

Senators Sams, Higgins, Metzen, Kleis and Rosen introduced—

S. F. No. 450 Referred to the Committee on Finance

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A bill for an act

relating to economic development; appropriating money  
for a grant to administer a statewide program for  
youth job skills development.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

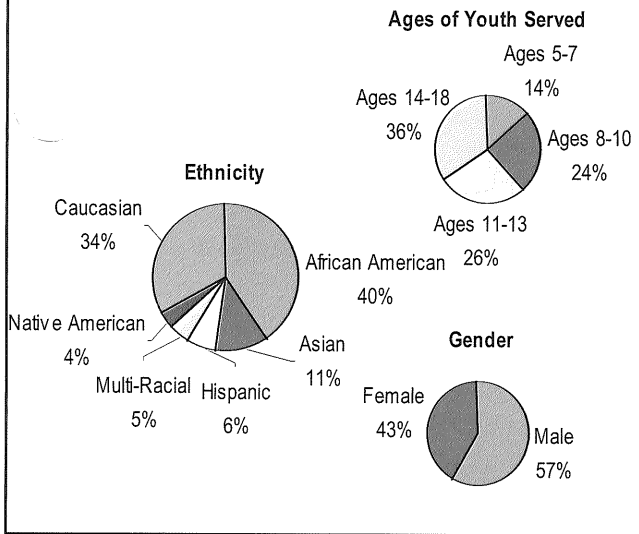
Section 1. [APPROPRIATION.]

\$1,000,000 is appropriated in fiscal year 2006 from the  
workforce development fund to the commissioner of employment and  
economic development for a grant to the Minnesota Alliance of  
Boys and Girls Clubs to administer a statewide project of youth  
job skills development. This project, which may have career  
guidance components, is to encourage, train, and assist youth in  
job-seeking skills, workplace orientation, and job-site  
knowledge through coaching. This grant requires a 25 percent  
match from nonstate resources.

# a place to belong . . .

The people of the Minnesota Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs are a special group of caring supervisors and eager, young members who together create a home away from home. Anybody can become a member. Young people of all races, religions, and backgrounds are welcomed into the program. Membership dues are kept at a minimum (\$10 or less per year) so every boy and girl can afford a safe place to belong.

## DEMOGRAPHICS OF MEMBERSHIP:



*"If it weren't for the Club, I honestly don't think I would be here today."*

**~Alicia, 16, Boys & Girls Clubs of Central MN**

*"The Club keeps me off the streets. Before I came to the Club, I used to get into trouble breaking windows and things."*

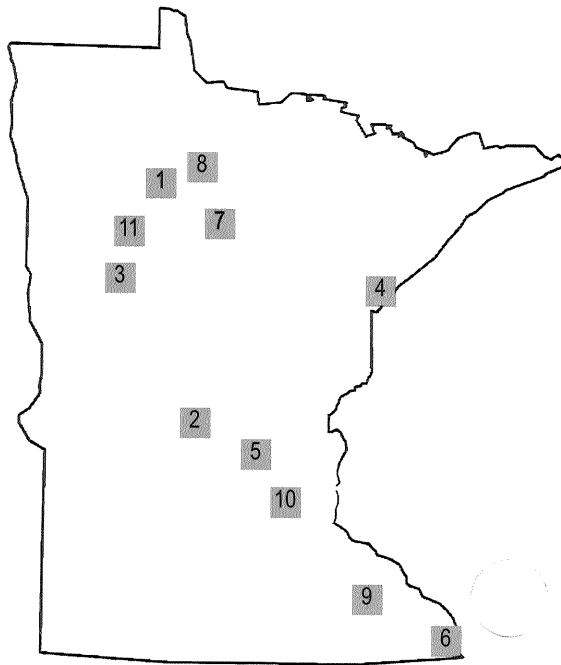
**~Tom, 14, Boys & Girls Clubs of Duluth**

*"It's pretty cool to have a bunch of adults that like to have fun with kids. It's just a cool place to be."*

**~Luke, 14, Boys & Girls Clubs of Elk River**

*"The program (SMART Moves) can help us get through our lives."*

**~ Carmen, 10, Boys & Girls Clubs of the Twin Cities**



## AREAS OF SERVICE

- Boys & Girls Club of Bemidji\*
- Boys & Girls Clubs of Central MN  
Clearwater  
St. Cloud  
St. Joseph  
Sartell  
Sauk Rapids  
Waite Park
- Boys & Girls Club of Detroit Lakes
- Boys & Girls Clubs of Duluth
- Boys & Girls Clubs of Elk River  
Zimmerman
- Boys & Girls Clubs of La Crescent
- Boys & Girls Club of Leech Lake Area
- Boys & Girls Club of Red Lake
- Boys & Girls Club of Rochester
- Boys & Girls Clubs of the Twin Cities  
Minneapolis  
St. Paul  
Mound
- Boys & Girls Clubs of White Earth

*\* will be chartered in 2003*

## Minnesota Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs

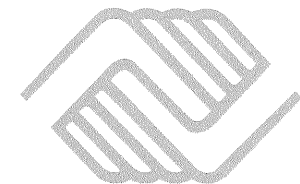
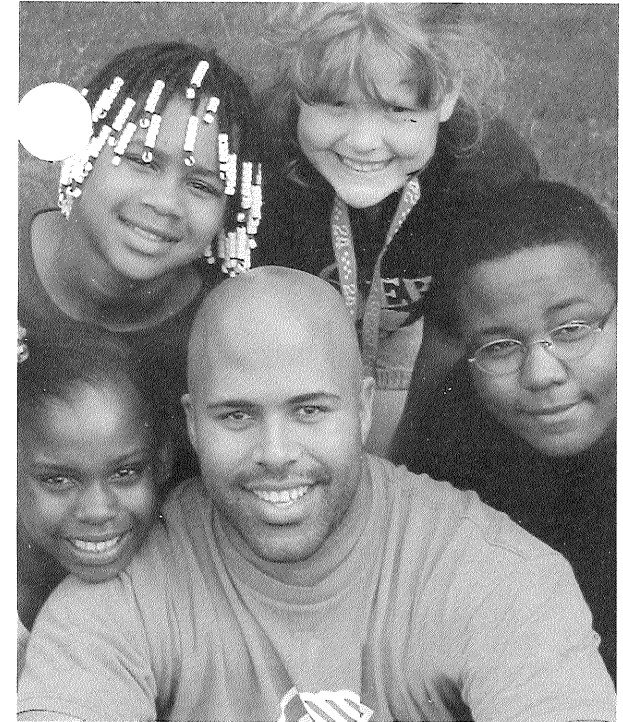
2575 University Avenue West, Suite 100

St. Paul, MN 55114

Tel: 651-999-0600

Fax: 651-967-1101

# The Minnesota Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs



**BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS**  
MINNESOTA ALLIANCE

## a place to shine . . .

Imagine a place where every child gets noticed. A place where kids who face even the most difficult circumstances get the opportunity to reach their full potential. A place where kids can learn the value of team work but still get the chance to shine. That place is the Boys & Girls Club.

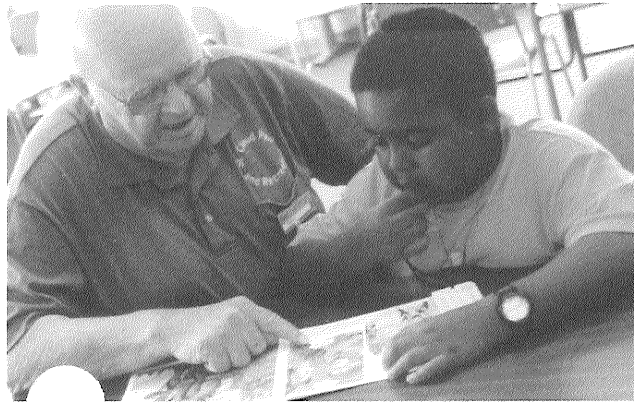
In a world that has never seemed more threatening and devoid of promise for a disproportionate number of America's children, the **Minnesota Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs** provides a tangible measure of hope. The Club offers young people what they need and want most: adults who respect and listen to them; a safe environment where they can have fun and be themselves; and interesting, constructive activities that channel their energy into challenging pursuits.



Today, more than **32,000** boys and girls ages 6 to 18 are participating in programs, activities and services provided by the Minnesota Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs. They benefit from trained, caring, professional staff and volunteers who help young people take control of their lives, envision productive futures and reach their goals.

The Minnesota Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs reaches children when and where they need it most. We have 10 areas of service with 20 Club facilities, as well as 12 extensions (and one campground) open after school during crucial hours from 3 to 9 p.m., and on weekends. The Clubs are located in areas that are often isolated geographically, socially and economically from their communities.

## a place to learn . . .



### MISSION STATEMENT:

*To inspire and enable all young people, especially those from disadvantaged circumstances, to realize their full potential as productive, responsible and caring citizens.*

The Minnesota Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs is a nonprofit organization formed to maximize the effectiveness of Clubs across Minnesota. All of Minnesota's Clubs offer unique programs that promote the positive development of young people by instilling a sense of **Belonging**, a sense of **Usefulness**, a sense of **Influence** or **Power** and a sense of **Competence**. These are all qualities that enhance our young people's self-esteem, and empower them to realize their full potential.

### Our five core program areas include:

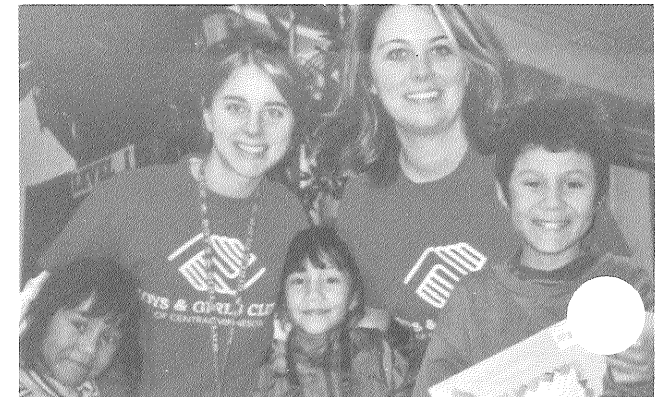
- Character & Leadership Development
- Education & Career Development
- Health & Life Skills
- The Arts
- Sports, Fitness and Recreation

All programs take place in a dedicated youth facility with a warm, friendly atmosphere, guided by youth development professionals with whom the children may experience the positive effects of building personal relationships.

## a place to excel . . .

The Boys & Girls Clubs have proven outcomes of serving young people in Minnesota's most distressed areas for **more than 75 years**. The following results show that the Boys & Girls Club is transforming the lives of youth on a daily basis:

- Minnesota Clubs provide Project Learn, an Educational Enhancement Initiative that utilizes homework help & tutoring, high-yield learning activities & incentives to create the best after-school learning environment. Extensively field-tested and formally evaluated by Columbia University, Project Learn has been proven to boost Club members' academic performances.
- Minnesota Clubs provide SMART (Skills Master and Resistance Training) Moves, a National prevention program developed by the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, which is recognized as one of 10 exemplary primary prevention programs by the U.S. Office of Substance Abuse Prevention, the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, and the National Prevention Network.
- Minnesota Clubs' crime prevention programs have served as models for other states, received national awards, gained the support of local police departments and have proven to reduce the burden juvenile crime places on communities and taxpayers.



**The Criminal Justice Policy Council reported in 2000 that the average cost to incarcerate a juvenile offender in a detention facility was \$27,176 annually. The Boys & Girls Clubs provide comprehensive year-round prevention services at a fraction of the cost.**



**BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS**  
MINNESOTA ALLIANCE

**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE**

Boys & Girls Clubs of the Twin Cities  
775 University Avenue West, Suite 100  
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Tel: 651-999-0600  
Fax: 651-967-1101

**FISCAL AGENT**

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Fax: 320-252-4471

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Patty Yarbrough, *President*  
Wendell Butler, *Treasurer*  
Patty Yarbrough, *Secretary*  
Brian Hurd, *Asst. Secretary*  
Brian Manderfield  
Jerry Schutz  
Jodi Martin  
Jeff Amy

**AREAS OF SERVICE**

Boys & Girls Club of Cass/Leech Lake  
Boys & Girls Clubs of Central MN  
Clearwater  
Cloud  
Crosby  
Duluth  
Sauk Rapids  
Boys & Girls Club of Detroit Lakes  
Boys & Girls Clubs of Duluth  
Boys & Girls Clubs of Elk River  
Zimmerman  
Boys & Girls Clubs of La Crescent  
Boys & Girls Club of Red Lake  
Boys & Girls Club of Rochester  
Boys & Girls Club of Spirit Lake  
Boys & Girls Clubs of the Twin Cities  
Minneapolis  
St. Paul  
Boys & Girls Club of White Earth

**Minnesota Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs  
Healthy Workforce Development  
SF 450 (Sams)/HF 984 (Gunther)**

Thousands of children throughout the State of Minnesota, especially those in distressed communities, are being lost to drug use, alcohol abuse and teenage pregnancy. ***These are the children most likely to engage in delinquent activity when they are young, and be involved in crime as young adults, costing the state millions of dollars in corrections, judiciary and human services expenses, as well as negatively impacting the quality of Minnesota's future workforce.*** They are also the very population targeted by Boys & Girls Clubs throughout the state of Minnesota.

The mission of the Boys & Girls Clubs is *to inspire and enable young people, especially those from disadvantaged circumstances, to realize their full potential as productive, responsible and caring citizens.* The Minnesota Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs is a non-profit organization comprised of 20 Clubs under 12 organizational extensions of the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, teaching some 33,000 youth across Minnesota how to cope with life's challenges.

**More About the Minnesota Clubs:**

At the Clubs, youth begin thinking about potential careers as early as age eight through programs developed nationally by the Boys & Girls Clubs of America. These programs help Club members assess their skills and interests, explore careers, make sound educational decisions and prepare to join our nation's ever-changing work force.

Recognizing the negative impact that drugs, alcohol and premature sexual behavior can have on youth and their future employability, the Boys and Girls Clubs is striving to incorporate the SMART Moves curriculum into its career development efforts.

Boys & Girls Clubs of America has a highly effective, nationally acclaimed program known as **SMART Moves**. SMART stands for Skills Mastery And Resistance Training.

- **SMART Moves** is an award winning initiative now used successfully in communities across the nation. Using small group activities, the program teaches young people

to recognize and resist media influences and peer pressures to engage in alcohol, tobacco, other drug use and early sexual involvement. In addition, **SMART Moves** focuses on self-esteem as an important factor in regulating basic human drives and attitudes. When children are made to feel that they matter and that they have a unique contribution to make, they are less likely to endanger their own health or that of others by indulging in behaviors that put them at risk.

- **SMART Moves** also recognizes that in order for youth to learn and apply prevention principles, prevention programs must include parents and members of the community.
- **SMART Moves** uses a team approach to implement the program. The prevention team consists of Club staff, community representatives, parents and older teens.

Ultimately, if the Boys & Girls Clubs are successful in its mission of helping youth reach their full potential, its Club members will become responsible and contributing members of society.

SF 450 is a bill to address training needs for some of Minnesota's most vulnerable youth across the state. This bill provides a foundation for young adults to learn core job skills, building a stable, healthy and successful work ethic through the Minnesota Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs. The Alliance has the statewide organizational capacity to effectively help change the way the State and non-profits deliver services. By delivering services through a single statewide contract (as opposed to numerous small contracts across the state), limited resources could be extended by gaining financial, reporting, and administrative efficiencies. This would allow the service provider to make a positive impact in critical areas of need across Minnesota for less money – for both the State and the provider. The goal is to develop a partnership with the State to demonstrate some public sector support to this specific approach to healthy workforce development. State support will be complimented by matching support from diverse communities across Minnesota, as well as private sector foundations and the Boys and Girls Clubs of America.

Senators Frederickson, Dibble, Anderson, Kubly and Rosen introduced--  
S.F. No. 956: Referred to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources.

1                                   A bill for an act

2       relating to natural resources; modifying limit on  
3       gifts to the public; modifying state park permit  
4       provisions; providing for disposition of certain fees;  
5       appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2004,  
6       sections 84.027, subdivision 12; 85.052, subdivision  
7       4; 85.055, subdivision 2, by adding a subdivision;  
8       repealing Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 85.054,  
9       subdivision 1.

10   BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

11       Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 84.027,  
12   subdivision 12, is amended to read:

13       Subd. 12. [PROPERTY DISPOSAL; GIFT ACKNOWLEDGMENT;  
14   ADVERTISING SALES.] (a) The commissioner may give away to  
15   members of the public items with a value of less than ~~\$10~~ \$50  
16   that are intended to promote conservation of natural resources  
17   or create awareness of the state and its resources or natural  
18   resource management programs. The total value of items given to  
19   the public under this paragraph may not exceed \$25,000 per year.

20       (b) The commissioner may recognize the contribution of  
21   money or in-kind services on plaques, signs, publications,  
22   audio-visual materials, and media advertisements by allowing the  
23   organization's contribution to be acknowledged in print of  
24   readable size.

25       (c) The commissioner may accept paid advertising for  
26   departmental publications. Advertising revenues received are  
27   appropriated to the commissioner to be used to defray costs of

1 publications, media productions, or other informational  
2 materials. The commissioner may not accept paid advertising  
3 from any elected official or candidate for elective office.

4 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 85.052,  
5 subdivision 4, is amended to read:

6 Subd. 4. [DEPOSIT OF FEES.] (a) Fees paid for providing  
7 contracted products and services within a state park, state  
8 recreation area, or wayside, and for special state park uses  
9 under this section shall be deposited in the natural resources  
10 fund and credited to a state parks account. Money in the  
11 account is annually appropriated to the commissioner to operate  
12 and maintain the state park system.

13 (b) Gross receipts derived from sales, rentals, or leases  
14 of natural resources within state parks, recreation areas, and  
15 waysides, other than those on trust fund lands, must be  
16 deposited in the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

17 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 85.055, is  
18 amended by adding a subdivision to read:

19 Subd. 1b. [DISCOUNTS.] Except as otherwise specified in  
20 law, and notwithstanding section 16A.1285, subdivision 2, the  
21 commissioner may by written order authorize waiver or reduction  
22 of state park entrance fees.

23 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 85.055,  
24 subdivision 2, is amended to read:

25 Subd. 2. [FEE DEPOSIT AND APPROPRIATION.] The fees  
26 collected under this section shall be deposited in the natural  
27 resources fund and credited to a state parks account. Money in  
28 the account is annually appropriated to the commissioner to  
29 operate and maintain the state park system.

30 Sec. 5. [REPEALER.]

31 Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 85.054, subdivision 1, is  
32 repealed.

APPENDIX  
Repealed Minnesota Statutes for 05-0091

**85.054 STATE PARK PERMIT EXEMPTIONS.**

Subdivision 1. **State Park Open House Day.** (a) A state park permit is not required for a motor vehicle to enter a state park, state monument, state recreation area, or state wayside, on one day each calendar year, which the commissioner may designate as State Park Open House Day. The commissioner may designate two consecutive days as State Park Open House Day, if the open house is held in conjunction with a special pageant described in section 85.052, subdivision 2.

(b) The commissioner shall announce the date of state park open house day at least 30 days in advance of the date it occurs.

(c) The state park open house day is to acquaint the public with state parks, recreation areas, and waysides.





# PARKS & TRAILS COUNCIL OF MINNESOTA

## State Parks, Trails and Minnesota's Tourism Economy Fact Sheet

February 2005

### Tourism is Key in Minnesota

Minnesota tourism is stronger than it has been in the past four years, gradually improving as consumer confidence grows. Tourism has become a major economic activity in Minnesota. The Travel Industry Association of America is projecting continued slow but steady growth for U.S. travel in both 2005 and 2006 (2% each year).

Travel and tourism in Minnesota generates \$9.2 billion in gross receipts/sales and contributes \$1 billion in state and local tax revenue.

87% of travel in Minnesota is for pleasure and 13% for business, with over 1/2 of Minnesota travel in the

spring/summer (Apr.-Aug.), about 1/4 during the fall (Sept.-Nov.) and nearly 1/4 during the winter (Dec.-March).

Recent results from a Minnesota scenic byway survey found that travelers are attracted by: natural scenery (92 percent); historic sites (68 percent); being off the beaten path (61 percent); parks (56 percent); small towns (47 percent); festivals (39 percent) new routes (23 percent) and arts (22 percent). Bike trails stood out among a variety of attractors to scenic travel routes.

### State Parks and Trails Contribute to Minnesota's Tourism Economy

Minnesota's State Park system includes 67 state parks and 6 recreation areas, 8 waysides totaling more than 244,000 acres.

In 2000, Minnesota State Parks served 8.5 million visitors. State Parks generate \$200 million in economic activity annually.

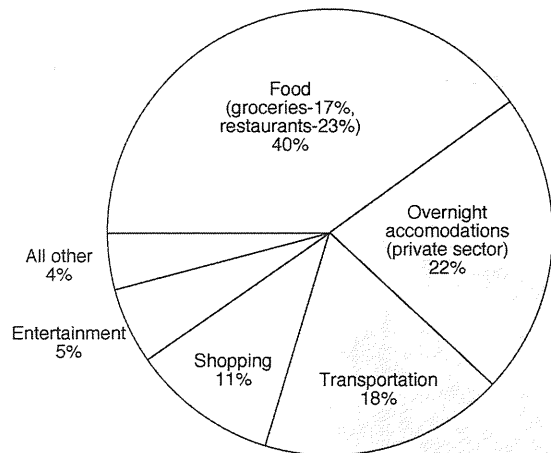
Many top activities enjoyed by travelers – enjoying the great outdoors, exploring our natural and cultural heritage, camping, fishing – can be found in Minnesota's state parks.

Out-of-state and international travelers make up 16% of the use and contribute \$34 million in new money to the economy. Metro residents contribute 36% of all state park visits. 33% of all Minnesotans visit state parks.

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#### 2001 Trip-Related Spending of MN State Park Visitors

Total annual spending = \$177.8 million  
(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)



### PEOPLE SAVING MINNESOTA'S SPECIAL PLACES

PARKS & TRAILS COUNCIL OF MINNESOTA

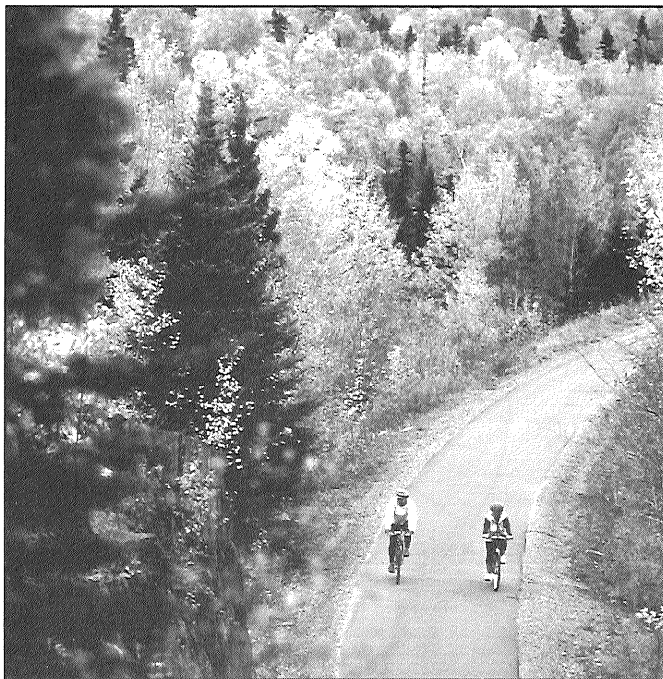
275 E. 4TH STREET, SUITE #642; ST. PAUL, MN 55101-1651

651-726-2457 OR 1-800-944-0707 FAX: 651-726-2458 WWW.PARKSANDTRAILS.ORG

Minnesota's State Trail system includes 24 legislatively authorized trails, (18 are open for public use). There are over 400 miles of paved trails. Many state authorized trails are in varying stages of completion. In addition, many communities have local trail systems, which complement the state trail system and link communities to state parks and trails.

Minnesota's State Trails are an important tourism draw in regions where trails are fully developed. Community revitalization is clearly evident in southeastern Minnesota as a result of the Root River Trail, and just as evident along the Paul Bunyan Trail.

- Biking is the third most popular vacation activity in the United States. Minnesota leads the nation with more paved bikeways than any other state.
- Minnesota's State Trails contribute \$5 million annually to Minnesota's tourism economy between Memorial Day and Labor Day.
- Communities with trails can expect to generate between \$300,000 to \$1.5 million of economic activity between Memorial Day and Labor Day.
- Trails enhance property values, provide business opportunities and contribute to community pride.



Fall biking along a Minnesota state trail. Photo by Explore Minnesota.

*Minnesota Tourism At a Glance:*

- Tourism generates \$9.2 billion in gross receipts/sales.
- Tourism contributes \$1 billion in state and local tax revenue.
- Minnesota tourism generates over \$24 million in gross receipts/sales per day.
- Tourism diversifies the Minnesota economy and expands economic activity by bringing new money into state and local communities.
- Tourism is one of the main activities in rural Minnesota.
- Tourism is a key sector of Minnesota's economy, comparable to agriculture in its contributions to the gross state product.
- The top activities for travelers in Minnesota include:
  - Scenic touring 48%
  - Shopping 37%
  - Fishing 36%
  - Visiting friends/family 33%
  - Visiting state/national parks 22%

*Minnesota State Park Visitor Spending\**  
Per Person per Day or Night

Person visiting park and returning home that day spends:	\$15.33
Person visiting park while on a trip away from home spends:	\$42.41
State park camper spends:	\$30.77

\*In 2004 dollars inflated using the CPI-U for 2001 to 2004 (=1.067).

Sources:

"Contributions of the Minnesota State Park System to State and Regional Economies," prepared by the Minnesota Dept. of Natural Resources OMBS, August 2002.

[www.exploreminnesota.com](http://www.exploreminnesota.com)

For more information, contact the Parks & Trails Council at 651-726-2457.



# PARKS & TRAILS COUNCIL OF MINNESOTA

## State Parks & Trails Budget Fact Sheet

February 2005

### *Where We Are Today*

State Park budgets have been reduced 38% in the last four years; state trail budgets are below 1995 levels. It's not enough to keep our parks and trails adequately maintained and open for use.

Conservation and natural resources are receiving a smaller and smaller piece of the overall state budget. In FY 2003, environment received 1.35% of all general fund spending – the lowest level since 1982. Of the total state budget (all funds), the environment received only 2.4% of the budget – the lowest level since 1988.

General Fund spending for environment, natural resource and agricultural programs has fallen 37% between 2001 and 2005 for environment, natural resource and agricultural programs, from \$228 M in 2001 to \$143 M in 2005 – a cut of \$85 million, without accounting for inflation. In real dollars, total expenditures for the environment are now less than they were in 1999.



*Family biking on the Cannon Valley Trail.*

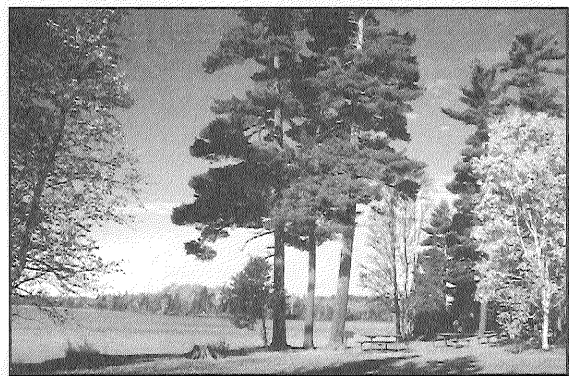
### *Governor's Budget at a Glance*

- No budget reductions to the general fund appropriations for state parks and trails and metro parks and trails.
- Lottery-in-lieu funding is increased according to increases in lottery-in-lieu revenue (sales tax charged on lottery tickets).
- Visitor services, seasonal naturalists and routine maintenance are not restored.
- Trail funding will not keep pace with the demand for new trail mileage.
- Additional visitor service reductions in 2007 are likely as a result of inflation.

### *Parks & Trails Position*

- Parks & Trails supports the Governor's budget proposal to hold the line on additional general fund budget reductions to the state park and trail system;
- Parks & Trails supports restoring funding for state park visitor services and state trail community assistance;
- Parks & Trails will consider new fee and revenue raising opportunities so long as new fees and revenues are used to supplement the existing general fund appropriation and not used to offset additional general fund budget reductions.

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*Old growth pines at Bear Head Lake State Park*

## PEOPLE SAVING MINNESOTA'S SPECIAL PLACES

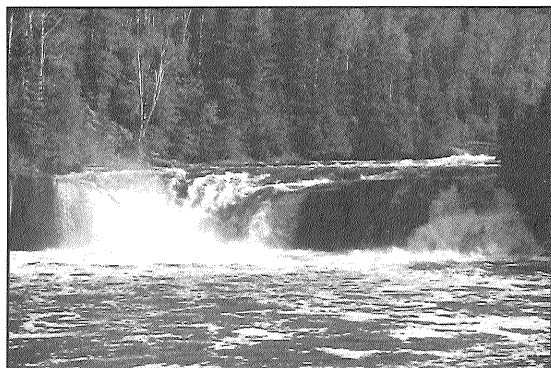
PARKS & TRAILS COUNCIL OF MINNESOTA  
275 E. 4TH STREET; SUITE #642; ST. PAUL, MN 55101-1651  
651-726-2457 OR 1-800-944-0707 FAX: 651-726-2458 WWW.PARKSANDTRAILS.ORG

### *What We Have Lost*

Governor Pawlenty's budget proposal for 2006-7 holds state park and trail budgets steady for the next two years, but does not fund inflation. The budget proposal also recommends giving the DNR flexibility on fees in order to link state park revenues to spending and to operate in a more business-like manner. However, nothing in the budget makes up for the significant loss of visitor services over the past four years.

Since 2001, the impacts of budget reductions to our state parks and trails have been dramatic. They include:

- Eliminated all seasonal naturalist programming in parks, reduced full time naturalists to 10 parks;
- Reduced park contact station and visitor center hours even during peak tourist season;
- Reduced or eliminated camping in 15 parks in the spring/fall season;
- Delayed routine maintenance on buildings and facilities;
- Delayed routine trail repair and maintenance;
- Reduced trail planning assistance at a time when communities are looking to expand their trails.



*Top: Middle Falls of the Pigeon River in Grand Portage State Park.*

*Below: Hiking at Split Rock Lighthouse State Park.*

### *Health Benefits of State Parks and Trails*

Minnesota's parks and trails contribute to healthy citizens.

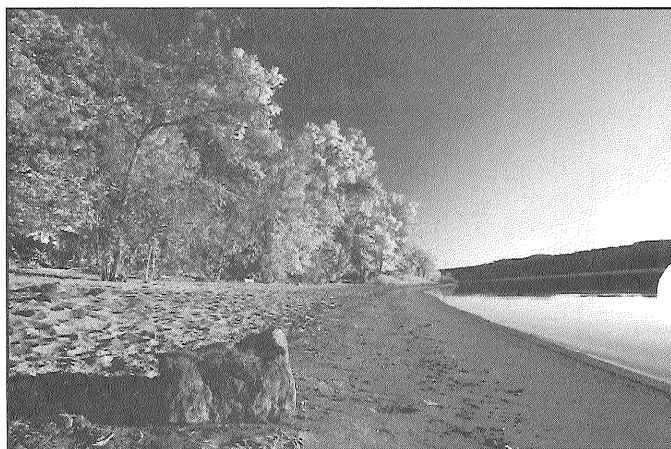
- Physical inactivity is costing Minnesota nearly \$500 million dollars each year. That's the equivalent of a \$100 annual tax on every man, woman and child living in Minnesota.
- Health care experts and recent national studies recognize trails as a real solution to the long-term health care costs associated with physical inactivity by providing opportunities for increased physical activity within local communities.
- Providing parks, trails and open space is a solution to growing health care costs.

### *Tourism Benefits of State Parks and Trails*

Minnesota's parks and trails are the backbone of Minnesota's \$9 billion tourism industry.

- Tourism generates \$1 billion in state and local tax revenue.
- Tourism is comparable to agriculture in its contributions to gross state product.
- Outdoor recreation contributes 2.3% of Minnesota's gross state product.
- Visiting state parks and trails is one of the top five activities for tourists in Minnesota contributing over \$200 million in economic activity.
- 33% of all Minnesotans visit a state park.
- Biking is the third most popular vacation activity in the United States and Minnesota leads the way with more paved bikeways than any other state.
- Trails enhance property values; provide business opportunities and contribute to community pride.

*For more information, contact Judy Erickson, Government and Community Relations Director, Parks & Trails Council at 651-257-1906.*



*The beach at Afton State Park*

SF #710- Bakke

**Fiscal Note – 2005-06 Session**

Bill #: H0788-0 Complete Date: 02/17/05

House Chief Author: MCNAMARA, DENNY

Title: TREE SEEDLINGS SURCHARGE ESTABLISHED

Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
State	X	
Local		X
Fee/Departmental Earnings	X	
Tax Revenue		X

Agency Name: Natural Resources Dept

This table reflects fiscal impact to state government. Local government impact is reflected in the narrative only.

Dollars (in thousands)	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
<b>Expenditures</b>					
DNR-Forest Mgmt Fund Nurseries Fund		250	250	250	250
<b>Less Agency Can Absorb</b>					
-- No Impact --					
<b>Net Expenditures</b>					
DNR-Forest Mgmt Fund Nurseries Fund		250	250	250	250
<b>Revenues</b>					
DNR-Forest Mgmt Fund Nurseries Fund		250	250	250	250
<b>Net Cost &lt;Savings&gt;</b>					
DNR-Forest Mgmt Fund Nurseries Fund		0	0	0	0
<b>Total Cost &lt;Savings&gt; to the State</b>					

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
<b>Full Time Equivalents</b>					
-- No Impact --					
<b>Total FTE</b>					

**Bill Description**

This bill amends Minn. Stat. § 89.37 to allow for a surcharge of 2.5 cents to be added to the price of each tree seedling sold by state forest nurseries. The funds accumulated through the surcharge would be dedicated to the DNR Division of Forestry's education and technical assistance programs.

**Assumptions**

A legislative cap holds the state forest nurseries to producing a total of 10 million seedlings per year for sale to all ownerships, public and private. As a result, the 2.5-cent surcharge per tree seedling will be expected to bring in \$250,000 per year for forestry education and technical assistance programs.

The average price of a seedling sold is 20 cents.

**Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula**

Revenue brought in is figured as follows:

10,000,000 seedlings sold / year by state forest nurseries x 2.5-cent surcharge / seedling = \$250,000 / year

**Long-Term Fiscal Considerations**

Revenue generated by the seedling surcharge will provide a moderate level of stable funding critical to maintaining DNR Forestry's education and technical assistance programs. The DNR will monitor whether the additional surcharge discourages some landowners from buying tree seedlings from state forest nurseries.

**References and Sources**

The state forest nursery seedling surcharge is included in the Governor's 2006-07 Biennial Budget. A surcharge on state forest nursery stock is a method that other states such as Wisconsin have used to provide a stable source of funding for specific programs.

Agency Contact Name: Meg Hanisch, Forestry, 651-296-5958

FN Coord Signature: BRUCE NASLUND

Date: 02/17/05 Phone: 297-4909

**EBO Comments**

I have reviewed this Fiscal Note for accuracy and content.

EBO Signature: MARSHA BATTLES-JENKS

Date: 02/17/05 Phone: 296-8510

Senators Dille, Sams, Frederickson, Lourey and Higgins introduced--  
S.F. No. 1202: Referred to the Committee on Finance.

1 A bill for an act  
2 relating to agriculture; appropriating money for a  
3 grant to Second Harvest food banks for the purchase of  
4 milk.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

6 Section 1. [APPROPRIATION; GRANT FOR FOOD BANK MILK  
7 PURCHASES.]

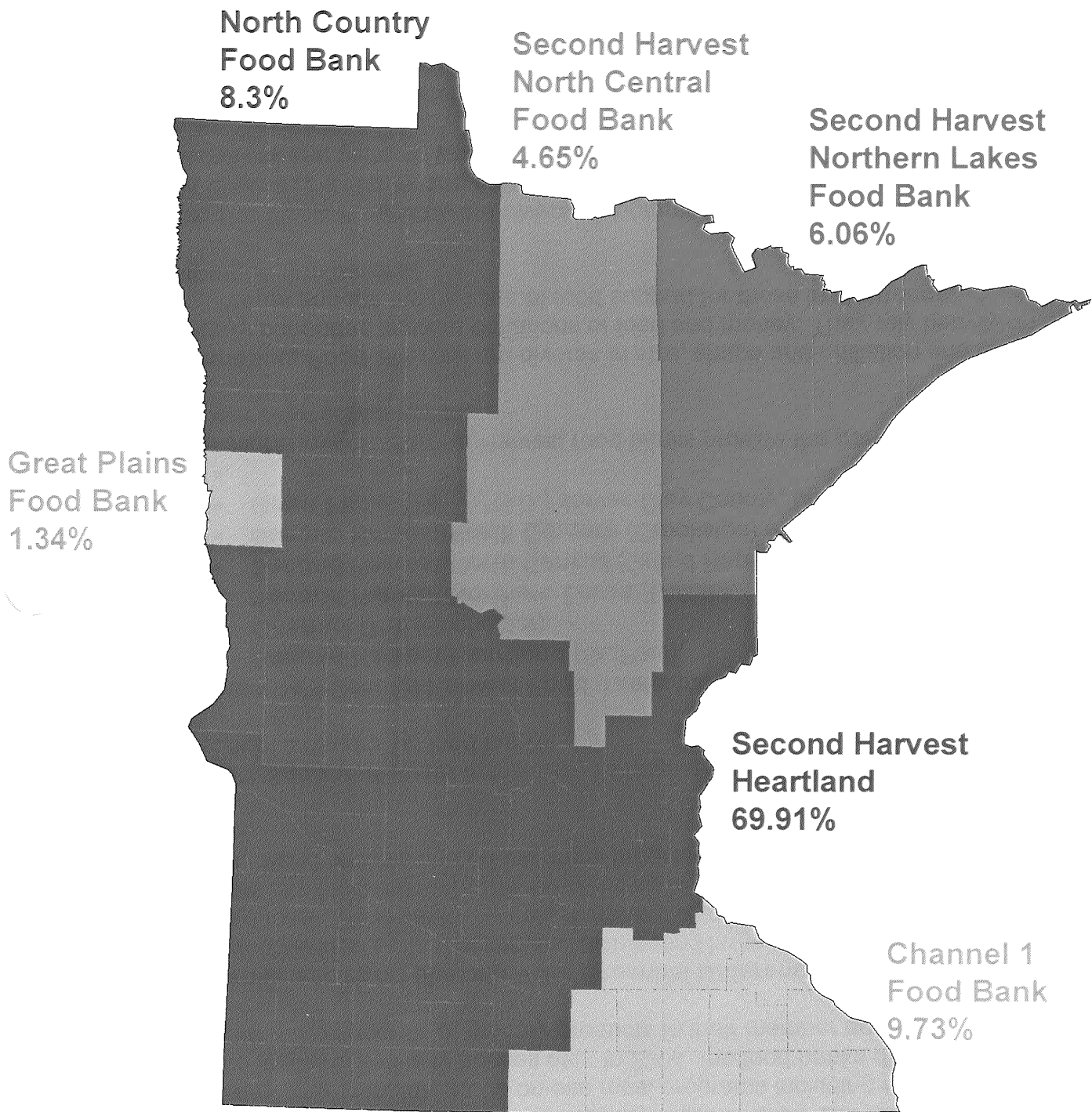
8 (a) \$1,250,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the  
9 commissioner of agriculture for the fiscal biennium ending June  
10 30, 2007, for a grant to Second Harvest Heartland on behalf of  
11 Minnesota's six Second Harvest food banks for the purchase of  
12 milk for distribution to Minnesota's food shelves and other  
13 charitable organizations that are eligible to receive food from  
14 the food banks. This appropriation becomes base-level funding.

15 (b) Milk purchased under the grants in paragraph (a) must  
16 be acquired from Minnesota milk processors and based on low-cost  
17 bids. The milk must be allocated to each Second Harvest food  
18 bank serving Minnesota according to the formula used in the  
19 distribution of United States Department of Agriculture  
20 commodities under The Emergency Food Assistance Program  
21 (TEFAP). Second Harvest Heartland must submit quarterly reports  
22 to the commissioner on forms prescribed by the commissioner.  
23 The reports must include, but are not limited to, information on  
24 the expenditure of funds, the amount of milk purchased, and the  
25 organizations to which the milk was distributed. Second Harvest

1 Heartland may enter into contracts or agreements with food banks  
2 for shared funding or reimbursement of the direct purchase of  
3 milk. Each food bank receiving money from this appropriation  
4 may use up to two percent of the grant for administrative  
5 expenses.



# Minnesota's Second Harvest Food Bank Network



(Percent of USDA Commodities distributed by each food bank)

## Minnesota's Emergency Food System

Minnesota has a large and comprehensive emergency food system that is comprised of six Second Harvest food banks, approximately 320 local food shelves and approximately 1,000 on-site meal programs including soup kitchens, homeless shelters, half-way houses etc. In 2004, the food banks distributed close to 40 million pounds of grocery products to their member agencies.

**Food Banks and Food Shelves – the Essential Difference:** Food banks fill the role of “wholesalers” by leveraging and distributing large volumes of donated and purchased food. Food banks operate warehouses and trucking fleets, keep inventories and fulfill orders from food shelves, on-site programs and other agencies. Food shelves and on-site meal programs provide direct service to individuals.

**America's Second Harvest** is the nation's largest hunger-relief organization with a network of 215 certified food banks.

**Minnesota's Second Harvest Food Banks** include:

- **Second Harvest Heartland** (St. Paul),
- **Channel One** (Rochester)
- **Second Harvest Northern Lakes** (Duluth),
- **Second Harvest North Central** (Grand Rapids),
- **Second Harvest North Country** (Crookston) and
- **Great Plains** (Fargo, N.D.) serves Clay County, Minnesota
- 

The six Minnesota Second Harvest food banks provide the framework for hunger relief in Minnesota.

**Minnesota Food Shelves** are diverse in size, shape and affiliation and are usually supported by local donations of food and money. They rely heavily on volunteers and are the first line of food support for those in short-term, emergency situations.

**On-site Food Programs** are diverse programs include “soup kitchens” such as Loaves and Fishes and meal programs affiliated with half-way houses, homeless and battered women's shelters.

**The Food Sources:** Minnesota food banks receive donated food from three major sources:

1. *America's Second Harvest* solicits donations from national food producers;
2. the *United States Department of Agriculture* provides free food through The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP); and
3. Local donors include food producers, farmers, grocers and individuals and corporations that donate through food drives.



## SECOND HARVEST HEARTLAND Key Points on the Value of Milk

The most vulnerable populations served by food banks and food shelves – 40% children and 20% seniors – are those most in need of milk.

- 40% of individuals served by Second Harvest Heartland agencies are children, who rely on the nutrition in milk for healthy growth and development.
- 20% of individuals served by Second Harvest Heartland agencies are seniors. For them, milk can be essential for preventing further bone density loss and the impact of osteoporosis.

Relatively little fluid milk is donated.

Fluid milk is the only dairy product that will satisfy one of four component food groups required by USDA requirements in child nutrition programs receiving federal reimbursement funds. (Dept. of Food & Nutrition Services, Minnesota)

Health benefits:

- “There is some research that points to a link between moderate dairy intake and weight management.” (National Dairy Council)
- There is current research that indicates a possible connection of vitamin D in lowering the risk of colon cancer.
- Milk is an essential offset to shelf stable carbohydrates. A combination of food types is essential for a healthy diet.
- There are 10 million Americans that live with osteoporosis at a cost of \$14 billion a year. An estimated 41 million may develop osteoporosis by 2015.

A National Institute of Child Health and Human Development review of research leads them to conclude that adequate dairy consumption in childhood can prevent osteoporosis in later years. Lifelong consumption of dairy products is necessary for calcium that can maintain healthy bones.

- Calcium is essential to a healthy diet, yet most children and adolescents are not getting enough. “Health professionals recommend that Americans get 3-4 servings of dairy foods daily, which are rich in calcium, vitamin D, potassium and six other essential nutrients.” (National Dairy Council)
- Calcium needs are highest during childhood and teen years because most of the calcium needed to prevent later bone density loss is added by the age of 17. The more calcium in the bones when the loss begins, the less likely that bones will become fragile and break.
- Calcium keeps teeth and gums healthy throughout our lives.
- While calcium can be found in a variety of foods, designated dairy products are the preferred source because of high calcium content and easy absorption by the body. In addition to calcium, milk provides other essential nutrients which are important for development, including Vitamins D, A, and B12; potassium, magnesium, protein, phosphorus, and riboflavin. It is the interaction of these nutrients in a single food that may have a greater effect than consumption of each constituent alone.

# MILK'S UNIQUE NUTRIENT PACKAGE

## Benefits for Bones and Beyond

Milk contains nine essential nutrients, making it one of the most nutrient-rich beverages you can enjoy. Just one 8-ounce serving of milk puts you well on your way to meeting the Daily Value (recommended intake for those on a 2,000 calorie diet) for calcium, riboflavin and other key nutrients. Read on to learn just how important milk's nutrients are for good health.

### **Calcium**      **30% Daily Value**

An 8-ounce serving of milk provides 30% of the Daily Value of calcium. Calcium helps build and maintain strong bones and teeth. This mineral also plays an important role in nerve function, muscle contraction and blood clotting.

### **Vitamin D**      **25% Daily Value**

When fortified, a glass of milk provides about 25% of the Daily Value for vitamin D. Vitamin D helps promote the absorption of calcium and enhances bone mineralization. Milk is one of the few dietary sources of this important nutrient.

### **Protein**      **16% Daily Value**

The protein in milk is high quality, which means it contains all of the essential amino acids or "building blocks" of protein. Protein builds and repairs muscle tissue, and serves as a source of energy during high-powered endurance exercise. An 8-ounce glass of milk provides about 16% of the Daily Value for protein.

### **Potassium**      **11% Daily Value**

Potassium regulates the body's fluid balance and helps maintain normal blood pressure. It's also needed for muscle activity and contraction. By providing 11% of the Daily Value of potassium, milk contains more than the leading sports drink.

### **Vitamin A**      **10% Daily Value**

A glass of milk provides 10% of the Daily Value of vitamin A. This nutrient helps maintain normal vision and skin. It also helps regulate cell growth and maintains the integrity of the immune system.

### **Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>**      **13% Daily Value**

Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> helps build red blood cells that carry oxygen from the lungs to working muscles. Just one 8-ounce glass of milk provides about 13% of the Daily Value for this vitamin.

### **Riboflavin**      **24% Daily Value**

Milk is an excellent source of riboflavin, providing 24% of the Daily Value. Riboflavin, also known as vitamin B<sub>2</sub>, helps convert food into energy – a process crucial for exercising muscles.

### **Niacin**      **10% Daily Value** **(or Niacin Equivalent)**

Niacin is important for the normal function of many enzymes in the body, and is involved in the metabolism of sugars and fatty acids. A glass of milk contains 10% of the Daily Value for niacin.

### **Phosphorus**      **20% Daily Value**

Phosphorus helps strengthen bones and generates energy in your body's cells. Providing 20% of the Daily Value, milk is an excellent source of phosphorus.

*Additional resources are available at [www.nationaldairycouncil.org](http://www.nationaldairycouncil.org).  
Call (312) 240-2880 for more information.*

## AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION

### Milk Your Diet: A New Approach to Fuel Your Weight Loss Efforts

Have you vowed to lose weight this year? If so, listen up. There is a new approach to losing – one that doesn't mean depriving yourself or following the latest fad diet. Emerging research suggests that including calcium-rich milk to your weight-loss plan does more than just keep your bones healthy, it may be a key to your healthy weight-loss strategy. Studies indicate that calcium may make it easier to lose weight.

A calcium-rich eating plan, especially one that includes at least three servings of milk a day, seems to provide the nutritional support you need for healthy effective weight loss. In fact, research suggests that milk may help promote the loss of body fat while maintaining more muscle, which is important when dieting. Dropping dairy foods as a calorie-cutting tactic is not only bad for bones, it could make it even harder to lose weight. So try "milking your diet" instead. That means 24 ounces in 24 hours, just three eight-ounce glasses of lowfat or fat-free milk every day to get the calcium your body needs.

### New Study Looks at Effect of Food Intake on Blood Pressure in Children

*Study the first to look at the effects of food intake on blood pressure in children*

**St. Paul, MN. December 22, 2004** - A new study published today in *Epidemiology* showed that children who consistently eat more servings of dairy foods, fruits and vegetables had the lowest blood pressure levels over time. Conversely, those who ate the least amount of dairy foods, fruits and vegetables had the highest blood pressure levels over time. This study is the first to analyze the effect of food intake on blood pressure levels in children, and with more than 15 percent of school-aged children diagnosed as overweight and obese<sup>1</sup>, the risk of developing chronic diseases including diabetes and high blood pressure increases significantly.

The researchers were interested in learning if the DASH (Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension) diet developed by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI), a lowfat diet rich in dairy foods, fruits and vegetables, would be as effective in children as it is in adults in lowering blood pressure. The study looked at data from the Framingham Children's Study, which followed dietary and health patterns of 95 families for eight years. The children were three-to-six years of age at the start of the study, and the results indicated that children who naturally ate a diet similar to DASH had better overall blood pressure.

"The findings from this study support the idea that establishing a healthy eating plan that includes dairy, fruits and vegetables, as early as preschool may have long-term health benefits," said Lynn L. Moore, D.Sc., associate professor of medicine at Boston University School of Medicine. "Children with lower blood pressures in adolescence are less likely to develop hypertension as young adults. Parents who promote a family dietary pattern that is rich in fruits, vegetables, and dairy products may lower their own blood pressures and reduce the risk of future hypertension for their children."

New blood pressure guidelines for children set by NHLBI, published as a recent supplement to the journal *Pediatrics*, brought to light the strong correlation between childhood obesity and the incidence of hypertension within that population, and earmarked childhood hypertension as a significant health issue<sup>2</sup>.

"This study not only strengthens the new guidelines, but also provides one potential solution to the problem," said Char Heer, registered dietitian with the Midwest Dairy Council and mother of two.

"Maintaining a balanced diet that includes three servings of dairy foods and adequate fruits and vegetables is an easy way to help reduce childhood obesity and teach lifelong healthy habits."

For more information on the nutritional benefits of dairy foods, visit [www.midwestdairy.com](http://www.midwestdairy.com) and [www.nationaldairycouncil.org](http://www.nationaldairycouncil.org) . In addition, parents and educators can get fun recipes and tips on how to get 3-A-Day of Dairy at [www.3aday.org](http://www.3aday.org) .

<sup>1</sup>National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute 2004.

<sup>2</sup>National High Blood Pressure Education Program Working Group on High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents. The fourth report on the diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment of high blood pressure in children and adolescents. *Pediatrics* .2004;114(2): 555-576S. Bone Health and

## **Osteoporosis: A Report of the Surgeon General 2004**

### **Executive Summary**

This first report of the Surgeon General on bone health and osteoporosis, which was requested by Congress, comes at a critical time. Tremendous progress has been made in bone health in the last several decades, particularly in the past 15 years. Research has accelerated markedly, enabling the medical community to develop a much more detailed understanding of the factors that promote bone health and cause bone disease and fractures. This enhanced level of knowledge has led to significant advances in the ability to prevent, assess risk factors for, diagnose, and treat bone disease.

Physical activity and adequate calcium and vitamin D intake are now known to be major contributors to bone health for individuals of all ages. Even though bone disease often strikes late in life, the importance of beginning prevention at a very young age and continuing it throughout life is now well understood. Advances in knowledge about risk factors have allowed work to begin on tools that assess the potential for bone disease in an individual. These risk-factor assessment tools help to identify high-risk individuals in need of further evaluation. With respect to diagnosis, the development of noninvasive tools to measure bone density and bone mass has been one of the most significant advances in the last quarter century. As a result, it is now possible to detect bone disease early and to identify those at highest risk of fracture. Therapeutic advances in bone disease have equaled if not surpassed advances in the areas of prevention and diagnosis. Within the last 10–15 years new classes of drugs have been developed that, for the first time, have been shown in large-scale trials to significantly reduce the risk of fractures in individuals with bone disease. Large-scale trials have also confirmed the value of vitamin D and calcium supplementation in reducing bone loss and the risk of fractures in some populations.

## **National Institute of Child Health and Development**

### **Milk Matters: Campaign Background**

The NICHD began the Milk Matters public health campaign in 1997 to help increase calcium consumption among children and teens. Calcium is critical to our health because it helps to build strong bones and teeth. And calcium is most important during the childhood and teen years when it can have the most impact on growing bones. Even though calcium is very important, studies show that most children and teens are not getting enough of it in their diets.

Only about half of children 5 years and under get enough calcium in their diets. Teenage girls are at particular risk: more than 85 percent of all girls ages 12 to 19 do not get the recommended amount of

calcium. In fact, teen girls average only about 740 mg of calcium a day, well below the recommended 1,300 mg needed for normal growth. Getting too little calcium may lead to health problems later in life, such as osteoporosis and fragile bones.

## **Research Studies - National Dairy Council**

Obese people who consumed three to four daily servings of milk, yogurt or cheese while on a balanced, reduced calorie diet, lost significantly more weight and fat than those who consumed similar amounts of calcium through supplements, or who consumed one or fewer servings of milk, yogurt or cheese per day. People on the high dairy (1200-1300 mg calcium) diet lost 70% more body weight and 64% more body fat than those on the low calcium diet.

**Zemel MB, et al. Dietary calcium and dairy products accelerate weight and fat loss during energy restriction in obese adults. *Obesity Research*. 2004; 12(4): 582-590.**

Obese adults who ate three servings of yogurt daily as part of a reduced calorie diet lost 22% more weight, 61% more body fat and 81% more truncal (stomach) fat during a 12-week study compared to those who simply reduced calories and consumed little or no dairy.

**Zemel, M.B. et al. Dairy (yogurt) augments fat loss and reduces central adiposity during energy restriction in obese subjects. *FASEB Journal*. 2003; 17(5): A1088.**

Data from over 550 women was reevaluated to assess the effects of calcium on weight gain. While calcium is only one factor that potentially affects obesity, findings from this reanalysis of data suggest that increasing calcium intakes to recommended levels may reduce the incidence of overweight and obesity by 60-80% in a population. This estimate and conclusion are based on data projection.

**Heaney RP, et al. Normalizing calcium intake: Projected population effects for body weight. *Journal of Nutrition*. 2003; 133:268S-270S.**

Adolescent girls age 9-14 who consumed more dairy weighed less and had less abdominal fat. The same study concluded that higher soda intake among these girls was associated with greater body weight. Researchers found just one extra serving of dairy a day was associated with lower body fat.

**Novotny R, et al. Dairy intake is associated with lower body fat and soda intake with greater weight in adolescent girls *Journal of Nutrition*. 2004; 134(8):1905-1909.**

Researchers at Creighton University Osteoporosis Research Center found that preteen girls who consumed twice as much dietary calcium, mainly from dairy foods, compared to the control group had more nutritious diets without greater increases in body weight, body mass index, or body fat.

**Lappe, JM, et al. Girls on a high-calcium diet gain weight at the same rate as girls on a normal diet: A pilot study. *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*. 2004; 104:1361-1367.**

Children who ate more dairy foods and had moderate intake of dietary fat gained less fat and weight over an eight-year period than children who ate fewer dairy foods and had low or very high intakes of dietary fat.

**Moore LL et al. Dietary predictors of excess body fat acquisition during childhood. *Circulation* 2004; 109(7):5, No. 3.**

Children who consumed more ready-to-eat cereal with milk had lower body mass and were at lower risk for being overweight than children who ate less ready-to eat cereal with milk. Children who ate more ready-to-eat cereal with milk also had better nutrient intake profiles including lower fat and cholesterol intake but greater intake of vitamins A, B-6, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, folate, calcium, iron, and zinc.

**Albertson AM, et al. Ready-to-eat cereal consumption: its relationship with BMI and nutrient intake of children aged 4 to 12 years. *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*. 2003; 103(12):1613-9.**