

Senators Saxhaug and Stumpf introduced--
S.F. No. 790: Referred to the Committee on Finance.

1 A bill for an act
2 relating to natural resources; modifying disposition
3 of receipts to the forest suspense account; amending
4 Minnesota Statutes 2004, sections 16A.125, subdivision
5 5; 89.039, subdivision 1.

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

7 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 16A.125,
8 subdivision 5, is amended to read:

9 Subd. 5. [FOREST TRUST LANDS.] (a) The term "state forest
10 trust fund lands" as used in this subdivision, means public land
11 in trust under the Constitution set apart as "forest lands under
12 the authority of the commissioner" of natural resources as
13 defined by section 89.001, subdivision 13.

14 (b) The commissioner of finance shall credit the revenue
15 from the forest trust fund lands to the forest suspense
16 account. The account must specify the trust funds interested in
17 the lands and the respective receipts of the lands.

18 (c) After a fiscal year, the commissioner of finance shall
19 certify the total costs incurred for forestry during that year
20 under appropriations for the protection, improvement,
21 administration, and management of state forest trust fund lands
22 and construction and improvement of forest roads to enhance the
23 forest value of the lands. The certificate must specify the
24 trust funds interested in the lands. The commissioner of
25 natural resources shall supply the commissioner of finance with

1 the information needed for the certificate.

2 (d) After a fiscal year, the commissioner shall distribute
3 the receipts credited to the suspense account during that fiscal
4 year as follows:

5 (a) (1) the amount of the certified costs incurred by the
6 state for forest management, forest improvement, and road
7 improvement during the fiscal year shall be transferred to
8 the ~~general-fund-~~ forest management investment account
9 established under section 89.039;

10 (2) the balance of the certified costs incurred by the
11 state during the fiscal year shall be transferred to the general
12 fund; and

13 (b) (3) the balance of the receipts shall then be returned
14 prorated to the trust funds in proportion to their respective
15 interests in the lands which produced the receipts.

16 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 89.039,
17 subdivision 1, is amended to read:

18 Subdivision 1. [ACCOUNT ESTABLISHED; SOURCES.] The forest
19 management investment account is created in the natural
20 resources fund in the state treasury and money in the account
21 may be spent only for the purposes provided in subdivision 2.
22 The following revenue shall be deposited in the forest
23 management investment account:

24 (1) timber sales receipts transferred from the consolidated
25 conservation areas account as provided in section 84A.51,
26 subdivision 2;

27 (2) timber sales receipts from forest lands as provided in
28 section 89.035; and

29 (3) money transferred from the forest suspense account
30 according to section 16A.125, subdivision 5; and

31 (4) interest accruing from investment of the account.

Consolidated Fiscal Note – 2005-06 Session

Bill #: S0790-0 Complete Date: 02/28/05

Chief Author: SAXHAUG, TOM

Title: FOREST SUSPENSE ACCT RECEIPTS DISB

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

Agencies: Natural Resources Dept (02/28/05)

Education Department (02/18/05)

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
Net Expenditures					
General Fund		(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,500)
Natural Resources Dept		(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,500)
Forest Management Investment Fund		3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Natural Resources Dept		3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Revenues					
General Fund		(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,500)
Natural Resources Dept		(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,500)
Forest Management Investment Fund		3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Natural Resources Dept		3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Net Cost <Savings>					
General Fund		0	0	0	0
Natural Resources Dept		0	0	0	0
Forest Management Investment Fund		0	0	0	0
Natural Resources Dept		0	0	0	0
Total Cost <Savings> to the State					

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Full Time Equivalents					
General Fund		(57.00)	(57.00)	(57.00)	(57.00)
Natural Resources Dept		(57.00)	(57.00)	(57.00)	(57.00)
Forest Management Investment Fund		57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00
Natural Resources Dept		57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00
Total FTE					

Consolidated EBO Comments

I have reviewed this Fiscal Note for accuracy and content.

EBO Signature: MARSHA BATTLES-JENKS

Date: 02/28/05 Phone: 296-8510

Fiscal Note – 2005-06 Session

Bill #: S0790-0 Complete Date: 02/28/05

Chief Author: SAXHAUG, TOM

Title: FOREST SUSPENSE ACCT RECEIPTS DISB

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
Expenditures					
General Fund		(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,500)
Forest Management Investment Fund		3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Less Agency Can Absorb					
-- No Impact --					
Net Expenditures					
General Fund		(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,500)
Forest Management Investment Fund		3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Revenues					
General Fund		(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,500)
Forest Management Investment Fund		3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Net Cost <Savings>					
General Fund		0	0	0	0
Forest Management Investment Fund		0	0	0	0
Total Cost <Savings> to the State					

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Full Time Equivalents					
General Fund		(57.00)	(57.00)	(57.00)	(57.00)
Forest Management Investment Fund		57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00
Total FTE					

Bill Description

This bill returns a portion of forest management costs on State Forest Trust Fund lands certified under Minn. Stat. § 16A.125, "Cost Certification," to the Forest Management Investment Account (FMIA) established in Minn. Stat. § 89.039. These certified costs are currently being transferred from the Forest Suspense Account to the General Fund for general state purposes.

Assumptions

Approximately 50% of FMIA appropriations are currently used to fund forest management activities on state forest trust fund lands. These management costs are certified each year and transferred to the General Fund, not the FMIA. As a result, the FMIA is essentially funding increased investments on and returns from trust fund lands without any reimbursement for costs incurred. This weakens the integrity of the FMIA and discourages investments on trust fund lands.

The estimated shift of revenues and expenditures from the General Fund to the FMIA assumes that certified costs as a percent of the total Trust Fund revenue will remain consistent with recent years. Also, that the percent of certified costs consistent with the FMIA compared to total certified costs will remain consistent. Finally, it is assumed that future Trust Fund revenue projections are fairly accurate.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

The estimated amount of certified trust land management costs that would be returned to the FMIA in FY06 - FY08 was determined as follows:

- A. Averaging total revenues from trust fund lands from FY02–FY04:
 - a. $[\$8.21 \text{ million} + \$9.75 \text{ million} + \$11.64 \text{ million}] \div 3 = \9.87 million
- B. Averaging total certified trust land management costs for FY02–FY04:
 - a. $[\$5.61 \text{ million} + \$6.14 \text{ million} + \$6.61 \text{ million}] \div 3 = \6.12 million
- C. Dividing the results of B by the result of A to determine the average amount of certified costs as a percent of total trust land revenue.
 - a. $\$6.12 \text{ million} \div \$9.87 \text{ million} = 62.1\%$ (allowing for rounding)
- D. Averaging certified trust land management costs that are consistent with the purposes of the FMIA for FY02–FY04. These include certified management costs for timber, insects and disease, best management practices, cultural resources, and forest inventory; plus certified improvement costs.
 - a. $[\$2.86 \text{ million} + \$3.33 \text{ million} + \$3.62 \text{ million}] \div 3 = \3.27 million
- E. Dividing the results of D by the result of B to determine the average amount of certified costs consistent with the purposes of the FMIA as a percent of total certified costs.
 - a. $\$3.27 \text{ million} \div \$6.12 \text{ million} = 53.4\%$
- F. Multiplying the result of C times the most recent trust land timber sales revenue projections for FY06–FY08.
 - a. $.621(\$10.35 \text{ million}, \$10.66 \text{ million}, \$10.98 \text{ million}) = \$6.42, \$6.62, \6.81 respectively
- G. Multiplying the result of E times the results of F to get estimates of certified costs that would be returned to the FMIA in FY06–FY08.
 - a. $.534(\$6.42 \text{ million}, \$6.62 \text{ million}, \$6.81 \text{ million}) = \$3.43, \$3.53, \3.64 respectively
- H. Since dealing with projections, a rough average of the three years was taken. This resulted in the estimate of \$3.5 million per year.
 - a. $[\$3.43 + \$3.53 + \$3.64] \div 3 = \3.53 rounded to \$3.5 million per year.

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

There will be no net fiscal impact because revenues and expenditures from the General Fund are shifted to the FMIA in equal amounts. The amount of revenue transferred, net of certified costs, to the permanent trust funds will not be affected. Certified costs consistent with the purposes of the FMIA currently transferred to the General Fund will instead be transferred to the FMIA. Likewise, there will be a corresponding shift of expenditures on trust fund lands from the General Fund to the FMIA. Certified costs not consistent with the purposes of the FMIA will continue to be transferred to the General Fund.

Local Government Costs

There are no apparent local government costs associated with this bill.

References and Sources

This shift of certified costs on State Forest Trust Fund lands from the General Fund to the FMIA is included in the Governor's 2006-07 Biennial Budget. The Governor's Advisory Task Force on the Competitiveness of Minnesota's Primary Forest Products Industry recommended that the Legislature create a dedicated forest management fund to "provide long-term funding stability and an incentive for active forest management." The FMIA was created in the 2004 session, directing the deposit of timber sale revenues from forestry acquired and consolidated conservation (Con-Con) lands to the account.

Sources:

- Minn. Stat. § 16A.125, Subd. 5 (1) Transfer Certification Reports, FY02–FY04 (Minnesota DNR)
- Timber Revenues by Account as of 7/29/04 with Preliminary Estimates Through FY08 (Minnesota DNR, Division of Forestry, Timber Sales Program)

Agency Contact Name: Meg Hanisch, Forestry (651) 296-5958
FN Coord Signature: BRUCE NASLUND
Date: 02/28/05 Phone: 297-4909

EBO Comments

I have reviewed this Fiscal Note for accuracy and content.

EBO Signature: MARSHA BATTLES-JENKS
Date: 02/28/05 Phone: 296-8510

Fiscal Note – 2005-06 Session

Bill #: S0790-0 Complete Date: 02/18/05

Chief Author: SAXHAUG, TOM

Title: FOREST SUSPENSE ACCT RECEIPTS DISB

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

Agency Name: Education Department

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
Expenditures					
-- No Impact --					
Less Agency Can Absorb					
-- No Impact --					
Net Expenditures					
-- No Impact --					
Revenues					
-- No Impact --					
Net Cost <Savings>					
-- No Impact --					
Total Cost <Savings> to the State					

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Full Time Equivalents					
-- No Impact --					
Total FTE					

This bill version has no fiscal effect on our agency.

Agency Contact Name: Bulger, John 651-582-8781

FN Coord Signature: AUDREY BOMSTAD

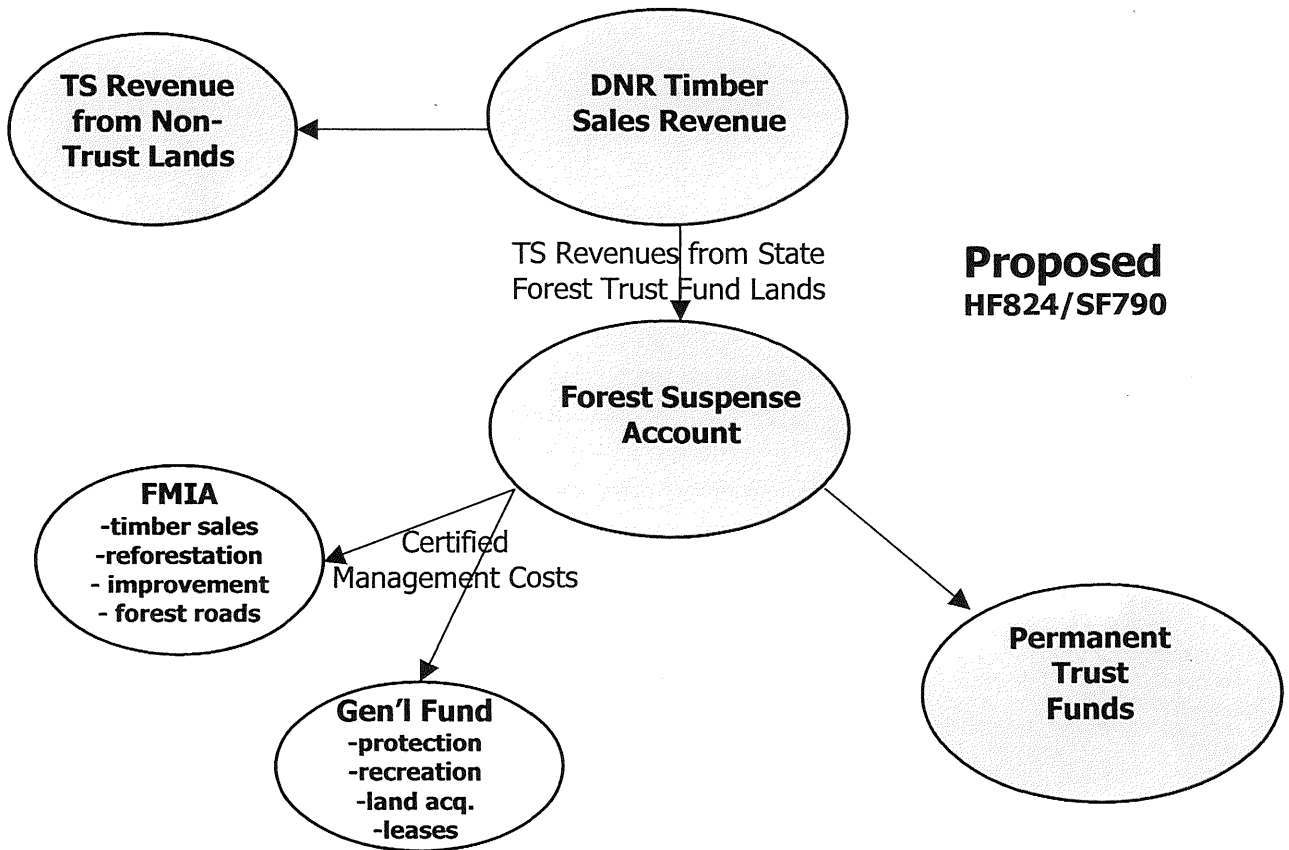
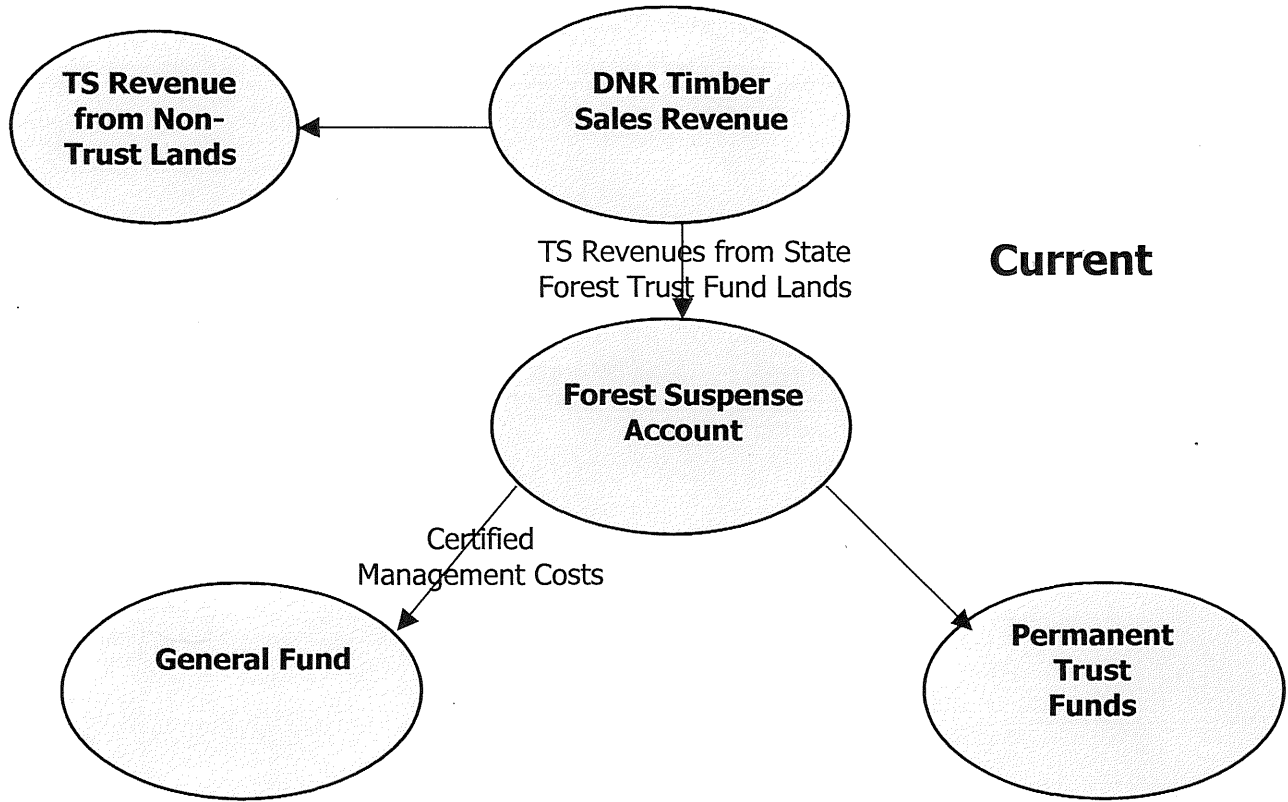
Date: 02/17/05 Phone: 582-8793

EBO Comments

I have reviewed this Fiscal Note for accuracy and content.

EBO Signature: BRIAN STEEVES

Date: 02/18/05 Phone: 296-8674





Department of Natural Resources Fact Sheet



TRUST LAND MANAGEMENT COSTS HF 824/SF790

Summary

This change request will return forest management costs on State Forest Trust Fund lands certified under Minn. Stat. § 16A.125 Cost Certification to the Forest Management Investment Account (FMIA) established in Minn. Stat. § 89.039. Currently, these certified costs are transferred from the Forest Suspense Account to the General Fund for general state purposes.

It is needed because

Approximately 50% of FMIA appropriations are currently used to fund forest management activities on state forest trust fund lands. These management costs are certified each year and transferred to the General Fund, not the FMIA. As a result, the FMIA is essentially funding increased investments on and returns from trust fund lands without any reimbursement for costs incurred. This weakens the integrity of the FMIA and discourages investments on trust fund lands. The intent of this proposal is to strengthen the integrity of the FMIA and to maintain and encourage increased investments on state-administered forest lands, both trust and nontrust.

Financial implications (if appropriate)

This change shifts approximately 10% of the Forest Management Program's projected "base" direct appropriations (\$33 million) from the General Fund to the FMIA. Currently, about 20% of the Forest Management Program direct appropriations comes from the FMIA. Under this change item, that proportion would increase to about 30% (the remaining 70% continuing to come primarily from the General Fund).

The impact will have no net fiscal impact because revenues and expenditures from the General Fund are shifted to the FMIA in equal amounts.

This change item will not directly affect the amount of revenue that is transferred, net of certified costs, to the permanent trust funds. Certified costs consistent with the purposes of the FMIA that are currently transferred

to the General Fund will instead be transferred to the FMIA. Likewise, there will be a corresponding shift of expenditures on trust fund lands from the General Fund to the FMIA.

Background

Approximately 1.7 million acres of state forest trust fund lands are administered the Forest Management Program. These lands generate about one-half of the DNR's timber sales receipts, which are currently from \$18 million to \$20 million annually. These receipts are held in a Forest Suspense Account until the close of the fiscal year. Under Minn. Stat. § 16A.125 Cost Certification, the DNR certifies the cost of managing these trust lands. The amount of certified costs are transferred from the Forest Suspense Account to the General Fund and the remainder is transferred to the corpus of the permanent trust funds. The Forest Management Program does not directly receive any funding from the Forest Suspense Account or the Permanent Trust Funds for management of state forest trust fund lands.

The Governor's Advisory Task Force on the Competitiveness of Minnesota's Primary Forest Products Industry recommended that the Legislature create a dedicated forest management fund to "provide long-term funding stability and an incentive for active forest management." The FMIA was created in the 2004 session, directing the deposit of timber sales revenues from forestry acquired and Con-Con lands to the account.

For further information contact:

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Senators Saxhaug and Bakk introduced--

S.F. No. 791: Referred to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources.

1 A bill for an act

2 relating to natural resources; requiring an

3 application fee to obtain road easements across state

4 lands; creating a land management account;

5 appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2004,

6 section 84.631; proposing coding for new law in

7 Minnesota Statutes, chapter 92.

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

9 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 84.631, is

10 amended to read:

11 84.631 [ROAD EASEMENTS ACROSS STATE LANDS.]

12 (a) Except as provided in section 85.015, subdivision 1b,

13 the commissioner, on behalf of the state, may convey a road

14 easement across state land under the commissioner's jurisdiction

15 other than school trust land, to a private person requesting an

16 easement for access to property owned by the person only if the

17 following requirements are met: (1) there are no reasonable

18 alternatives to obtain access to the property; and (2) the

19 exercise of the easement will not cause significant adverse

20 environmental or natural resource management impacts.

21 (b) The commissioner shall:

22 (1) require the applicant to pay the market value of the

23 easement;

24 (2) provide that the easement reverts to the state in the

25 event of nonuse; and

26 (3) impose other terms and conditions of use as necessary

1 and appropriate under the circumstances.

2 (c) An applicant shall submit a fee of \$2,000 with each
3 application for a road easement across state land. The
4 application fee is nonrefundable, even if the application is
5 withdrawn or denied.

6 (d) Fees collected under paragraph (c) must be deposited in
7 the land management account in the natural resources fund.

8 Sec. 2. [92.685] [LAND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT]

9 The land management account is created in the natural
10 resources fund. Money credited to the account is appropriated
11 annually to the commissioner of natural resources for the Lands
12 and Minerals Division to administer the road easement program
13 under section 84.631.

SR 791

Fiscal Note – 2005-06 Session

Bill #: H0787-0 Complete Date: 03/03/05

Chief Author: MCNAMARA, DENNY

Title: ROAD EASEMENT APPLICATION FEE

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
Expenditures					
New Fund		20	20	20	20
General Fund		(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)
Less Agency Can Absorb					
-- No Impact --					
Net Expenditures					
New Fund		20	20	20	20
General Fund		(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)
Revenues					
New Fund		20	20	20	20
General Fund					
Net Cost <Savings>					
New Fund		0	0	0	0
General Fund		(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)
Total Cost <Savings> to the State		(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Full Time Equivalents					
-- No Impact --					
Total FTE					

Bill Description

This bill will require the submission of a \$2,000 application fee by a private party requesting a perpetual easement to cross acquired (non-trust) state land to obtain access to their property.

The DNR currently has authority (Minnesota Statutes, sec. 84.631) to grant permanent easements if there is no reasonable alternative and if the roadway will not cause significant environmental or natural resource management impacts. The DNR prefers to issue road easements to local units of government rather than individuals, and this legislation does not require the \$2,000 fee from a local road authority.

The \$2,000 application fee from individuals will pay for inspection, analysis, land survey work, easement value determination, and preparation of easement terms.

Assumptions

Based on recent experience, it is estimated that about 10 requests will be made annually.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

\$2,000 application fee x 10 applicants per year = \$20,000 per year.

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

The DNR has been processing requests for easements to cross state lands from individuals for many years. The DNR has required that \$500 be submitted with the application, and that if the value of the easement exceeds the \$500, an additional amount to equal the easement value must be paid. These revenues go into funds associated with the land's ownership and are not used to pay for processing the easement. Under this bill, a payment equal to the value of an easement will continue to be required. The \$2,000 fee will cover the DNR's costs to inspect, process, conduct land surveys, determine easement value, and prepare easement documents. It is not known whether the increase in fee will lead to a decrease in requests for road easements from private individuals.

Local Government Costs

None

References and Sources

The road easement application fee is included in the Governor's Biennial Budget for FY 2006-07.

Agency Contact Name: Kathy Lewis, Lands & Minerals (651) 296-9564
FN Coord Signature: BRUCE NASLUND
Date: 03/03/05 Phone: 297-4909

EBO Comments

I have reviewed this Fiscal Note for accuracy and content.

EBO Signature: MARSHA BATTLES-JENKS
Date: 03/03/05 Phone: 296-8510



Department of Natural Resources Fact Sheet



ROAD EASEMENT APPLICATION FEE HF 787/SF 791

Summary

This bill will require the submission of a \$2,000 application fee by a private party requesting a perpetual easement to cross acquired (non-trust) state lands to obtain access to their property. The DNR currently has authority to consider such requests and can grant permanent easements if there is no reasonable alternative and if the roadway will not cause significant environmental or natural resource management impacts. The DNR prefers to issue easements to local units of government rather than individuals, and will not require the \$2,000 fee from a local road authority.

Upon receipt of an easement request, the DNR analyzes the proposal and determines impacts. The \$2,000 application fee from individuals will pay for inspection, analysis, land survey work, easement value determination, and preparation of the easement terms. Based on recent experience, it is estimated about 10 such requests will be made annually.

It is needed because

Requests by individuals for permanent easements to cross state lands predominantly benefits only the private party making the request. The costs of processing a road easement should reasonably be borne by the person making the request, not the taxpayers as a whole.

Financial Implications (if appropriate)

The DNR expects to process about 10 requests from individuals annually. A \$2,000 application fee will generate about \$20,000 per year.

Background

In many parts of Minnesota, the land ownership pattern can best be described as a patchwork. In many cases, access to a parcel is impossible without making arrangements with adjacent landowners to cross their lands to reach the nearest road. If the land to cross is managed by the DNR, the DNR tries to provide access through a local road authority. When this occurs, the

DNR makes every effort to include a local road authority to guarantee that the access roadway is properly constructed, maintained, and will meet future needs of the public in the general vicinity.

When it is not feasible to work with a local road authority, the DNR has the legal authority to deal directly with an individual on all lands except trust lands. Currently, the costs associated with granting an easement, whether to an individual or a local authority, is borne by the DNR using General Fund appropriations. This is appropriate when the easement involves a road authority because public funds are used to benefit the public. When the primary purpose is to benefit a single individual, the cost of processing the easement should be the individual's responsibility.

The DNR has been processing requests for easements to cross state lands from individuals for many years. The DNR has required that \$500 be submitted with the application, and that if the value of the easement exceeds the \$500, an additional amount to equal the easement value must be paid. These revenues go into funds associated with the land's ownership and are not used to pay for processing the easement.

Under this proposal a payment equal to the value of an easement will continue to be required. However, an additional \$2000 will need to be paid for an easement request from a private party. This fee will cover the DNR's costs to inspect, process, conduct land surveys, determine easement value, and prepare the easement agreement documents.

For further information contact:

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Kathy A. Lewis
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Kathy.Lewis@state.mn.us

1 A bill for an act

2 relating to natural resources; providing for
3 electronic issuance of burning permits; providing for
4 electronic burning permit fees; creating an account;
5 appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2004,
6 section 88.17, subdivision 1, by adding subdivisions.

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

8 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 88.17,
9 subdivision 1, is amended to read:

10 Subdivision 1. [PERMIT REQUIRED.] (a) A permit to start a
11 fire to burn vegetative materials and other materials allowed by
12 Minnesota Statutes or official state rules and regulations may
13 be given by the commissioner or the commissioner's agent. This
14 permission shall be in the form of:

15 (1) a written permit signed issued by a forest officer,
16 fire warden, authorized-Minnesota-pollution-control-agent, or
17 other person authorized by the forest-officer,-or-town-fire
18 warden,-and commissioner; or

19 (2) an electronic permit issued by the commissioner, an
20 agent authorized by the commissioner, or an Internet site
21 authorized by the commissioner.

22 (b) Burning permits shall set the time and conditions by
23 which the fire may be started and burned. The permit shall also
24 specifically list the materials that may be burned. The
25 permittee must have the permit on their person and shall produce
26 the permit for inspection when requested to do so by a forest

1 officer, town-fire-warden, conservation officer, or other peace
2 officer. The permittee shall remain with the fire at all times
3 and before leaving the site shall completely extinguish the
4 fire. A person shall not start or cause a fire to be started on
5 any land that is not owned or under their legal control without
6 the written permission of the owner, lessee, or an agent of the
7 owner or lessee of the land. Violating or exceeding the permit
8 conditions shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be cause for
9 the permit to be revoked.

10 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 88.17, is amended
11 by adding a subdivision to read:

12 Subd. 4. [ACCOUNT CREATED.] There is created in the state
13 treasury a burning permit account within the natural resources
14 fund.

15 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 88.17, is amended
16 by adding a subdivision to read:

17 Subd. 5. [PERMIT FEES.] (a) The annual fees for an
18 electronic burning permit are:

19 (1) \$5 for a noncommercial burning permit; and

20 (2) for commercial enterprises that obtain multiple
21 permits, \$5 per permit for each burning site, up to a maximum of
22 \$50 per individual business enterprise per year.

23 (b) Except for the issuing fee for licensing agents under
24 paragraph (c), money received from permits issued under this
25 section shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to
26 the burning permit account and, except for the electronic
27 licensing system commission established by the commissioner
28 under section 84.027, subdivision 15, and issuing fees collected
29 by the commissioner, is annually appropriated to the
30 commissioner of natural resources for the costs of operating the
31 burning permit system.

32 (c) Of the fee amount collected under paragraph (a), \$1
33 shall be retained by the permit agent as a fee for issuing
34 electronic permits.

Fiscal Note – 2005-06 Session

Bill #: S1019-1E **Complete Date:** 03/21/05

Chief Author: SAXHAUG, TOM

Title: BURNING PERMITS ELECTRONIC ISSUANCE

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
Expenditures					
New Fund		80	80	80	80
Less Agency Can Absorb					
-- No Impact --					
Net Expenditures					
New Fund		80	80	80	80
Revenues					
New Fund		80	80	80	80
Net Cost <Savings>					
New Fund		0	0	0	0
Total Cost <Savings> to the State					

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Full Time Equivalent					
-- No Impact --					
Total FTE					

Bill Description

This bill will allow the DNR to augment the existing burning permit system by providing electronic open burning permits via the Internet and through agents who currently issue other DNR permits and licenses through the Electronic Licensing System (ELS).

Assumptions

The DNR proposes to recover the costs of issuing electronic permits through a fee system. Costs include those incurred with system operation and by issuing vendors. Proposed fees:

- Five dollars for an annual, noncommercial open burning permit to an individual.
- Five dollars each, up to a \$50 maximum, for multiple permits to commercial enterprises.

Paper permits will still be available from volunteer fire wardens and DNR Forestry field offices at no charge. More than 60,000 paper burning permits are issued each year through a network of approximately 3,000 volunteer fire wardens and dozens of DNR field offices at an administrative cost of \$170,000, which is absorbed by the Emergency Fire Account.

Fewer electronic permits are anticipated because they will be valid for an entire year. (Paper permits are usually valid for one day to two weeks, with three days being the standard during periods of moderate fire danger.) The DNR estimates that 20,000 electronic permits will be issued per year versus the 60,000 paper permits currently issued per year.

Electronic burning permit fees will be deposited in a burning permit account within the Natural Resources Fund. The fee structure is intended to cover the costs of operating the burning permit system and will not over-recover costs or build up excess funds in the account.

Burning permits are required statewide under present laws, except when the ground is snow covered. Campfires are excluded. Only vegetative materials may be burned.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

Permit fee structure—\$1 of each \$5 permit issued will go to the ELS vendor as an issuing fee. The remaining \$4 will be used as follows: \$0.80 will go to the ELS for a transaction fee; \$1.20 will go toward operating the automated call-in activation system; \$1 will go toward operating and maintaining the Internet interface; \$1 will go toward printed materials to be distributed with the permits.

Total revenue / costs: 20,000 electronic permits x (\$5 permit - \$1 vendor issuing fee = \$4) = \$80,000

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

Electronic open burning permits will:

- Reduce administrative workload.
- Increase customer convenience (citizens are requesting electronic access to burning permits over the Internet so they can procure a permit from home at their convenience).
- Provide additional management capability to the current system (paper permits cannot be tracked or revoked when extreme fire weather occurs—an electronic system allows improved ability to issue permits when appropriate).
- Provide system cost reductions—long term there is an expected decrease in paper permits and the support costs that go with them.
- Identify real-time fire permit activity to both DNR and fire protection cooperators (fire departments, county sheriffs, etc.).

Electronic permits offer an unprecedented convenience in that they are valid for an entire year and can be activated through an automated 24-hour phone system. Almost one-third of the volunteer fire wardens are already ELS vendors.

Local Government Costs

There are no apparent local government costs associated with this bill.

References and Sources

Allowing the DNR to recover the costs of operating an electronic burning permit system via the Internet is included in the Governor's 2006-07 Biennial Budget.

Agency Contact Name: Meg Hanisch, Forestry (651) 296-5958
FN Coord Signature: BRUCE NASLUND
Date: 03/21/05 Phone: 297-4909

EBO Comments

I have reviewed this Fiscal Note for accuracy and content.

EBO Signature: MARSHA BATTLES-JENKS
Date: 03/21/05 Phone: 296-8510

New Burning Permit System

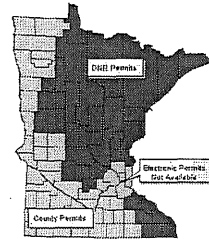
- The System (cont.)
 - Electronic permit form can be modified to address local conditions and local regulations
 - Annual fee (\$5 – non-commercial, \$5 to \$50 commercial)
 - Pays for electronic system operation and maintenance
 - Purchases forms and information materials used in permit issuance

7

2/28/2005

Minnesota DNR Forestry

New Burning Permit System



- State is divided into zones to address different burning conditions
 - Forested Zone – DNR and Township Fire Wardens issue permits, electronic option available
 - Agricultural Zone – County officials issue permits, may use electronic system if desired
 - Metro Zone and Selected cities – City officials issue permits, electronic permits not available

8

2/28/2005

Minnesota DNR Forestry

New Burning Permit System

- Types of permits
 1. Individual permit – issued for residential burning at one site, piled material only
 2. Running fire – for prescribed fires 5 acres or larger or very large piles (not available electronically at this time)
- Separate permit required for each county in which applicant plans to burn
 1. Multiple sites can be listed on a single annual permit

9

2/28/2005

Minnesota DNR Forestry

New Burning Permit System

- Infra-structure of the new system:
 - Utilizes existing ELS system with over 1700 vendors (many of whom are currently fire wardens)
 - Creates an Internet site that provides home-based access to the permit system
 - Creates a central “800” call-in system for daily activation of electronic permits
 - Prevention message included with call-in system can be adapted to local conditions and regulations
 - Allows fast response to fire danger conditions
 - Fees collected would pay for operating the system

10

2/28/2005

Minnesota DNR Forestry

New Burning Permit System

- Managing the “800” Call-in system
 - Division of Forestry will manage the automated system with input from local Sheriffs, Fire Chiefs and other agency fire managers
 - In counties/cities where a local authority manages the permit system, call-in procedure will also be managed by the local authority

11

2/28/2005

Minnesota DNR Forestry

New Burning Permit System

- Anticipated use – 20,000 electronic permits per year
- Use of Fees - \$5 per annual permit
 - \$1 to the permit issuing vendor
 - \$4 to pay for system operation
- System operation includes: computer and call-in system maintenance + fire prevention materials

12

2/28/2005

Minnesota DNR Forestry

Open Burning Permit System

- History of the burning permit system
 - [1895] Forest Preservation Act following the Hinckley Fire
 - [1918] First Burning Permit law following the Fires of 1918, relates to open burning in forested areas
 - [1969] MN Pollution Control Agency responsible for air pollution aspects of open burning
 - [1993] Responsibility for all open burning vested solely with DNR, statewide

1

2/28/2005

Minnesota DNR Forestry

Open Burning Permit System

- Permits are required statewide
- Permits are not required for campfires and some recreational fires
- Burn barrels, of approved design, are still allowed in some areas for burning **vegetative materials only**
- Spring restrictions limit burning permit availability

2

2/28/2005

Minnesota DNR Forestry

Open Burning Permit System

A successful fire protection effort requires fire wardens, burning permits, law enforcement and public education

3

2/28/2005

Minnesota DNR Forestry

Open Burning Permit System

- Current system
 - Approx. 3000 commissioned, volunteer Fire Wardens, plus DNR forestry offices, county and city officials
 - Recruitment of volunteers is getting difficult
 - Approx. 60,000 paper permits per year
 - Annual administration costs \$170,000
 - Slow to change burning restrictions, with rapidly changing fire danger – difficult/impossible to shut down permits on high fire danger days
 - Difficult to respond to variable burning conditions across state (e.g. regional drought)

4

2/28/2005

Minnesota DNR Forestry

New Burning Permit System

- New system
 - Adds electronic option via Electronic Licensing System (ELS) and Internet
 - Allows emergency response agencies to view locations of active permit fires
 - Requires permit holder to call on the day of the burn to activate permit
 - Allows DNR to modify burning restrictions based on current weather conditions

5

2/28/2005

Minnesota DNR Forestry

New Burning Permit System

- The System
 - Applicants obtain burning permits via:
 - Internet (from home)
 - ELS license agent (bait shop, filling station)
 - Government office
 - Volunteer Township Fire Warden (free, limited term paper permit still available. modified call-in activation required)
 - Electronic permits valid for one calendar year, each burning event must be activated by phone

6

2/28/2005

Minnesota DNR Forestry



Department of Natural Resources Fact Sheet



ELECTRONIC OPEN BURNING PERMITS HF 901/SF 1019

Summary

This bill will allow the DNR to augment the existing burning permit system by providing electronic open burning permits as an alternative via the Internet and through agents who currently issue other DNR permits and licenses through the Electronic Licensing System (ELS). Permits will still be available from the volunteer fire warden system at no charge.

To provide an electronic permit alternative, the DNR proposes to recover costs through fees for electronic permits. The fees would cover system operation and issuing vendor costs. Proposed fees: (a) Five dollars for an annual, noncommercial open burning permit to an individual; (b) Five dollars each, up to a \$50 maximum, for multiple permits to commercial enterprises.

The proposed change will reduce administrative workload, increase customer convenience, bring additional management capability to the current system, provide for system cost reductions, and identify real-time fire permit activity to both DNR and fire protection cooperators (such as fire departments and county sheriffs.)

It is needed because

The DNR is responsible for administering open burning laws statewide. Volunteer fire wardens and forestry field offices issue more than 60,000 burning permits on paper forms each year. This system costs about \$170,000 a year to administer.

Although permits will still be available from the volunteer fire warden system at no charge, the addition of electronic permits benefits the public and improves wildfire protection in the following ways:

- The volunteer fire warden system is becoming more difficult to continue in certain geographic areas because fewer people are home during the day to issue permits, and many people are concerned about admitting strangers into their homes.

- Paper permits cannot be tracked or revoked when extreme fire weather occurs. An electronic system allows improved ability to issue permits when appropriate.
- Nearly one third of the volunteer fire wardens are already ELS vendors.
- Citizens are requesting electronic access to burning permits over the Internet, so they can procure a permit from home at their convenience. An informal survey of customers indicated that approximately 85% would be willing to pay a small fee for the convenience of an annual electronic permit.

Financial implications

Fees from the issuance of electronic burning permits will be deposited to a burning permit account within the Natural Resources Fund and used to operate the burning permit system. The fee structure is intended to cover the costs of this activity. Fees will not over-recover costs or build up excess funds in the account.

Background

Minnesota adopted the first open burning laws in 1918, in the aftermath of several disastrous forest fires. In 1993, the DNR was also given statutory responsibility for open burning in non-forested areas that had previously been regulated by MPCA rules.

Under present laws written burning permits are required statewide, except when the ground is snow covered. Campfires are excluded. Only vegetative materials may be burned.

Electronic permits offer an unprecedented convenience in that they are valid for an entire year and can be activated through an automated 24-hour phone system.

For further information contact:

Bob Tomlinson, Assistant Director
DNR Division of Forestry
(651) 296-4495
bob.tomlinson@dnr.state.mn.us

Senators Kubly, Sams, Koering, Frederickson and Johnson, D.E. introduced--
S.F. No. 662: Referred to the Committee on Finance.

1 A bill for an act

2 relating to agriculture; appropriating money for
3 certain alternative livestock production programs.

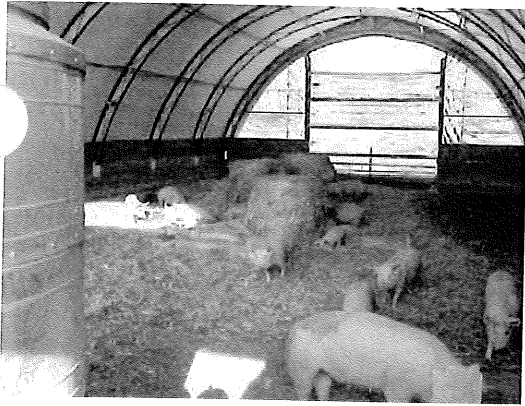
4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

5 Section 1. [APPROPRIATION; ALTERNATIVE LIVESTOCK
6 PROGRAMS.]

7 \$200,000 in fiscal year 2006 and \$200,000 in fiscal year
8 2007 are appropriated from the general fund to the University of
9 Minnesota for use by the Minnesota Institute for Sustainable
10 Agriculture in support of the Alternative Swine Task Force and
11 for development of alternative dairy and other livestock
12 programs.

People

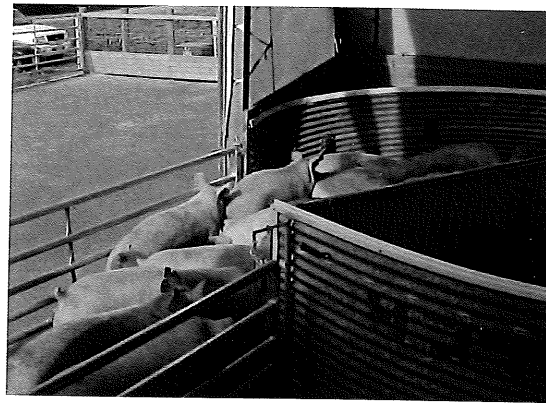
The Program is advised by a Task Force whose members include farmers, University faculty, and others connected to the pork industry.



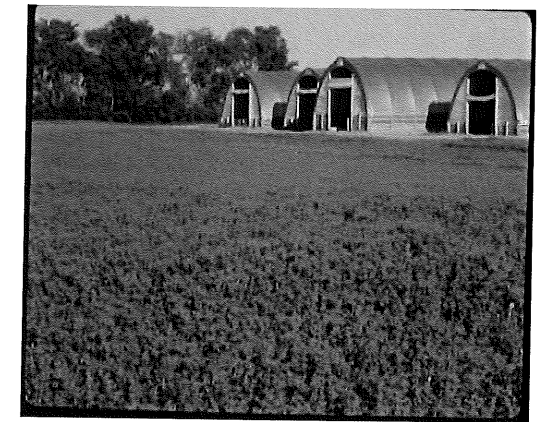
The Task Force develops plans for action and guides the Program Coordinator in carrying out those plans.

The Alternative Swine Systems Program is a cooperative effort of the:

- Minnesota Institute for Sustainable Agriculture
- Swine Center at the University of Minnesota,
- Minnesota Department of Agriculture.



Alternative Swine Production Systems Program



University of Minnesota
St Paul Campus and the
West Central Research and
Outreach Center - Morris

Mission and Goals

The mission of the Alternative Swine Production Systems Program is to promote the research and understanding of low-emission and low-energy swine housing such as hoop structures, deep-bedded systems, and outdoor/pasture based systems.



The Alternative Swine Systems Program seeks to develop relationships among farmers, researchers, and educators to conduct research and education on alternative swine systems that are profitable, environmentally friendly, and help support rural communities in Minnesota.

Research Priorities

- **Improve feed efficiency and carcass quality in alternative systems.** Some research has shown that hogs in alternative systems tend to process feed less efficiently and accumulate more fat on the carcass exterior than hogs in confinement. How can this deposit be diminished? What are consumers willing to pay for pork raised in alternative facilities? What can be changed to improve efficiency?
 - **Pig behavior, welfare & handling.** A feature of hoops and other alternative systems is that hogs are often housed in large groups of 20 or more pigs. How does this affect pig behavior? Is there more or less aggression? Are hogs healthier overall? What are the best methods for sorting and moving groups of pigs? Are alternative systems “welfare friendly” compared to confinement systems?
 - **Alternative feeds.** Are there grains or forages that can be substituted at different stages for a corn/soy diet? Will these substitutes be both economical and friendly to the environment?
 - **Bedding types & dust control.** What is the best type of bedding for hoop structures and other alternative systems? How do we best control dust?
 - **Economics.** What is the cost of raising hogs in alternative systems?
- Investigating these questions will provide solid answers to producers who are considering adopting these systems.

Activities

The Swine Sourcebook: Alternatives for Pork Producers- This publication is a collection of research, demonstration, and popular press articles that focus on alternative systems of pork production. Topics covered include sustainable production, hoop structures, Swedish deep bedding, pasture systems, and lower use of antibiotics. To order (publication #PC-7289-GO), contact: Extension Distribution Center, (612) 624-4900 or (800) 876-8636 Fax: (612) 625-6281, order@extension.umn.edu

Newsletter- This is sent out every two months to subscribers about the activities of the Swine Task Force, and the Alternative Swine Production Systems Program.

Farmer Roundtables- Discussion groups that focus on issues related to alternative production systems. Farmers generate the discussion topics, and most of the answers. They are held quarterly in different regions of the state.

Alt Swine Listserv: For those interested in alternative swine production and marketing systems who would like to be added to the listserv, email us at martio67@umn.edu or subscribe on our website.

For more information or to become involved in these activities contact:

Wayne Martin, Program Coordinator, St Paul Campus, 612-625-6224, or 1-800-909-6472, or martio67@tc.umn.edu

Website: <http://www.misa.umn.edu/>

Or contact the West Central Research and Outreach Center, University of MN Morris, 320-789-1711.

S.F. 662 - Rubly

Fiscal Note – 2005-06 Session

Bill #: H0796-0 Complete Date: 02/18/05

Chief Author: HEIDGERKEN, BUD

Title: ALTERNATIVE LIVESTOCK PROD PROG

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

Agency Name: University Of Minnesota

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
Expenditures					
General Fund		200	200		
Less Agency Can Absorb					
-- No Impact --					
Net Expenditures					
General Fund		200	200		
Revenues					
-- No Impact --					
Net Cost <Savings>					
General Fund		200	200		
Total Cost <Savings> to the State		200	200		

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Full Time Equivalent					
-- No Impact --					
Total FTE					

Bill Description

House Bill H.F. No. 796 appropriates \$200,000 in fiscal year 2006 and \$200,000 in fiscal year 2007 from the general fund to the University of Minnesota for use by the Minnesota Institute for Sustainable Agriculture, in support of the Alternative Swine Task Force and for development of alternative dairy and other livestock programs.

Assumptions

Farmers, both large- and small-scale, are looking for ways to increase production and profitability of dairy, beef, poultry, and sheep using methods that are friendly to the environment, local communities, farmers, and to the animals produced. Pressure on farmers from environmental and animal welfare groups, and increasing demand from consumers seeking certified organic and sustainably produced products are also drivers for alternative animal production systems. The likelihood of decreasing agricultural subsidies will also encourage farmers to look at alternatives to the corn-soy rotation.

The Alternative Swine Production Systems Program (ASPSP) was created in 1998, after receiving a funding from the 1997 MN State Legislature, in response to demands by farmers and others interested in research and outreach on ideas related to sustainable agriculture. Expanding the Alternative Swine Production Systems Program to include additional species of livestock would give farmers throughout the region a central source of information about how to raise pigs, dairy & beef cattle, sheep, poultry, and other animals using alternative methods.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

The allocation will be used to support a Program Coordinator, research and demonstration plots, outreach programs and advisory boards to help direct programming.

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

The program will ultimately need to become a part of the University of Minnesota budget request, rather than operating on soft money from year to year. Additional research funding will need to be raised as well.

Local Government Costs

There will be no local government costs.

References/Sources

Helene Murray, Executive Director, Minnesota Institute for Sustainable Agriculture, 612-625-8235
MISA Website at <http://www.misa.umn.edu/>

Agency Contact Name: Sarah Delaney 612-624-5572

FN Coord Signature: SARAH DELANEY

Date: 02/18/05 Phone: 624-5572

EBO Comments

The fiscal note analysis assumes that the appropriations made by H.F. 796 are one-time. However, the language of the bill as introduced does not identify the appropriation as one-time. The bill language should be amended to clarify that the appropriations are one-time. Otherwise, there is an ongoing cost to H.F. 796 of \$200,000 per year in FY 2008 and FY 2009.

EBO Signature: JAYNE RANKIN

Date: 02/18/05 Phone: 296-7316

Senators Kubly, Vickerman and Anderson introduced--
S.F. No. 1357: Referred to the Committee on Finance.

1 A bill for an act
2 relating to agriculture; appropriating money for the
3 Minnesota State Horticultural Society.
4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:
5 Section 1. [APPROPRIATION.]
6 \$35,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the
7 Minnesota State Horticultural Society for its programs. This
8 appropriation is available until June 30, 2007.
9 Sec. 2. [EFFECTIVE DATE.]
10 Section 1 is effective the day following final enactment.

Senator Larson introduced--

S.F. No. 541: Referred to the Committee on Finance.

1 A bill for an act
2 relating to appropriations; appropriating money for a
3 Veterans Museum in Perham.
4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:
5 Section 1. [APPROPRIATION; VETERANS MUSEUM.]
6 \$250,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the
7 Minnesota Historical Society for a grant to Otter Tail County
8 for the redesign, furnishing, and equipping of a Veterans Museum
9 in Perham.

In Their Own Words...
A Veterans Museum

**History Museum of
East Otter Tail County
Perham, MN**



Lina Belar
Executive Director

**THE HISTORY MUSEUM
OF EAST OTTER TAIL COUNTY**
230 First Avenue North Perham MN
(218) 346-7676 museum@eot.com
www.HistoryMuseumEOT.org

...a museum so extraordinary that people from across the nation will hear and see in these exhibits an echo of their own experiences.

SURROUND THEATRE

Experience history in a multimedia presentation in which the entire room is the stage. See for yourself the places, the people and the events.

SELF-GUIDED TOUR

Open your senses to the sights and sounds and stories of the men and women who were there. Listen to Veterans tell their stories...in their own words.

INTERACTIVE EXHIBITS

See history through the eyes of people who actually experienced it.

Discover what it was like to be a prisoner of war, a war protester, a medic, sell war bonds, keep track of ration coupons, and more...

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Since its establishment in 1998, the History Museum of East Otter Tail County has demonstrated commitment, integrity and excellence; bringing many resources into the community and creating opportunities for rural Minnesota that would not otherwise have happened. This small rural museum has been a pioneer in many ways, being the first to make local historical records available on-line. In collaboration with the City of Perham and local veterans organizations, the History Museum will create a unique exhibition that will provide a deeper understanding of the sacrifices that people and their communities have made in the service of their country.

For more information contact:

Lina Belar

History Museum of East Otter Tail County

230 First Avenue North

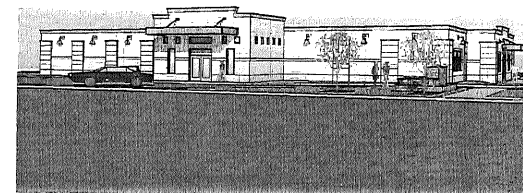
Perham, MN 56573

218 346-7676 museum@eot.com

COMING SOON

**IN THEIR OWN
WORDS...**

**A
VETERANS
MUSEUM**



PERHAM, MINNESOTA

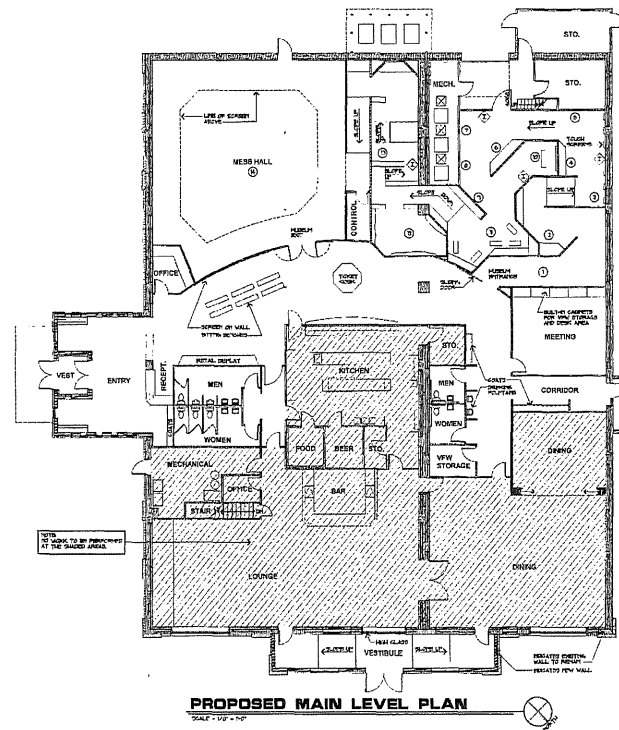
INTRO

Throughout history, military conflict has had a profound effect on the men and women of rural America. The first-hand experiences of those who served brought changes not only to them as individuals but also to the communities from which they came.

BACKGROUND

The Veterans Museum began as a discussion between veterans and civilians who shared a common interest in seeing that the stories of these men and women be preserved...in their own words. In the Fall of 2004, the Perham VFW Post 4020 donated their 12,000 square foot building on Main Street Perham as a site for the museum. Over the last several years, The History Museum of East Otter Tail County has professionally recorded over 60 oral histories of veterans, including a number of women whose stories were collected as part of a Women and War project funded by a grant from the Minnesota Historical Society.

Their stories, and the stories of the places these men and women called home will be the basis for a museum so extraordinary that people from across the nation will hear and see in these exhibits an echo of their own experiences.



THE MUSEUM

The Museum will contain of two main galleries. The first gallery will consist of a series of multimedia exhibits that will permit the visitor to participate in the lives of the men and women who served as well as the experiences of the communities they came from. Interactive exhibits, photographic images, and audiovisuals with sophisticated tools will keep the visitor actively engaged.

The second gallery, will feature a surround theatre with a unique presentation tracing the history of military conflicts since 1900 and the impact these experiences have had on the people who served, those who remained behind, and how the experience changed all their lives forever.

In addition, this large space will function as a learning center for students and visitors as well as a unique facility for meetings and events.

SEARCH The History Museum of East Otter Tail County has one of the most sophisticated research facilities of a small museum anywhere. And you can access it from anywhere in the world by going to:

www.HistoryMuseumEOT.org

In addition to both volumes of the East Otter Tail County History books and the Register of Births and Deaths in Perham from 1880 to 1900, the site also contains an index to the Perham Enterprise Bulletin newspapers dating back to 1882. The Enterprise Bulletin was for many years the official county newspaper.

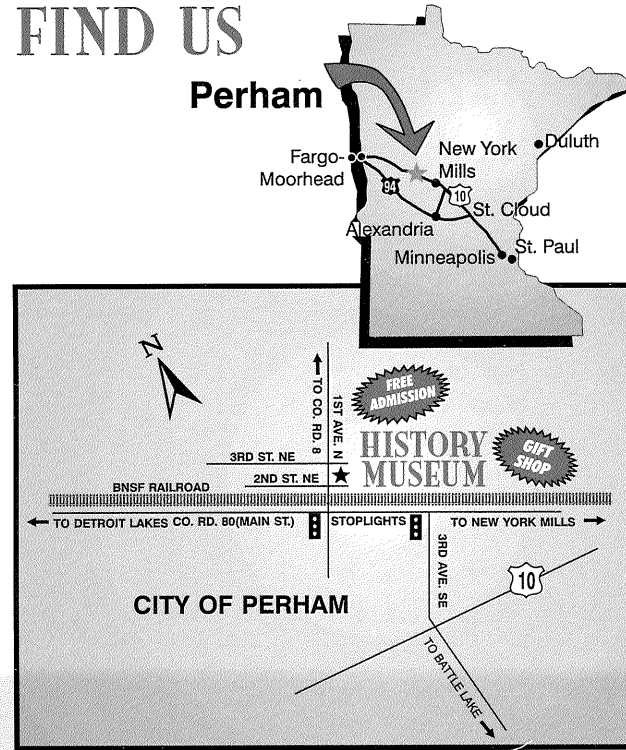
Our historical photograph collection can also be searched on the website. By 2004, an index to the New York Mills Herald will be available.



THE PAST YOU DISCOVER COULD BE YOUR OWN

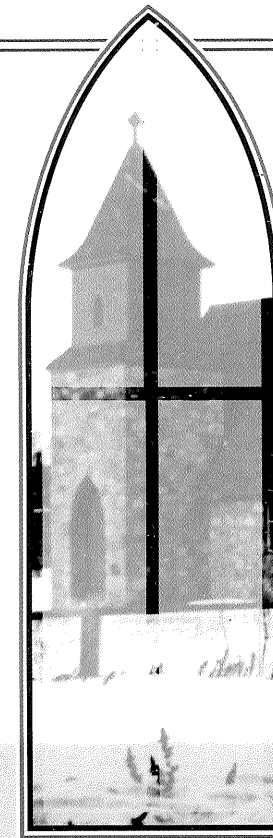


FIND US



GO SHOPPING IN THE PAST LANE

The Museum Gift Shoppe features a wide selection of souvenirs, cards and gifts. For the kids, there are activity books, games and 35 million-year-old fossils. The Gift Shoppe also carries a large selection of local and regional history books, as well as cookbooks, nature books, and books to while away a rainy afternoon at the lake.

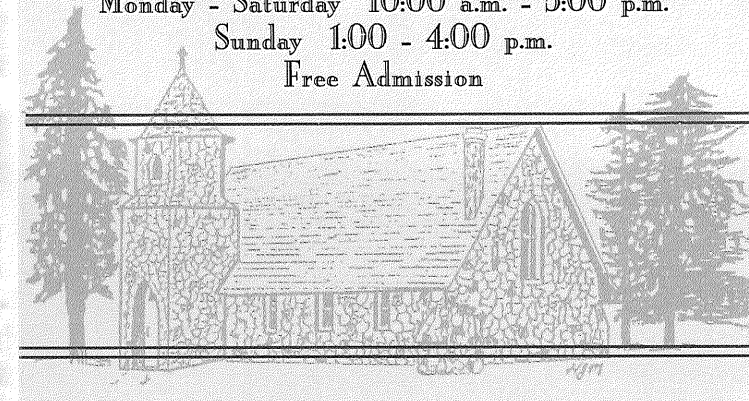


The History
Museum
of East
Otter Tail
County

230 First Avenue North
Perham, Minnesota 56573
Telephone 218/346-7676

museum@eot.com
www.HistoryMuseumEOT.org

OPEN ALL YEAR
Monday - Saturday 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sunday 1:00 - 4:00 p.m.
Free Admission



TRAVEL THROUGH TIME

REMEMBER

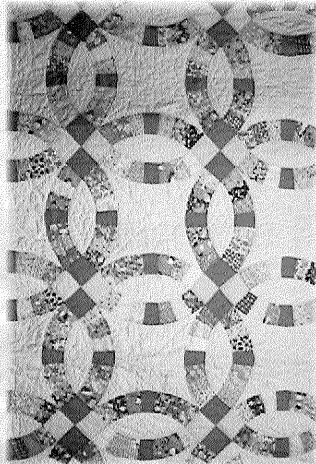
The last of the all-purpose dry goods and grocery stores, Drahmann's served the area for 97 years.

The store was started in 1876 at Rush Lake by Henry Kemper who moved it to Perham when the Northern Pacific Railroad came through in 1871.



Logging E.H. Pelton went to work for the Clark and McClure logging company in 1876. His memoirs paint a vivid and poetic picture of what it was like when the trees were tall and wolves abounded.

Quilting In the long nights of Minnesota winters, pioneer women recycled scraps of fabric into colorful and practical blankets to keep their families warm. Antique quilts on loan from area families.



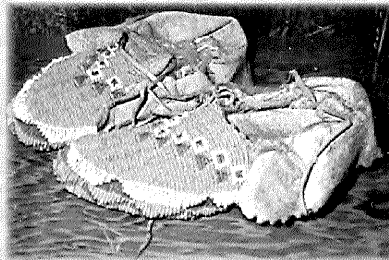
DISCOVER

The People The diary of Arthur Falk paints a vivid picture of army life during World War I. He was one of the lucky ones who returned, unlike Nicholas Burelbach for whom the American Legion Post was named.

The Places Almora, Boardman, Bonita, Joy, Davies, Red Eye, Luce, Paddock, Redington, Richdale, Topelius – many have completely vanished and some are barely remembered.

The Paul Miller Collection

This collection of Native American artifacts was given to Paul Miller, longtime mayor of Perham, by his friends in the Chippewa Nation.



The River The Otter Tail River weaves through the county joining the many lakes for which the area is justly proud. From transporting logs in the early part of the century to the recreational uses of today, the river has played a significant role in the area's history.

Early Days of Medicine

In 1902 Dr. Brabec convinced the Franciscan sisters to build the St. James Hospital in Perham. From then on medical services were available to the people of East Otter Tail County.

The Railroad In the early days the Railroad was the only convenient link between this area and the rest of the country. The trains brought mail, freight and educational materials to rural areas and carried away agricultural products to feed the rapidly growing cities. These exhibits are made possible in part by a grant from Burlington Northern Santa Fe Foundation.



IN THEIR OWN WORDS...
A VETERANS MUSEUM

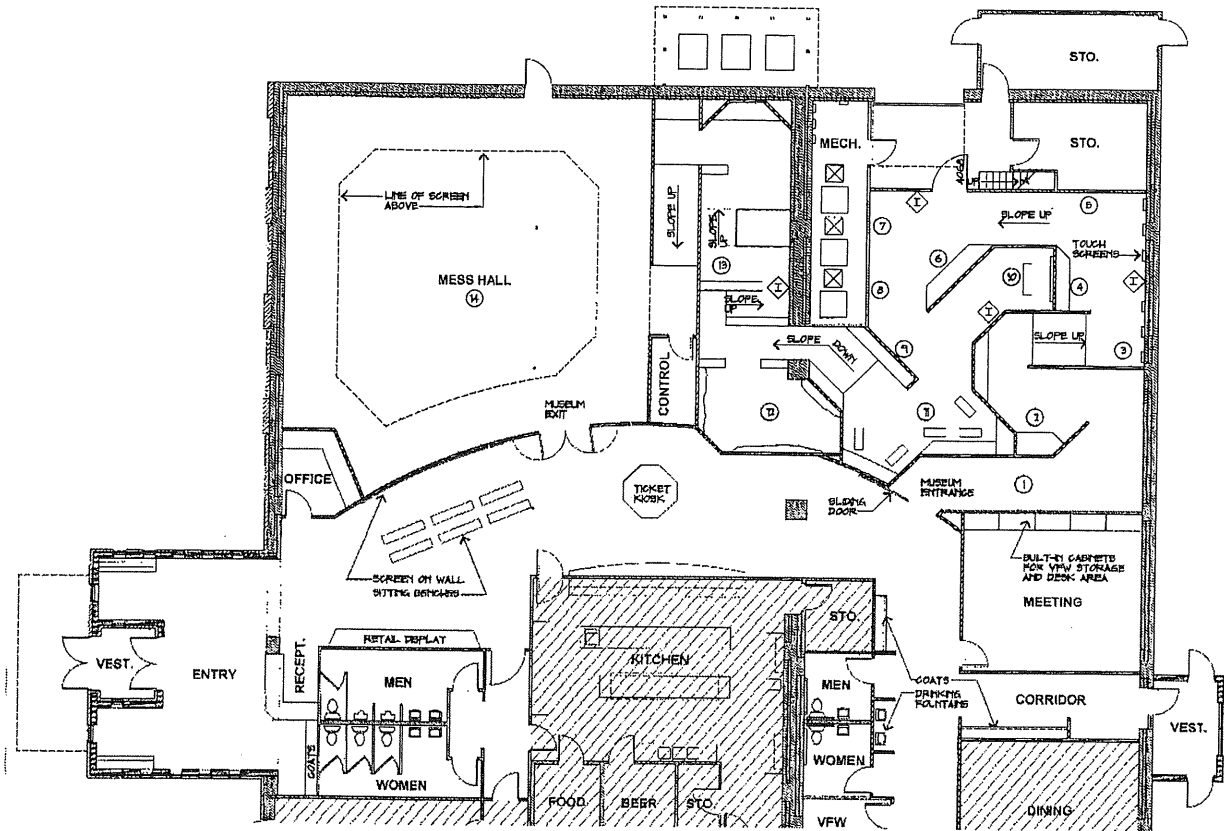
- Throughout history, war has had a profound effect on the men and women of rural America. Their experiences brought changes not only to them as individuals but also to the communities from which they came. "In Their Own Words" is a unique Veterans Museum that will tell the stories of these men and women and the places they called home in such a way that people from across the nation will be able to hear and see in them an echo of their own experiences.
- The theme of the exhibits is experiential, rather than chronological, and will be based on an ever-expanding series of oral history interviews with men and women throughout the state. By relating the experiences of war through the eyes of those who served as well as those who remained home this museum touches a little explored part of our communal experience.
- The public will find these exhibits particularly compelling because of the first person approach. Although visitors from outside the community might not know the specific individuals represented in the exhibit, they will know the type of individual (shopkeeper, farmer, rural housewife), and the kinds of experiences that they had. Marge, the girl in town who left her job to be a triage nurse in Vietnam, represents any young woman in any town who did the same. Bill, who fought in World War II in the Battle of the Bulge, stands for other young men who did likewise.
- To assure that the entire exhibition is based on sound scholarship we are working with an excellent team of humanities scholars and consultants. To create a state-of-the-art facility that will capture the imagination of youth as well as adults we have technical advisors and experts from throughout the state that are interested in working on this project.
- The exhibition will be displayed in two galleries of a 12,000 square foot facility located on Main Street in Perham, Minnesota and recently donated to the History Museum of East Otter Tail County by Perham VFW Post 4020.
- Over the next several months we plan to raise over \$1,000,000 in the form of grants and donations both public and private. We have already submitted one project grant to the Institute of Museum and Library Sciences and one to the National Endowment for the Humanities.
- The goal is to begin construction in late summer of 2005 with a planned opening in the summer of 2006.

IN THEIR OWN WORDS...

A VETERANS MUSEUM

A project of the History Museum of East Otter Tail County made possible through the generosity of Perham VFW Post 4020

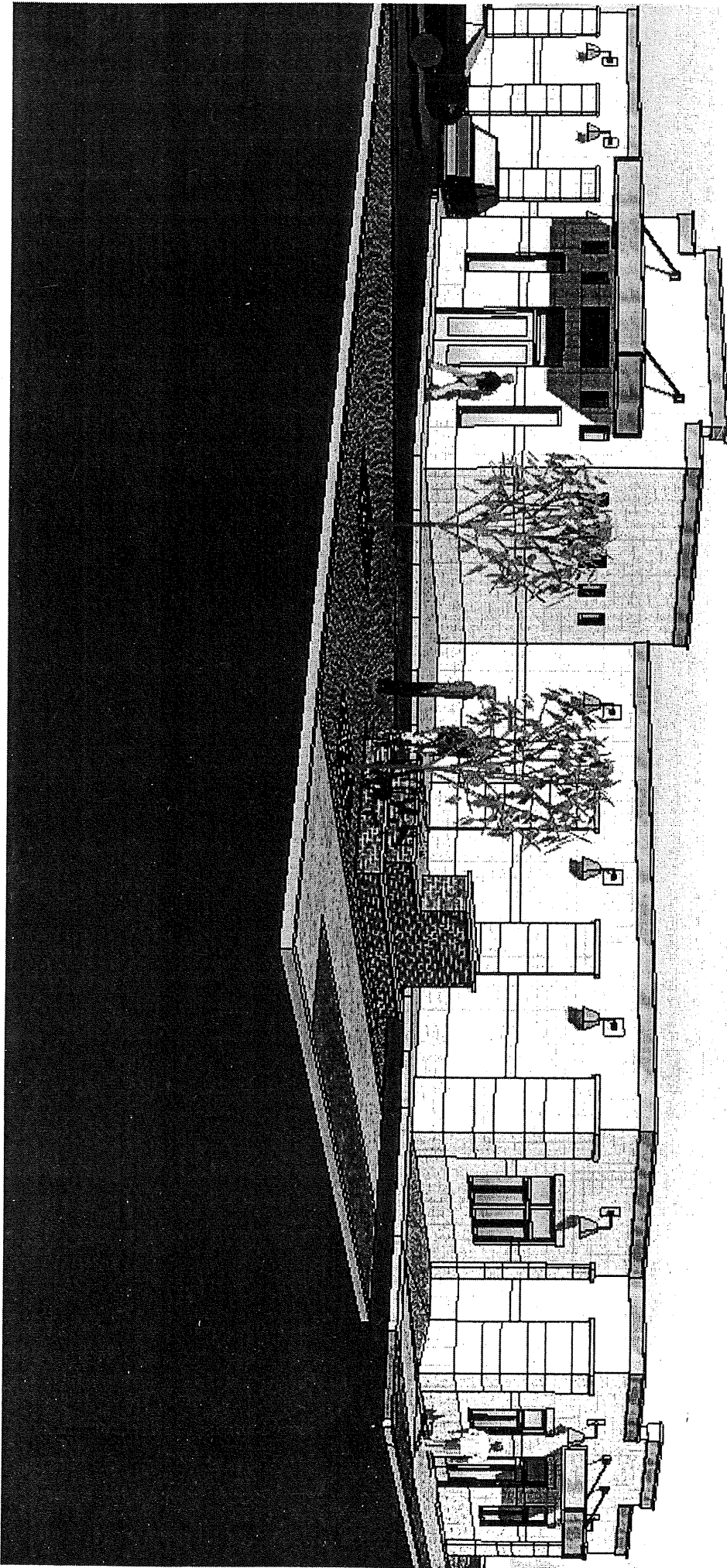
Draft 2/15/2005



Legend

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Leaving Home | 8. Vietnam |
| 2. Staying Home | 9. Europe |
| 3. The First Six Weeks | 10. Prisoners of War |
| 4. Leaving for Battle | 11. The Home front |
| 5. Summary of War Experiences | 12. Aftermath of War |
| 6. The Middle East | 13. Coming Home |
| 7. Korea | 14. Surround Theatre |

I = Identity Kiosks



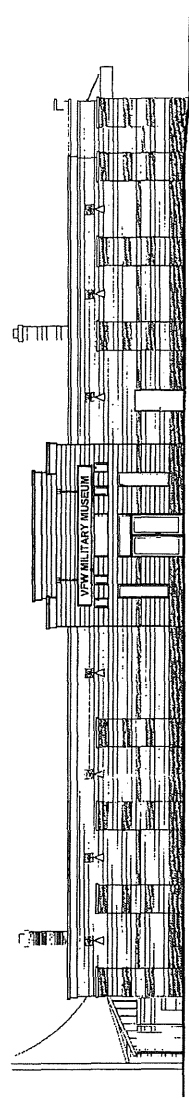
REVISIONS:

JOB NO: 0402-1000
 DATE: 3/27/02
 DRAWN BY: CMB
 CHECKED BY: ALS

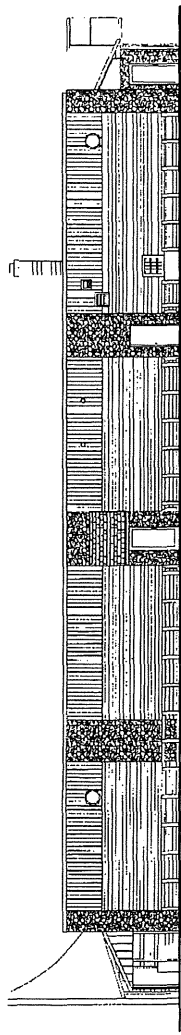
PERMANENT RECORDS
 2004
 P.O. BOX 185, 237 3RD AVENUE SE, PERHAM, MINNESOTA 56973 (218) 346-4505

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 2004
 PERHAM, MINNESOTA
VETERANS MUSEUM

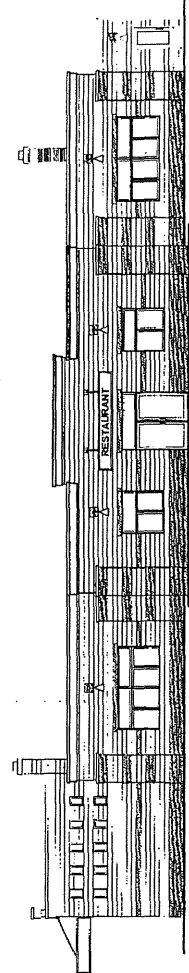
SHEET NUMBER
A-3
 OF:



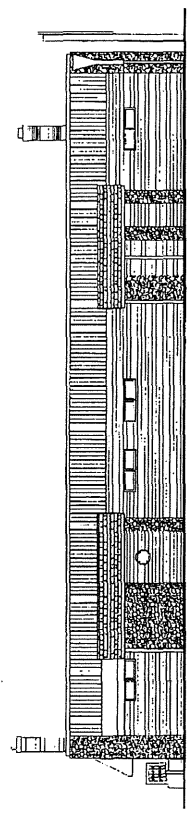
PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION
 SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



EXISTING EAST ELEVATION
 SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



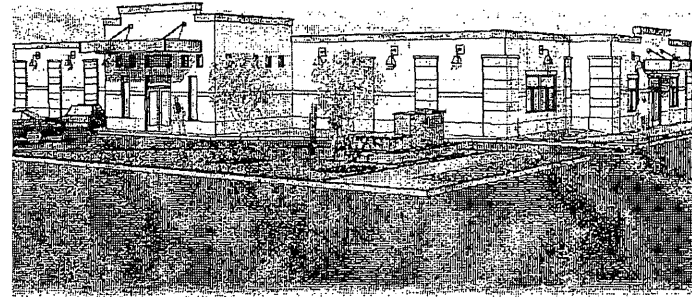
PROPOSED NORTH ELEVATION
 SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



EXISTING NORTH ELEVATION
 SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"

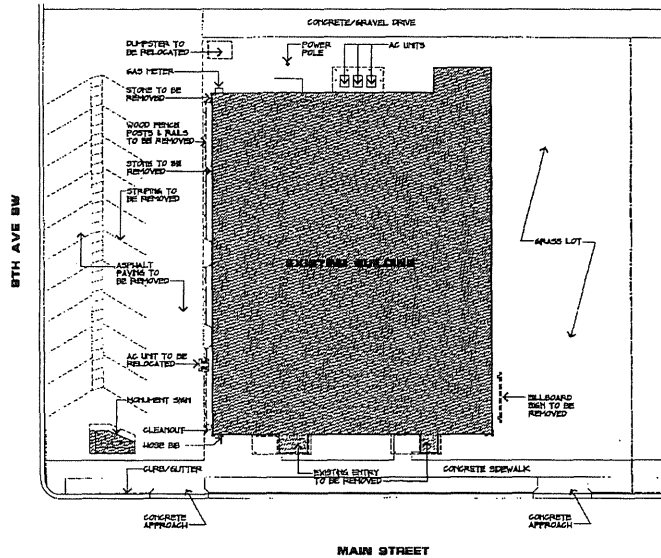
VETERANS MUSEUM

PERHAM, MINNESOTA



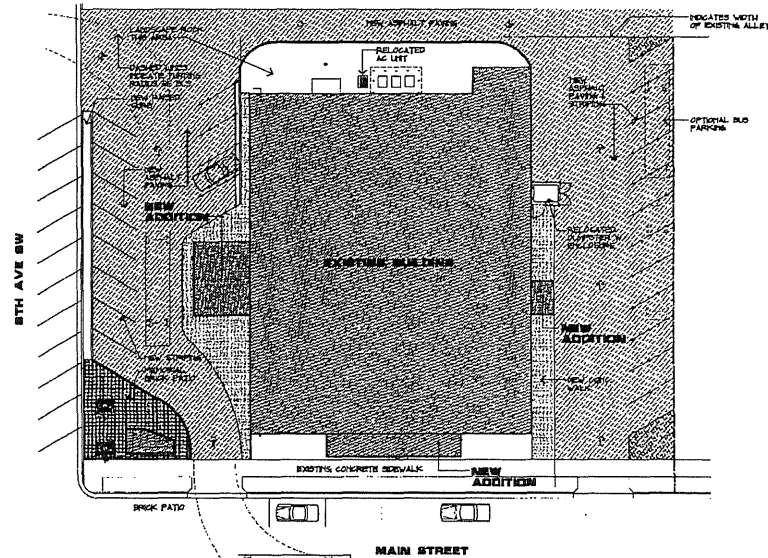
PROPOSED RENDERING

RTA



EXISTING SITE PLAN

SCALE - 1" = 30'-0"



PROPOSED SITE PLAN

SCALE - 1" = 30'-0"



REVISIONS:

JOB NO: 0450-41144P
 404827
 DATE: 2/21/09
 DRAWN BY: CRB
 CHECKED BY: AJS

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DATE: 2/21/09
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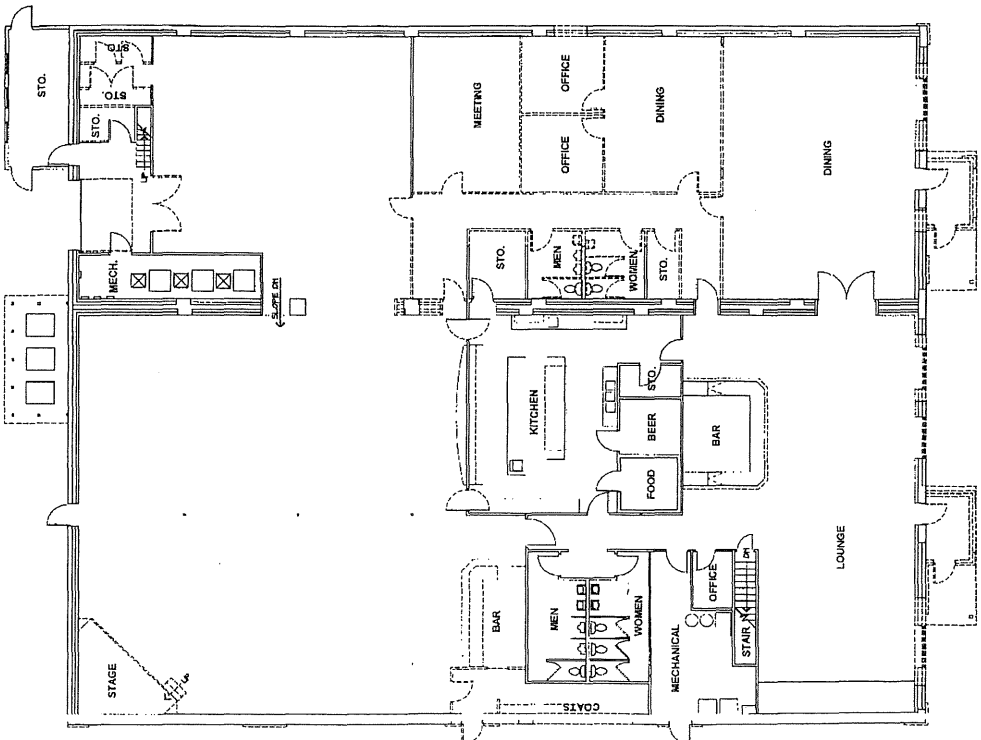
SHEET NUMBER:

A-1

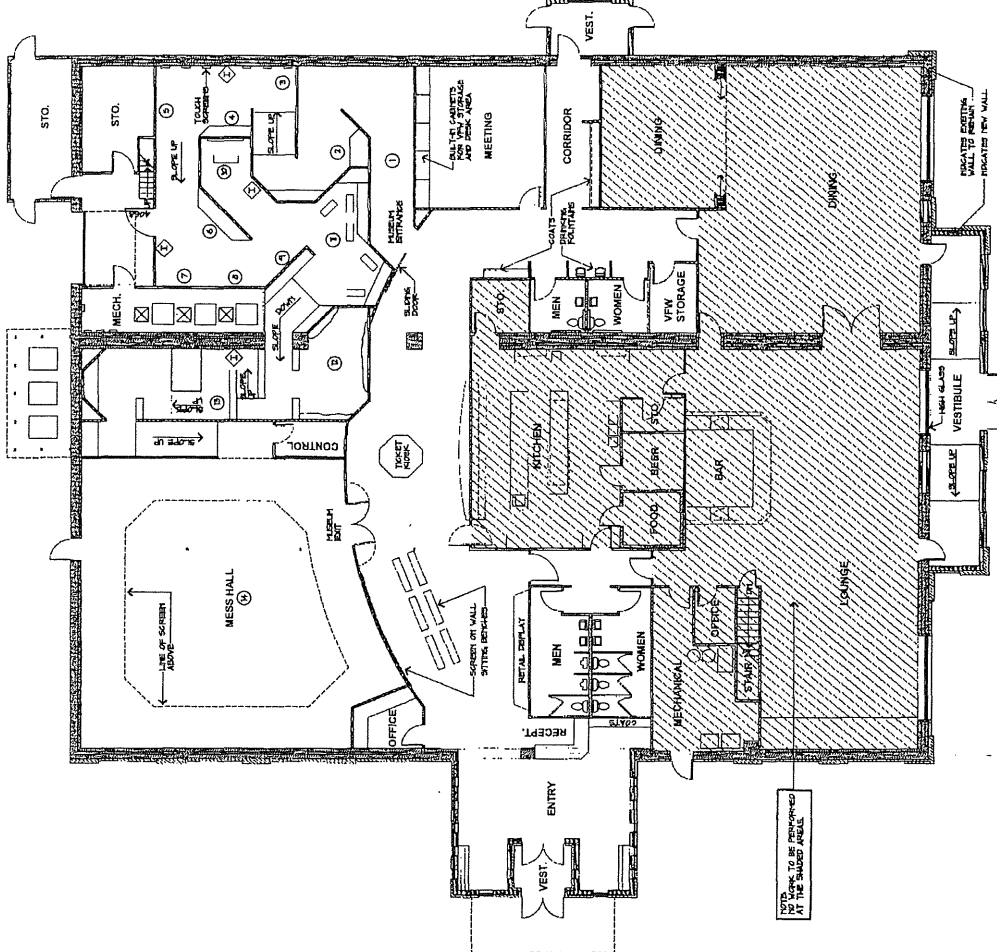
OF:

LEGEND

①	ENTRITY COMPARTMENT	④	LETTER TO GUESTS CENTER	⑧	VETERAN
②	ENTRITY COMPARTMENT	⑤	RECEPTION AREA	⑨	WORLD WAR I
③	OFFICE	⑥	WORLD WAR II	⑩	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
④	OFFICE	⑦	WORLD WAR I	⑪	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
⑤	OFFICE	⑧	WORLD WAR II	⑫	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
⑥	OFFICE	⑨	WORLD WAR I	⑬	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
⑦	OFFICE	⑩	WORLD WAR II	⑭	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
⑧	OFFICE	⑪	WORLD WAR I	⑮	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
⑨	OFFICE	⑫	WORLD WAR II	⑯	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
⑩	OFFICE	⑬	WORLD WAR I	⑰	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
⑪	OFFICE	⑭	WORLD WAR II	⑱	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
⑫	OFFICE	⑮	WORLD WAR I	⑲	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
⑬	OFFICE	⑯	WORLD WAR II	⑳	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
⑭	OFFICE	⑰	WORLD WAR I	㉑	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
⑮	OFFICE	⑱	WORLD WAR II	㉒	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
⑯	OFFICE	⑲	WORLD WAR I	㉓	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
⑰	OFFICE	⑳	WORLD WAR II	㉔	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
⑱	OFFICE	㉑	WORLD WAR I	㉕	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㉑	OFFICE	㉒	WORLD WAR II	㉖	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㉒	OFFICE	㉓	WORLD WAR I	㉗	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㉓	OFFICE	㉔	WORLD WAR II	㉘	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㉔	OFFICE	㉕	WORLD WAR I	㉙	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
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㉗	OFFICE	㉘	WORLD WAR II	㉜	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
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㉙	OFFICE	㉚	WORLD WAR II	㉞	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㉚	OFFICE	㉛	WORLD WAR I	㉟	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㉛	OFFICE	㉜	WORLD WAR II	㊱	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
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㉝	OFFICE	㉞	WORLD WAR II	㊳	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㉞	OFFICE	㉟	WORLD WAR I	㊴	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㉟	OFFICE	㊱	WORLD WAR II	㊵	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㊱	OFFICE	㊲	WORLD WAR I	㊶	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㊲	OFFICE	㊳	WORLD WAR II	㊷	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㊳	OFFICE	㊴	WORLD WAR I	㊸	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㊴	OFFICE	㊵	WORLD WAR II	㊹	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㊵	OFFICE	㊶	WORLD WAR I	㊺	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㊶	OFFICE	㊷	WORLD WAR II	㊻	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㊷	OFFICE	㊸	WORLD WAR I	㊼	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㊸	OFFICE	㊹	WORLD WAR II	㊽	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㊹	OFFICE	㊺	WORLD WAR I	㊾	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㊺	OFFICE	㊻	WORLD WAR II	㊿	VIEW OF PROHIBITION
㊻	OFFICE	㊼	WORLD WAR I		
㊼	OFFICE	㊽	WORLD WAR II		
㊽	OFFICE	㊾	WORLD WAR I		
㊾	OFFICE	㊿	WORLD WAR II		



MAIN LEVEL DEMOLITION PLAN
SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



PROPOSED MAIN LEVEL PLAN
SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"

REVISIONS:

JOB NO. 018-0174
DATE: 2/7/02
DRAWN BY: CFB
CHECKED BY: AJS
DATE: 2/14/02

PERMANENT ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING AIA/P.C.
P.O. BOX 189, 237 3RD AVENUE SE, PERHAM, MINNESOTA 55773 (218) 346-4505

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PERHAM, MINNESOTA

SHEET NUMBER: **A-2**
OF:



Senators Ruud and Pariseau introduced--**S.F. No. 703:** Referred to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources.

1 A bill for an act

2 relating to natural resources; increasing fees for
3 cross-country ski passes; amending Minnesota Statutes
4 2004, section 85.42.

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

6 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 85.42, is
7 amended to read:

8 85.42 [USER FEE; VALIDITY.]

9 (a) The fee for an annual cross-country ski pass is ~~\$9~~ \$14
10 for an individual age 16 and over. The fee for a three-year
11 pass is ~~\$24~~ \$39 for an individual age 16 and over. This fee
12 shall be collected at the time the pass is purchased.
13 Three-year passes are valid for three years beginning the
14 previous July 1. Annual passes are valid for one year beginning
15 the previous July 1.

16 (b) The cost for a daily cross-country skier pass is ~~\$2~~ \$4
17 for an individual age 16 and over. This fee shall be collected
18 at the time the pass is purchased. The daily pass is valid only
19 for the date designated on the pass form.

20 (c) A pass must be signed by the skier across the front of
21 the pass to be valid and becomes nontransferable on signing.

SF 703 - Rund

Fiscal Note – 2005-06 Session

Bill #: H1518-0 **Complete Date:** 03/15/05

Chief Author: HOWES, LARRY

Title: CROSS COUNTRY SKI PASS FEE INCREASES

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
Expenditures					
Cross Country Ski Fund		140	140	140	140
Less Agency Can Absorb					
-- No Impact --					
Net Expenditures					
Cross Country Ski Fund		140	140	140	140
Revenues					
Cross Country Ski Fund		140	140	140	140
Net Cost <Savings>					
Cross Country Ski Fund		0	0	0	0
Total Cost <Savings> to the State					

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Full Time Equivalent					
-- No Impact --					
Total FTE					

Bill Description

This bill will increase the fee for individual Cross Country Ski passes. The daily fee pass will increase from \$2 to \$4, the annual ski pass will increase from \$9 to \$14, and the three-year ski pass will increase from \$24 to \$39.

Assumptions

Revenues generated from the sale of Cross Country Ski passes provide funding to maintain the DNR Cross Country Ski Trails and provide assistance to Local Units of Government. The current level of revenues is not sufficient enough to maintain the Grant-in-Aid trail system.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

It is projected that the increase in ski pass revenues will be generated by the following number of passes sold during each Fiscal Year:

		<u>Fee increase</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
Daily Ski Pass:	24,750 passes @	\$ 2/pass =	\$49,500
Annual Ski Pass:	11,500 passes @	\$ 5/pass =	\$57,500
Three-Year Ski Pass:	2,200 passes @	\$15/pass =	\$33,000
Total annual revenue increase			<u>\$140,000</u> =====

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

This increase in revenues will sustain funding for annual maintenance and operation of DNR Cross Country Ski Trails and provide assistance to the Local Unit of Governments Grant-in-Aid Program

Local Government Costs

None

References and Sources

Cross-country ski pass fee increase is included in the Governor's Biennial Budget proposal.

Agency Contact Name: Laurie Martinson, Trails & Waterways 297-2587
FN Coord Signature: BRUCE NASLUND
Date: 03/15/05 Phone: 297-4909

EBO Comments

I have reviewed this Fiscal Note for accuracy and content.

EBO Signature: MARSHA BATTLES-JENKS
Date: 03/15/05 Phone: 296-8510



Department of Natural Resources Fact Sheet



CROSS-COUNTRY SKI PASS FEE INCREASE HF 1518/SF 703

Summary

This bill will increase the cross-country ski pass fees from \$2.00 to \$4.00 daily, \$9.00 to \$14.00 annually, and \$24.00 to \$39.00 for a three-year pass.

It is needed because

The DNR is pursuing this legislation to provide for increased maintenance and grooming on 1,003 miles of Grants-in-Aid (GIA) trails and 789 miles of unit trails, and to meet user expectations for cross-country ski trails. User groups support this fee increase.

Financial implications

This would increase revenues generated from the sale of ski passes by approximately 65%. Current fees generate an average of \$210,000 in revenues annually.

Background

The last fee increase was in 1999 when the fees were raised from \$1.00 to \$2.00 daily, \$5.00 to \$9.00 annually, and \$14.00 to \$24.00 for a three-year pass. During FY 2003, revenues were \$70,000. With a limited enforcement effort during FY 2004, revenues were \$268,000. Annual revenues are variable, based on the amount of snow, public awareness, and enforcement efforts.

The cross-country ski pass program was created in 1983 (Minn. Stat. § 85.40). This program provides funding to local units of government who sponsor cross-country ski trails. In turn, these local units often contract grooming and ski trail operations with clubs.

In addition to the fee for a cross-country ski pass, an issuing fee of \$1 per pass is charged and retained by the seller of the pass, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 85.41 Subd. 5. Issuing fees for passes issued by the DNR are deposited in the cross-country ski account in the natural resources fund and retained for the operation of the electronic licensing system.

For further information contact:

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DNR Trails and Waterways Division
(651) 215-6069
laurie.martinson@dnr.state.mn.us

Tom Danger, Trails Program Manager
DNR Trails and Waterways Division
(651) 296-4782
tom.danger@dnr.state.mn.us

March 4, 2005

Senators Higgins, Dibble, Kleis, Pogemiller and Lourey introduced--
S.F. No. 1644: Referred to the Committee on Finance.

1 A bill for an act
2 relating to economic development; appropriating money
3 to fund summer youth employment in North Minneapolis.
4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:
5 Section 1. [APPROPRIATION.]
6 \$1,920,000 in fiscal year 2006 and \$1,920,000 in fiscal
7 year 2007 are appropriated from the general fund to the
8 commissioner of employment and economic development for grants
9 to fund summer youth employment in North Minneapolis. The
10 grants shall be used to fund up to 500 jobs for youth each
11 summer. The commissioner shall establish criteria for awarding
12 the grants.