; acquisitions of, or easements on, critical wild turkey habitat; reimbursement of expenditures to provide wild turkey habitat on public and private land; trapping and transplantation of wild turkeys; and the promotion of turkey habitat development and maintenance, population surveys and monitoring, and research. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 5)</li> </ul>
<b>Heritage Enhancement Account (2209)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenues include lottery payments in lieu of sales tax on lottery tickets.</li> <li>• Funds are only for activities that improve, enhance, or protect fish and wildlife resources, including conservation, restoration, and enhancement of land, water, and other natural resources of the state. (M.S. 297A.94)</li> </ul>
<b>Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund Account (2210)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenues are from lifetime license sales.</li> <li>• Funds are used to transfer from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) to the GFF an amount equal to the amount that would otherwise have been collected from annual license fees for each lifetime license. (M.S. 97A.4742)</li> </ul>
<b>Walleye Stamp Account (2211)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenues are from walleye stamps sales.</li> <li>• Funds may pay only for stocking walleyes purchased from the private sector in waters of the state. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 6)</li> </ul>
<b>Peace Officer Training Account (2212)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue from a portion of the surcharges assessed to criminal and traffic offenders.</li> <li>• Funds may only be spent for peace officer training for employees of the DNR who are licensed to enforce game and fish laws. (M.S. 97A.052)</li> </ul>
<b>Wolf Management and Monitoring Account (2213)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenues include \$.50 from each deer and super-sports license.</li> <li>• Funds are only for wolf management, research, damage control, enforcement, and education. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 7b)</li> </ul>



# Game and Fish Operations Account

## Fund 2200

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*Game and Fish Fund  
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### **Creation and Purpose of the Account**

The Legislature established Game and Fish fund (GFF) as a fund in the state treasury. (M.S. 97A.055). Funds are credited to the GFF for all money received under the game and fish laws and all income from state lands acquired by purchase or gift for game or fish purposes, except for certain dedicated revenues.

### **Sources and Uses of the Funds**

The major sources of revenue for the Game and Fish Operations Account (2200) are hunting and fishing licenses; license issuing fees; application fees; federal reimbursements for hunting (Wildlife Restoration Act [PR]) and fishing (Sport Fish Restoration Act [DJ]) activities; sale of natural resources (timber sales, Leases, mining, etc. from Game & Fish Fund lands); fines, forfeits, and restitution; occupational permits; non-occupational permits; police state aid; and interest income.

Money accruing to the state from fees charged for hunting and angling licenses will not be used for any purpose other than game and fish activities and related activities under the administration of the commissioner.

### **Description of Revenues**

- **Fishing Licenses** — *Includes fishing and spearing licenses, and fishing contests.*
- **Hunting Licenses** — *Including deer, bear, elk, small game, furbearing, and trapping licenses.*
- **Sports Licenses** — *Includes sports and super-sports licenses. Allows certain types of hunting and fishing with one license.*
- **Sport Fish Restoration Act (DJ)** — *Federal reimbursement for 75 percent of allowable fishing related expenses up to federal apportionment amount.*
- **Wildlife Restoration Act (PR)** — *Federal reimbursement for 75 percent of allowable wildlife expenses up to federal apportionment amount.*
- **License Issuing and Application Fees** — *ELS license issuing fees and fees for hunting applications.*
- **Hunting Surcharge** — *Surcharge on non-resident hunting licenses and surcharge on bonus deer licenses.*
- **Fishing Surcharge** — *Surcharge on non-resident fishing licenses.*
- **Sale and Lease of Natural Resources** — *Lease of lands, easements, timber sales, mineral revenues, sale of fish eggs, etc.*
- **Fines, Forfeits, and Restitution** — *Receipts due to law enforcement actions.*
- **Occupational Permits** — *Commercial hunting and fishing licenses.*
- **Non-occupational** — *Hunter education, safety training and aeration permits.*
- **Investment Income** — *Monthly interest paid on balance in fund.*
- **Other** — *Refunds from prior periods, reimbursement of excess agency direct charges, cash over/short, credit card fees, credit rebates, and miscellaneous revenue.*
- **Transfers of Police State Aid** — *Distribution from MMB of insurance premium taxes to cover part of the enforcement officer's pension costs.*

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$26,815,277</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$726,956
<b>Receipts</b>	
Fishing Licenses	\$32,769,460
Hunting Licenses	\$13,715,932
Sports and Super-Sports Licenses	\$5,887,432
Sport Fish Restoration Act (Dingell-Johnson)	\$13,269,808
Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson)	\$22,643,161
License Issuing Fees	\$3,393,701
Fishing Surcharge	\$1,170,343
Hunting Surcharge	\$203,177
Sales of Natural Resources	\$669,067
Fines, Forfeits, and Restitution	\$308,962
Application Fees	\$107,441
Occupational Permits	\$327,702
Non-occupational Fees	\$169,121
Investment Income (Interest)	\$759,096
Other	\$431,661
Transfers-in (Police State Aid & Transfers from Federal Funds)	<u>\$1,034,711</u>
Total Revenues and Transfers-in	\$96,860,776
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Programmatic Expenditures	\$84,648,867
Statewide Indirect Costs	\$721,047
Transfers-out (FMIA, Invasive Species, Venison Donation, and Walk-in-Access)	<u>\$1,705,489</u>
Total Expenditures and Transfers-out	\$87,075,403
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b><u>\$37,327,605</u></b>
Net change for FY2020	\$10,512,328

## Account Analysis

Wildlife Restoration Act federal reimbursements were higher than anticipated due to land purchase reimbursements. Future federal reimbursement revenues are projected go down slightly. Fishing license sales were well above previous forecasts. Expenditures were lower in FY20 than FY19, which is normal for the first year of a biennium. The appropriation balances carry forward to FY21, increasing FY21 expense projections, because the expenses reflect the DNR's legal authority to spend.

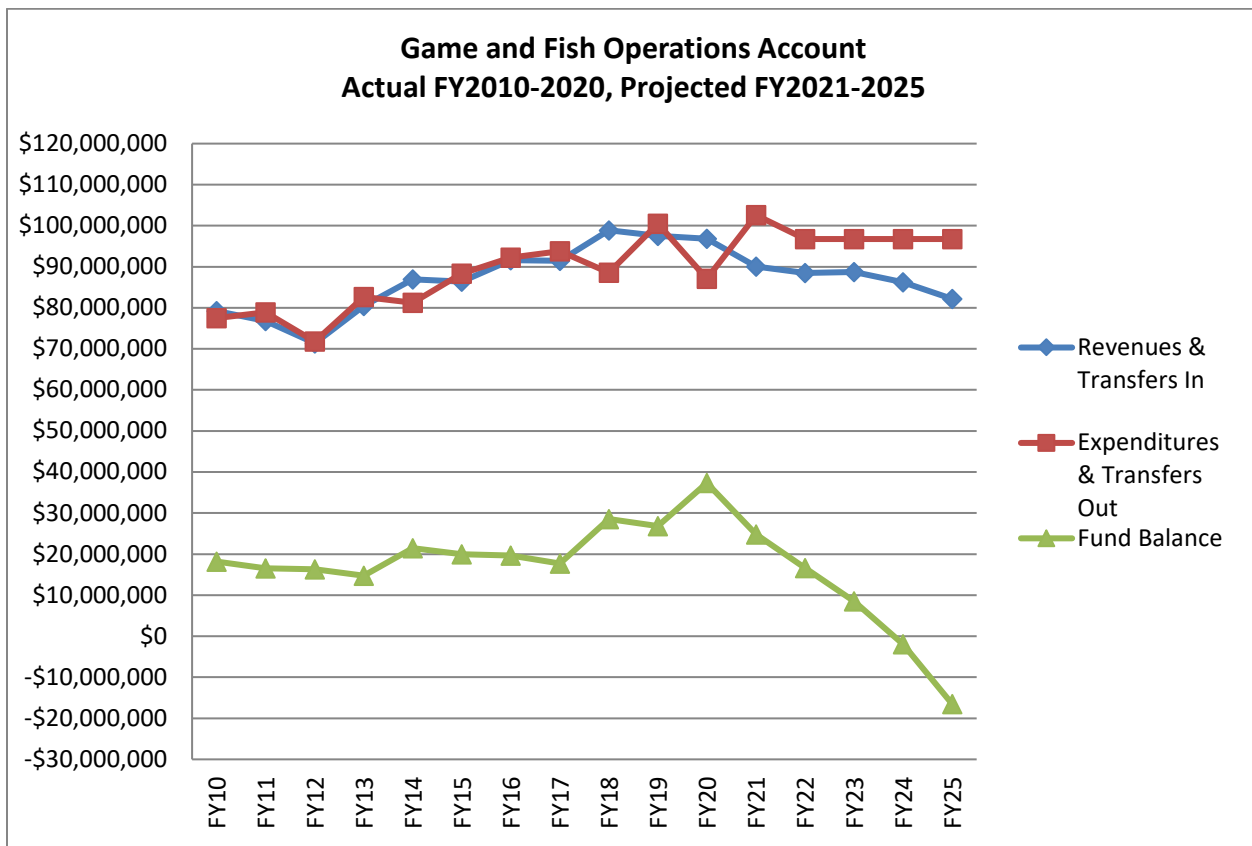
The Game and Fish Operations Account (2200) balance is expected to decline over time due to appropriations exceeding projected revenues. Current projections have the account negative by FY24.



Some additional trends include:

- Fishing license revenues significantly increased in FY20, but are expected to decline through FY25.
- Deer license revenue increased in FY19 due the license price increase, but were less in FY20 due to a repointing of revenue and expenditures in the accounts per Minnesota Statute.
  - Deer hunting license revenues — \$14 per adult license was shifted to the Deer Management Account (2202), reducing revenue for FY20 and beyond in the Game and Fish Operations Account (2200).
  - Appropriation dollars were also repointed to the Deer Management Account (2202), reducing the appropriation amount to the Game and Fish Operations Account (2200).
- Sport Fish Restoration Act revenues are expected to stay level in future years.
- Wildlife Restoration Act revenues are expected to decline in future years.

### Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2025.



# Deer and Bear Management Account Fund 2201

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## **Purpose of the Account**

This account is for deer and bear management.

## **Sources and Uses of the Funds**

\$1 from each annual deer, bear, and super-sports license and \$1 annually from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210), established in section M.S. 97A.4742, for each license issued under section M.S. 97A.473, Subd. 4, shall be credited to the Deer and Bear Management Account (2201).  
(M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1c)

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

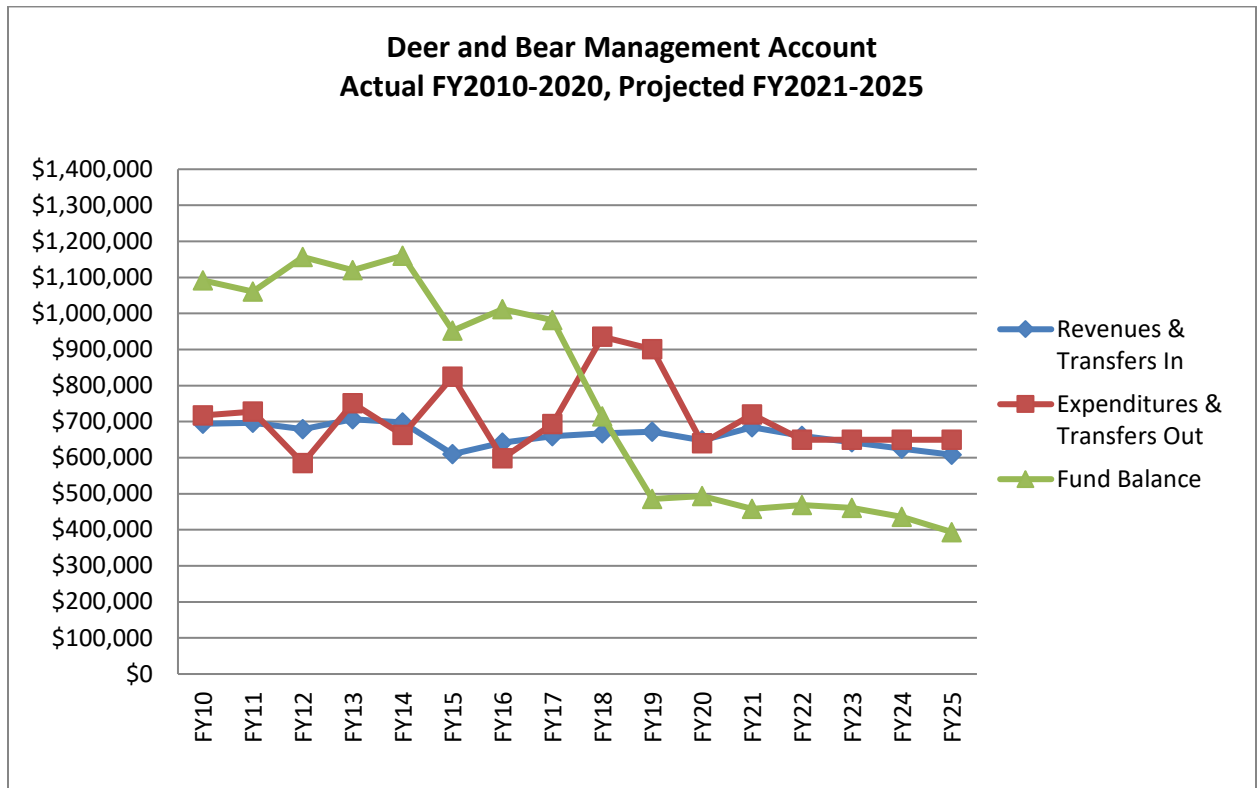
Deer and bear management programs, including a computerized licensing system.

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$485,632</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$46
<b>Receipts</b>	
Hunting License	\$597,577
License Issuing Fees	<u>\$50,077</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$647,653
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Total Expenditures	\$639,928
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b><u>\$493,403</u></b>
Net change for FY2020	\$7,771

## **Account Analysis**

The DNR's Fish and Wildlife Division (FAW) is monitoring hunting participation, with the anticipation of a declining trend in hunter numbers within the foreseeable future. FAW plans to spend down the current balance over time while maintaining sufficient funds to meet cash flow needs.

## Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



# Emergency Deer Feeding and Wild Cervidae Health Management Account Fund 2201

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## Purpose of the Account

This account is for emergency deer feeding and wild cervidae health management.

## Sources and Uses of the Funds

Fifty cents from each deer and super-sports license is credited to the Emergency Deer Feeding and Wild Cervidae Health Management Account (2201). (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1d)

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

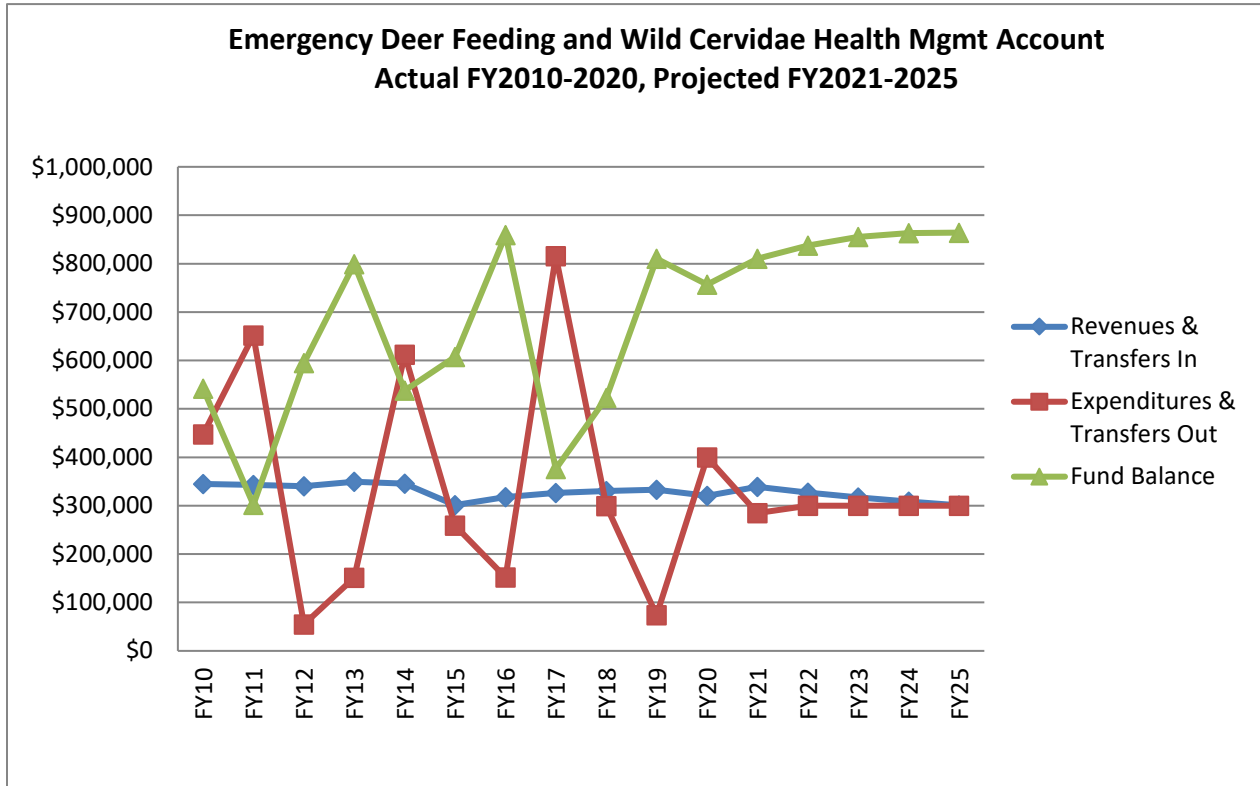
Emergency deer feeding and wild cervidae health management. Funds are available until expended. When the unencumbered balance in the appropriation for emergency deer feeding and wild cervidae health management exceeds \$2.5 million at the end of a fiscal year, the unencumbered balance in excess of \$2.5 million is canceled and available for deer and bear management programs and computerized licensing.

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$810,178</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$26,068
<b>Receipts</b>	
Hunting License	<u>\$320,276</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$320,276
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Total Expenditures	\$399,812
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b><u>\$756,710</u></b>
Net change for FY2020	<b>(\$53,468)</b>

## Account Analysis

The DNR generally works to maintain a reserve balance of \$1 million to ensure the ability to meet the needs of an emergency cervid disease outbreak. However, during FY17, positive CWD detections in wild and captive deer were discovered, and work and costs to manage the disease have rapidly increased. In an effort to take pressure off the cervid health account, the DNR received General Fund dollars during the 2019 legislative session (\$1,575,000 in FY20 and \$275,000 in FY21 and thereafter) to broaden the base of support for management of this disease.

## Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



# Deer Management Account Fund 2202

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*Game and Fish Fund  
Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report*

## **Purpose of the Account**

This account is for habitat improvement and deer management programs.

## **Sources and Uses of the Funds**

\$16 from each adult annual deer and super-sports license, \$2 from each youth annual license and \$16 from each adult annual license and \$2 from each youth annual license from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210), established in section M.S. 97A.4742, for each license issued under section M.S. 97A.473, Subd. 4, shall be credited to the Deer Management Account (2202). (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1b)

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

Deer habitat improvement or deer management programs.

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$1,368,698</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$128
<b>Receipts</b>	
Hunting License	\$8,143,928
Refunds of Prior Year Expenditure	<u>\$0</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$8,143,928
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Total Expenditures	\$7,863,857
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b><u>\$1,648,898</u></b>
Net change for FY2020	\$280,199

## **Account Analysis**

In general, revenues into this account have rebounded with increased hunting opportunities (increased bonus permit sales) and the increased allocation of adult deer license sales revenue to this account. However, the DNR's Division of Fish and Wildlife is monitoring hunting participation, with the anticipation of a declining trend in hunter numbers in the foreseeable future. Notably, the increase in the allocation of deer license revenue allocated to this account had not increased funding for deer management, as there is a corresponding reduction in the allocation of license revenue allocated to the Game and Fish Operations Fund Account (2200).

In FY20, \$7.8 million was spent in the Deer Management Account (2202) and supported the following activities:

**Deer habitat management (67 percent)**

- Wildlife Management Area (WMA) facility management (18 percent)
- Grassland habitat management (23 percent)
- Public (primarily forestland) and private land technical guidance (12 percent)
- Forest habitat management (7 percent)
- Land acquisitions (4 percent)
- Habitat assessments (3 percent)
- Private land habitat (<1 percent)

**Deer population management (18 percent)**

- Deer disease management, (such as CWD management) (8 percent)
- Deer research projects, evaluation and population monitoring (4 percent)
- Deer season management and hunting synopsis (4 percent)
- Nuisance deer management (1 percent)

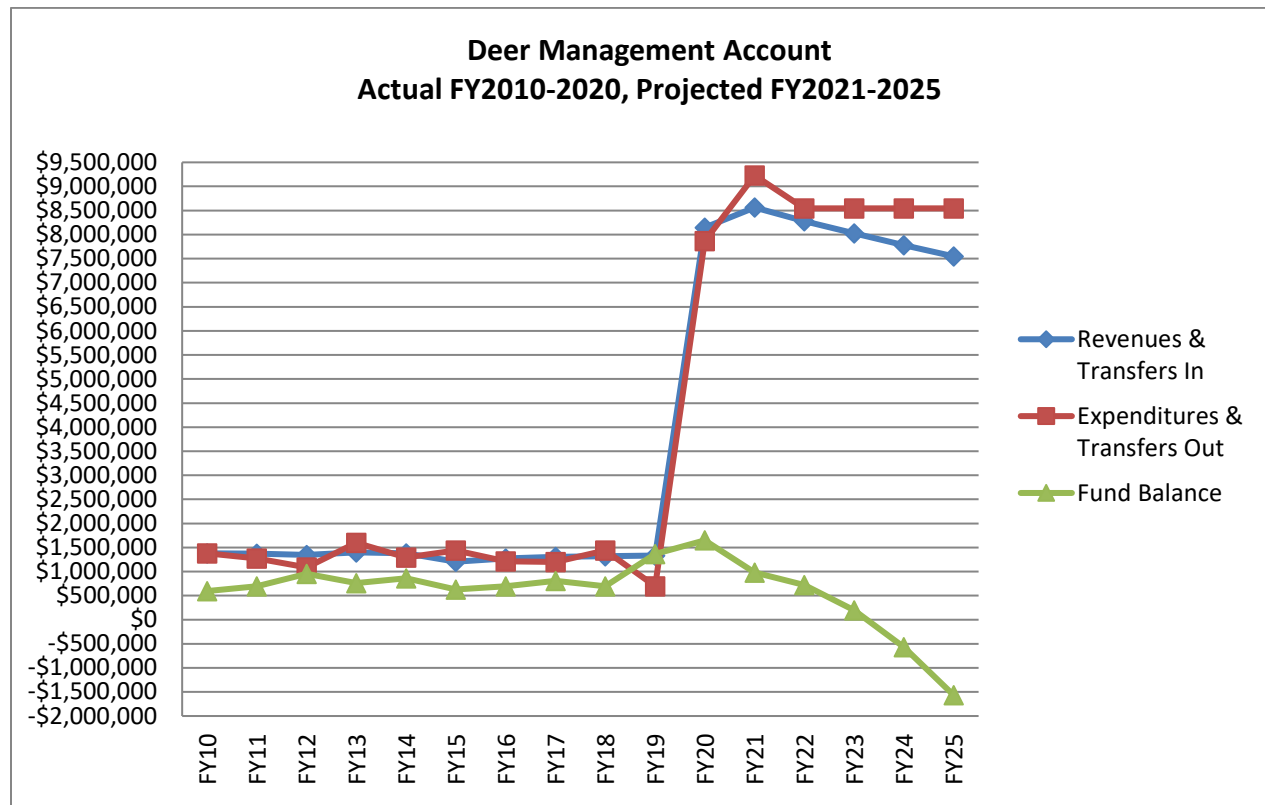
**Planning and coordination to support deer management (2 percent)**

- Public (1 percent)
- Internal, tribal and external organizations (<1 percent)

**General operations (14 percent)**

- Information systems (4 percent)
- Department services: FAW administration (10 percent)

**Financial Summary FY10 to FY25**





# Waterfowl Habitat Improvement Account Fund 2203

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*Game and Fish Fund  
Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report*

## **Purpose of the Account**

This account is for the improvement of waterfowl habitat.

## **Sources and Uses of the Funds**

Ninety percent of the revenue from the Minnesota migratory waterfowl stamps must be credited to the Waterfowl Habitat Improvement Account (2203) and is appropriated to the DNR (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 2). Currently, the waterfowl stamp is \$7.50 (M.S. 97A.475, Subd. 5)

Per statute, money in the account can only be used for:

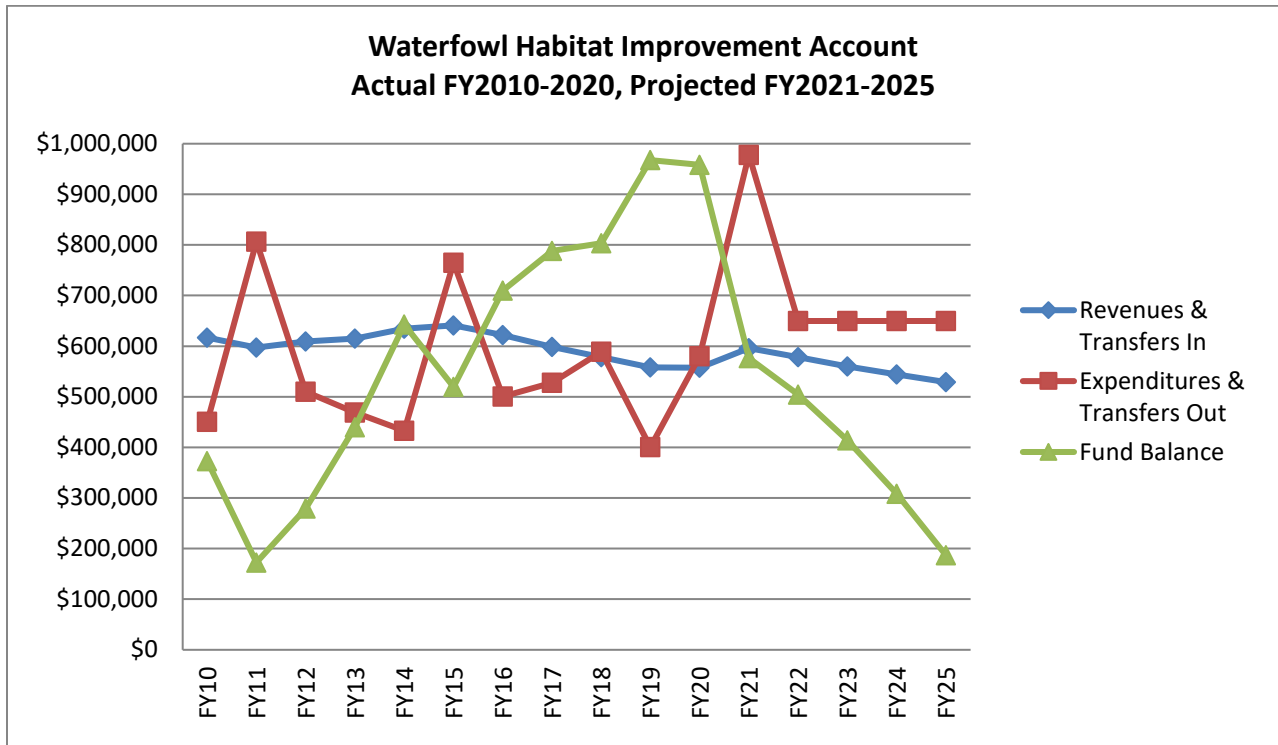
1. Development of wetlands and lakes in the state and designated waterfowl management lakes for maximum migratory waterfowl production including habitat evaluation, the construction of dikes, water control structures and impoundments, nest cover, rough fish barriers, acquisition of sites and facilities necessary for development and management of existing migratory waterfowl habitat and the designation of waters under section M.S. 97A.101. In addition to the expenditure items listed above, this category includes costs for related coordination and operational support.
2. Management of migratory waterfowl; examples of migratory waterfowl management expenditures include public information, census and surveys, special hunt management, and related coordination and operational support.
3. Development, restoration, maintenance, or preservation of migratory waterfowl habitat; examples of expenditures in this category include wetland maintenance, wetland restoration, food plot development, planting nesting cover, prescribed burns, and related coordination and operational support.
4. Acquisition of and access to structure sites.
5. Promotion of waterfowl habitat development and maintenance, including promotion and evaluation of government farm program benefits for waterfowl habitat.
6. Money in the account cannot be used for costs unless they are directly related to a specific parcel of land or body of water under, (1), (3), (4), or (5), or to specific management activities under (2).

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$967,549</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$13,335
<b>Receipts</b>	
Waterfowl Stamp	\$557,666
Refunds of Prior Year Expd	<u>\$0</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$557,666
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Total Expenditures	\$580,448
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b><u>\$958,102</u></b>
Net change for FY2020	<b>(\$9,447)</b>

### Account Analysis

The sale of Waterfowl stamps in the 1970s averaged 132,996. The average annual sale has declined every decade since then, down to an average of 75,003 in the 2010s. Projects submitted for waterfowl stamp funding consideration have exceeded the annual allotment that has been made available. The balance of the waterfowl stamp account therefore grew from less than \$200,000 in FY11 to over \$900,000 in FY19. The decision was made to increase the amount of waterfowl stamp allotted to projects annually in order to gradually bring down the account to a reasonable level over a number of years.

### Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



# Trout and Salmon Account Fund 2204

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*Game and Fish Fund  
Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report*

## **Purpose of the Account**

This account is for the improvement of trout and salmon streams and lakes.

## **Sources and Uses of the Funds**

Ninety percent of the revenue from trout and salmon stamps has to be credited to the Trout and Salmon Account (2204). (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 3) Currently, the trout and salmon stamp is \$10. (M.S. 97A.475, Subd. 10)

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

1. The development, restoration, maintenance, improvement, protection, and preservation of habitat for trout and salmon in trout streams and lakes, including, but not limited to, evaluating habitat; stabilizing eroding stream banks; adding fish cover; modifying stream channels; managing vegetation to protect, shade, or reduce runoff on stream banks; and purchasing equipment to accomplish these tasks;
2. Rearing trout and salmon, including utility and service costs associated with cold-water hatchery buildings and systems; stocking trout and salmon in streams and lakes, including Lake Superior; and monitoring and evaluating stocked trout and salmon;
3. Acquiring easements and fee titles along trout waters;
4. Identifying easement and fee title areas along trout waters; and
5. Researching and conducting special management projects on trout streams, trout lakes, and Lake Superior and portions of its tributaries.

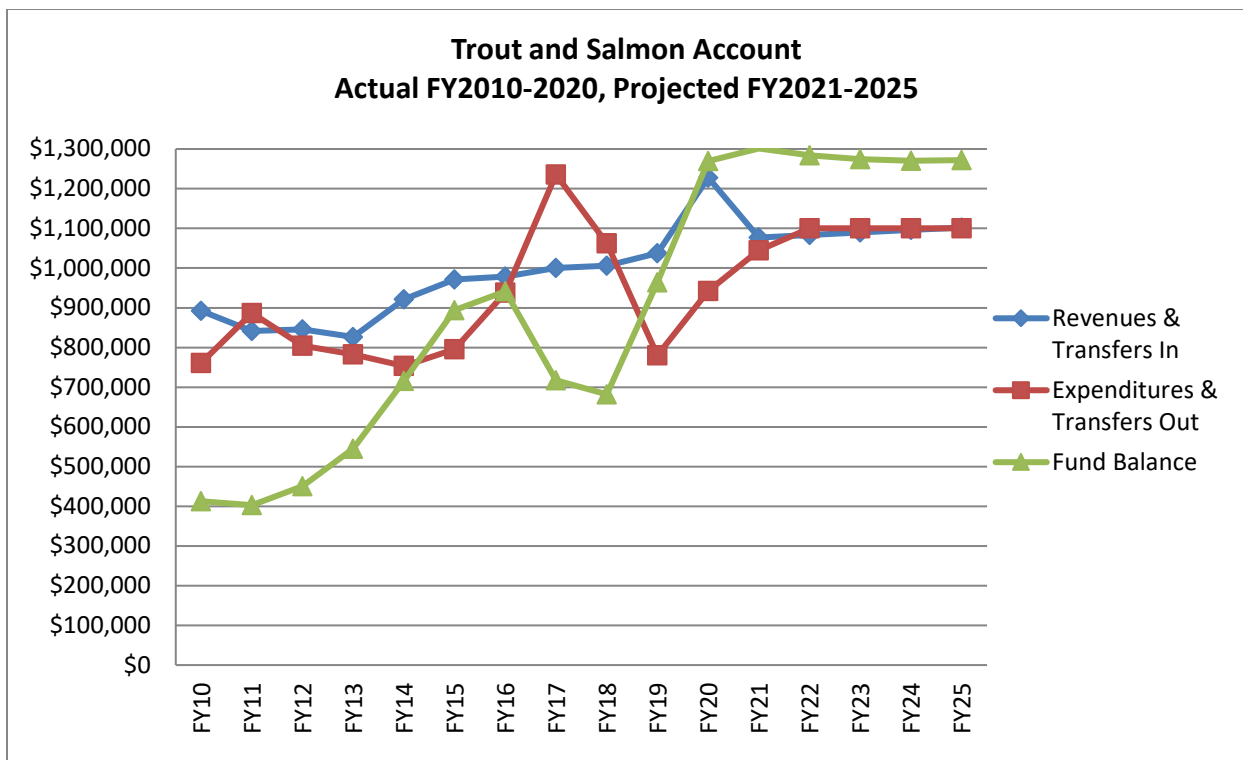
Money in the account cannot be used for costs unless they are directly related to a specific parcel of land or body of water, to specific fish rearing activities under (2), or for costs associated with supplies and equipment to implement trout and salmon management activities.

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$963,903</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$19,962
<b>Receipts</b>	
Trout Stamp	<u>\$1,228,056</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$1,228,056
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Total Expenditures	\$942,587
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b><u>\$1,269,334</u></b>
Net change for FY2020	\$305,431

## Account Analysis

Trout and salmon stamp sales had record sales each year from FY15-20. There was a large increase in sales in FY20 due to increased outdoor participation during the COVID-19 pandemic. . To expedite the investment of stamp revenue into the state’s trout fisheries, and to avoid accumulation of surplus funds in the account, expenditure allowances from the fund were increased starting in FY17. Since that time, the total amount annually budgeted from the fund for base and project expenditures has exceeded revenue each year. Budgeted funds are held in reserve for trout-related habitat improvements, coldwater hatchery projects, easements, and fee-title purchases – all of which commonly experience delays due to legal issues, weather-related challenges, and administrative processing. Therefore, all budgeted funds, as was the case in FY20, may not be fully expended each year. Spending will be continue to be adjusted upwards at a similar rate to revenue growth.

## Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



# Pheasant Habitat Improvement Account Fund 2205

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*Game and Fish Fund  
Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report*

## **Purpose of the Account**

This account is for pheasant habitat improvement.

## **Sources and Uses of the Funds**

Ninety percent of the revenue from pheasant stamps is deposited in the Pheasant Habitat Improvement Account (2205). (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 4) The current stamp price is \$7.50. (M.S. 97A.475, Subd. 5)

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

1. Development, restoration, and maintenance of suitable habitat for ring-necked pheasants on public and private land including the establishment of nesting cover, winter cover, and reliable food sources;
2. Reimbursement of landowners for setting aside lands for pheasant habitat;
3. Reimbursement of expenditures to provide pheasant habitat on public and private land;
4. Promotion of pheasant habitat development and maintenance, including promotion and evaluation of government farm program benefits for pheasant habitat; and
5. Acquisition of lands suitable for pheasant habitat management and public hunting.

Money in the account cannot be used for:

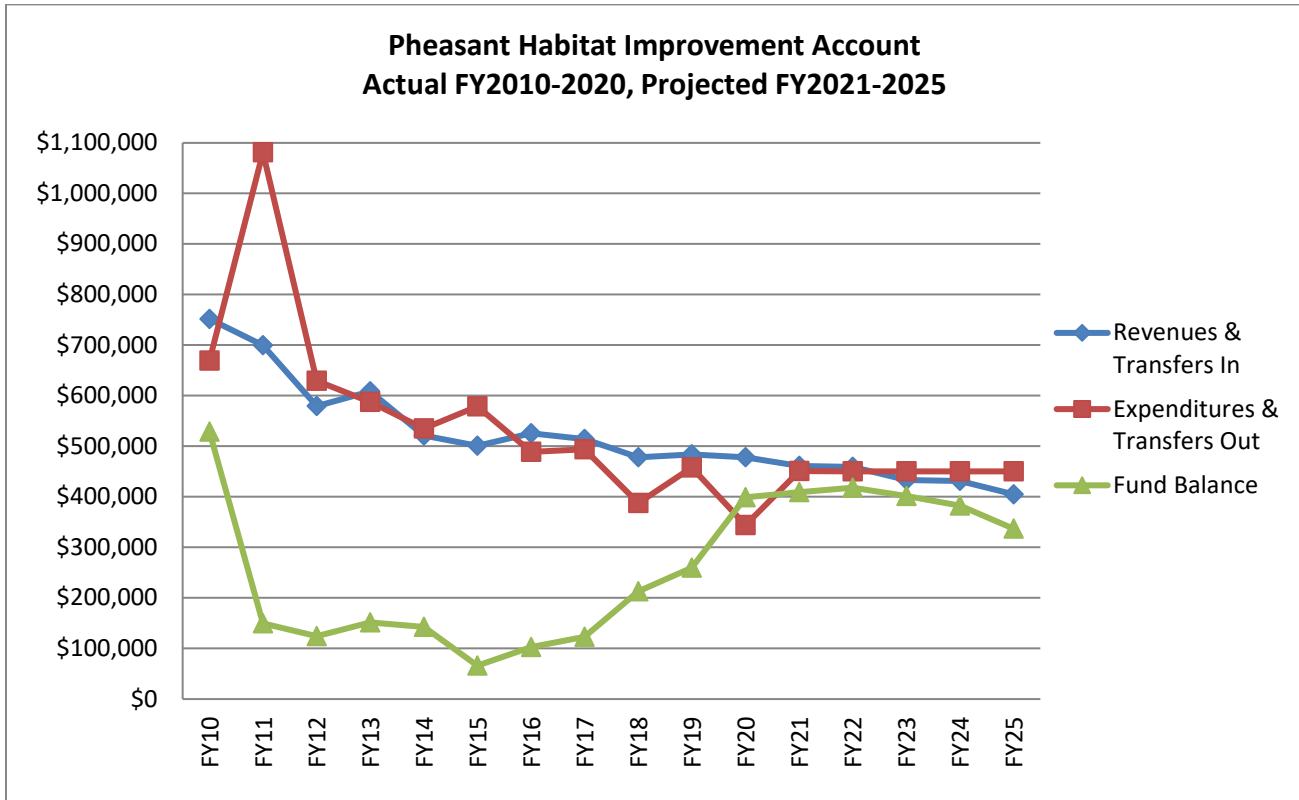
1. Costs that are not directly related to a specific parcel of land; or
2. Any personnel costs, except that prior to July 1, 2019, personnel can be hired to provide technical and promotional assistance for private landowners to implement conservation provisions of state and federal programs.

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$259,540</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$5,725
<b>Receipts</b>	
Pheasant Stamp	\$478,097
Refunds from Prior Period	<u>\$0.00</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$478,097
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Total Expenditures	\$344,084
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b><u>\$399,279</u></b>
Net change for FY2020	\$139,738

## Account Analysis

Pheasant stamps sales have been trending downward, but the decline has somewhat flattened in the last few years. The DNR's Division of Fish and Wildlife plans to reduce spending in this account in order to create a larger balance to buffer the volatile nature of the account.

## Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



# Wild Rice Management Account Fund 2206

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*Game and Fish Fund  
Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report*

## **Purpose of the Account**

This account is for wild rice management.

## **Sources and Uses of the Funds**

Wild Rice license sales. (M.S. 84.0911)

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

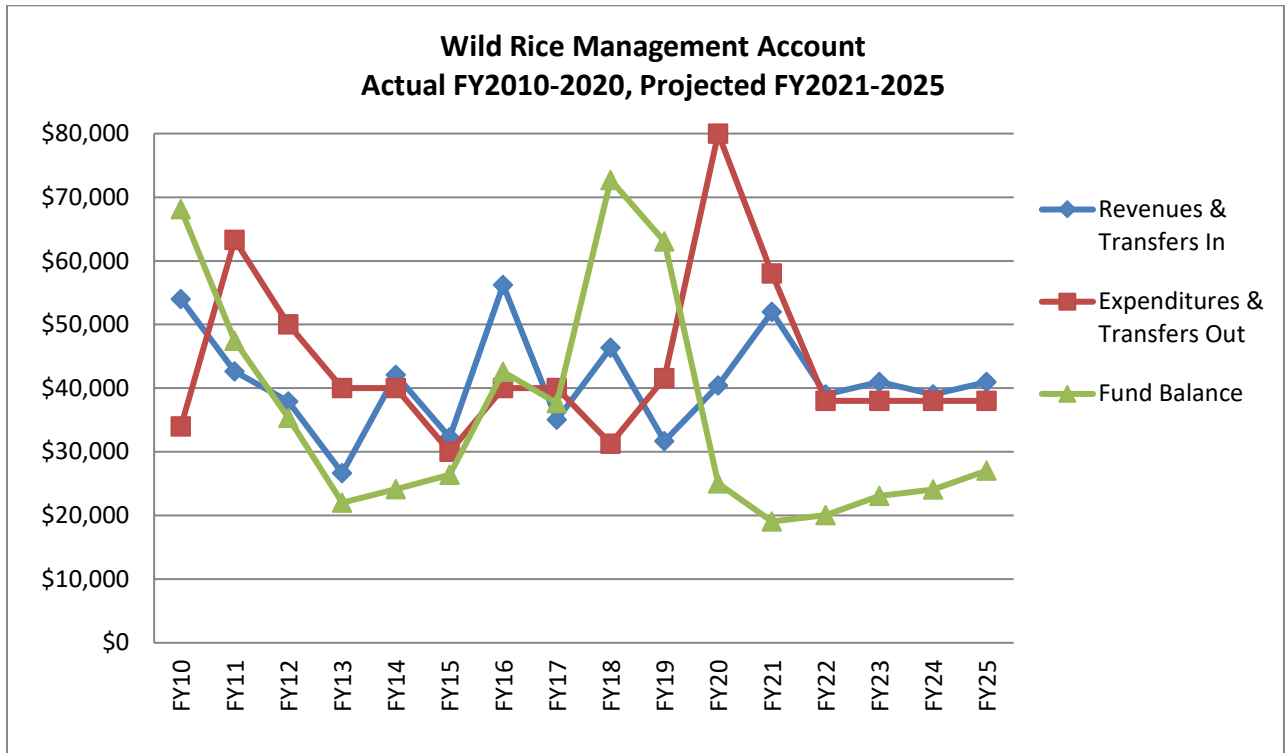
Management of designated public waters to improve natural wild rice production.

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$63,028</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$1,594
<b>Receipts</b>	
Wild Rice License	<u>\$40,438</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$40,438
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Total Expenditures	\$80,000
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b><u>\$25,059</u></b>
Net change for FY2020	<b>(\$37,969)</b>

## **Account Analysis**

Wild Rice license revenues fluctuate year to year depending on the wild rice crop available for harvest. The DNR's Division of Fish and Wildlife tries to match the expenditures with the average revenues. Annual expenditures in recent years have been \$40,000 per year to fund wild rice lake management through a cooperative agreement with United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Wildlife Services and contracted private trappers. An extra \$40,000 contract was made in FY20, but was cancelled in FY21 and the funds will be returned to the account balance.

## Financial Summary FY10 to FY25





# Wildlife Acquisition Account Fund 2207

*Game and Fish Fund  
Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report*

## Purpose of the Account

This account is for land acquisition for the benefit of wildlife.

## Sources and Uses of the Funds

Revenue from the small game surcharge and \$6.50 annually from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210), established in section M.S. 97A.4742, for each license issued under sections M.S. 97A.473, Subds. 3 and 5, and M.S. 97A.474, Subd. 3. (M.S. 97A.071) is credited to this account.

By statute, money in the account can only be used for;

Subd. 2a Use of Wildlife Acquisition Account (2207) money.

1. At least 50 percent must be used for land costs; and
2. The remainder can only be used for other land acquisition costs, development, and maintenance of wildlife lands, and activities under Subd. 3.

Subd. 3 Waterfowl breeding grounds in Canada.

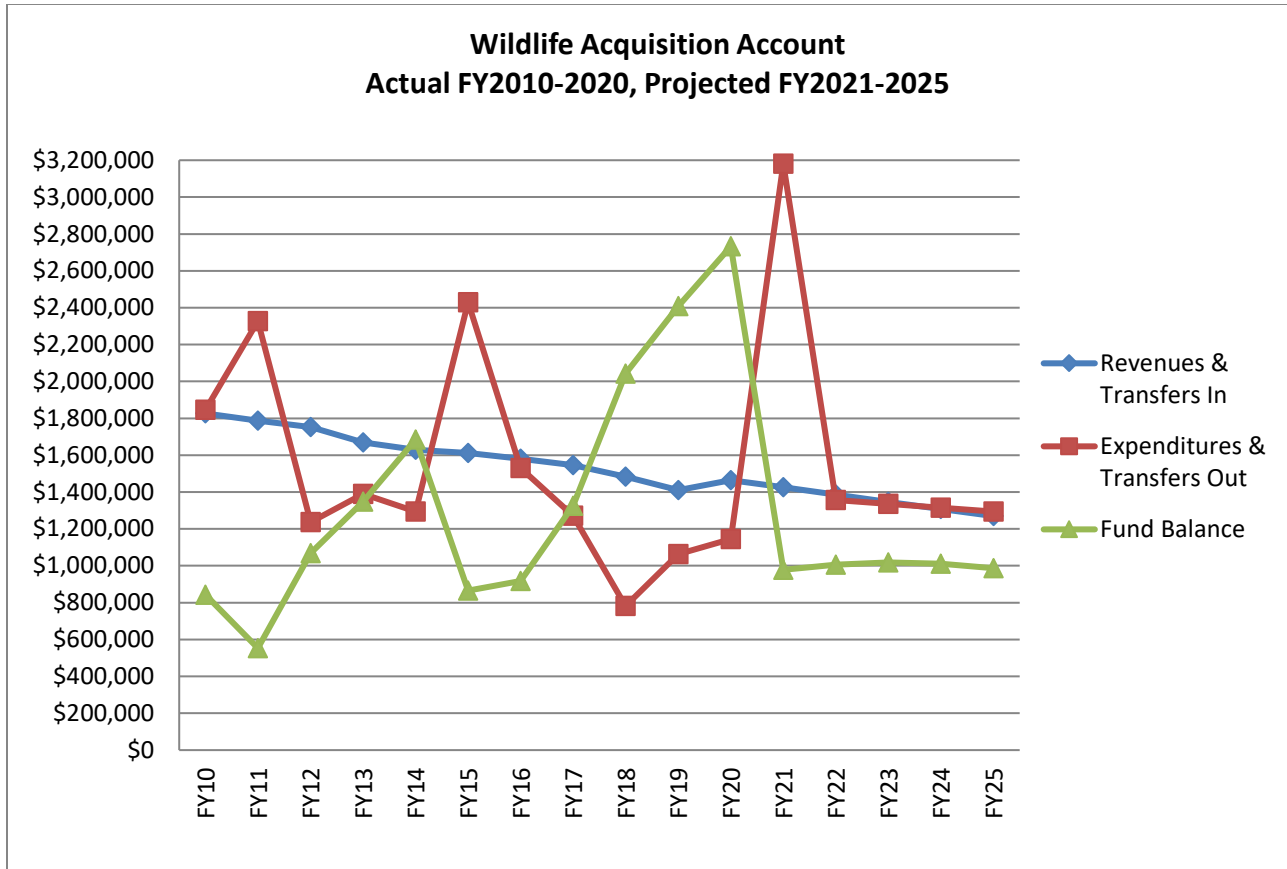
The Wildlife Acquisition Account (2207) can be used for developing, preserving, restoring, and maintaining waterfowl breeding grounds in Canada under agreement or contract with any nonprofit organization dedicated to the construction, maintenance, and repair of projects that are acceptable to the governmental agency having jurisdiction over the land and water affected by the projects. The commissioner can execute agreements and contracts if the commissioner determines that the use of the funds will benefit the migration of waterfowl into the state.

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$2,408,411</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$4,635
<b>Receipts</b>	
Wildlife Acquisition Surcharge	\$1,464,715
Sale of Buildings	<u>\$0</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$1,464,715
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Total Expenditures	\$1,145,065
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b><u>\$2,732,696</u></b>
Net change for FY2020	\$324,285

## Account Analysis

Revenues from the small game surcharge have been slightly declining in recent years. Expenditures vary from year to year due to the timing of land acquisitions. The DNR's Division of Fish and Wildlife plans to continue monitoring revenues and fund balances for the Wildlife Acquisition Account and make changes to land management expenditures as revenues increase or decrease.

## Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



# Wild Turkey Management Account Fund 2208

*Game and Fish Fund  
Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report*

## Purpose of the Account

This account is for turkey habitat management.

## Sources and Uses of the Funds

\$4.50 from each turkey license sold, except youth licenses under section M.S. 97A.475, Subd. 2, clause (4), and Subd. 3, clause (7), has to be credited to the Wild Turkey Management Account (2208). (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 5)

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

1. Development, restoration, and maintenance of suitable habitat for wild turkeys on public and private land including forest stand improvement and establishment of nesting cover, winter roost areas, and reliable food sources;
2. Acquisitions of, or easements on, critical wild turkey habitat;
3. Reimbursement of expenditures to provide wild turkey habitat on public and private land;
4. Trapping and transplanting wild turkeys; and
5. Promotion of turkey habitat development and maintenance, population surveys and monitoring, and research.

Money in the account cannot be used for:

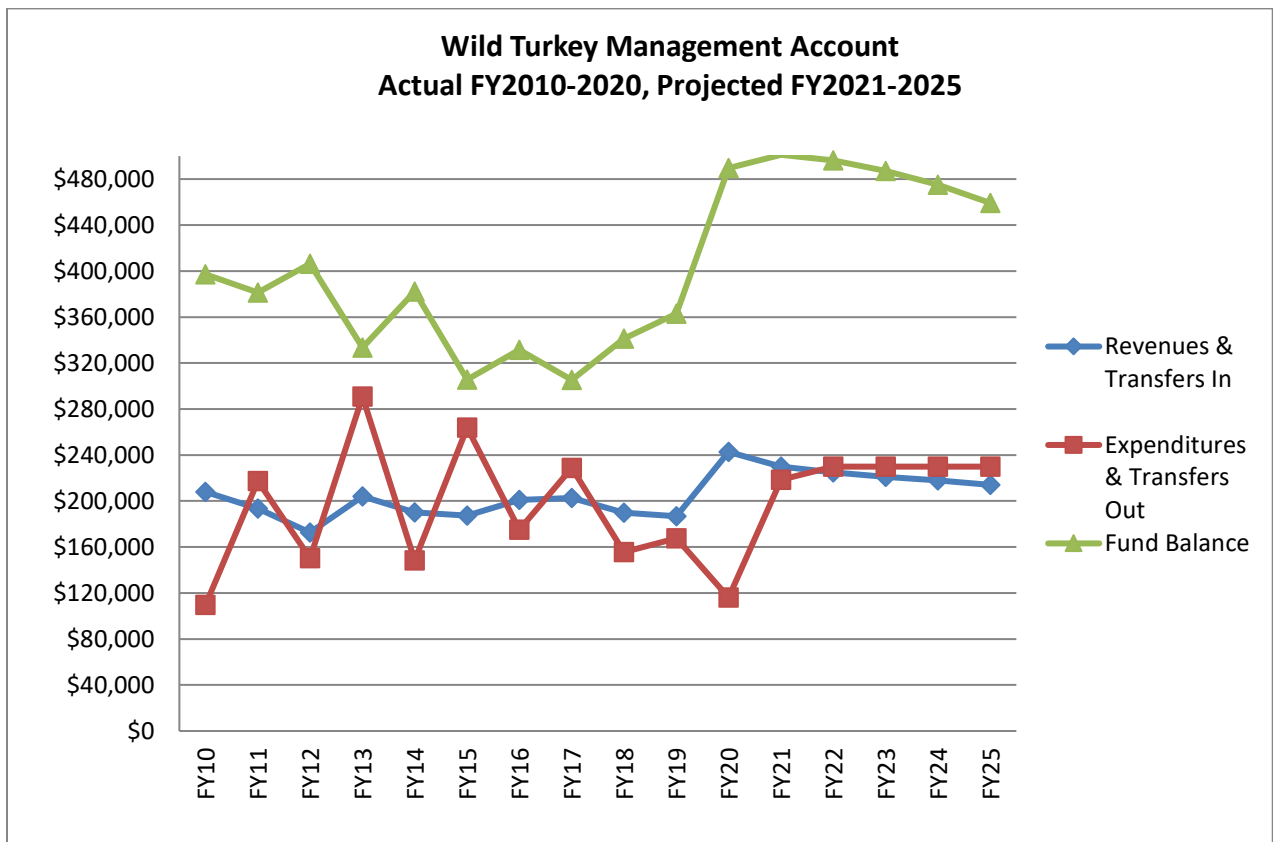
1. Costs that are not directly related to a specific parcel of land under paragraph (a), clauses (1) to (3), a specific trap and transplant project under paragraph (a), clause (4), or to specific promotional or evaluative activities under paragraph (a), clause (5); or
2. Any permanent personnel costs.

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$363,030</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$30
<b>Receipts</b>	
Hunting Licenses	<u>\$242,695</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$242,695
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Total Expenditures	\$116,143
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b><u>\$489,613</u></b>
Net change for FY2020	\$126,583

## Account Analysis

Revenues credited to the Wild Turkey Management Account (2208) from turkey license sales have been level for almost a decade. In FY20 we had a significant increase in wild turkey license sales and associated revenues. This increase can be contributed to changes that were made in eliminating the spring turkey lottery and allowing turkey hunting statewide, along with increases in outdoor participation during the COVID-19 pandemic. The DNR's Division of Fish and Wildlife monitors the wild turkey account fund balance and revenues over time to maintain a sufficient fund balance while providing adequate resources for management objectives.

## Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



# Heritage Enhancement Account Fund 2209

*Game and Fish Fund  
Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report*

## Creation and Purpose of the Account

The Legislature established the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209) in the GFF in 2000. This account is for enhancement and protection of fish and wildlife resources.

## Sources and Uses of the Funds

Revenue in the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209) comes from the in-lieu-of-sales tax on the sale of lottery tickets. Of total in-lieu-of-sales tax receipts, 72.43 percent are currently deposited to accounts spent for environmental and natural resource purposes, 50 percent of which is directed to the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209) for spending on activities that improve, enhance or protect fish and wildlife resources, including conservation, restoration, and the enhancement of land, water and other natural resources. (M.S. 297A.94)

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$4,718,574</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$63,674
<b>Receipts</b>	
Heritage Enhancement - Lottery-In-Lieu	\$15,316,038
Credit Agreement Rebate	\$2,321
Refund of Prior Period Expenditures	\$374
Sale of Useable Equipment	\$9,496
Agency Indirect Cost Reimbursement	<u>\$115,081</u>
Total Revenues and Transfers-in	\$15,443,310
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Total Expenditures	\$13,071,187
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b><u>\$7,154,371</u></b>
Net change for FY2020	\$2,435,797

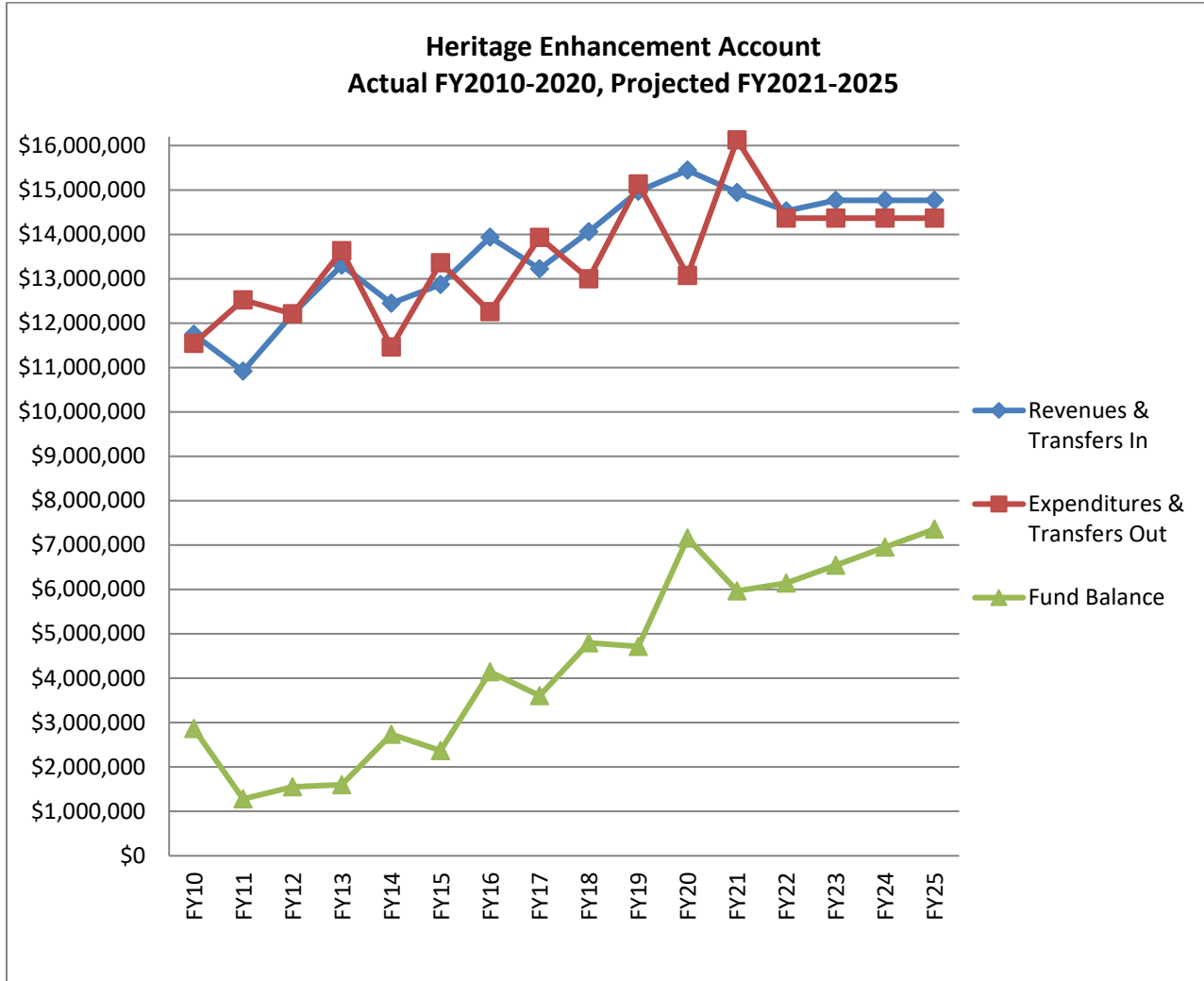
## Description of Revenues

- **Heritage Enhancement - Lottery-In-Lieu** — Receipts collected in lieu of sales tax on lottery sales – 50 percent of 72.43 percent of in lieu of lottery sales tax revenue must be deposited in to the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209) in the GFF.
- **Credit Agreement Rebates** — Rebate received from purchasing card transactions.
- **Refund of Prior Period Expenditures** — Return of prior year payments to vendors.
- **Agency Indirect Cost Reimbursement (Regional Indirect Cost Plan)** — Reimbursement for unused funds that were paid to the Regional Cost Plans (expense account 42040).

## Account Analysis

Lottery revenues vary from year to year, but are projected to, on average, remain flat through FY25. Current appropriations (expenditures) are less than revenue, so the fund balance is projected to increase.

## Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2025.

# Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund

## Fund 2210

*Game and Fish Fund  
Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report*

### Creation and Purpose of the Account

The Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) account was established as a fund in the state treasury by the Legislature in 2000. (M.S. 97A.4742)

### Sources and Uses of the Funds

All money received from the issuance of lifetime angling, spearing, angling and spearing, small game hunting, deer hunting, sporting, and sporting with spearing option licenses and earnings on the fund is credited to the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210).

Money in the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) is invested by the State Board of Investments (SBI) to secure the maximum return consistent with the maintenance of the perpetuity of the fund. Returns on investments of the fund are also deposited in the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210). Each year, the MMB commissioner transfers from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) to the GFF an amount equal to the amount that would otherwise have been collected from annual license fees for each lifetime license.

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$14,620,337</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$0
<b>Receipts</b>	
Fishing Licenses	\$611,801
Hunting Licenses	\$597,299
Sportsman Licenses	\$702,868
G-F Lifetime License Activations	( <b>\$864,754</b> )
ITC Interest Earnings	<u>\$6,381</u>
Total Revenues and Transfers-in	\$1,053,595
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Total Expenditures	\$0
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b><u>\$15,673,932</u></b>
Net change for FY2020	\$1,053,595

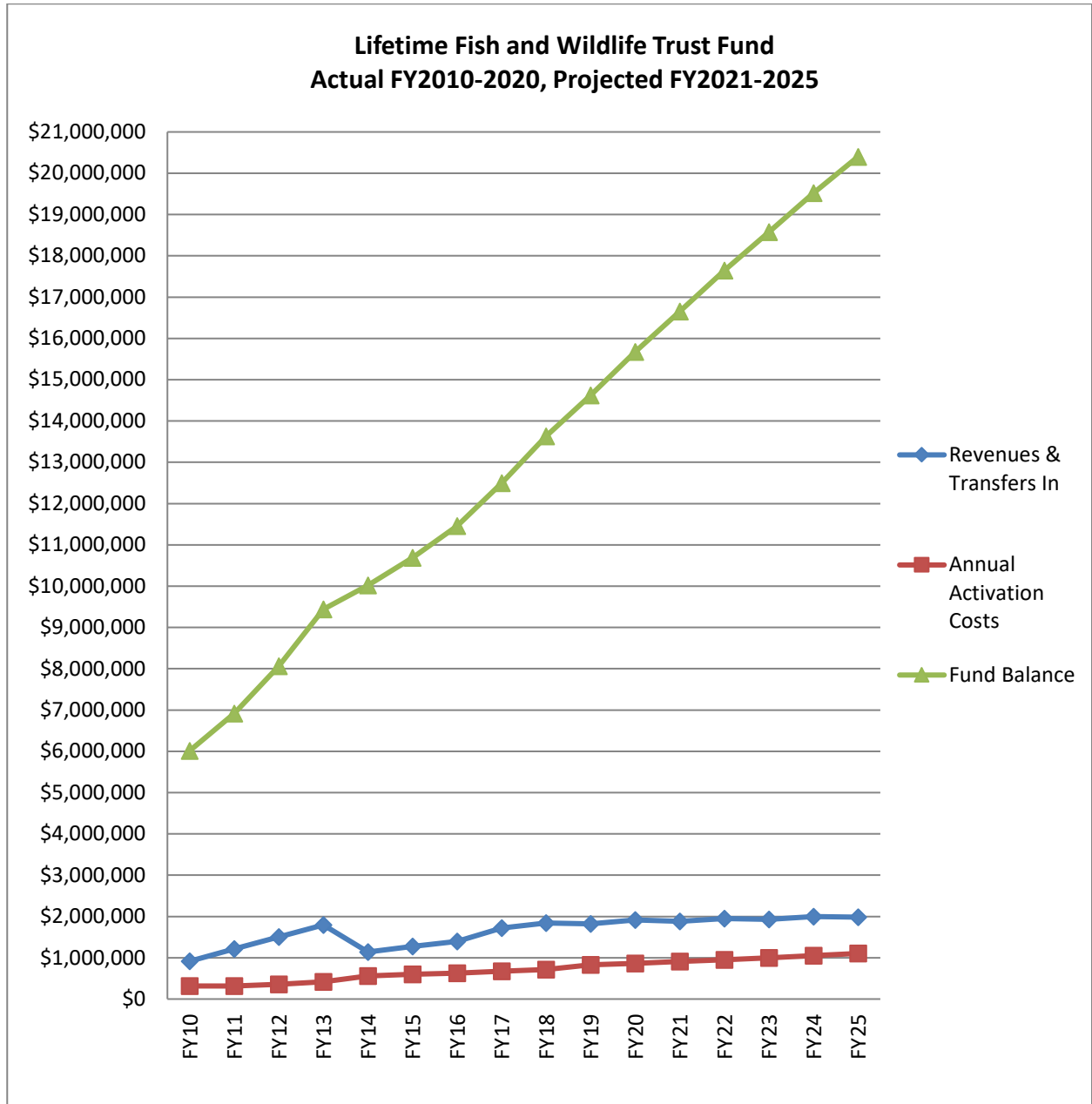
### Description of Revenues

- **Sales of Lifetime Licenses** — *Hunting, fishing, small game, and sports.*
- **GFF Lifetime License Activations** — *Deposit correction for total amount of activations for the license year (number of activations multiplied by current license prices). Funds are transferred from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) to the fund and revenue accounts related to those licenses.*
- **ITC Interest Earnings** — *Interest earning on balance not invested with SBI. Per accounting rules, SBI investment income is not reflected in the fund statement.*

## Account Analysis

The amount of the lifetime license activation transfers-out will increase each year due to the increased number of lifetime license activations as the number of lifetime license holders increase each year. The lifetime license activation cost is listed as negative revenue. The fund balance will continue to increase until the amount of the activation transfers-out exceeds the amount of new licenses sold. The net sales (license sales less activation transfers-out) are projected to trend downward starting in FY23 (the balance will continue to grow as long as net sales are positive). Investment income from SBI (State Board of Investment) is not included in the fund statement per MMB policy.

## Financial Summary FY10 to FY25





# Walleye Stamp Account

## Fund 2211

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*Game and Fish Fund*  
*Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report*

### **Purpose of the Account**

This account is for stocking walleyes purchased from the private sector in waters of the state.

### **Sources and Uses of the Funds**

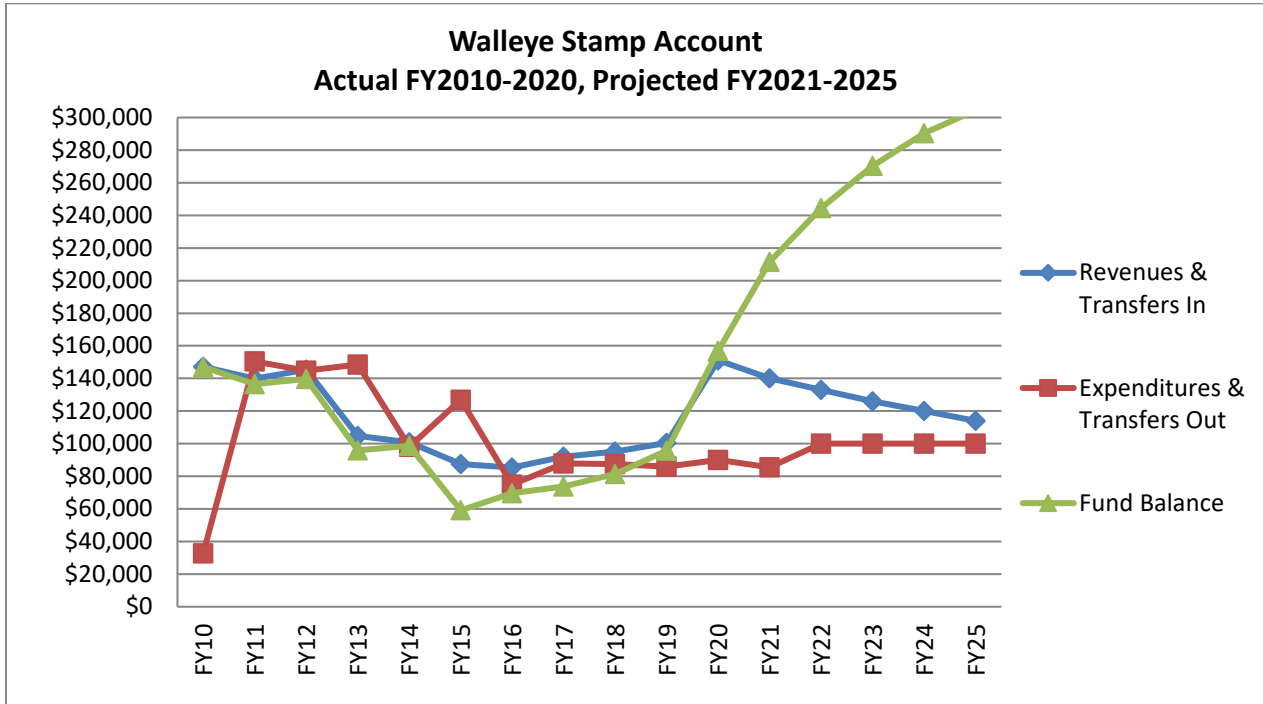
Revenue from walleye stamps must be credited to the Walleye Stamp Account (2211) and is appropriated to the commissioner only for stocking walleyes purchased from the private sector in waters of the state. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 6)

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$95,814</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$0
<b>Receipts</b>	
Walleye Stamp	<u>\$151,135</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$151,135
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Total Expenditures	\$90,000
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b><u>\$156,949</u></b>
Net change for FY2020	\$61,135

### **Account Analysis**

Walleye stamp revenue increased by 9.2 percent between FY17 and FY19, but then increased by more than 50 percent in FY20 alone. As required by statute, walleye stamp revenue will be fully dedicated to the purchase of walleye fingerlings. The state purchases 40,000 pounds of walleye fingerlings annually from the private producers at the current rate of \$20.50/lb. Because the account balance remains significantly less than what is needed for the total annual walleye fingerling purchase, the estimated account balance in October of each fiscal year is budgeted to offset the expenditure. Remaining funds necessary to complete the annual walleye fingerling purchase comes from the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209).

# Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



# Peace Officer Training Account Fund 2212

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*Game and Fish Fund  
Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report*

## Purpose of the Account

The Peace Officer Training Account (2212) was established by the legislature in the GFF in the state treasury. Money in the Peace Officer Training Account (2212) can only be spent by the commissioner for peace officer training for employees of the DNR who are licensed under sections M.S. 626.84 to 626.863 to enforce game and fish laws. (M.S. 97A.052)

## Sources and Uses of the Funds

1 percent of the revenue from surcharges assessed to criminal and traffic offenders is deposited in the account.

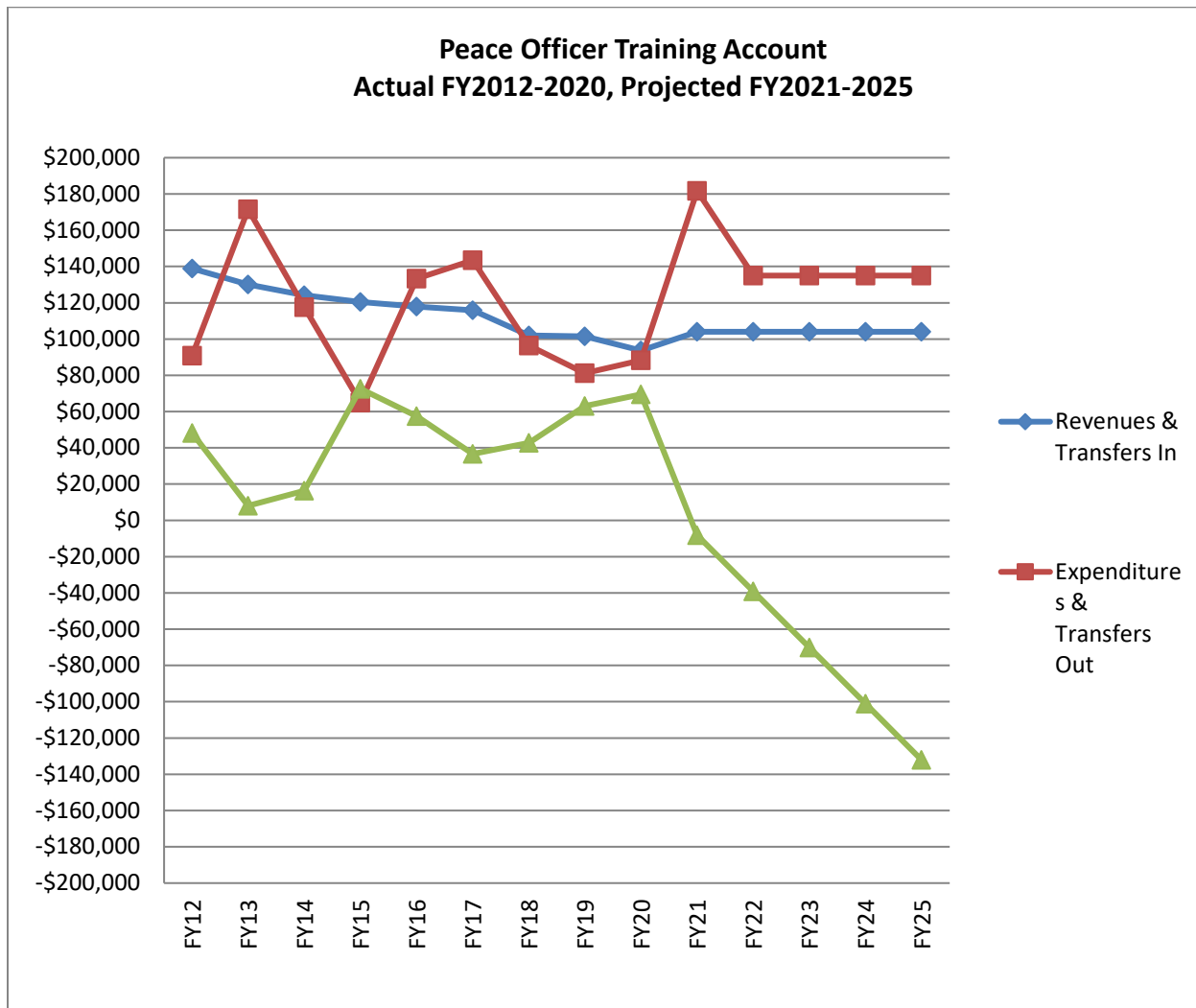
Money in the Peace Officer Training Account (2212) can only be spent for peace officer training for enforcement officers of the DNR.

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$63,115</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$1,073
<b>Receipts</b>	
General K/T Surcharge	\$93,645
Credit Agreement Rebate	<u>\$17</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$93,662
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Total Expenditures	\$88,300
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b><u>\$69,550</u></b>
Net change for FY2020	\$6,435

## Account Analysis

Revenues have been in decline since the inception of the account. This account is appropriated by the Legislature. Currently, the annual appropriation is \$135,000 per year. Revenues in FY20 were only \$93,662 and are not expected to increase in future years. The DNR's Division of Enforcement will manage its expenses to prevent the account from going negative.

## Financial Summary FY12 to FY25



Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2025. The DNR's Division of Enforcement will manage levels of spending to ensure the account does not go negative as shown above.

# Wolf Management and Monitoring Account Fund 2213

*Game and Fish Fund  
Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report*

## Purpose of the Account

The Wolf Management and Monitoring Account (2213) was established by the legislature in the GFF in the state treasury. Revenue from wolf licenses has to be credited to the Wolf Management and Monitoring Account (2213) and is appropriated to the commissioner only for wolf management, research, damage control, enforcement, and education.

## Sources and Uses of the Funds

Wolf license application fees and licenses sales and \$0.50 from each deer and super-sports license sold are credited to this account. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1e and 7b) Wolf hunting and trapping seasons and associated license sales ceased when the gray wolf hunting and trapping were prohibited on December 19, 2014, due to a federal court ruling related to the wolf’s recovery status in the Great Lakes region under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Funds are only used for:

Wolf management, research, damage control, enforcement, and education. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 7b)

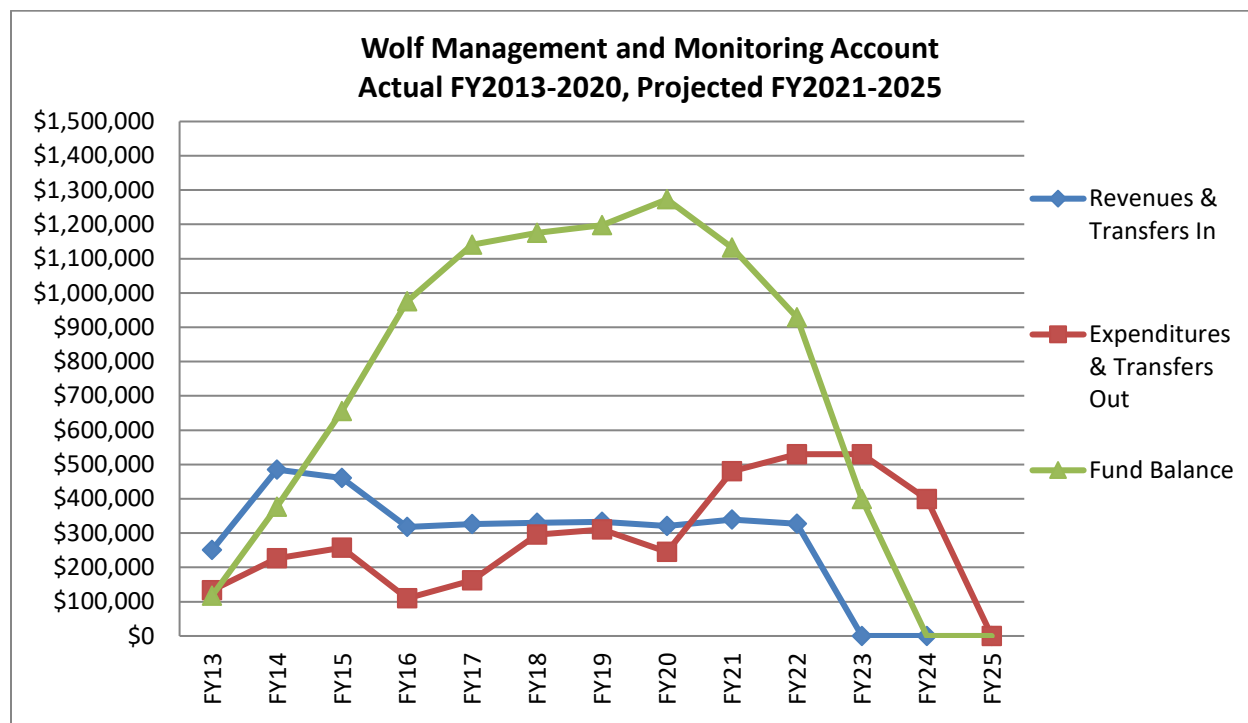
Note: The amendment to Subd. 1 by Laws 2017, chapter 93, article 2, section 70 (removal of \$.50 from deer licenses), is effective July 1 of the year following the year the wolf is delisted under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Laws 2017, chapter 93, article 2, section 70, the effective date. The November forecast shows this change occurring on July 1, 2022, given the wolf is scheduled to be delisted on January 4, 2021.

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$1,197,367</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$2
<b>Receipts</b>	
Wolf Hunting and Trapping Licenses	\$0
Wolf Allocation	<u>\$320,276</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$320,276
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Total Expenditures	\$244,677
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b><u>\$1,272,968</u></b>
Net change for FY2020	\$75,600

## Account Analysis

Wolf account revenues declined with the loss of wolf license application fees and license sales, when the federal ESA protections were restored per court order in December 2014. The account's current source of revenue is \$0.50 from each deer license. The US Fish and Wildlife Service recently announced the delisting of the wolf throughout the coterminous United States, effective January, 2021. While listed, the state had committed to match \$110,000 USDA federal wolf damage control program. This was intended to be a short-term supplement to federal wolf damage control funding, given that the federal ESA listing limited other management tools for addressing wolf damage. With the scheduled January 2021 delisting, the \$.50 per deer license revenues will cease beginning FY23 and expenditures will increase as DNR assumes broader management responsibilities for wolves. Current projections show the fund depleting in FY2024. The chart below reflects current state law in light of the federal delisting.

## Financial Summary FY13 to FY25



# Outcomes and Accomplishments

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The Minnesota DNR's programs supported by the GFF aim to achieve the following outcomes:

- **Sustainable and healthy fish and wildlife populations.**
- **Healthy and productive habitats crucial for fish and wildlife populations.**
- **High quality and abundant fishing, hunting, trapping, and wildlife-viewing opportunities accessible to all Minnesotans throughout the state.**

In this section, we describe the DNR's FY20 accomplishments in the areas of 1) population management 2) habitat protection, enhancement, and restoration and 3) recreation management that contributes to these outcomes. Additionally, we highlight examples of indicators (in boxes) that track progress towards achieving these outcomes.

For many of the accomplishments listed in this section, the work described was supported by additional funding sources beyond the GFF, such as the OHF and ENRTF, Federal Pittman-Robertson (PR) and Dingell-Johnson (DJ) funds and the General Fund. Thus, the discussion below does not isolate outcomes attributable to GFF. Rather, it provides a more comprehensive view of accomplishments enabled by the GFF and a realistic picture of how the DNR combines funding sources to accomplish our work.

## Part 1: Population Management Accomplishments

### Research and Monitoring

The DNR is a science-based agency. Quality data and information are needed to make informed management decisions. These data are obtained through standardized monitoring programs and focused research. While most state natural resource agencies rely solely on partnerships with academic institutions for their research needs, Minnesota DNR augments its partnerships with universities with our own research program in our Division of Fish and Wildlife. This allows the DNR to conduct long-term monitoring projects as well as shorter-term studies to address specific research questions. In FY20, the DNR:

- Completed 890 lake and stream surveys and initiated or completed 20 creel (angler) surveys. Survey work included 76 hours of aerial surveys using the Enforcement Division's Aviation Unit.
- Continued or initiated four DJ fish population research projects to assess yellow perch sampling, muskellunge food habits, and walleye strain stocking.
- Genotyped ("DNA fingerprinted") more than 4,200 fish from six species to determine genetic population structure, ancestry, stocking success, reproductive success, and identification of a native brook trout strain.
- Conducted 10 fisheries management evaluations — ranging from burbot telemetry and walleye tagging to walleye fry distribution and trout escapement — to improve the assessment of management options, identify potential need for regulatory changes, and assess impacts of climate change and invasive species.

#### Fisheries Population Monitoring

Fisheries surveys provide critical population data used to develop lake-specific management plans, evaluate management strategies (e.g., stocking and harvest regulations), inform the public, and assess long-term fisheries impacts associated with invasive species and climate change.

*Monitoring Minnesota's fish populations:* DNR employees throughout Minnesota monitor fish populations inhabiting nearly 4,500 lakes and 16,000 miles of fishable waterways via the DNR's lake and stream survey program. Employees completed 890 lake and stream surveys.

- Provided technical guidance and statistical consultation on more than 20 special projects (such as population estimation and fish movement) to improve sample design, make correct inferences, and ensure evaluations have sufficient scientific rigor to generate statistically valid results.
- Conducted annual surveys for moose, gamebirds, carnivores, and furbearers, which included 343 hours of aerial survey using the Division of Enforcement’s Aviation Unit.
- Registered take of big game and furbearers.
- Collected information on non-target trapping incidents involving domestic animals.
- Continued assessment of fawn survival, habitat use, and movement in the farmland region.
- Investigated movement dynamics of deer in southeastern Minnesota to help understand potential pathways of chronic wasting disease spread.
- Continued ongoing forest wildlife research projects on moose, deer, bear, and waterfowl.
- Implemented and developed new monitoring projects to use hunter effort, efficiency, and harvest information to track trends in turkey abundance (such as an effort survey).
- Designed a study to evaluate the impacts of cover crops on pheasant habitat use.
- Collected banding data for 15 species of waterfowl and mourning doves.

**Achieving Deer Population Goals**

Deer provide substantial recreational and economic benefits to Minnesota. However, high densities of deer have a negative impact on forests, farms, and personal property. The DNR manages deer populations to meet population goals identified through a public process.

*Monitoring Minnesota’s deer populations:* In 2020, deer population modeling indicated that 85 percent of deer permit areas had populations at or above established goals. This demonstrates the department’s responsive approach to hunter concerns about deer population declines resulting from severe winters of 2013-14 and 2014-15. In brief, short-term reductions in hunting opportunity in many areas of the state fostered desired deer population increases.

**Fish Production and Stocking**

Fish production and stocking involves the collection of spawning fish, taking of eggs and milt, rearing, and stocking of fish to create or enhance fisheries populations. Stocking priorities are guided by lake and stream fisheries management plans, which are designed to support fish community balance, sustain diverse and desirable angling opportunities, and maintain the significant economic benefits of recreational fishing. In FY20, the DNR:

- Collectively produced (for stocking) 580,407 trout (brook, brown, lake, rainbow, and splake) at four cold-water hatcheries, and 80,220 muskie (fry, frylings and fingerlings), 58,992 pounds of walleye fingerlings (20 to 30 fish per pound), and 9,458 pounds of walleye yearlings and adults from a statewide network of cold-water hatcheries and rearing ponds.
- Stocked 523 Minnesota public waters with approximately 3 million fish, which included 24 hours of aerial trout stocking using the Enforcement Division’s Aviation Unit, and 1,140 tiger muskie and 40,000 pounds of walleye fingerlings purchased from private producers.
- Completed improvements and repairs — ranging from pond bank stabilizations and vegetation removal to plumbing repairs and water heater replacements — at 12 facilities to maintain and improve fish production at strategically important locations throughout the state.

**Fish and Wildlife Health**

The DNR works to monitor and protect the health of Minnesota’s fish and wildlife resources. The DNR’s fish and wildlife health units investigate fish and wildlife kills, provide diagnostic services to state and



private hatcheries, review fish and wildlife transportation permits, and coordinate surveillance efforts for diseases and the pathogens that cause diseases such as CWD, bovine tuberculosis, bacterial kidney disease, and other hemorrhagic diseases. In FY20, the DNR:

- Inspected private hatcheries, reviewed transportation permits, and completed pathogen testing on more than 10,000 fish specimens.
- In collaboration with the Minnesota Department of Health and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, processed more than 2,000 fish samples to be analyzed for contaminants. This work informs the Department of Health’s fish consumption advisory decisions.
- Conducted 124 dissolved oxygen checks, followed up on more than 550 reports of potential fish and wildlife kills, and participated in 14 fish kill investigations to assess fish and wildlife mortality events, determine event extent, and prepare for necessary follow-up actions.

### **Fisheries Health Surveillance**

Preventing the introduction and spread of bacteria and viruses capable of causing disease outbreaks, such as Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS), Bacterial Kidney Disease (BKD), and Spring Viremia of Carp (SVC) is paramount for maintaining healthy fish populations.

*Monitoring Minnesota’s fish health:* DNR employees inspected and permitted about 150 private hatchery facilities, tested more than 10,000 specimens for pathogens, reviewed approximately 350 fish transportation permits, followed up on 41 fish kills, and participated in 14 fish kill investigations. All VHS tests were negative, less than 1 percent of hatchery specimens tested positive for BKD (all were effectively treated), and none of the fish kill reviews or investigations revealed the presence of dangerous pathogens.

### **Chronic Wasting Disease**

The DNR is committed to monitoring the health of the state’s deer herd and responding aggressively to disease risks. Under the DNR’s CWD Surveillance and Management Plan, we used mandatory testing to obtain vital information about where the disease is occurring in the state and whether CWD has spread to new areas.

*Determining disease prevalence:* The DNR sampled more than 18,000 harvested deer, approximately 10 percent of the statewide harvest, for the disease in CWD management zones and surveillance areas. The DNR detected 36 new cases in five counties. The disease prevalence rate in the Southeast CWD Management Zone was 0.2 percent, but the rate was one percent in Fillmore County.

### **Season Management and Regulations**

The DNR is continually reviewing and revising hunting, fishing, and trapping regulations in response to population changes (increases or decreases), weather (severe winters), climate change, or past harvest results. In FY20, the DNR:

- Completed numerous special and experimental fishing regulation processes to achieve lake-specific management objectives, including:
  - Regulation adjustments to maximize fishing opportunities but remain within allocation limits on Red Lake and Mille Lacs lakes;
  - Securing public feedback on proposed modifications to existing special and experimental regulations on 27 lakes; and
  - New special regulations on two lakes and removal of special regulations on 22 lakes.

- Adopted rules, in conjunction with Wisconsin, to adjust bag limits for multiple species on the Mississippi River border waters.
- Implemented spring turkey season changes to increase hunting opportunities, reduce administrative burden, and simplify regulations.
- Expanded youth deer season statewide and increased youth waterfowl hunting days to increase hunting opportunities, encourage additional youth participation, and support continuation of hunting as a long-term management tool.
- Completed and published 16 administrative rules to provide annual hunting opportunities and manage CWD.
- Maintained special regulations that allow opportunities for limited hunting, trapping, wild ricing or bird watching on 16 state game refuges.
- Established more than 100 special hunts to assist with local population concerns or provide mentoring opportunities for new hunters.
- Implemented a pilot bear permit area.

### Technical Assistance, Planning, and Coordination

The DNR consults and coordinates with all 11 Ojibwe and Dakota tribes within the boundaries of present-day Minnesota, on interests important to their members, staff, and leadership. In FY20, the DNR:

- Participated in individual government-to-government consultation as well as coordination regionally and with intertribal and treaty-based organizations.
- Partnered with tribes on research, monitoring, harvest and habitat management, and population health concerns.
- Shared management of specific on- and off-reservation resources with various tribes under treaties and other agreements, requiring ongoing collaboration.

#### Consulting and Collaborating with Tribal Governments

Working with tribal co-managers is integral to addressing some of the state’s most pressing challenges. Increased coordination and consultation between the DNR and its tribal partners has strengthened partnerships and enhanced relationships to benefit management of shared fish and wildlife resources. For example, state and tribal staff worked to facilitate sample collection from deer harvested by tribal members through coordination on sample submission sites and data collection in response to CWD detections in east central and southeastern Minnesota.

The DNR incorporates biological and social science into its management and decision-making.

Professional staff draw on their expertise in both areas to support agency management objectives

and reflect needs and values of the public and partners related to fish and wildlife resources. Technical assistance, planning, and coordination efforts leverage public engagement and a broad network of state, federal, tribal and non-governmental partners, including through innovative digital methods during the pandemic. In FY20, the DNR:

- Updated formal fish management guidance, including the DNR’s Walleye Stocking Operational Plan (2021-2025), Cass Lake Fisheries Management Plan, Mille Lacs Lake Management Plan, and Fisheries Memorandum of Understanding with Red Lake Band.
- Updated 313 lake and stream management plans using lake, stream, and creel survey results.
- Convened and coordinated important fisheries and wildlife management collaborations and input opportunities with:
  - Large lake fisheries input groups (Cass, Lake of the Woods, Leech, Upper Red, and Mille Lacs).
  - Minnesota and Wisconsin border water commercial fishers.

- Hundreds of online comments and three public meetings about Mille Lacs Lake management.
- Hosted quarterly Deer Advisory Committee meetings and facilitated online discussion — including virtual open houses — to assist ongoing public support of the White-Tailed Deer Management Plan.
- Initiated a technical and public review as part of an update to Minnesota’s wolf plan.
- Collaborated with agency and watershed staff from border states and provinces, including Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota and Ontario to share data, plan joint research and management ventures, and build consensus on proposed changes to management and regulations.
- Convened species (walleye, catfish, northern pike, muskie, bass, and sunfish) workgroup consultations (one to three meetings per species group) to secure input on fisheries management, stocking, special regulations and tournaments. Convened species technical committees (one to four meetings per year) to review data, discuss management challenges, and develop recommendations on species management.
- Completed the four-year pheasant and duck action plans to direct and communicate near-term management priorities.
- Re-engaged with the Prairie Pothole Joint Venture to integrate our conservation efforts with neighboring states and regional planning efforts.
- Implemented management strategies to maintain a limited elk population per a 2016 Legislative statute and the interim Strategic Elk Management Plan.
- Initiated a four-year public process to revisit deer population goals throughout Minnesota. In 2020, new population goals were established in 36 deer permit areas.

## Outreach

The DNR actively engages in two-way conversations to build trust and credibility by explaining our work, communicating how and why decisions are made, and providing effective outreach programs that reach traditional stakeholders along with new and diverse audiences. In FY20, the DNR:

- Highlighted fisheries programs and opportunities via media outlets and public interaction, including the Waterville Hatchery Improvements project, urban pond trout stocking, fish management activities (via 12 radio shows), displays at more than 20 county fairs, and participation in more than 60 lake association, watershed organization, and fishing club events.
- Filmed a video about catfish assessment and the flathead catfish tagging study to provide stakeholders with information about the work the DNR is doing on the Minnesota River, what we are trying to learn, and why the information is important to our programs.
- Planned, coordinated, and hosted (through the Fishers and Farmers Partnership) a field day called “Cover Crops, Tillage and Trout: How Are They Connected,” which was attended by 73 people, including 27 farmers. The event featured nine speakers and four demonstrations that helped participants understand the relationships between farming practices and cold-water stream fish populations.
- Published annual game and fish species population, research activities, and harvest reports online to facilitate public understanding of population trends and population management activities.
- Developed a daily online reporting tool to provide in-season updates on deer harvest.
- Initiated a review and public engagement process to consider waterfowl hunting season and regulatory changes.
- Provided additional information on CWD response in the 2020 Hunting and Trapping Regulations Handbook and on the DNR website.

## **Permits and Licensing**

The DNR issues permits and licenses for harvest of commercial fisheries, including rough fish, Lake Superior fisheries, and bait fish. Monitoring permits and license holders promotes conservation by ensuring compliance with regulations, and protects worker safety through standards for equipment and training. The DNR also issues scientific and educational permits that provide coordination among projects and ensure that work complies with rules and regulations. In FY20, the DNR:

- Reviewed and issued more than 2,400 Aquatic Commercial Program licenses or permits for private aquaculture (166), commercial fish harvest (63), minnow harvest and sale (more than 1,300) and fish transportation (more than 350), as well as turtle and frog harvest, Lake Superior fish guiding, and fish packing.
- Updated the Aquatic Invasive Species training modules that those getting Aquatic Commercial Harvest Licenses are required to complete.
- Processed 218 Scientific and Educational permits.
- Managed permits and provided oversight and support for wildlife rehabilitation facilities.

\*For accomplishments related to recreational permits and licenses, see Part 3: Recreation Management.

## Part 2: Habitat Protection, Enhancement, and Restoration Accomplishments

### Habitat Protection and Acquisition

Minnesota is a leader in the country with our Wildlife Management Area (WMA) and Aquatic Management Area (AMA) systems. We continue to grow our system of public lands each year to support outdoor recreation and wildlife populations. These lands also provide ecosystem services such as carbon storage, groundwater recharge, and water filtration. In recent years, most acquisitions have been funded by the Outdoor Heritage Fund (OHF) with appropriations to the DNR or partners such as Pheasants Forever, Ducks Unlimited and other groups. In FY20, the DNR:

- Secured 16 trout stream easements (4.8 miles of shoreline and 68 riparian acres), purchased a fishing easement on Blue Earth River, and secured seven fee-title tracts (0.7 shoreline miles and 154 acres) for AMAs.
- Conducted 16 AMA boundary surveys.
- Acquired 7,185 acres of WMAs by gift or purchase, including:
  - 5,987 acres in the prairie zone;
  - 199 acres in the northern forest zone;
  - 403 acres in the metro zone; and
  - 596 acres in the southeast forest zone.

### Habitat Enhancement and Restoration

Wildlife and fish populations are ultimately dependent on diverse, productive habitats. The DNR is one of the leaders in the country in terms of habitat enhancement and restoration programs. Over the last three years, we have restored over 3,600 acres annually. Over those same years, we used prescribed fire to manage over 20,800 acres of grassland annually. In FY20, the DNR:

- Completed 11 lake habitat maintenance and 25 lake and AMA habitat enhancement projects (including 904 new acres) to repair or replace water control structures and improve habitat quality.
- Conducted lake assessments on 54,039 acres, applied rotenone treatment on 1,018 acres, applied herbicide on 1,870 acres of invasive cattail via helicopter, and did habitat maintenance and enhancement on almost 175,000 acres of lakes.
- Restored 151 acres of wetlands that will benefit waterfowl and other wetland dependent wildlife.
- Completed stream habitat improvements on more than 200 miles of stream corridors on 12 different systems across the state.
- Conducted habitat maintenance projects on more than 30 cold-water streams benefitting more than 75 stream miles.
- Improved fish passage on six systems to benefit warm water fish communities and improve 1,356 acres of habitat.

#### Wetland, Lake, and Stream Habitats

Enhancing Minnesota's wetlands, lakes, and streams benefits fisheries, waterfowl and other water dependent wildlife. These wetland habitats also capture floodwaters, can help reduce nutrient concentrations, and provide other ecosystem services.

*Measuring wetland habitat status:* The DNR's new Small Wetlands Program will accelerate our ability to assess and manage "pothole" wetlands across western and southern Minnesota. On one WMA, staff identified 55 wetlands, 45 of which have yet to be restored, demonstrating that the DNR can improve habitats within our existing footprint.

- Completed seven stream restoration projects and continued work on several other restoration projects to improve fish passage, fish habitat, and stream function.
- Analyzed complex relationships between stream channels, sediment, and landscapes to protect fish and wildlife habitat.
- Continued to improve the design of bridges and culverts at river intersections to support fish passage, reduce unintended ecological impacts to fish and wildlife habitats, and increase the functional longevity of this essential infrastructure.
- Protected and restored endangered and threatened native mussel populations to advance their recovery and improve water quality, stream stability, and fish habitat.
- Issued 379 aeration permits, including 225 to prevent winterkill and improve habitat and water quality.
- Provided technical assistance to the public on operations and regulatory requirements of lake aeration systems.
- Removed woody vegetation from 4,454 acres and invasive plants from 4,119 acres of state-administered prairie grassland habitat.
- Conducted prescribed fire and conservation grazing on an additional 1,331 and 10,350 acres, respectively. While we were able to work with cooperators and maintain our conservation program, COVID severely curtailed our ability to use prescribed fire in the spring of 2020.
- Restored 3,511 acres of grassland on WMAs using diverse seed mixes that will be beneficial for game and non-game wildlife as well as pollinators.
- Implemented prairie enhancement projects with 39 landowners and completed 55 prairie management projects on private lands to improve wildlife habitat.
- Conducted prescribed fires on 104 acres of forest habitat, enhanced 209 acres of forest openings, conducted stand improvement on 3,943 acres, and enhanced 1,329 acres of brushland.
- Treated 881 acres in 23 invasive plant management projects on state forest lands to restore forest habitat. The DNR used non-GFF funding to treat an additional 1,527 acres.

### **Grassland Habitats**

Enhancing Minnesota’s grasslands benefits game birds such as pheasants and prairie-chickens, nesting waterfowl, nongame species such as bobolinks and meadowlarks, and a wide diversity of pollinating insects. Diverse, healthy grasslands also sequester large volumes of carbon from the air as well as capture and absorb storm water, reducing downstream flood damage.

*Measuring grassland habitat status:* Minnesota’s Grassland Monitoring Team, a partnership comprised of multiple agencies and organizations, continues to assess grasslands and determine the most effective future management actions. The team published the results of its first years of study this summer.

### **Forest Habitats**

Minnesota’s forest habitats provide food and shelter to a wide array of wildlife species, and enhancing forest habitat benefits these species. For example, removing invasive species allows native plants to flourish. Prescribed fires can remove competing vegetation from oak forests and in the long-term increase acorn production, a vital food source for many wildlife species. Forest openings can benefit species such as the woodcock, as well as species that rely on edge habitats, while brushland management benefits species such as the sharp-tailed grouse.

*Measuring forest habitat management effects:* DNR researchers are studying the response of sharp-tailed grouse to brush-shearing efforts in the northwest part of the state to help refine best management practices for this type of enhancement.

## Research and Monitoring

In addition to research on a range of wildlife and fish populations, the DNR also conducts research on the restoration and enhancement of habitats, including native habitats. This allows DNR researchers to compare our remaining native prairies to our grassland restorations. In recent years, our restorations include far more plant species and more closely resemble the native prairie we are often trying to replicate. In FY20, the DNR:

- Continued long-term monitoring of fish habitat associations throughout the state to support in-channel habitat and water management strategies that support fish and wildlife populations.
- Compared performance of commonly used stream habitat restoration strategies to better inform future design selection.
- Assessed wetland invertebrate (amphipod) occurrences and waterfowl use on study wetlands.
- Assessed habitat use and movements by mallards marked in Minnesota.
- Completed critical habitat assessments, including a geomorphology survey of Rice Creek (in Rice County near Dundas) to assess stream stability and habitat condition and mapping vegetation in German Lake (in Le Sueur County near Cleveland) to facilitate habitat change tracking due to shoreline development.
- Completed analysis of changes in wetlands from 2015 to 2017 across Minnesota and initiated a long-term wetland monitoring program to support and protect these important fish and wildlife habitats.
- Initiated monitoring of 20 wet meadows and marshes in southern and western Minnesota to support protection of these important wildlife habitats.
- Collected data on calcareous fens to enhance identification and protection of these rare and important habitats.
- Monitored 59 native prairie sites and completed 12 baseline property reports to support management and protection of these important wildlife habitats.
- Surveyed previously undocumented native prairies, wetlands and forests in northwestern Minnesota.
- Monitored the effects of cattle grazing on upland prairie and wet meadow habitats within the prairie pothole region.
- Continued assessment of sharp-tailed grouse and woodcock habitat use.
- Revisited six existing and initiated 19 new case studies tracking more than 165 treatments on forest land to better understand the impact of forest management decisions on reforestation success and habitat quality. Case studies monitor the short and long-term response of forest vegetation to various management activities.
- Contracted surveys of 8,676 acres of DNR Forestry Administered forest land for terrestrial invasive plant species, locating 122 infested stands totaling 3,021 acres. Surveyed stands were selected using a model that prioritized stands that were likely to contain invasive plants and were accessible by summer surveyors. These stands will be monitored and treated when funding is available to restore forest habitat. DNR foresters surveyed an additional 41,883 acres of state forest lands while conducting other forest management activities and reporting invasive plant species using the national reporting system [EDDMapS](#). Tracking infestations enables resource managers to locate treatment sites in order to restore forest habitat.
- Collected baseline data on how visitors are using the Sand Dunes State Forest, to inform strategies for preventing terrestrial invasive species introduction and spread by those visitors. Future monitoring will determine if the new invasive species prevention strategies implemented have been successful.

## Technical Assistance, Planning, and Coordination

Much of the habitat related assistance and planning occurs with partner agencies and organizations to better coordinate larger regional efforts. In many parts of the state, the DNR directly manages a small percentage of the landscape. The best statewide wildlife and fish outcomes can only be met through partnership and coordination of efforts. In FY20, the DNR:

- Reviewed and analyzed more than 346 public and private development projects for their impacts on fish and wildlife habitats.
- Improved access to the Land Records System, an application that inventories all DNR-managed land and mineral assets. DNR employees use this application to manage fish and wildlife habitat.
- Continued development of the GIS-based Watershed Health Assessment Framework (WHAF) to enhance understanding and protection of fish and wildlife habitats within watersheds at multiple scales.
- Assisted the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, through the Fishers and Farmers Partnership, to secure a \$40,000 grant to support Root River watershed projects.
- Developed eight Prairie Stewardship Plans with private landowners, provided technical assistance about prairie management to more than 100 other landowners, and supported implementation of the Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan.
- Provided technical assistance to support sustainable forest management that protects and enhances fish and wildlife habitats in forest systems.
- Mapped 273,237 acres of state forest land and WMAs by native plant community type to better inform habitat management decisions.
- Assisted 353 foresters, biologists and ecologists with Ecological Classification System determinations and other questions or concerns related to forest resource and habitat management.
- Completed a Terrestrial Invasive Species Prevention Plan (TISPP) for the Sand Dunes State Forest. Initiated TISPPs on three other state forests to provide site-specific strategies for managers to initiate and improve existing invasive species prevention measures.
- Submitted four case studies to the University of Minnesota Sustainable Forests Education Cooperative [Great Lakes Silviculture Library](#) to share knowledge gained with resource managers.
- Developed a [new website](#) that provides 52 Native Plant Community silvicultural strategies for forest stand prescriptions to foresters, wildlife managers, biologists and others. This information helps resource managers make informed habitat management decisions. Completed Native Plant Community strategies specific to ash habitat that provide guidance on addressing emerald ash borer infestations and maintaining and enhancing ash forest habitats.

## Outreach

Large scale habitat projects, such as drawdowns on shallow lakes or dam modifications benefit from workshops and public meetings to facilitate local input. The DNR also works to help minimize the spread of invasive species in fish and wildlife habitats by informing and engaging the public. In addition to supporting Terrestrial Invasive Species (TIS) outreach, the Game and Fish Fund also supports Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) outreach through the transfer of a \$5 non-resident surcharge on angling licenses to the AIS Account in the Natural Resources Fund for AIS outreach and management. In FY20, the DNR:

- Hosted workshops, wrote reports, and participated in public meetings on fish and wildlife habitat issues in stream systems.
- Distributed invasive species materials, including more than 5,000 boot brushes, at the 2019 Minnesota State Fair, to educate people on preventing the spread of invasive species.
- Posted regularly to social media on invasive species prevention, reaching more than 200,000 people.
- Created a [new website](#) on preventing the spread of terrestrial invasive species.



## Part 3: Recreation Management Accomplishments

### Permits and Licensing

The DNR issues licenses and permits by way of license agents, online sales, and by phone. In FY20, the DNR:

- Provided more than 1.9 million hunting and angling licenses serving about 1.3 million customers (see Appendix D for details).
- Distributed more than 1.2 million copies of hunting and angling regulation brochures.
- Processed more than 68,000 lottery applications and worksheets for interested parties.
- Responded to more than 43,000 license-related inquiries from license agents or license holders.
- Issued 2,758 commercial licenses.
- Issued 395 fishing tournament permits
- Managed falconry permits and supported falconry-based hunting recreation.

### Marketing

Marketing efforts are aimed to retain existing license holders, reduce attrition and lapse rates, and increase hunting, fishing and trapping license sales overall.

Marketing recognizes the importance of creating sustainable efforts using multiple touch points for best recall and action from a customer. Collaborating with external partners to “tell our story” and promote hunting and fishing in Minnesota also helps to reach new customers and current customers in new ways. Analyzing and researching market trends also helps to build adaptive management into marketing strategies. In FY20, the DNR:

- Reached 50,000 customers in large population and metro areas with targeted emails about DNR pier and shore fishing sites to promote fishing close to home.
- Secured a Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation (RBFF) recruitment, retention, and reactivation grant to implement geo-fencing digital advertising to reach new and lapsed customers. This advertising tactic allows delivery of digital display ads to websites and apps accessed by mobile phones based on the location of the device.
- Contracted with Minnesota Bound to test messaging that targets non-hunting audiences, resulting in a coordinated [website](#), TV commercial, and social media effort to promote the health and environmental benefits of hunting and fishing.
- Co-authored an American Fisheries Society book chapter called *Innovative Funding Strategies to Advance the Recruitment, Retention, and Reactivation of Anglers: Challenges, Recommendations, and Effective Case Studies*.

### Recruitment, Retention, and Reactivation (R3) and Education

With national trends on hunting and angling license purchases mostly pointing downward, the DNR works to recruit Minnesotans into all forms of outdoor recreation, including a dedicated effort related to hunting and fishing. Given the North American model of wildlife management — which is heavily dependent on license sales to fund management activities— recruiting new license buyers is critical. This

### Hunting and Fishing Participation

Providing information, trainings, and marketing fish and wildlife recreation opportunities are key tasks in hunter and angler recruitment, retention, and reactivation (R3). Tracking hunting and fishing license trends helps to inform how those efforts are working.

*Measuring fishing participation:* Fishing license sales among new and returning anglers increased in 2020. New resident angler and “reactivated” angler license purchases increased 43 and 27 percent, respectively, over last year.

*Measuring hunting participation:* Minnesota’s spring turkey season participation increased in 2020, with 36 percent more licenses purchased compared to 2019. We also saw an associated 30 percent increase in harvest.

will become even more important as our current hunting and fishing populations “age out” and fewer younger Minnesotans take up hunting and fishing. In FY20, the DNR:

- Taught more than 61,000 participants about fishing and aquatic education in a wide range of venues and efforts and with multiple partners.
- Designed and produced new “Learn to Fish” content and videos for the DNR website.
- Distributed educational materials for fisheries offices and other outreach locations.
- Taught two Becoming an Outdoors Woman (BOW) workshops, 55 Beyond BOW skill classes, 21 Becoming an Outdoors Family classes, and organized one family weekend event.
- Reorganized and streamlined “Learn to Hunt” content on the DNR website.
- Worked with the Minnesota R3 Advisory Council to develop goals and vision for a State R3 Plan.
- Formed an internal R3 Team to begin drafting strategies for the State R3 Plan.
- Partnered with Minnesota Backcountry Hunters and Anglers and Minnesota Deer Hunters Association to expand our *Adult Learn to Hunt Deer* classes into new regions of the state.
- Continued training volunteers for the Certified Mentor Training pilot network.
- Generated 77 million media impressions at the 2019 Governor’s Deer Hunting Opener in Fergus Falls.
- Generated 172 million media impressions at the 2019 Governor’s Pheasant Hunting Opener in Austin.
- Partnered with the National Wild Turkey Federation to produce the first ever online “Learn to Turkey Hunt” webinar series.
- Handled more than 126,000 public contacts (calls and emails) through the DNR Information Center in FY20.

### **Outreach and Recruitment**

The DNR has made it a priority to recruit new and diverse participants to fishing, hunting and other forms of outdoor recreation. We strive to have participants more closely represent the demographics of the state’s population. The Minnesota Becoming an Outdoors Woman (BOW) program, coordinated by the DNR, delivers high quality outdoor skills classes for women and families in a safe and supportive environment.

#### *Measuring Outreach Program*

*Effectiveness — BOW:* Minnesota BOW is one of the largest in the country with more than 100 programs offered annually. 100 percent of the women (64 total) that completed the 2020 BOW winter workshop evaluation agreed that the workshop motivated them to continue to pursue outdoor sports and that they would attend another BOW class. Twenty of the participants plan to purchase a fishing or hunting license (12 already had licenses) and 25 plan to purchase more outdoor gear because of their experience at the workshop.

### **Outreach to New and Diverse Communities**

Those who participate in outdoor recreation generally do not reflect the demographics of Minnesota. If we want to grow the number of people interested in the outdoors, we are going to have to reach out to new and diverse populations so that those who hunt, fish, and enjoy other outdoor activities more closely reflect the demographics of the larger society. In FY20, the DNR:

- Led firearms safety classes, hunting and other workshops for Southeast Asian organizations and populations, reaching approximately 2,000 individuals and an additional 1,000 media impressions via radio and TV features on Hmong media outlets.
- Continued to support ongoing relationships with a half dozen different community organizations that serve Latino families.

- Conducted 24 programs and events about fishing education and opportunities for Latino organizations and populations, attended by more than 1,250 participants in calendar year 2019.
- Conducted 23 Fishing in the Neighborhood (FIN) events within the seven-county metro region attended by more than 2,600 participants in FY20.

### **Grants and Equipment Agreements**

The DNR realizes that our partners can be very effective at recruiting Minnesotans into hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation. These grants give our partners the funds to initiate and sustain recruitment efforts. These efforts are in addition to the R3 work of DNR employees. In FY20, the DNR:

- Awarded a total of 67 capacity-building Angler and Hunter R3 Grants in the amount of \$990,000 since 2016.
- Awarded nearly 100 small and large grants totaling approximately \$930,000 for the new “No Child Left Inside” grant program, which was funded by a one-time appropriation from GFF, Heritage Enhancement Account of the GFF, and General Fund in 2019.
- Reviewed 14 applications for trap and skeet field rehabilitation, rifle ranges, and equipment maintenance grants totaling \$200,000.
- Issued six National Archery in the Schools Program (NASP) equipment cooperative agreements and one NASP 3-D cooperative agreement in 2020, reaching 3,800 new students.

### **Safety Education and Outreach**

In a tradition that started in the 1950s, the DNR partners with volunteer instructors to provide safety training classes and hands-on field days that give students the knowledge they need to be safe while hunting. The Legislature passed a law in 1991 requiring firearms safety for anyone born after 1979 in order to buy a hunting license in Minnesota. Since then, the average annual number of hunting-related injuries and fatalities has dropped dramatically. In addition to safety messaging during classes, the DNR works closely with the media on safety-related stories. In FY20, the DNR:

- Certified 13,792 youth in firearms safety and hunter education; 670 individuals in bow hunter education; and 151 individuals in the advanced hunter education program.
- Produced a new Minnesota-focused Hunter Education and Firearms Safety Manual aimed specifically at helping people in Minnesota recreate as safely as possible.
- Conducted more than 400 interviews with local, statewide and national media to provide safety information; remind viewers, listeners and readers about regulations and why they are in place; and offer insight into the job of a conservation officer.

### **Enforcement and Educational Outreach**

DNR conservation officers interact with hunters and anglers during routine compliance checks and in other educational settings. They work to educate all Minnesotans about the state’s natural resources and help them understand the reasons why regulations are in place. In FY20, the DNR:

- Devoted 150,281 hours to game and fish-related law and regulation enforcement.
- Engaged with 32,823 individuals or groups of individuals during game and fish checks, and on lakes, waterways, trail systems, public and private lands.
- Continued the successful Conservation Officer Prep program, which aims to make conservation officer jobs more accessible to individuals with diverse backgrounds in areas other than law enforcement. A key part of an initiative to make ENF more reflective of the population of Minnesota, in 2020, the Conservation Officer Academy included seven individuals who came through the Conservation Officer Prep program.
- Taught students and adults about fish, wildlife and conservation during 540 conservation officer visits to schools and community events.

## **Recreation Infrastructure**

The DNR maintains public water access facilities for activities like boating, canoeing, kayaking and angling. To take care of what we have, the DNR is focusing on improving existing facilities for accessibility, safety, aquatic invasive species prevention, and storm water management, often in partnership with local government units. Game and Fish funds are used for planning, technical assistance and recreational boating access facility development. In FY20, the DNR:

- Contracted with the Minnesota Historical Society for archeological surveys and reports (cultural resource reviews) at 13 public water access sites for compliance with state and federal laws.
- Completed engineering, design and permitting work for two future development projects.
- Developed (expanded or improved) six existing boating access sites and one new site using universal design principles and best management practices.

Fishing piers and shore fishing areas provide people with safe and convenient places to fish. The DNR maintains approximately 370 fishing piers and shore fishing areas, both directly and with local government unit partners. Game and Fish funds are the main source of funding for fishing piers and developed shore fishing areas, especially facility rehabilitation and maintenance. In FY20, the DNR:

- Purchased replacement parts and performed general maintenance and repairs to fishing piers and developed shore-fishing areas state wide.
- Completed major repair and rehabilitation work on three fishing piers.

# Appendix A

## Fund Statement

**Department of Natural Resources  
Game and Fish Fund Statement 2020 November Forecast**

**CONSOLIDATED GAME & FISH FUND**

		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In		40,554,780	54,331,250	55,200,454	70,428,468	54,808,390	47,254,491	39,395,808	28,916,760
	Prior Year Adjustment	<u>797,611</u>	<u>1,439,514</u>	<u>863,226.07</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	Adjusted Balance Forward	41,352,390	55,770,764	56,063,680	70,428,468	54,808,390	47,254,491	39,395,808	28,916,760
Receipts									
	Taxes	14,054,260	14,963,886	15,316,038	14,941,000	14,530,000	14,765,000	14,765,000	14,765,000
	<i>Federal Grant Fisheries (D-J)</i>	<i>12,383,664</i>	<i>12,325,628</i>	<i>13,269,808</i>	<i>12,200,000</i>	<i>12,200,000</i>	<i>13,000,000</i>	<i>13,000,000</i>	<i>13,000,000</i>
	<i>Federal Grant Wildlife (P-R)</i>	<i>25,268,588</i>	<i>21,477,991</i>	<i>22,643,161</i>	<i>21,271,000</i>	<i>20,981,000</i>	<i>20,981,000</i>	<i>19,500,000</i>	<i>16,375,000</i>
	<i>Federal Grants</i>	<i>37,652,253</i>	<i>33,803,619</i>	<i>35,912,970</i>	<i>33,471,000</i>	<i>33,181,000</i>	<i>33,981,000</i>	<i>32,500,000</i>	<i>29,375,000</i>
	Departmental Services	38,192,423	34,179,040	36,319,994	33,888,000	33,604,000	34,404,000	32,923,000	29,798,000
	Departmental Sales	871,307	732,432	479,670	489,000	476,000	503,000	501,000	503,000
	Licenses and Fees	65,619,847	67,563,427	72,239,983	68,752,381	67,246,350	65,857,318	64,567,284	63,216,248
	Departmental Penalties	307,156	446,895	309,042	454,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
	Investment Income	506,194	1,020,991	765,477	179,000	179,000	179,000	179,000	179,000
	<i>Fines and Surcharges</i>	<i>102,160</i>	<i>103,891</i>	<i>93,645</i>	<i>146,000</i>	<i>104,000</i>	<i>104,000</i>	<i>104,000</i>	<i>104,000</i>
	<i>Internal Reimbursement</i>	<i>5,346</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>366,646</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	<i>Other Revenue</i>	<i>4,369</i>	<i>32,681</i>	<i>98,704</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>2,000</i>
	<i>Cost Recovery/Reimbursement</i>	<i>16,797</i>	<i>18,714</i>	<i>22,368</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>20,000</i>
	All Other	<u>128,672</u>	<u>155,289</u>	<u>581,364</u>	<u>168,000</u>	<u>126,000</u>	<u>126,000</u>	<u>126,000</u>	<u>126,000</u>
	Total Receipts	119,679,861	119,061,960	126,011,567	118,871,381	116,511,350	116,184,318	113,411,284	108,937,248
Transfer In:	General Fund (State Aid)	1,025,855	1,026,333	1,034,711	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000
Transfer In:	Federal Funds	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	Total Transfer In	1,025,855	1,026,333	1,034,711	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE		162,058,106	175,859,058	183,109,958	190,419,849	172,439,741	164,558,808	153,927,092	138,974,008
Expenditures									
	Land and Minerals	343,116	344,885	339,474	348,526	344,000	344,000	344,000	344,000
	Forest Management	1,048,293	1,592,195	1,266,178	1,548,822	1,417,000	1,417,000	1,417,000	1,417,000
	Parks & Trails	1,024,846	3,509,534	1,128,947	3,463,053	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
	Fish & Wildlife Mgmt	70,480,539	78,320,213	73,096,045	89,756,696	81,401,250	81,380,000	81,228,332	80,808,000
	Fish & Wildlife Mgmt, Licensing	3,303,027	3,037,037	3,242,204	3,300,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000
	Ecological and Water Resources Mgmt	4,772,880	5,494,833	5,208,578	5,926,422	5,524,000	5,524,000	5,524,000	5,524,000
	Enforcement	23,787,746	25,655,931	25,973,528	28,615,383	28,288,000	28,287,000	28,287,000	28,287,000
	Operations Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Statewide Indirect Costs	<u>1,349,335</u>	<u>1,057,311</u>	<u>721,047</u>	<u>1,019,556</u>	<u>1,020,000</u>	<u>1,020,000</u>	<u>1,020,000</u>	<u>1,020,000</u>
	Subtotal Expenditures	106,109,781	119,011,939	110,976,001	133,978,459	123,544,250	123,522,000	123,370,332	122,950,000
Transfer Out:									
	Fund 2113 FMIA, Forestry certification (18J)	303,455	336,012	331,969	317,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
	Fund 2112 Invasive Species Account (18M)	1,117,504	1,094,551	1,170,343	1,104,000	1,104,000	1,104,000	1,104,000	1,104,000
	Fund 2112 Invasive Species Account (18M)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fund 2000 Venison Donations (200)	86,563	108,041	96,134	106,000	102,000	102,000	102,000	102,000
	Fund 2000 Walk In Access Program	<u>109,554</u>	<u>108,061</u>	<u>107,043</u>	<u>106,000</u>	<u>105,000</u>	<u>105,000</u>	<u>104,000</u>	<u>104,000</u>
	Total Transfer Out	1,617,075	1,646,665	1,705,489	1,633,000	1,641,000	1,641,000	1,640,000	1,640,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS OUT		107,726,856	120,658,604	112,681,490	135,611,459	125,185,250	125,163,000	125,010,332	124,590,000
FUND BALANCE		<u>54,331,250</u>	<u>55,200,454</u>	<u>70,428,468</u>	<u>54,808,390</u>	<u>47,254,491</u>	<u>39,395,808</u>	<u>28,916,760</u>	<u>14,384,008</u>
Less Ded. Appr. & Funds (Appropid R296237, 7201, 7204, Funds 2201-2213)		26,379,060	29,221,928	34,025,758	30,898,118	31,508,352	31,544,312	31,360,274	31,133,762
AVAILABLE FUND BALANCE		<u>27,952,190</u>	<u>25,978,526</u>	<u>36,402,710</u>	<u>23,910,272</u>	<u>15,746,139</u>	<u>7,851,496</u>	<u>(2,443,514)</u>	<u>(16,749,755)</u>

**Department of Natural Resources  
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	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
<b>2200 Game and Fish (Operations)</b>								
<b>Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.055, Subd. 1</b>								
Balance Forward In	17,733,267	28,524,000	26,815,277	37,327,605	24,817,671	16,579,338	8,544,011	(1,948,021)
Prior Year Adjustment	<u>472,791</u>	<u>1,205,063</u>	<u>726,956</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Adjusted Balance Forward	18,206,059	29,729,063	27,542,233	37,327,605	24,817,671	16,579,338	8,544,011	(1,948,021)
<b>Receipts</b>								
<b>Departmental Earnings (DE)</b>								
636002 Non-Ferrous Metallic Minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636005 Peat Royalties	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
636006 M Leases Nonmag Taconite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636016 Timber Sales	790,688	661,353	438,737	400,000	400,000	425,000	425,000	425,000
636017 Timber Sales Interest- Penalty	230	118	80	0	0	0	0	0
636018 Resource Mgmt Access Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636043 License Credit Card Serv Charge	(23,284)	(23,552)	(22,315)	(23,000)	(23,000)	(23,000)	(23,000)	(23,000)
636047 Easements on DNR Lands	7,388	24,777	21,007	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
636051 Water Cross Lic on DNR Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636052 Leasing of DNR Lands	386,022	213,230	208,747	271,000	271,000	271,000	271,000	271,000
636054 Sale of Gravel, Sand, Salt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636055 Land Earnings Sale of Crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636056 Damage Costs	1,312	284	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
636074 Application Fees	128,603	134,924	107,441	105,000	107,000	106,000	108,000	107,000
636075 License Issuing Fee /ELS	3,228,628	3,156,885	3,330,098	3,120,000	3,060,000	2,990,000	2,930,000	2,870,000
636075 License Issuing Fee /ELS from Lifetime License Sales	57,283	60,713	63,603	66,504	69,800	73,316	76,978	80,860
636076 Game & Fish Commercial License	341,614	335,675	327,702	322,000	315,000	310,000	303,000	300,000
636078 Fishing Licenses	28,327,683	28,513,882	32,506,109	29,000,000	28,400,000	27,900,000	27,400,000	26,900,000
636078 Fishing Licenses from Lifetime License Sales	174,651	209,340	220,931	229,308	240,673	252,795	265,422	278,806
636079 Hunting Licenses	18,387,685	20,546,151	13,590,661	13,900,000	13,500,000	13,583,000	13,304,000	12,996,000
636079 Hunting Licenses from Lifetime License Sales	174,989	215,172	125,271	130,296	136,753	148,140	155,539	163,383
636081 Sports Licenses	5,221,422	4,920,265	5,252,967	5,030,000	4,900,000	4,700,000	4,500,000	4,360,000
636081 Sports Licenses from Lifetime License Sales	224,950	258,719	265,042	283,397	297,442	312,423	328,028	344,570
636082 Waterfowl Stamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636085 DNR Sale of Fish/Eggs	32,951	39,100	495	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
636086 Wild Rice Harvest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636088 Game & Fish Federal D-J (Fisheries)	12,383,664	12,325,628	13,269,808	12,200,000	12,200,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
636089 Game & Fish Federal P-R (Wildlife)	25,268,588	21,477,991	22,643,161	21,271,000	20,981,000	20,981,000	19,500,000	16,375,000
636090 Game and Fish Misc	21,713	22,872	80,964	13,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000

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	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
<b>2200 Game and Fish (Operations)</b>								
<b>Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.055, Subd. 1</b>								
636091 Turkey Stamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636093 Adult Hunter Education	3,576	3,248	2,753	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
636094 Firearm Safety Training	144,756	134,846	115,868	131,000	131,000	131,000	131,000	131,000
636098 Fines Game & Fish	197,893	202,204	212,356	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
636099 Fine Game & Fish Surcharge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636103 Forfeits Game & Fish	2,844	103,721	4,239	149,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
636104 DNR Restitution	105,639	140,206	91,867	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000
636105 Pelting Fees	9	215	0	0	0	0	0	0
636107 Trespass Civil citations	550	646	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
636116 Deposit Clearance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636119 Late Charges on Leasing DNR Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636122 Aeration System Permit	49,750	48,250	50,500	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
636127 Hunting Surcharge	196,117	216,101	203,177	212,000	207,000	207,000	206,000	206,000
636128 Fishing Surcharge	1,117,504	1,094,551	1,170,343	1,104,000	1,104,000	1,104,000	1,104,000	1,104,000
636129 Fishing Contests Permit	47,235	55,290	42,420	35,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
636134 Land Crossing Lic on DNR Land	9,767	6,829	12,582	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
636140 Super Sports R N	<u>328,527</u>	<u>361,665</u>	<u>369,423</u>	<u>328,000</u>	<u>355,000</u>	<u>383,000</u>	<u>412,000</u>	<u>440,000</u>
Subtotal Departmental Earnings	97,340,944	95,461,298	94,706,538	88,702,505	87,181,667	87,383,673	84,925,967	80,858,619
Investment Earnings								
512001 ITC Interest Earnings	501,021	1,010,960	759,096	178,000	178,000	178,000	178,000	178,000
Other Revenue (OR)								
512428 Restitutions	108	2,465	0	0	0	0	0	0
512801 Settlements	0	0	0	42,000	0	0	0	0
513118 General K/T Surcharge (G9T)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
553090 All Other Reimbursements - External	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	13,402	16,268	20,047	18,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
512260 Sale of Useable Equipment			25,705	0	0	0	0	0
512253 Sale of Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512606 All Other Reimbursements - Internal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
555002 Agency Indirect Cost Non General Fund (Fed Indirect)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512800 Other Revenue	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expenditures	4,355	7,155	63,120	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
512607 Agency Indirect Cost Reimb (Regional Indirect Cost Plan)	3,599	0	251,549	0	0	0	0	0
512833 Cash Overages	<u>14</u>	<u>(114)</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Subtotal Other Revenue	21,477	50,774	360,430	61,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Total Receipts	97,863,442	96,523,033	95,826,065	88,941,505	87,377,667	87,579,673	85,121,967	81,054,619
Transfer In								
From General Fund (Police State Aid)	1,025,855	1,026,333	1,034,711	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000
From Federal Fund 3000	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Transfers In	1,025,855	1,026,333	1,034,711	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>117,095,356</b>	<b>127,278,429</b>	<b>124,403,008</b>	<b>127,389,110</b>	<b>113,315,338</b>	<b>105,279,011</b>	<b>94,785,979</b>	<b>80,226,598</b>



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	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
<b>2200 Game and Fish (Operations)</b>								
<b>Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.055, Subd. 1</b>								
<b>Expenditures</b>								
Land and Minerals (R291002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lands Records Management System (R291017 & R291009)	343,116	344,885	339,474	348,526	344,000	344,000	344,000	344,000
Parks & Trails, Water Access (R294008)	1,024,846	3,509,534	1,128,947	3,463,053	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
Fish & Wildlife Management (R296002)	55,475,810	63,885,292	51,895,147	61,139,853	57,166,000	57,166,000	57,166,000	57,166,000
Grey Wolf Mgmt (R296040)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shooting Sports Facilities Grants (R296406 & 6411 )	962,132	419,001	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Grazing Program (R296222) FY15	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fish Virus Surveillance (R296048)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Disease Response R296193	0	0	655,312	2,144,688	1,675,000	1,675,000	1,675,000	1,675,000
School & Tribal Grants R296424	0	0	292,634	0	0	0	0	0
Fish & Wildlife Mgmt, Licensing (R296056)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
License Center / ELS (R296237)	3,145,027	2,979,037	3,242,204	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000
Ecological and Water Resources Mgmt (R292005)	2,459,824	2,686,702	2,671,151	2,886,849	2,816,000	2,816,000	2,816,000	2,816,000
Enforcement (R297006 & R297051)	22,128,590	23,786,017	24,218,544	26,183,456	26,252,000	26,251,000	26,251,000	26,251,000
Ice Safety Program R297056	0	0	5,544	346,456	176,000	176,000	176,000	176,000
Outreach & Educ on 84.0896-Prohibited Animal Parts			0	60,000	0	0	0	0
Safety Training & Hunter Educ Fees (R297201, R297204)	65,601	148,709	199,912	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000
Advanced Hunter Ed (R297030)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement Aviation Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ops Support (R298002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide Indirect Costs (R290228)	<u>1,349,335</u>	<u>1,057,311</u>	<u>721,047</u>	<u>1,019,556</u>	<u>1,020,000</u>	<u>1,020,000</u>	<u>1,020,000</u>	<u>1,020,000</u>
Subtotal Expenditures	86,954,280	98,816,488	85,369,914	100,938,439	95,095,000	95,094,000	95,094,000	95,094,000
<b>Transfers Out:</b>								
Fund 2113 Forestry certification (18J) (290284)	303,455	336,012	331,969	317,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
Fund 2112 Invasive Species (R296230) from NR Fishing Surchg (R292206)	1,117,504	1,094,551	1,170,343	1,104,000	1,104,000	1,104,000	1,104,000	1,104,000
Fund 2112 Invasive Species Account (18M)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fund 2000 Venison Donation Surcharge	86,563	108,041	96,134	106,000	102,000	102,000	102,000	102,000
Fund 2000 Walk In Access Program	<u>109,554</u>	<u>108,061</u>	<u>107,043</u>	<u>106,000</u>	<u>105,000</u>	<u>105,000</u>	<u>104,000</u>	<u>104,000</u>
Total Transfers out:	1,617,075	1,646,665	1,705,489	1,633,000	1,641,000	1,641,000	1,640,000	1,640,000
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS OUT</b>	<b>88,571,356</b>	<b>100,463,152</b>	<b>87,075,403</b>	<b>102,571,439</b>	<b>96,736,000</b>	<b>96,735,000</b>	<b>96,734,000</b>	<b>96,734,000</b>
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b><u>28,524,000</u></b>	<b><u>26,815,277</u></b>	<b><u>37,327,605</u></b>	<b><u>24,817,671</u></b>	<b><u>16,579,338</u></b>	<b><u>8,544,011</u></b>	<b><u>(1,948,021)</u></b>	<b><u>(16,507,402)</u></b>
Less Dedicated Appropriations: R296222, R296237, R297201, R297204	571,810	836,751	924,895	907,399	833,199	692,515	495,493	242,352
<b>FUND BALANCE Less Dedicated Appropriations</b>	<b><u>27,952,190</u></b>	<b><u>25,978,526</u></b>	<b><u>36,402,710</u></b>	<b><u>23,910,272</u></b>	<b><u>15,746,139</u></b>	<b><u>7,851,496</u></b>	<b><u>(2,443,514)</u></b>	<b><u>(16,749,755)</u></b>

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	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
<b>2201 Deer and Bear Management Account/Computerized Licensing (231) (Statutory)</b>								
Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1 ( c )								
<b>FUND 2201 (Appropriation R296023) without Appropriation R296213 (D01) (Statutory)</b>								
Balance Forward In	981,335	714,374	485,632	493,403	457,776	468,564	460,794	435,485
Prior Year Adjustments	<u>871</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Adjusted Balance Forward	982,206	714,374	485,679	493,403	457,776	468,564	460,794	435,485
Receipts								
636079 Hunting License	607,472	613,712	590,320	624,000	603,000	587,000	571,000	557,000
636079 Hunting License from Lifetime License Sales	6,541	7,066	7,257	7,740	8,123	8,532	8,959	9,410
636075 License Issuing Fee	52,928	50,467	49,460	52,000	49,000	46,000	44,000	41,000
636075 License Issuing Fee From Lifetime Licenses	526	578	617	633	665	698	733	770
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Receipts	667,467	671,823	647,653	684,373	660,788	642,230	624,691	608,180
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>1,649,672</b>	<b>1,386,197</b>	<b>1,133,332</b>	<b>1,177,776</b>	<b>1,118,564</b>	<b>1,110,794</b>	<b>1,085,485</b>	<b>1,043,666</b>
Expenditures								
Fish & Wildlife Management								
Wildlife Management	777,299	842,564	639,928	620,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
License Center	<u>158,000</u>	<u>58,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Total Expenditures	935,299	900,564	639,928	720,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
<b>FUND BALANCE without Appropriation R296213 (D01)</b>	<b><u>714,374</u></b>	<b><u>485,632</u></b>	<b><u>493,403</u></b>	<b><u>457,776</u></b>	<b><u>468,564</u></b>	<b><u>460,794</u></b>	<b><u>435,485</u></b>	<b><u>393,666</u></b>
<b>APPROPRIATION R296213 (D01) (Statutory)</b>								
<b>Emergency Deer Feeding and Wild Cervidae Health Management Account</b>								
Balance Forward In	376,086	522,771	810,178	756,710	810,580	837,641	854,908	863,387
Prior Year Adjustments	<u>115,764</u>	<u>28,305</u>	<u>26,068</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Adjusted Balance Forward	491,850	551,076	836,246	756,710	810,580	837,641	854,908	863,387
Receipts								
636079 Hunting License	327,134	329,186	316,339	335,000	323,000	313,000	304,000	296,000
636079 Hunting License from Lifetime License Sales	3,271	3,533	3,937	3,870	4,062	4,266	4,479	4,705
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Receipts	330,405	332,719	320,276	338,870	327,062	317,266	308,479	300,705
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>822,255</b>	<b>883,795</b>	<b>1,156,522</b>	<b>1,095,580</b>	<b>1,137,641</b>	<b>1,154,908</b>	<b>1,163,387</b>	<b>1,164,092</b>
Expenditures								
Fish & Wildlife Management								
Wildlife Management	299,484	73,617	349,812	285,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Adopt A Dumpster for CWD Areas	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Expenditures	299,484	73,617	399,812	285,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
<b>APPROPRIATION R296213 (D01) BALANCE</b>	<b><u>522,771</u></b>	<b><u>810,178</u></b>	<b><u>756,710</u></b>	<b><u>810,580</u></b>	<b><u>837,641</u></b>	<b><u>854,908</u></b>	<b><u>863,387</u></b>	<b><u>864,092</u></b>
<b>FUND BALANCE: Including Appropriation R296213 (D01)</b>	<b><u>1,237,144</u></b>	<b><u>1,295,810</u></b>	<b><u>1,250,113</u></b>	<b><u>1,268,356</u></b>	<b><u>1,306,205</u></b>	<b><u>1,315,702</u></b>	<b><u>1,298,872</u></b>	<b><u>1,257,758</u></b>

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	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
<b>2202 Deer Habitat Improvement Account (232)</b>								
Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1 ( b)								
Balance Forward In	806,923	694,389	1,368,698	1,648,898	982,478	718,235	196,426	(569,681)
Prior Year Adjustments	2,197	39,990	128	0	0	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance Forward	809,120	734,379	1,368,826	1,648,898	982,478	718,235	196,426	(569,681)
Receipts								
636079 Hunting License	1,307,836	1,315,974	8,026,582	8,440,000	8,154,000	7,890,000	7,639,000	7,400,000
636079 Hunting License from Lifetime License Sales	13,784	14,902	117,346	121,724	127,756	134,191	140,894	147,999
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	1,321,620	1,330,876	8,143,928	8,561,724	8,281,756	8,024,191	7,779,894	7,547,999
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>2,130,740</b>	<b>2,065,256</b>	<b>9,512,754</b>	<b>10,210,622</b>	<b>9,264,235</b>	<b>8,742,426</b>	<b>7,976,319</b>	<b>6,978,318</b>
Expenditures								
Fish & Wildlife Management								
Wildlife Management (R296024) - Statutory	1,436,351	696,557	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife Management - Direct Approp	0	0	7,863,857	9,228,143	8,546,000	8,546,000	8,546,000	8,546,000
Total Expenditures	1,436,351	696,557	7,863,857	9,228,143	8,546,000	8,546,000	8,546,000	8,546,000
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b><u>694,389</u></b>	<b><u>1,368,698</u></b>	<b><u>1,648,898</u></b>	<b><u>982,478</u></b>	<b><u>718,235</u></b>	<b><u>196,426</u></b>	<b><u>(569,681)</u></b>	<b><u>(1,567,682)</u></b>
<b>2203 Waterfowl Habitat Improvement Account (Statutory)</b>								
Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 2								
Balance Forward In	787,972	803,185	967,549	958,102	576,102	504,102	414,102	308,102
Prior Year Adjustments	25,475	6,485	13,335	0	0	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance Forward	813,447	809,670	980,884	958,102	576,102	504,102	414,102	308,102
Receipts								
636082 Waterfowl Stamp	578,484	558,196	557,666	596,000	578,000	560,000	544,000	529,000
553901 Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	578,484	558,196	557,666	596,000	578,000	560,000	544,000	529,000
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>1,391,931</b>	<b>1,367,866</b>	<b>1,538,550</b>	<b>1,554,102</b>	<b>1,154,102</b>	<b>1,064,102</b>	<b>958,102</b>	<b>837,102</b>
Expenditures								
Fish & Wildlife Management								
Wildlife Management (R296025)	588,746	400,316	580,448	978,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b><u>803,185</u></b>	<b><u>967,549</u></b>	<b><u>958,102</u></b>	<b><u>576,102</u></b>	<b><u>504,102</u></b>	<b><u>414,102</u></b>	<b><u>308,102</u></b>	<b><u>187,102</u></b>

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	FY2018 Actual	FY2019 Actual	FY2020 Actual	FY2021 Planning Est.	FY2022 Planning Est.	FY2023 Planning Est.	FY2024 Planning Est.	FY2025 Planning Est.
<b>2204 Trout and Salmon Management Account (Statutory)</b>								
<b>Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075 Subd 3</b>								
Balance Forward In	717,359	681,599	963,903	1,269,334	1,301,334	1,284,334	1,274,334	1,270,334
Prior Year Adjustments	<u>20,580</u>	<u>25,527</u>	<u>19,962</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Adjusted Balance Forward	737,939	707,126	983,865	1,269,334	1,301,334	1,284,334	1,274,334	1,270,334
Receipts								
636083 Trout Stamp	1,006,311	1,037,184	1,228,056	1,077,000	1,083,000	1,090,000	1,096,000	1,102,000
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Receipts	1,006,311	1,037,184	1,228,056	1,077,000	1,083,000	1,090,000	1,096,000	1,102,000
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>1,744,250</b>	<b>1,744,310</b>	<b>2,211,921</b>	<b>2,346,334</b>	<b>2,384,334</b>	<b>2,374,334</b>	<b>2,370,334</b>	<b>2,372,334</b>
Expenditures								
Fish & Wildlife Management Fish Management (R296003)	1,062,651	780,407	942,587	1,045,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b><u>681,599</u></b>	<b><u>963,903</u></b>	<b><u>1,269,334</u></b>	<b><u>1,301,334</u></b>	<b><u>1,284,334</u></b>	<b><u>1,274,334</u></b>	<b><u>1,270,334</u></b>	<b><u>1,272,334</u></b>
<b>2205 Pheasant Habitat Improvement Account (235) (Statutory)</b>								
<b>Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd 4</b>								
Balance Forward In	123,111	213,181	259,540	399,279	409,279	418,279	401,279	382,279
Prior Year Adjustments	<u>10</u>	<u>20,818</u>	<u>5,725</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Adjusted Balance Forward	123,121	233,998	265,265	399,279	409,279	418,279	401,279	382,279
Receipts								
636084 Pheasant Stamp	477,924	483,700	478,097	461,000	459,000	433,000	431,000	405,000
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Receipts	477,924	483,700	478,097	461,000	459,000	433,000	431,000	405,000
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>601,044</b>	<b>717,698</b>	<b>743,363</b>	<b>860,279</b>	<b>868,279</b>	<b>851,279</b>	<b>832,279</b>	<b>787,279</b>
Expenditures								
Fish & Wildlife Management Wildlife Management (R296)	387,863	458,158	344,084	451,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b><u>213,181</u></b>	<b><u>259,540</u></b>	<b><u>399,279</u></b>	<b><u>409,279</u></b>	<b><u>418,279</u></b>	<b><u>401,279</u></b>	<b><u>382,279</u></b>	<b><u>337,279</u></b>

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	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
<b>2206 Wild Rice Management Account (236)</b>								
<b>Legal Citation: M.S. 84.0911, Subd. 1</b>								
Balance Forward In	37,633	72,716	63,028	25,059	19,059	20,059	23,059	24,059
Prior Year Adjustments	<u>20,000</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>1,594</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Adjusted Balance Forward	57,633	72,926	64,621	25,059	19,059	20,059	23,059	24,059
Receipts								
636086 Wild Rice License	<u>46,357</u>	<u>31,695</u>	<u>40,438</u>	<u>52,000</u>	<u>39,000</u>	<u>41,000</u>	<u>39,000</u>	<u>41,000</u>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>103,990</b>	<b>104,621</b>	<b>105,059</b>	<b>77,059</b>	<b>58,059</b>	<b>61,059</b>	<b>62,059</b>	<b>65,059</b>
Expenditures								
Fish & Wildlife Management								
Wildlife Management (R296211)	31,274	41,594	80,000	58,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b><u>72,716</u></b>	<b><u>63,028</u></b>	<b><u>25,059</u></b>	<b><u>19,059</u></b>	<b><u>20,059</u></b>	<b><u>23,059</u></b>	<b><u>24,059</u></b>	<b><u>27,059</u></b>
<b>2207 Wildlife Acquisition Account (237) (Statutory)</b>								
<b>Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.071, Subd. 1</b>								
Balance Forward In	1,325,922	2,043,082	2,408,411	2,732,696	977,913	1,006,457	1,017,415	1,010,666
Prior Year Adjustments	<u>15,980</u>	<u>18,214</u>	<u>4,635</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Adjusted Balance Forward	1,341,903	2,061,296	2,413,046	2,732,696	977,913	1,006,457	1,017,415	1,010,666
Receipts								
636080 Wildlife Acquisition Surcharge	1,430,619	1,356,409	1,408,503	1,366,000	1,323,000	1,281,000	1,239,000	1,197,000
636080 Wildlife Acq Surcharge from Lifetime License Sales	52,215	54,620	56,212	59,829	62,794	65,957	69,252	72,744
512253 Sale of Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Receipts	1,482,834	1,411,028	1,464,715	1,425,829	1,385,794	1,346,957	1,308,252	1,269,744
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>2,824,736</b>	<b>3,472,324</b>	<b>3,877,761</b>	<b>4,158,525</b>	<b>2,363,707</b>	<b>2,353,415</b>	<b>2,325,666</b>	<b>2,280,411</b>
Expenditures								
Fish & Wildlife Management								
Wildlife Management (R296030, R296022)	781,655	1,063,914	1,145,065	3,180,612	1,357,250	1,336,000	1,315,000	1,294,000
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b><u>2,043,082</u></b>	<b><u>2,408,411</u></b>	<b><u>2,732,696</u></b>	<b><u>977,913</u></b>	<b><u>1,006,457</u></b>	<b><u>1,017,415</u></b>	<b><u>1,010,666</u></b>	<b><u>986,411</u></b>

**Department of Natural Resources  
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	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
<b>2208 Wild Turkey Management Account (238) (Statutory)</b>								
<b>Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 5</b>								
Balance Forward In	305,316	341,129	363,030	489,613	501,113	496,113	487,113	475,113
Prior Year Adjustments	<u>1,588</u>	<u>2,542</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Adjusted Balance Forward	306,904	343,671	363,060	489,613	501,113	496,113	487,113	475,113
Receipts								
636079 Hunting Licenses	189,728	186,892	242,695	230,000	225,000	221,000	218,000	214,000
636091 Turkey Stamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Receipts	189,728	186,892	242,695	230,000	225,000	221,000	218,000	214,000
Transfer In								
From Fund 230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>496,632</b>	<b>530,563</b>	<b>605,755</b>	<b>719,613</b>	<b>726,113</b>	<b>717,113</b>	<b>705,113</b>	<b>689,113</b>
Expenditures								
Fish & Wildlife Management								
Wildlife Management (R296028)	155,504	167,533	116,143	218,500	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b><u>341,129</u></b>	<b><u>363,030</u></b>	<b><u>489,613</u></b>	<b><u>501,113</u></b>	<b><u>496,113</u></b>	<b><u>487,113</u></b>	<b><u>475,113</u></b>	<b><u>459,113</u></b>
<b>2209 Heritage Enhancement Account (239)</b>								
<b>Legal Citation: M.S. 297A.94 (e) (1)</b>								
Balance Forward In	3,610,359	4,794,412	4,718,574	7,154,371	5,969,806	6,140,806	6,546,806	6,952,806
Prior Year Adjustments	<u>121,826</u>	<u>92,110</u>	<u>63,674</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Adjusted Balance Forward	3,732,185	4,886,522	4,782,248	7,154,371	5,969,806	6,140,806	6,546,806	6,952,806
Receipts								
510152 Heritage Enhancement	14,054,260	14,963,886	15,316,038	14,941,000	14,530,000	14,765,000	14,765,000	14,765,000
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	3,395	2,447	2,321	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	0	639	374	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
512260 Sale of Useable Equipment			9,496	0	0	0	0	0
512607 Agency Indirect Cost Reimb (Regional Indirect Cost Plan)	<u>1,745</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>115,081</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Receipts	14,059,401	14,966,971	15,443,310	14,944,000	14,534,000	14,769,000	14,769,000	14,769,000
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>17,791,586</b>	<b>19,853,494</b>	<b>20,225,558</b>	<b>22,098,371</b>	<b>20,503,806</b>	<b>20,909,806</b>	<b>21,315,806</b>	<b>21,721,806</b>
Expenditures								
Forest Management ECS (R293002)	1,048,293	1,592,195	1,266,178	1,548,822	1,417,000	1,417,000	1,417,000	1,417,000
Fish & Wildlife Mgmt, (R296004)	7,587,098	9,089,910	7,480,516	9,716,484	8,658,000	8,658,000	8,658,000	8,658,000
Shooting Sports Facilities (R296042 & R296410)	12,000	4,718	0	24,915	0	0	0	0
Shooting Sports Facilities Laws of 2019 - R296426	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0
World Class Shooting Range R296171	27,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead Shot Study R296172	11,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Disease Outbreak Response Planning	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prairie Wetlands (R296039)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HS Fishing Leagues & HS Fishing curriculum grants R296425	0	0	75,604	0	0	0	0	0
FAW No Child Left Inside HE R296K02	0	0	250,232	0	0	0	0	0
Let's Go Fishing Grants and (R296407, R296408, R296033) thru FY16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast Asian Outreach (R296272)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecological Services (R292006,R292022)	1,903,056	2,398,131	2,027,427	2,529,573	2,298,000	2,298,000	2,298,000	2,298,000
Invasive Species Grants - R292411, R292K11	410,000	410,000	510,000	510,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000
Enforcement (R297007, R297010, R297046, R297052)	1,497,131	1,639,966	1,461,229	1,698,771	1,580,000	1,580,000	1,580,000	1,580,000
Operations Support - Southeast Asian Outreach	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Expenditures	12,997,174	15,134,920	13,071,187	16,128,565	14,363,000	14,363,000	14,363,000	14,363,000
Transfers Out:								
Total Transfers out:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b><u>4,794,412</u></b>	<b><u>4,718,574</u></b>	<b><u>7,154,371</u></b>	<b><u>5,969,806</u></b>	<b><u>6,140,806</u></b>	<b><u>6,546,806</u></b>	<b><u>6,952,806</u></b>	<b><u>7,358,806</u></b>

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	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
<b>2210 Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (23A)</b>								
<b>Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.4742 Subd 1</b>								
Balance Forward In	12,498,789	13,627,026	14,620,337	15,673,932	16,649,932	17,645,932	18,575,932	19,522,932
Prior Year Adjustments	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Adjusted Balance Forward	12,498,789	13,627,026	14,620,337	15,673,932	16,649,932	17,645,932	18,575,932	19,522,932
Receipts								
636078 Fishing License (Lifetime)	500,980	554,881	611,801	630,000	650,000	671,000	694,000	718,000
636079 Hunting License (Lifetime)	632,076	625,192	597,299	598,000	629,000	606,000	637,000	613,000
636081 Sportsman License (Lifetime)	702,173	632,139	702,868	655,000	669,000	653,000	666,000	650,000
636123 G-F Lifetime License Activation	(712,166)	(828,933)	(864,754)	(908,000)	(953,000)	(1,001,000)	(1,051,000)	(1,104,000)
512001 ITC Interest Earnings	<u>5,174</u>	<u>10,031</u>	<u>6,381</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total Receipts	1,128,237	993,311	1,053,595	976,000	996,000	930,000	947,000	878,000
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>13,627,026</b>	<b>14,620,337</b>	<b>15,673,932</b>	<b>16,649,932</b>	<b>17,645,932</b>	<b>18,575,932</b>	<b>19,522,932</b>	<b>20,400,932</b>
Deposit Correction to:								
Fund 2200, 636075, License Issuing Fee (RSRC 5421)	57,283	60,713	63,603	66,504	69,800	73,316	76,978	80,860
Fund 2200, 636078, Fishing Licenses fee (RSRC 5424)	174,651	209,340	220,931	229,308	240,673	252,795	265,422	278,806
Fund 2200, 636079, Hunting Licenses (RSRC 5425)	174,989	215,172	125,271	130,296	136,753	143,641	150,816	158,421
Fund 2200, 636081, Sports Licenses (RSRC 5427)	224,950	258,719	265,042	283,397	297,442	312,423	328,028	344,570
Fund 2200, 636128, Fishing Lic Surcharge (RSRC 5475)	440	490	520	537	563	592	621	653
Fund 2200, 636127, Hunting Lic Surcharge	70	75	80	82	86	91	95	100
Fund 2201, 636079, Hunting License (RSRC 5425)	9,812	10,599	11,194	11,609	12,185	12,799	13,438	14,115
Fund 2201, 636075, License Issuing Fee (RSRC 5421)	526	578	617	633	665	698	733	770
Fund 2202, 636079, Hunting License (RSRC 5425)	13,784	14,902	117,346	121,724	127,756	134,191	140,894	147,999
Fund 2207, 636080, Wildlife Acq Surcharge (RSRC 5426)	52,215	54,620	56,212	59,829	62,794	65,957	69,252	72,744
Fund 2213, 636142, Wolf Account	<u>3,446</u>	<u>3,726</u>	<u>3,937</u>	<u>4,081</u>	<u>4,283</u>	<u>4,499</u>	<u>4,724</u>	<u>4,962</u>
Deposit Correction detail: Game and Fish Fund (Operations)	712,166	828,933	864,754	908,000	953,000	1,001,000	1,051,000	1,104,000
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b><u>13,627,026</u></b>	<b><u>14,620,337</u></b>	<b><u>15,673,932</u></b>	<b><u>16,649,932</u></b>	<b><u>17,645,932</u></b>	<b><u>18,575,932</u></b>	<b><u>19,522,932</u></b>	<b><u>20,400,932</u></b>
<b>2211 Walleye Stamp Account (23B) (Statutory)</b>								
<b>Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075 Subd 6</b>								
Balance Forward In	73,764	81,441	95,814	156,949	211,449	244,449	270,449	290,449
Prior Year Adjustments	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Adjusted Balance Forward	73,764	81,441	95,814	156,949	211,449	244,449	270,449	290,449
Receipts								
636130 Walleye Stamp	95,208	100,384	151,135	140,000	133,000	126,000	120,000	114,000
512001 ITC Interest Earnings	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Receipts	95,208	100,384	151,135	140,000	133,000	126,000	120,000	114,000
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>168,971</b>	<b>181,825</b>	<b>246,949</b>	<b>296,949</b>	<b>344,449</b>	<b>370,449</b>	<b>390,449</b>	<b>404,449</b>
Expenditures								
Fish & Wildlife Mgmt, Fish Management (R296005)	87,531	86,010	90,000	85,500	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b><u>81,441</u></b>	<b><u>95,814</u></b>	<b><u>156,949</u></b>	<b><u>211,449</u></b>	<b><u>244,449</u></b>	<b><u>270,449</u></b>	<b><u>290,449</u></b>	<b><u>304,449</u></b>

**Department of Natural Resources  
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	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
<b>2212 Peace Officer Training Account</b>								
<b>Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.052</b>								
Balance Forward In	36,577	42,735	63,115	69,550	(8,150)	(39,150)	(70,150)	(101,150)
Prior Year Adjustments	<u>527</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>1,073</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Adjusted Balance Forward	37,104	42,925	64,188	69,550	(8,150)	(39,150)	(70,150)	(101,150)
Receipts								
513118 General K/T Surcharge	102,052	101,426	93,645	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Receipts	102,055	101,429	93,662	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>139,159</b>	<b>144,354</b>	<b>157,850</b>	<b>173,550</b>	<b>95,850</b>	<b>64,850</b>	<b>33,850</b>	<b>2,850</b>
Expenditures								
Enforcement (R297047)	96,424	81,239	88,300	181,700	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
Transfer In								
From Fund 2200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b><u>42,735</u></b>	<b><u>63,115</u></b>	<b><u>69,550</u></b>	<b><u>(8,150)</u></b>	<b><u>(39,150)</u></b>	<b><u>(70,150)</u></b>	<b><u>(101,150)</u></b>	<b><u>(132,150)</u></b>
<b>2213 Wolf Management and Monitoring Account (Statutory)</b>								
<b>Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075 Subd 7b</b>								
Balance Forward In	1,140,367	1,175,211	1,197,367	1,272,968	1,132,049	929,332	399,332	(0)
Prior Year Adjustments	<u>0</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Adjusted Balance Forward	1,140,367	1,175,270	1,197,369	1,272,968	1,132,049	929,332	399,332	(0)
Receipts								
636141 Wolf Hunting & Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636142 Wolf Allocation	327,150	329,320	316,709	335,000	323,000	0	0	0
636142 Wolf Allocation from Lifetime License Sales	<u>3,240</u>	<u>3,399</u>	<u>3,567</u>	<u>4,081</u>	<u>4,283</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Receipts	330,391	332,719	320,276	339,081	327,283	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>1,470,757</b>	<b>1,507,990</b>	<b>1,517,645</b>	<b>1,612,049</b>	<b>1,459,332</b>	<b>929,332</b>	<b>399,332</b>	<b>(0)</b>
Expenditures								
Fish and Wildlife Management (R296223)	295,546	310,622	244,677	480,000	530,000	530,000	399,332	0
Transfer In								
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b><u>1,175,211</u></b>	<b><u>1,197,367</u></b>	<b><u>1,272,968</u></b>	<b><u>1,132,049</u></b>	<b><u>929,332</u></b>	<b><u>399,332</u></b>	<b><u>(0)</u></b>	<b><u>(0)</u></b>



Appendix B  
Game and Fish  
Fund Allocations to  
Hunting and  
Fishing Activity

The Game and Fish Fund Hunting and Fishing Allocation report is based on the methodology developed for the [2008 legislative report](#); “Game and Fish Fund Hunting and Fishing Revenue/Expenditure Allocations”, which was developed to meet Minnesota Session Law 2007, Chapter 57, Article 1, Section 4, Subd. 7, which required a report by November 15, 2008.

The report shows the actual and projected ratios of fishing revenue to expenditures and hunting revenue to expenditures, and thus shows any imbalance in spending to revenues for hunting verses fishing.

Per the report, only the Game and Fish Operations Account (2200) is used in the analysis. Revenues are allocated by revenue type, and expenditures are allocated based on accounting codes, actual for completed years, and budgeted for future years.

Other than dedicated stamp or other dedicated accounts, there are no statutory requirements to appropriate or spend fishing related revenue for fish activities or hunting related revenue for wildlife activities.

The desired goal is to have a balance between both fisheries revenue and expenditures and wildlife revenue and expenditures.

There are factors that influence the ending result each year. These factors include:

1. Increase in wildlife expenditures,
2. Decrease in hunting related revenues,
3. Decrease in fisheries expenditures, and
4. Increase in fishing related revenues.

It is acknowledged that other factors are outside the control of the DNR and might include session law changes, and federal Sport Fish Restoration Act (DJ) or Wildlife Restoration Act (PR) apportionment increases or decreases.

The GFF report is a tool used to help track imbalance concerns. The DNR is committed to monitoring the imbalance.

**Game and Fish Fund Allocations to Hunting and Fishing Activity  
As of 2020 November Forecast**

<b>EXPENDITURES</b>																
	FY18		FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22		FY23		FY24		FY25	
	Actual Expenditures		Actual Expenditures		Actual Expenditures		Estimated Expenditures		Estimated Expenditures		Estimated Expenditures		Estimated Expenditures		Estimated Expenditures	
DNR Unit	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing
Fisheries	0	31,140,033	0	36,603,721	0	32,903,706	0	38,057,626	0	36,081,758	0	36,081,758	0	36,081,758	0	36,081,758
Wildlife	26,114,590	0	28,278,761	0	20,751,851	0	25,866,175	0	23,406,502	0	23,406,502	0	23,405,502	0	23,405,502	0
License Center	2,169,982	1,775,440	2,226,132	1,821,381	2,274,375	1,860,853	2,307,107	1,887,633	2,307,107	1,887,633	2,307,107	1,887,633	2,307,107	1,887,633	2,307,107	1,887,633
Ecological Services	1,106,921	1,352,903	1,209,016	1,477,686	1,202,018	1,469,133	1,299,082	1,587,767	1,267,200	1,548,800	1,267,200	1,548,800	1,267,200	1,548,800	1,267,200	1,548,800
Enforcement	11,351,182	10,843,009	12,279,578	11,655,148	12,551,369	11,872,631	13,558,563	13,176,349	13,533,520	13,039,480	13,533,010	13,038,990	13,533,520	13,039,480	13,533,010	13,038,990
Parks and Trails	0	1,024,846	0	3,509,534	0	1,128,947	0	3,463,053	0	2,300,000	0	2,300,000	0	2,300,000	0	2,300,000
Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lands and Minerals	301,942	41,174	303,498	41,386	298,737	40,737	306,703	41,823	302,720	41,280	302,720	41,280	302,720	41,280	302,720	41,280
Operations Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide Indirect	634,965	714,370	471,156	586,155	309,599	411,448	435,099	584,457	434,968	585,032	434,967	585,033	434,962	585,038	434,961	585,039
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 41,679,582</b>	<b>\$ 46,891,775</b>	<b>\$ 44,768,142</b>	<b>\$ 55,695,012</b>	<b>\$ 37,387,950</b>	<b>\$ 49,687,454</b>	<b>\$ 43,772,729</b>	<b>\$ 58,798,708</b>	<b>\$ 41,252,016</b>	<b>\$ 55,483,984</b>	<b>\$ 41,251,506</b>	<b>\$ 55,483,494</b>	<b>\$ 41,251,010</b>	<b>\$ 55,483,990</b>	<b>\$ 41,250,499</b>	<b>\$ 55,483,501</b>

**Biennial Totals**

	FY18-19		FY20-21		FY22-23		FY24-25	
Hunting	\$ 86,447,724	45.7%	\$ 81,160,679	42.8%	\$ 82,503,522	42.6%	\$ 82,501,510	42.6%
Fishing	\$ 102,586,787	54.3%	\$ 108,486,162	57.2%	\$ 110,967,478	57.4%	\$ 110,967,490	57.4%

**Expenditure Assumptions:**

Dedicated Account dollars not included.  
 Projected costs are based on current law.  
 License Center costs allocated  
 Enforcement and Land & Minerals costs allocated based on historical percentages.  
 Ecological and Water Resources allocated on cost coding.  
 Statewide Indirect is allocated as a percentage of the other total costs.  
 Fishing Surcharge transfers allocated to Fishing Expenditures. Venison, Walk-in-Access, and FMIA transfers allocated to Hunting Expenditures.

**REVENUES**

	FY18-19		FY20-21		FY22-23		FY24-25	
Hunting	\$ 98,063,271	49.9%	\$ 82,884,160	44.3%	\$ 79,801,090	45.0%	\$ 72,687,952	43.2%
Fishing	\$ 98,375,392	50.1%	\$ 104,038,121	55.7%	\$ 97,396,252	55.0%	\$ 95,728,634	56.8%

**Revenue Assumptions:**

Total Biennial receipts reported on this report equals "Total Receipts (GFF Statement) + Police State Aid Transfer - Less Dedicated Accounts"  
 Sports Licenses-Split according to % of hunting and fishing to total  
 Commercial Licenses allocated based on account numbers.  
 Leases-Split 5% to Fisheries/ 95% to Wildlife  
 Fines Split 60% to Fisheries/40% to Wildlife  
 Miscellaneous Split 50% to Fisheries/50% to Wildlife  
 Investment Split According to Overall Pre-Investment Revenue Split

**PERCENTAGE**

	FY18-19	FY20-21	FY22-23	FY24-25
Hunting	88.2%	97.9%	103.4%	113.5%
Fishing	104.3%	104.3%	113.9%	115.9%

Note: Over 100% means expenditures exceed revenues, and less than 100% means revenues exceed expenditures.



# Appendix C

## Related Accounts

# Appendix C

## Related Accounts

*Game and Fish Fund  
Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report*

### Venison Donation Program

A \$1 fee on all deer bonus permits is collected and transferred out of the GFF into a special revenue fund to support this program.

This program allows Minnesota deer hunters to donate deer carcasses to food banks, food shelves and other programs to help people in need. This is a cooperative effort between the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) and the DNR, providing an excellent source of protein to those in need while helping reduce local deer populations where needed.

#### Accomplishments:

- Thirty-one processors were certified to participate in the program in FY20; of those, 26 accepted donations.
- In FY20, 335 deer were donated and more than 13,000 pounds of venison were processed.
- Venison donations are below the record high levels experienced during the mid-2000s, when deer populations in much of the state were considered overabundant, and efforts were made to reduce populations through hunting. With a rebounding deer population and increased harvest opportunities, donations to the program in FY20 increased almost to 2012 levels. Donations in 2019 were up 29 percent relative to FY18 and donations in 2020 were up 24 percent relative to FY18.
- Reimbursement costs were up in FY20 as a result of increased donations, but also a recent legislative adjustment in the reimbursement rates for individual deer.

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$431,891</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$0
<b>Receipts</b>	
Donations	\$0
Transfer-in from 2200	<u>\$96,134</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$96,134
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Programmatic Expenditures	\$0
Transfer-out to Dept. of Agriculture	<u>\$120,000</u>
Total expenditures and transfers-out	\$120,000
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b>\$408,026</b>
Net change for FY2020	<b>(\$23,866)</b>

## Walk-In Access Program

This program operates out of a special revenue account. The Walk-In Access (WIA) program is in its ninth year. The program received a new grant in the spring of 2020 from the Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA for more than \$2.5 million to fund the program over the next three years. This year, we finished up our past grant and started on new grant funding Oct 1. The program was initially supported by a one-time appropriation of about \$616,000 legislatively appropriated from the surcharge portion of the venison donation fund. It is also supported by a \$5 surcharge on all non-resident hunting licenses, and an option for small game hunters and deer hunters to donate \$1, \$3, or \$5 to support the WIA program. This report is limited to the state dollars and does not include the Natural Resources Conservation Service grant dollars. The WIA Program provides hunting opportunities by purchasing access on private land with high quality wildlife cover, through a landowner agreement. Much of that land is in a set-aside program or conservation easement such as the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Reinvest In Minnesota (RIM) or Wetland Reserve Program/Easement (WPR/WRE). WIA is voluntary for landowners. Most landowners choose to enroll their property for three years. Enrolled lands are covered under the Minnesota recreational use laws that limit landowners' liability.

Accomplishments include:

- Securing the new grant funding, with which we hope to expand the program from 30,000 to 40,000 acres and increase the number of counties that participate.
- Increased WIA program enrollments each year since its inception, despite significant acreage losses in the CRP during the same period. There are approximately 28,000 acres enrolled for 2019 and 2020. We lost some acres this year due to the expirations of a large number of CRP contracts.
- Created, printed, and distributed 22,500 WIA Hunting Atlases to guide users to WIA-enrolled lands for access.
- Maintained and updated the WIA website and electronic map to provide additional opportunities for users to locate WIA lands.
- Provided significant enhancements to the WIA Electronic Information System, which is used to generate landowner agreements and track WIA enrollments.
- Increased hunter use each year. This is tracked by the sale of a \$3.00 validation required to access WIA land. In 2019 and 2020, 26,005 validations were sold. There was an increase in validations as well as all three donation categories relative to the previous year.

<b>Financial Review</b>	
<b>FY2020 Beginning fund balance</b>	<b>\$588,856</b>
Prior year adjustment	\$0
<b>Receipts</b>	
Donations	\$26,376
Transfer-in from 2200	<u>\$107,043</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$133,420
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Programmatic Expenditures	<u>\$146,327</u>
Transfers-out	\$0
Total expenditures and transfers-out	<u>\$146,327</u>
<b>FY2020 Ending fund balance</b>	<b>\$575,949</b>
Net change for FY2020	<b>(\$12,907)</b>





# Appendix D Permits and Licensing Data

## Fiscal Year License Sales

Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Angling	1,198,760	1,086,392	1,094,095	1,158,156	1,181,336	1,143,699	1,144,788	1,123,042	1,020,944	1,130,337
Deer	608,093	619,081	622,274	621,627	596,693	610,566	608,341	594,435	694,193	693,548
Small Game	302,915	283,913	282,800	259,289	260,797	255,727	249,852	238,651	224,123	230,799
Sports	156,374	169,875	158,905	161,165	158,518	152,469	148,423	141,845	133,816	142,269

## Fiscal Year Stamp Sales

Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Trout	96,409	91,364	92,396	99,591	107,992	109,328	111,812	111,574	115,619	134,255
Walleye	29,664	27,477	21,064	19,467	17,395	17,052	18,485	18,778	20,215	29,452
Pheasant	104,646	84,335	90,043	75,440	72,730	76,517	75,055	69,367	70,425	69,220
Waterfowl	89,021	89,369	91,037	92,195	93,325	90,454	87,111	83,963	81,188	80,730
Turkey	3,384	2,272	1,953	1,786	1,681	1,685	1,585	1,640	1,549	2,121

## Lifetime Licenses

Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fiscal Year	3,086	3,882	4,291	2,207	2,532	2,768	3,442	3,586	3,384	3,605

Note: Lifetime licenses are available for certain hunting and fishing activities and must be applied for initially through the DNR license center. This license type can be purchased as a gift. Applicable stamps, tags or additional harvest permits are purchased separately.

## Harvest Transactions

Method	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Interactive Voice Response (IVR)	46,735	46,264	51,308	55,118	46,760	56,452	57,874	65,507	78,999	66,648
Internet	64,816	67,837	69,976	76,963	68,803	80,581	87,607	109,802	90,264	107,558
Agent	111,533	92,992	78,713	52,441	38,787	37,869	44,881	34,484	33,017	26,722
Totals	223,084	207,093	199,997	184,522	154,350	174,902	190,362	209,793	202,280	200,928

Note: The DNR license center has an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) and an Internet harvest option for animal registrations.

## License Certification Data for Federal Aid Apportionment

(as reported to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

License Year	Number of Certified Paid Hunters (1)	Total Hunting Licenses, Tags Permits & Stamps (2)	Number of Certified Paid Anglers (1)	Total Fishing Licenses, Tags, Permits & Stamps (2)
2011	578,371	1,525,137	1,418,995	1,552,339
2012	592,125	1,571,600	1,487,547	1,649,088
2013	572,203	1,486,362	1,423,502	1,589,856
2014	564,694	1,413,430	1,437,227	1,610,356
2015	568,057	1,421,004	1,447,089	1,623,871
2016	563,127	1,433,698	1,448,327	1,629,811
2017	550,087	1,364,972	1,451,672	1,637,178
2018	534,388	1,331,896	1,399,328	1,578,806
**2019	532,364	NA	1,391,674	NA

Note (1): Data submitted to USFWS "Part I – Certification"

Note (2): Data submitted to USFWS "Part II – Summary of Hunting and Sport Fishing Licenses issued"

\*\*2019 total is an estimate. Final numbers will not be calculated/certified until 2020.