

Revenue Received from State Mineral Leases

FY 1890-2007

Annual Report

April 2008

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Division of Lands and Minerals
Transactions Section

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Background of state mineral leasing	1
Types of leases.....	1
Land classifications and funds; where does the money go?	3
A note on data sources	6

LIST OF TABLES

All Leases

Table 1. Accumulated revenue from state mineral leases, by lease type, FY 1890-2007	7
Table 2. Mineral Revenue (in thousands), FY 1998-2007 (with bar chart).....	8

Iron Ore and Taconite Leases

Table 3. Minerals Management Account Revenue, FY 2006-2007	9
Table 4. Minerals Management Account Revenue, including transfers to Permanent School and Permanent University Funds, FY 2006-2007.....	9
Table 5. Total annual revenue from iron ore and taconite leases, by land class, FY 1890-2007.....	9
Table 6. Distribution of revenue from state iron ore and taconite leases, by land class, FY1890-2007	12
Table 7. Distribution of revenue from state iron ore and taconite leases to the School and University Minerals Suspense Accounts, FY 2002-2003	13
Table 8. Distribution of revenue from state iron ore and taconite leases to Trust Funds and Mineral Management Accounts, FY 2006-2007	13
Table 9. Accumulated iron ore and taconite lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY 1944-2007	13
Table 10. Distribution of iron ore and taconite lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY1994-2007	15
Table 11. Annual revenue from iron ore and taconite leases from Con-Con Lands and from Gift/General Lands, by county, FY1950-1958 and FY1998-2007	15

Metallic Minerals Leases

Table 12. Annual and total metallic minerals lease revenue, by land class, FY1967-2007.....	16
Table 13. Distribution of revenue from metallic minerals leases to Mineral Management Account, by land class, FY 2006-2007.....	17
Table 14. Distribution of accumulated revenue from metallic minerals leases, by land class, FY1967-2007	17
Table 15. Revenue received from metallic minerals leases, by county, FY 1967-2007.....	18
Table 16. Annual metallic minerals lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands and minerals, by county, FY1967-2007	19
Table 17. Distribution of metallic minerals lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands and minerals, by county, FY1967-2007	20

Table 18.	Annual minerals lease revenue from Consolidated Conservation (Con-Con) lands, by county, FY1967-2007	21
Table 19.	Distribution of metallic minerals lease revenue from Consolidated Conservation (Con-Con) lands, by county, FY1967-2007	22
Table 20.	Annual metallic minerals lease revenue from State Forest & L.U.P. lands, by county, FY1967-2007	22
Table 21.	Distribution of metallic minerals lease revenue from State Forest & L.U.P. lands, by county, FY1967-2007	23
Table 22.	Annual metallic minerals lease revenue from Volstead lands, by county, FY1967-2007	23
Table 23.	Distribution of metallic minerals lease revenue from Volstead lands, by county, FY1967-2007	24
Table 24.	Annual metallic minerals lease revenue from other lands, by land class, FY1986-2007	24
Table 25.	Accumulated metallic minerals lease revenue from other lands, by county, FY1986-2007	25

Peat Leases

Table 26.	Annual peat lease revenue, by land class, FY1980-2007	25
Table 27.	Distribution of peat lease revenue, by land class, FY1980-2007	26
Table 28.	Peat lease revenue received by counties, FY1980-2007	26

Industrial Mineral Leases

Table 29.	Annual industrial minerals lease revenue, by land class, FY1996-2007	27
Table 30.	Distribution of industrial minerals lease revenue, by land class, FY1996-2007	27
Table 31.	Industrial minerals lease revenue received by counties, by land class, FY1996-2007	27
Table 32.	Industrial minerals lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY1996-2007	28
Table 33.	Distribution of Industrial minerals lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY1996-2007	28

INTRODUCTION

Minnesota benefits from a historically strong mining economy that feeds the nation's need for steel, provides jobs and a strong tax base, and creates additional revenue for the state through state mineral leases.

Documenting the value of revenue collected from leasing state-owned minerals requires an interesting historical accounting of state-owned mineral wealth and provides valuable insight into the state's mineral leasing program.

Since 1889, when the State of Minnesota issued its first mineral lease, the state has issued about 5,219 leases for the exploration and mining of various minerals. The state has collected over \$367 million in rental and royalties from mineral leases.

State iron ore leasing has seen two boom periods in its history. In the 1930's the state received significant revenue from leases as open pit mining became a feasible means of production and fed the nation's steel needs. After World War II, state iron ore royalties again increased as the economy thrived and the desire for durable goods expanded. Today the state receives considerable revenue from taconite leases.

Since 1966, exploration efforts for gold, copper, nickel and other metals has also resulted in the issuance of many state metallic minerals leases, although no mining has occurred under these leases. Peat leasing continues to produce revenue for the state. A new industrial minerals leasing program was initiated in 1995.

BACKGROUND OF STATE MINERAL LEASING

TYPES OF LEASES

The state has issued many leases at different times in its history and for different minerals. In terms of revenue generated, the most important leases have been iron ore and taconite related leases, which have generated more than \$358 million dollars in royalties and rental. Metallic minerals leases have also generated a considerable amount of revenue, more than \$6.4 million. Several other types of leases have also generated revenue.

The laws relating to state mineral leasing and the different types of leases date back to the 19th century. The first, an act of 1889 (Chapter 22), provided for the issuing of mineral leases which could be converted to 50 year mineral "contracts" at a royalty rate of \$0.25 per ton of crude iron ore mined and an annual rental rate of \$100 when no ore was mined. Mining units (tracts of land covered by a single lease) were limited to 160 acres. Under the act, a lease would be granted to the first applicant to apply. A total of 871 iron ore leases and one coal lease were issued under this act, 49 of which eventually produced iron ore.

In 1907 the mineral leasing provisions of the 1889 act were repealed because legislators and state officials felt the \$0.25 royalty rate was too low. This removed the state's authority to lease state owned mineral rights (except for lake beds) until 1921.

In 1917 an act (Chapter 110) was passed which authorized the leasing of beds of public lakes and rivers for iron ore. The royalty rate was set at \$0.50 per ton with a rental rate of \$5,000 per year when no ore was mined. Two lake bed leases were issued under this law under Syracuse and Rabbit Lakes. Rabbit Lake, however, was determined by the court (*State v. Adams*, 251 Minn. 521, 89 N.W. 2d 661 (1957)) not

to be a navigable water body at the time of statehood, and thus, the state did not own the mineral rights to the lake bed.

In 1921 an act (Chapter 412) once again authorized the issuing of mineral permits which could be converted to leases. This time the permits were issued by public sale to the highest bidder. Mining units were generally limited to 80 acres. The royalty rate was based on the iron content of the crude ore which caused it to vary from 12 to 66 cents per ton. The rental rate was \$1,250 the first year and \$5,000 each additional year. A 1927 act amended the 1921 act slightly but the leasing provisions remained essentially the same. Under this act (from 1921 to 1941) 12 iron ore leases, 60 gold permits resulting in 17 gold leases, six copper-silver permits and one emeralite lease were issued.

A 1935 law (Chapter 42) allowed prospecting for minerals other than iron ore under the waters of any meandered lake or stream in Minnesota. Five gold permits and one gravel lease were issued under this law.

In 1941, an act (Chapter 546) was passed which was intended to promote the development and mining of state-owned low grade ore and underground ore. The act was similar to the 1921-1927 laws with regard to the size of mining units and bidding. The major difference was that the 1941 act acknowledged that some ores require more processing than others, which makes them less marketable. Under this act the royalty rate was based on the iron content of the ore when it was actually shipped, not when it was mined. In addition, seven different royalty schedules were provided to cover three classes of open pit ore, three classes of underground ore, and a special schedule for taconite concentrates. This act is the basis for present state iron ore and taconite leasing law.

A 1943 act (Chapter 208) repealed the 1917 lake bed leasing law and enacted new provisions for lake bed leasing. Ten permits were issued under this law.

Another 1943 law (Chapter 277, amended in 1951 (Chapter 171)), known as the "Wildcat Law", encouraged wildcat prospecting (prospecting where no known deposits existed) for iron ore on state lands. All counties in the state were subject to the act except St. Louis, Lake, Itasca, Crow Wing and Fillmore counties. However, areas in these five counties that were more than five miles from any known iron-bearing formation could also be classified as subject to this act upon approval of the State Executive Council. From 1943 to 1963, 519 permits were issued under this law, 56 of which were converted to leases, five of which were for uranium.

A 1951 law (Chapter 616) restructured the iron ore lease form. The act added an escalation clause which increased royalties relative to increases in the market value of standard-grade Mesabi non-Bessemer ore.

A 1957 law (Chapter 722) provided that the Commissioner, with the approval of the Executive Council and upon application of the lessee, may extend the term of a taconite iron ore lease an additional 25 years.

In 1966 the first rules relating to what were then termed "copper, nickel, and associated minerals leases" were adopted (NR94, renumbered 6MCAR 1.0094 in 1982, and now numbered Minnesota Rules, parts 6125.0100 -.0700). The rules provide for 50-year leases covering a wide variety of non-ferrous metallic minerals. Rental rates and base royalty rates are standard terms, and the bidding at public lease sales is an additional royalty percentage above the base rate.

From 1966 to 1973 a total of 1,044 copper, nickel, and associated minerals leases covering 424,000 acres were issued by the state. Six of the leases were issued through negotiation, with the majority issued by public sale. By 1989 all of these leases had terminated. In 1974 the Environmental Quality Council, the predecessor to the Environmental Quality Board, initiated a study looking at the social, environmental and

economic impacts associated with copper-nickel mining. No state lease sales were held until after the study was completed in 1979. From 1981 to 1987 the state issued 980 copper-nickel leases, five of which were negotiated, covering 460,000 acres.

In 1988 and 1995 the state copper, nickel, and associated minerals leasing rules were amended again. The name was changed to "metallic minerals lease" to more accurately describe the minerals covered by the lease. From 1988 through FY 2007, the state issued 1070 non-ferrous metallic mineral leases, 86 of which were negotiated and 112 of which were issued from the preference rights list, covering a total of 386,865 acres.

In 1995, Minnesota Rules, parts 6125.8000 - 6125.8700 were adopted to cover leasing of lands for the exploration, mining and removal of certain industrial minerals. Industrial minerals include: apatite, diamonds, dimension stone, feldspar, gemstones, graphite, kaolin, marl, quartz, and silica sand. The leases are primarily issued through negotiation upon application by an interested party. Leases may also be issued through public lease sale. The first industrial minerals lease, covering diamonds, was issued in 1996.

LAND CLASSIFICATIONS AND FUNDS; WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

The state has acquired mineral rights by various methods (usually with surface acquisitions). The revenue generated from these mineral rights is distributed based on the constitutional and statutory requirements relating to the way in which the state acquired the minerals.

The 2005 Minnesota Legislature enacted a law that created a minerals management account. Twenty percent of the payments made under all state mineral leases is credited to the minerals management account as costs for the administration and management of the state mineral resources by the commissioner of natural resources. Money in the minerals management account is appropriated by the legislature to the commissioner of natural resources for mineral resource management and projects to enhance future mineral income and promote new mineral resource opportunities.

The minerals management account was designed to create a \$3 million principal that could be drawn upon in the event that future income generation drops. The \$3 million level was reached in Fiscal Year 2007. At the end of each fiscal year the amount exceeding \$3 million will be distributed to the Permanent School Fund and Permanent University Fund in proportion to the revenue contributed to the minerals management account by these two land types.

TRUST LANDS AND MINERALS

School Trust Lands include school, swamp and indemnity school lands that were granted to the state from the federal government. From FY 1890 to FY 2001, income from these minerals was deposited directly into the Permanent School Fund (PSF) as provided by Minn. Const. Art. XI, Sec. 8. For FY 2002 and FY 2003, under Laws of MN 2001, First Special Session, Chapter 6, Art. 1, Secs. 1-3, the income from iron ore and taconite minerals from School Trust Land minerals was deposited into an interest-bearing School Trust Minerals Lease Suspense Account. At the end of FY 2002, 80% of the deposits and 100% of the interest was deposited into the PSF, and the remaining 20% of the income was deposited to the general fund and certified as costs for administration and management of mineral leases on school trust land. This law was repealed as of July 1, 2003, and all mineral lease income in FY 2003 through FY 2005 from school trust lands was deposited into the PSF. All mineral lease income from FY2006 to present is distributed 20% to the minerals management account and 80% to the PUF as provided by Minn. Stat. Sec. 93.22, Subd. 1.

University Trust Lands were patented to the state from the federal government. From FY 1891 to FY1996 and from FY1998 to FY 2001, income from these minerals was deposited into the Permanent University Fund (PUF) as provided by Territorial Laws of 1851, Ch. 3, Sec. 2, and Minn. Const. Art. XIII, Sec. 3. For FY 1997, there was a one-time appropriation of \$250,000 of the income from state minerals from the university trust lands to cover administrative and management costs.

For FY 2002 and FY 2003, under Laws of MN 2001, First Special Session, Chapter 6, Art 1, Secs. 1-3, the income from iron ore and taconite minerals from University Trust Land minerals was deposited into an interest-bearing University Trust Minerals Lease Suspense Account. At the end of FY 2002, 80% of the deposits and 100% of the interest were deposited into the PUF, and the remaining 20% of the income was deposited to the general fund and certified as costs for administration and management of mineral leases on university trust land. This law was repealed as of July 1, 2003, and all income in FY 2003 through FY 2005 from university trust lands was deposited into the PUF. All mineral income from FY2006 to present is distributed 20% to the minerals management account and 80% to the PUF as provided by Minn. Stat., Sec. 93.22, Subd. 1.

In addition, the Laws of MN 2001, First Special Session, Chapter 6, Art. 1, Secs. 1-3, created two programs to award grants to taconite mining companies and for the purpose of transferring technology from the Coleraine laboratory to taconite mining companies. The grants were for efforts related to taconite pellet product improvements, value-added production of taconite, and cost-savings production improvements. The money for these grants was appropriated from the general fund, and was equal to the amount of money transferred to the general fund from School Trust Minerals Lease Suspense Account and the University Trust Minerals Lease Suspense Account. The law appropriating money to the grant programs was repealed in 2003.

FORFEITED LANDS AND MINERALS

Tax Forfeited Lands are lands (including mineral rights if owned by the land owner) forfeited to the state for nonpayment of general real estate taxes. Income from these minerals is distributed to the county in which the minerals lie (80%) and the minerals management account (20%), as provided by Minn. Stat. Sec. 93.22, Subd. 1.

Tax Forfeited Minerals are severed mineral interests that have forfeited to the state for nonpayment of severed mineral interests taxes. Income from these minerals is distributed to the county (80%) and the minerals management account (20%), as provided by Minn. Stat. Secs. 272.04, Subd. 1 and 93.22, Subd. 1.

Forfeited Nonregistered Severed Minerals are severed mineral interests that have forfeited to the state through court proceedings for failure to comply with the severed mineral interests registration laws. Income from these minerals is distributed to the county (80%) and the minerals management account (20%), as provided by Minn. Stat. Sec. 93.22, Subd. 1, pursuant to authority to lease provided in Minn. Stat. Sec. 93.55, Subd. 3.

Nonregistered Severed Minerals are severed mineral interests in which the owner has failed to file a verified statement required by Minn. Stat. Sec. 93.52 before the dates specified in Minn. Stat. Sec. 93.55, subd. 1. (A lessee holding a lease covering these nonregistered severed minerals may not mine the nonregistered severed minerals until a court has adjudged the forfeiture of the mineral interest to be absolute.) Income from these minerals is distributed to the county (80%) and the minerals management account (20%), as provided by Minn. Stat. Sec 93.22, Subd. 1, pursuant to authority to lease provided in Minn. Stat. Sec. 93.55, Subd. 3.

ACQUIRED LANDS

Consolidated Conservation Areas Lands were acquired as the result of tax forfeitures and legislative action. The state holds these lands and minerals free from the trust in favor of the taxing districts. Income from these minerals is distributed to the minerals management account (20%), the consolidated conservation area account (30%) and to the county in which the minerals lie (50%), with the remaining balance in the consolidated conservation account transferred to the general fund as provided by Minn. Stat. Sec. 84A.51, Laws 1961, Chapter 612, and Minn. Stat. Sec. 93.22, Subd. 1.

Volstead Lands are Federal Public Domain Lands that had been subject to Volstead liens for drainage projects and that have subsequently been purchased by the State of Minnesota. Income from these minerals is distributed 20% to the minerals management account, 40% to the county in which the minerals lie, and 40% to the general fund as provided by Minn. Stat. Sec. 89.035; Laws 1961, Chapter 472; Laws 1963, Chapter 390, and Minn. Stat. Sec. 93.22, Subd. 1.

State Forest Lands are acquired and managed by the Division of Forestry, Department of Natural Resources, for state forest purposes. Income from these minerals is now distributed 20% to the minerals management account and 80% to the general fund as provided by Minn. Stat. Sec. 89.035, and 93.22, Subd. 1.

Land Utilization Project Lands were purchased by the United States Government from private individuals and subsequently deeded to the State of Minnesota. In deeding LUP Lands to the state, the U. S. reserved an undivided three-fourths interest in all minerals not of record in third parties, and also reserved the remaining one-fourth interest in all fissionable materials located in these lands. Income from these minerals is now distributed 20% to the minerals management account and 80% to the general fund as provided by Minn. Stat. Sec. 89.035, and 93.22, Subd. 1.

Rural Credit Lands were acquired by the state through mortgage foreclosure proceedings under the Rural Credit laws. Minerals and mineral rights were reserved when the Minnesota Department of Rural Credit subsequently sold such lands. These minerals are managed by the Department of Natural Resources. Income from these minerals is credited 20% to the minerals management account and 80% to the general fund.

General Fund Lands are tax-forfeited lands acquired free from the trust in favor of taxing districts pursuant to resolution of a county board. Income from these minerals is credited 20% to the minerals management account and 80% to the general fund, as provided by Minn. Stat. Sec. 282.01, Subd. 2, and 93.22, Subd.1.

General Gift Lands and Minerals are lands and mineral rights granted to the state through gift with no specific fund designated for distribution of any revenue. Income from these minerals is credited 20% to the minerals management account and 80% to the general fund.

Department of Transportation (DOT) Lands were acquired by the Department of Transportation. Income from these minerals is deposited into the trunk highway fund as provided by Minn. Stat. Sec. 161.433, Subd. 2.

Game and Fish Fund Lands were acquired by purchase for game and fish purposes and managed by the Division of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources. Income from these minerals is credited 20% to the minerals management account and 80% to the game and fish fund, as provided by Minn. Stat. Sec. 97A.055, and 93.22, Subd. 1.

A NOTE ON DATA SOURCES

From the first mineral leases payment in fiscal year 1890 to the late 1980s, all revenue from state mineral leases has been recorded in ledgers. Information in the ledgers has been digitized and compiled for this report. Although a few errors are likely to exist both in the written ledgers and the subsequent electronic files, data in the report are believed to be reliable.

Table 1. Accumulated revenue from state mineral leases, by lease type, FY 1890-2007.

Lease Type	First Revenue	Latest Revenue	Accumulated Revenue
Ferrous Metallic Minerals			
Iron Ore/Taconite	1890	2007	\$356,853,390
Iron Ore Stockpile	1947	1969	\$1,030,339
Lake Bed	1934	1958	\$193,825
Miscellaneous (low-grade) Ore	1971	2007	\$1,161,623
Taconite Stockpile	1947	1981	\$66,580
Wildcat Iron Ore	1944	1972	\$154,412
		Sub-total	\$359,460,169
Non-Ferrous Metallic Minerals			
Gold	1926	1947	\$6,309
Metallic Minerals (Copper-Nickel)	1967	2007	\$6,411,272
Source Material	1958	1963	\$1,409
Wildcat Uranium	1955	1961	\$293
		Sub-total	\$6,419,283
Industrial Minerals			
Emeralite	1936	1937	\$110
Granite	1934	2006	\$23,493
Peat	1980	2007	\$1,444,547
Diamonds	1996	1996	\$588
		Sub-total	\$1,468,738
Other Minerals			
Coal	1903	1903	\$100
		Sub-total	\$100
Total Revenue Accumulated FY1890-2007:			\$367,348,284

Table 2. Mineral Revenue (in thousands), FY 1998-2007 (with bar chart).

FY	School Trust Lands	University Trust Lands	Tax-Forfeited Lands and Minerals	Other Land Classes	Special Advance Royalties	Total Revenue
1998	\$6,542	\$1,614	\$851	\$32	\$310	\$9,349
1999	\$2,425	\$1,342	\$1,815	\$15	\$853	\$6,450
2000	\$2,197	\$833	\$3,325	\$32	\$75	\$6,462
2001	\$5,430	\$2,041	\$2,434	\$24	\$498	\$10,427
2002	\$4,669	\$2,321	\$554	\$25	\$13	\$7,582
2003	\$6,705	\$5,453	\$616	\$26	\$299	\$13,099
2004	\$5,616(*)	\$4,685(*)	\$328	\$25	\$275	\$10,929
2005	\$11,565	\$7,550	\$1,493	\$62	\$322	\$20,992
2006	\$11,160	\$7,089	\$1,302	\$77	\$346	\$19,974
2007	\$16,549	\$9,960	\$1,611	\$93	\$320	\$28,533
Total	\$72,858	\$42,888	\$14,329	\$411	\$3,311	\$133,797

Notes: These values include all revenue from iron ore/taconite, metallic minerals, peat, industrial minerals, M-Leases, stockpile leases, and interest. "Other land classes" include Game & Fish Fund, Volstead Lands, General Fund, and Consolidated Conservation (Con-Con) lands.

(*) In FY 2004, interest which had accrued in the Minerals Lease Suspense Account was deposited into the Permanent School Fund (\$20,626) and into the Permanent University Fund (\$17,191). The suspense account was ended in FY2005.

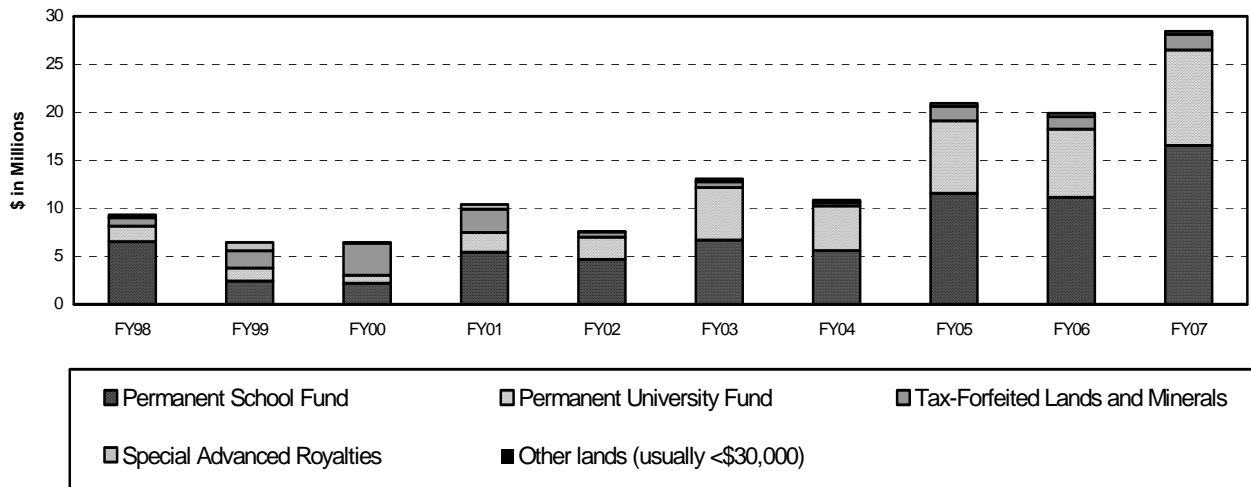


Table 3. Minerals Management Account Revenue, FY2006-2007.

FY	School Trust Lands	University Trust Lands	Tax-Forfeited Lands and Minerals	Consolidated Conservation	Other	Total Revenue
2006	\$2,165,778	\$1,417,795	\$255,107	\$10,130	\$1,211	\$3,850,021
2007	\$3,254,288	\$1,991,639	\$314,992	\$12,562	\$2,641	\$5,576,122
	\$5,420,066	\$3,409,434	\$570,099	\$22,692	\$3,852	\$9,426,143

(*)MS 93.2236: Balance above \$3,000,000 in the account at FY2007 closing is returned to Trust Funds.

Table 4. Net Minerals Management Account for Permanent School and Permanent University Funds, FY 2006-2007.

FY	School Trust Fee	Transfer In	Net	University Trust Fee	Transfer In	Net
2006	\$2,165,778	-	\$2,165,778	\$1,417,795	-	\$1,417,795
2007	\$3,254,288	-\$1,728,892	\$1,525,396	\$1,991,639	-\$1,059,644	\$931,995
Total	\$5,420,066	-\$1,728,892	\$3,691,174	\$3,409,434	-\$1,059,644	\$2,349,790

Table 5. Total annual revenue from iron ore and taconite leases, by land class, FY 1890-2007.

FY	School Trust	School Mineral Lease Suspense Account**	University Trust	Univ. Minerals Lease Suspense Account***	Tax-forfeited	C.C.A.	Gift/General	Total
1890	\$600	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$600
1891	\$2,800	-	\$400	-	-	-	-	\$3,200
1892	\$21,600	-	\$4,600	-	-	-	-	\$26,200
1893	\$25,258	-	\$3,900	-	-	-	-	\$29,158
1894	\$136,963	-	\$2,400	-	-	-	-	\$139,363
1895	\$38,359	-	\$2,600	-	-	-	-	\$40,959
1896	\$37,983	-	\$2,500	-	-	-	-	\$40,483
1897	\$38,136	-	\$2,000	-	-	-	-	\$40,136
1898	\$26,857	-	\$200	-	-	-	-	\$27,057
1899	\$10,450	-	\$400	-	-	-	-	\$10,850
1900	\$32,918	-	\$2,300	-	-	-	-	\$35,218
1901	\$16,582	-	\$2,700	-	-	-	-	\$19,282
1902	\$36,519	-	\$5,100	-	-	-	-	\$41,619
1903	\$514,684	-	\$5,200	-	-	-	-	\$519,884
1904	\$76,662	-	\$2,400	-	-	-	-	\$79,062
1905	\$397,118	-	\$3,600	-	-	-	-	\$400,718
1906	\$165,140	-	\$4,752	-	-	-	-	\$169,892
1907	\$153,669	-	\$5,413	-	-	-	-	\$159,082
1908	\$261,076	-	\$9,747	-	-	-	-	\$270,823
1909	\$119,850	-	\$12,147	-	-	-	-	\$131,997
1910	\$277,882	-	\$11,350	-	-	-	-	\$289,232
1911	\$332,651	-	\$11,000	-	-	-	-	\$343,651
1912	\$192,178	-	\$11,271	-	-	-	-	\$203,449
1913	\$406,101	-	\$11,344	-	-	-	-	\$417,445
1914	\$761,212	-	\$10,750	-	-	-	-	\$771,962
1915	\$239,845	-	\$12,008	-	-	-	-	\$251,853
1916	\$655,469	-	\$13,636	-	-	-	-	\$669,105
1917	\$943,833	-	\$79,548	-	-	-	-	\$1,023,381
1918	\$905,987	-	48,500	-	-	-	-	\$954,487
1919	\$1,124,562	-	\$90,547	-	-	-	-	\$1,215,109
1920	\$889,008	-	\$105,385	-	-	-	-	\$994,393

Table 5. Total annual revenue from iron ore and taconite leases, by land class, FY 1890-2007, continued.

FY	School Trust	School Mineral Lease Suspense Account**	University Trust	Univ. Minerals Lease Suspense Account***	Tax-forfeited	C.C.A.	Gift/General	Total
1921	\$1,412,207	-	\$94,448	-	-	-	-	\$1,506,655
1922	\$753,632	-	\$24,778	-	-	-	-	\$778,410
1923	\$1,408,642	-	\$53,842	-	-	-	-	\$1,462,484
1924	\$1,873,661	-	\$70,135	-	-	-	-	\$1,943,796
1925	\$1,657,014	-	\$22,042	-	-	-	-	\$1,679,056
1926	\$2,374,288	-	\$13,750	-	-	-	-	\$2,388,038
1927	\$1,106,210	-	\$13,750	-	-	-	-	\$1,119,960
1928	\$1,968,616	-	\$13,750	-	-	-	-	\$1,982,366
1929	\$2,175,928	-	\$36,557	-	-	-	-	\$2,212,485
1930	\$2,772,532	-	\$218,577	-	-	-	-	\$2,991,109
1931	\$2,048,644	-	\$218,725	-	-	-	-	\$2,267,369
1932	\$893,446	-	\$48,626	-	-	-	-	\$942,072
1933	\$125,967	-	\$97,732	-	-	-	-	\$223,699
1934	\$742,825	-	\$178,946	-	-	-	-	\$921,771
1935	\$671,111	-	\$280,139	-	-	-	-	\$951,250
1936	\$937,103	-	\$300,458	-	-	-	-	\$1,237,561
1937	\$1,861,011	-	\$313,834	-	-	-	-	\$2,174,845
1938	\$2,461,410	-	\$302,249	-	-	-	-	\$2,763,659
1939	\$915,707	-	\$309,315	-	-	-	-	\$1,225,022
1940	\$2,406,817	-	\$344,920	-	-	-	-	\$2,751,737
1941	\$3,105,094	-	\$407,462	-	-	-	-	\$3,512,556
1942	\$3,400,999	-	\$938,084	-	-	-	-	\$4,339,083
1943	\$2,345,019	-	\$1,464,190	-	-	-	-	\$3,809,209
1944	\$3,532,699	-	\$844,494	-	\$1,200	-	-	\$4,378,393
1945	\$3,767,075	-	\$790,212	-	\$2,967	-	-	\$4,560,254
1946	\$3,233,674	-	\$720,860	-	\$3,763	-	-	\$3,958,297
1947	\$3,050,522	-	\$307,074	-	\$3,872	-	-	\$3,361,468
1948	\$2,946,184	-	\$386,544	-	\$5,163	-	-	\$3,337,891
1949	\$3,490,848	-	\$517,035	-	\$9,367	-	-	\$4,017,250
1950	\$2,339,175	-	\$827,656	-	\$48,186	\$375	-	\$3,215,392
1951	\$2,873,133	-	\$229,652	-	\$31,095	\$1,500	-	\$3,135,380
1952	\$3,163,518	-	\$710,012	-	\$26,274	\$4,397	-	\$3,904,201
1953	\$2,326,798	-	\$757,917	-	\$48,826	\$6,619	\$472	\$3,140,632
1954	\$2,530,997	-	\$1,171,466	-	\$72,638	\$6,260	\$2,667	\$3,784,028
1955	\$2,259,148	-	\$629,852	-	\$53,559	\$2,383	\$5,000	\$2,949,942
1956	\$4,120,000	-	\$1,251,509	-	\$84,748	\$2,176	\$1,331	\$5,459,764
1957	\$3,706,497	-	\$421,306	-	\$60,949	-	\$62	\$4,188,814
1958	\$3,920,310	-	\$650,632	-	\$81,941	-	\$927	\$4,653,810
1959	\$2,851,534	-	\$367,390	-	\$199,255	-	-	\$3,418,179
1960	\$2,332,705	-	\$366,405	-	\$224,719	-	-	\$2,923,829
1961	\$3,097,470	-	\$480,154	-	\$266,931	-	-	\$3,844,555
1962	\$2,277,696	-	\$519,927	-	\$198,198	-	-	\$2,995,821
1963	\$1,530,036	-	\$630,538	-	\$180,307	-	-	\$2,340,881
1964	\$1,695,339	-	\$553,197	-	\$227,521	-	-	\$2,476,057
1965	\$1,646,092	-	\$1,184,139	-	\$289,122	-	-	\$3,119,353
1966	\$1,274,441	-	\$604,896	-	\$187,721	-	-	\$2,067,058
1967	\$974,157	-	\$270,194	-	\$198,210	-	-	\$1,442,561
1968	\$665,379	-	\$383,139	-	\$449,398	-	-	\$1,497,916
1969	\$642,940	-	\$851,974	-	\$454,166	-	-	\$1,949,080
1970	\$711,158	-	\$1,160,430	-	\$355,280	-	-	\$2,226,868

Table 5. Total annual revenue from iron ore and taconite leases, by land class, FY 1890-2007, continued.

FY	School Trust	School Mineral Lease Suspense Account**	University Trust	Univ. Minerals Lease Suspense Account***	Tax-forfeited	C.C.A.	Gift/General	Total
1971	\$541,285	-	\$1,447,642	-	\$263,679	-	-	\$2,252,606
1972	\$665,775	-	\$1,049,093	-	\$666,667	-	-	\$2,381,535
1973	\$264,131	-	\$780,061	-	\$755,026	-	-	\$1,799,218
1974	\$320,355	-	\$309,970	-	\$514,306	-	-	\$1,144,631
1975	\$550,070	-	\$768,299	-	\$954,970	-	-	\$2,273,339
1976	\$871,416	-	\$131,671	-	\$2,684,460	-	-	\$3,687,547
1977	\$1,272,064	-	\$111,266	-	\$1,345,825	-	-	\$2,729,155
1978	\$1,226,328	-	\$67,062	-	\$569,706	-	-	\$1,863,096
1979	\$1,451,829	-	\$92,716	-	\$892,932	-	-	\$2,437,477
1980	\$2,071,963	-	\$78,397	-	\$1,033,209	-	-	\$3,183,569
1981	\$3,086,931	-	\$75,602	-	\$422,381	-	-	\$3,584,914
1982	\$2,097,118	-	\$68,208	-	\$822,155	-	-	\$2,987,481
1983	\$846,420	-	\$67,300	-	\$60,695	-	-	\$974,415
1984	\$1,041,708	-	\$69,190	-	\$643,735	-	-	\$1,754,633
1985	\$1,604,766	-	\$76,428	-	\$829,405	-	-	\$2,510,599
1986	\$1,864,052	-	\$62,860	-	\$815,890	-	-	\$2,742,802
1987	\$573,068	-	\$46,333	-	\$1,006,982	-	-	\$1,626,383
1988	\$1,207,338	-	\$145,955	-	\$761,962	-	-	\$2,115,255
1989	\$1,346,755	-	\$240,584	-	\$962,653	-	-	\$2,549,992
1975	\$550,070	-	\$768,299	-	\$954,970	-	-	\$2,273,339
1976	\$871,416	-	\$131,671	-	\$2,684,460	-	-	\$3,687,547
1977	\$1,272,064	-	\$111,266	-	\$1,345,825	-	-	\$2,729,155
1978	\$1,226,328	-	\$67,062	-	\$569,706	-	-	\$1,863,096
1979	\$1,451,829	-	\$92,716	-	\$892,932	-	-	\$2,437,477
1980	\$2,071,963	-	\$78,397	-	\$1,033,209	-	-	\$3,183,569
1981	\$3,086,931	-	\$75,602	-	\$422,381	-	-	\$3,584,914
1982	\$2,097,118	-	\$68,208	-	\$822,155	-	-	\$2,987,481
1983	\$846,420	-	\$67,300	-	\$60,695	-	-	\$974,415
1984	\$1,041,708	-	\$69,190	-	\$643,735	-	-	\$1,754,633
1985	\$1,604,766	-	\$76,428	-	\$829,405	-	-	\$2,510,599
1986	\$1,864,052	-	\$62,860	-	\$815,890	-	-	\$2,742,802
1987	\$573,068	-	\$46,333	-	\$1,006,982	-	-	\$1,626,383
1988	\$1,207,338	-	\$145,955	-	\$761,962	-	-	\$2,115,255
1989	\$1,346,755	-	\$240,584	-	\$962,653	-	-	\$2,549,992
1990(*)	\$1,728,867	-	\$376,210	-	\$479,671	-	-	\$2,584,748
1991(*)	\$1,592,536	-	\$384,550	-	\$1,229,533	-	-	\$3,206,619
1992(*)	\$1,603,581	-	\$2,971,807	-	\$999,898	-	-	\$5,575,286
1993(*)	\$934,825	-	\$4,006,867	-	\$920,516	-	-	\$5,862,208
1994(*)	\$1,052,977	-	\$3,863,098	-	\$1,172,156	-	-	\$6,088,231
1995(*)	\$1,172,016	-	\$5,272,754	-	\$490,307	-	-	\$6,935,077
1996(*)	\$1,592,437	-	\$5,425,694	-	\$301,105	-	-	\$7,319,236
1997(*)	\$1,402,567	-	\$2,683,448	-	\$1,694,485	-	-	\$5,780,500
1998(*)	\$6,508,908	-	\$1,613,920	-	\$817,807	-	\$4,642	\$8,945,277
1999(*)	\$2,327,790	-	\$1,342,218	-	\$1,774,881	-	\$6,971	\$5,451,860
2000(*)	\$2,139,591	-	\$832,728	-	\$3,267,437	-	\$8,284	\$6,248,040
2001(*)	\$5,325,137	-	\$2,040,864	-	\$2,345,931	-	\$6,057	\$9,717,989
2002(*)	\$111,277	\$4,439,306	\$23,455	\$2,297,630	\$428,298	-	\$2,047	\$7,302,013
2003(*)	\$74,289	\$6,543,780	\$863	\$5,451,793	\$550,241	-	\$2,047	\$12,623,013
2004(*)	\$5,471,662	-	\$4,667,424	-	\$237,255	-	\$797	\$10,377,138

Table 5. Total annual revenue from iron ore and taconite leases, by land class, FY 1890-2007, continued.

FY	School Trust	School Mineral Lease Suspense Account**	University Trust	Univ. Minerals Lease Suspense Account***	Tax-forfeited	C.C.A.	Gift/General	Total
2005(*)	\$11,436,331	-	\$7,549,656	-	\$1,403,062	-	\$697	\$20,389,746
2006(*)	\$10,985,207	-	\$7,089,461	-	\$1,161,579	-	\$4,824	\$19,241,071
2007(*)	\$16,296,482	-	\$9,959,622	-	\$1,436,267	-	\$697	\$27,693,068
Total	\$209,879,212	\$10,983,086	\$89,625,887	\$7,749,423	\$40,482,443	\$23,710	\$47,522	\$358,791,283

(*) Includes interests from Taconite Iron Ore Special Advance Royalty Account. Revenue from tax-forfeited lands and minerals for 1991 includes \$5,657 of late interest-payment penalty.

(**) For FY 1890-2001, and in FY2004, interest is included in the values shown for School Trust. In FY2002-2003, interest was instead added to the School Minerals Lease Suspense Account data.

(***) For FY 1890-2001, and in FY2004, interest is included in the values shown for University Trust. In FY2002-2003, interest was instead added to the University Minerals Lease Suspense Account data. All revenue in the Suspense Accounts from FY03 was transferred to the permanent funds. The law authorizing the Suspense Accounts was repealed July 1, 2003.

Table 6. Distribution of revenue from state iron ore and taconite leases, by land class, FY1890-2007.

Fund / Account	Trusts	Tax Forfeited	Consolidated Conservation Areas	Gift Minerals	Total Revenue
School Trust Fund (1)	\$213,302,974	-	-	-	\$213,302,974
University Trust Fund (2)	\$92,415,992	-	-	-	\$92,415,992
Counties (3)	-	\$32,385,954	\$11,855	-	\$32,397,809
General Fund	\$3,746,502	\$7,030,600	-	\$46,418	\$10,823,520
Mineral Lease Account	-	\$546,319	-	-	\$546,319
Mineral Mgt. Account	\$8,772,141	\$519,569	-	\$1,104	\$9,292,814
Con.-Con. Account	-	-	\$11,855	-	\$11,855
Total	\$318,237,608	\$40,482,443	\$23,710	\$47,522	\$358,791,283

(1) FY1890-2001: 100% revenue to School Trust Fund. FY2002: 100% initially to an interest-bearing School Minerals Lease Suspense Account. At year-end, all account interest and 80% revenue was distributed to the School Trust Fund, 20% of revenue to the General Fund. Note: Interest from the School Minerals Lease Suspense Account from FY2002 was deposited into the School Trust Fund in FY2003.

(2) FY1890-2001: 100% revenue to University Trust Fund, except for a \$250,000 one-time appropriation in FY1997 for administrative and management costs. FY2002: 100% initially to an interest-bearing University Minerals Lease Suspense Account. At year-end, all account interest and 80% of revenue is distributed to University Trust Fund, 20% of revenue to General Fund. Note: Interest from the University Minerals Lease Suspense Account from FY2002 was deposited into the University Trust Fund in FY2003.

(3) Counties: 80% of accumulated total from 1944 to current FY. General Fund: 20% of said accumulated total except years 1987 thru 1989 and FY2006 to current; Mineral Lease Account: 20% of FY1987-FY1989 total; Minerals Management Account: 20% of said accumulated total FY2006 to current.

Table 7. Distribution of revenue from state iron ore and taconite leases to the School and University Minerals Suspense Accounts, FY 2002-2003.

FY	School Trust Minerals Suspense Account (*)	University Trust Minerals Suspense Account (*)	General Fund	Total
2002	\$3,551,445	\$1,838,104	\$1,347,387	\$6,736,936
2003	\$6,543,780	\$5,451,793	\$0	\$11,995,573
Total	\$10,095,225	\$7,289,897	\$1,347,387	\$18,732,509

(*) In FY2002 and FY2003, 100% was initially deposited in interest-bearing School Minerals Lease and University Trust Minerals Lease Suspense Accounts. At the end of FY2002, all account interest and 80% of revenue is distributed to the School Trust Fund, with the other 20% going to the General Fund. The law authorizing the School and University Minerals Lease Suspense Accounts was repealed on July 1, 2003, and all revenue in the suspense accounts was transferred to the permanent funds.

Table 8. Distribution of revenue from state iron ore and taconite leases to Mineral Management Account by Land Type, FY 2006-2007 (Does not include transfers in to Minerals Management Account – see Table 3).

FY	School Trust Fund	University Trust Fund	Tax Forfeit	Total
2006	\$2,141,874	\$1,417,795	\$229,373	\$3,789,042
2007	\$3,220,833	\$1,991,639	\$283,990	\$5,496,462
Total	\$5,362,707	\$3,409,434	\$513,363	\$9,285,504

Table 9. Accumulated iron ore and taconite lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY 1944-2007.

FY	Aitkin	Crow Wing	Itasca	St. Louis	Total
1944	-	-	-	\$1,200	\$1,200
1945	-	-	-	\$2,967	\$2,967
1946	-	-	-	\$3,763	\$3,763
1947	-	-	-	\$3,872	\$3,872
1948	-	-	-	\$5,163	\$5,163
1949	-	\$124	-	\$9,243	\$9,367
1950	-	\$938	\$383	\$46,865	\$48,186
1951	\$25	\$4,433	\$300	\$26,337	\$31,095
1952	\$132	\$3,805	\$776	\$21,561	\$26,274
1953	\$500	\$321	\$3,449	\$44,556	\$48,826
1954	\$624	\$1,001	\$5,417	\$65,596	\$72,638
1955	-	\$3,125	\$5,300	\$45,134	\$53,559
1956	-	\$16,258	\$5,300	\$63,190	\$84,748
1957	-	\$12,405	\$4,397	\$44,147	\$60,949
1958	-	\$10,717	\$300	\$70,924	\$81,941
1959	-	\$17,468	\$550	\$181,237	\$199,255
1960	-	\$3,299	\$1,200	\$220,220	\$224,719
1961	-	\$9,757	\$1,200	\$255,974	\$266,931
1962	-	\$2,942	\$1,200	\$194,056	\$198,198
1963	-	\$657	\$1,200	\$178,450	\$180,307
1964	-	-	\$1,200	\$226,321	\$227,521
1965	-	-	\$1,200	\$287,922	\$289,122
1966	-	-	\$1,200	\$186,521	\$187,721

Table 9. Accumulated iron ore and taconite lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY 1944-2007, continued.

FY	Aitkin	Crow Wing	Itasca	St. Louis	Total
1967	-	-	\$8,700	\$189,510	\$198,210
1968	-	-	\$36,075	\$413,323	\$449,398
1969	-	-	\$16,753	\$437,413	\$454,166
1970	-	-	\$105,735	\$249,545	\$355,280
1971	-	-	\$66,402	\$197,277	\$263,679
1972	-	-	\$201,232	\$465,435	\$666,667
1973	-	-	\$32,971	\$722,055	\$755,026
1974	-	-	\$51,042	\$463,264	\$514,306
1975	-	-	\$175,792	\$779,178	\$954,970
1976	-	-	\$163,867	\$2,520,593	\$2,684,460
1977	-	-	\$301,469	\$1,044,356	\$1,345,825
1978	-	-	\$18,700	\$551,006	\$569,706
1979	-	-	\$3,700	\$889,232	\$892,932
1980	-	-	\$10,603	\$1,022,606	\$1,033,209
1981	-	-	\$10,000	\$412,381	\$422,381
1982	-	-	\$10,000	\$812,155	\$822,155
1983	-	-	\$10,000	\$50,695	\$60,695
1984	-	\$1,330	\$4,999	\$637,406	\$643,735
1985	-	\$867	\$3,334	\$825,204	\$829,405
1986	-	-	\$3,331	\$812,559	\$815,890
1987	-	-	\$831	\$1,006,151	\$1,006,982
1988	-	-	\$5,002	\$756,960	\$761,962
1989	-	-	\$833	\$961,820	\$962,653
1990(*)	-	-	-	\$479,671	\$479,671
1991(*)	-	-	-	\$1,229,533	\$1,229,533
1992(*)	-	-	-	\$999,898	\$999,898
1993(*)	-	-	-	\$920,516	\$920,516
1994(*)	-	-	-	\$1,172,156	\$1,172,156
1995(*)	-	-	\$1,968	\$488,339	\$490,307
1996(*)	-	-	\$70	\$301,035	\$301,105
1997(*)	-	-	-	\$1,694,485	\$1,694,485
1998(*)	-	-	-	\$817,807	\$817,807
1999(*)	-	-	-	\$1,774,881	\$1,774,881
2000(*)	-	-	-	\$3,267,437	\$3,267,437
2001(*)	-	-	-	\$2,345,931	\$2,345,931
2002(*)	-	-	-	\$428,298	\$428,298
2003(*)	-	-	\$500	\$549,741	\$550,241
2004(*)	-	-	\$760	\$236,495	\$237,255
2005(*)	-	-	\$12,545	\$1,390,517	\$1,403,062
2006(*)	-	-	\$32,824	\$1,128,755	\$1,161,579
2007(*)	-	-	\$30,050	\$1,406,217	\$1,436,267
Total	\$1,281	\$89,447	\$1,354,660	\$39,037,055	\$40,482,443

(*) Includes interest from Taconite Iron Ore Special Advance Royalty Account. St. Louis County's revenue in 1991 includes \$5,657 of late interest payment penalty.

Table 10. Distribution of iron ore and taconite lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY1944-2007.

	Aitkin	Crow Wing	Itasca	St. Louis	Total
Counties	\$1,025	\$71,558	\$1,084,303	\$31,235,275	\$32,392,161
General Fund	\$256	\$17,889	\$257,024	\$6,755,430	\$7,030,599
Mineral Lease Account	-	-	\$1,333	\$544,986	\$546,319
Mineral Mgt. Account			\$12,000	\$501,363	\$513,363
Total	\$1,281	\$89,447	\$1,354,660	\$39,037,054	\$40,482,443

Note: 80% of the revenue was distributed to the counties, and 20% to the General Fund, except in fiscal years 1987-1989, when 20% was distributed to the Mineral Lease Account and none went to the General Fund. Starting in fiscal year 2006 80% of the revenue was distributed to the counties, and 20% to the Mineral Management Account. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 11. Annual revenue from iron ore and taconite leases from Con-Con Lands and from Gift/General Lands, by county, FY1950-1958 and FY1998-2007.

FY	Aitkin County (CCA)	St. Louis County (Gift/General)
1950	\$375	-
1951	\$1,500	-
1952	\$4,397	-
1953	\$6,619	\$472
1954	\$6,260	\$2,667
1955	\$2,383	\$5,000
1956	\$2,176	\$1,332
1957	-	\$62
1958	-	\$927
1998		\$4,642
1999		\$6,971
2000	-	\$8,284
2001	-	\$6,057
2002	-	-
2003	-	\$2,047
2004-2007	-	-
Total	\$23,710	\$38,461

Note: FY1998 revenue is from access road lease and stockpile lease on stockpile lands donated to the state. FY1999-2003 revenue is from stockpile and surface leases on lands donated to the state. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 12. Annual and total metallic minerals lease revenue, by land class, FY1967-2007.

FY	School Trust	University Trust	Forfeited Lands & Minerals	Consol. Conserv. Areas	State Forest & L.U.P.	Volstead	Other(*)	Annual Total Revenue
1967	\$33,156	\$303	\$48,899	-	\$2,778	-	-	\$85,136
1968	\$12,154	\$86	\$14,657	-	\$715	-	-	\$27,612
1969	\$60,249	\$285	\$104,435	\$65,876	\$1,888	\$3,081	-	\$235,814
1970	\$34,546	\$186	\$48,959	\$10,935	\$1,904	\$515	-	\$97,045
1971	\$74,086	\$184	\$106,510	\$86,789	\$328	\$1,745	-	\$269,642
1972	\$34,805	\$60	\$40,103	\$33,327	\$81	\$569	-	\$108,945
1973	\$18,408	-	\$18,091	\$10,369	-	-	-	\$46,868
1974	\$19,295	\$126	\$38,142	\$16,255	\$2,893	-	-	\$76,711
1975	\$13,024	-	\$11,974	\$33,101	\$931	\$519	-	\$59,549
1976	\$15,912	-	\$31,143	\$3,018	\$2,765	\$145	-	\$52,983
1977	\$55,435	-	\$25,035	-	\$1,212	-	-	\$81,682
1978	\$102,170	-	\$24,109	-	-	-	-	\$126,279
1979	\$82,838	-	\$22,660	-	-	-	-	\$105,498
1980	\$76,699	-	\$24,446	-	-	-	-	\$101,145
1981	\$21,860	-	\$6,045	-	-	-	-	\$27,905
1982	\$131,016	-	\$38,888	-	-	-	-	\$169,904
1983	\$142,412	\$712	\$88,176	\$53,684	\$311	\$257	-	\$285,552
1984	\$111,459	\$150	\$57,361	\$30,015	\$74	\$61	-	\$199,120
1985	\$110,443	\$1,375	\$95,610	\$89,527	\$826	\$4,028	-	\$301,809
1986	\$108,620	\$1,406	\$116,519	\$76,502	\$968	\$3,494	\$292	\$307,801
1987	\$57,403	\$1,312	\$80,093	\$56,046	\$576	\$2,395	\$56	\$197,881
1988	\$86,148	\$2,195	\$159,889	\$46,364	\$1,630	\$2,735	\$602	\$299,563
1989	\$130,083	\$2,913	\$207,987	\$86,485	\$773	\$4,070	\$2,136	\$434,447
1990	\$89,857	\$508	\$195,225	\$48,223	\$574	\$3,559	\$181	\$338,127
1991	\$69,985	\$359	\$102,586	\$41,369	\$687	\$76	\$20	\$215,082
1992	\$41,660	-	\$62,761	\$13,609	-	-	\$374	\$118,404
1993	\$37,445	\$1,084	\$42,720	\$45,884	-	-	\$3,563	\$130,696
1994	\$10,310	-	\$40,454	\$7,998	-	-	\$2,942	\$61,704
1995	\$14,167	-	\$14,717	\$1,209	-	-	\$175	\$30,268
1996	\$20,702	-	\$39,555	\$9,346	-	-	\$5,342	\$74,945
1997	\$13,116	-	\$35,156	\$8,555	-	-	\$611	\$57,438
1998	\$9,371	-	\$20,250	\$16,672	-	-	\$2,081	\$48,374
1999	\$14,786	-	\$28,502	-	-	-	\$2,748	\$46,036
2000	\$23,206	-	\$49,635	\$217	\$230	-	\$2,748	\$76,036
2001	\$46,856	\$246	\$75,990	\$7,438	-	-	\$9,322	\$139,852
2002	\$58,644	-	\$113,792	-	\$75	-	\$17,255	\$189,766
2003	\$42,964	\$100	\$55,725	\$3,275	\$174	-	\$900	\$103,137
2004	\$81,225	\$429	\$83,795	\$21,710	-	-	\$1,000	\$188,159
2005	\$82,964	-	\$80,840	\$13,098	-	-	\$25,818	\$202,721
2006	\$119,519	-	\$126,798	\$38,065	-	\$1,989	\$6,867	\$293,239
2007	\$167,270	-	\$155,010	\$62,811	-	-	\$13,303	\$398,396
Total	\$2,476,268	\$14,019	\$2,733,242	\$1,037,772	\$22,393	\$29,238	\$98,336	\$6,411,272

(*) e.g. Game & Fish, General, Rural Credit, and Dept. of Transportation. The values shown include filing fees. See Table 21 (p. 21) for a detailed revenue breakdown.

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 13. Distribution of revenue from metallic minerals leases to Mineral Management Account, by land class, FY 2006-2007 (Does not include transfers in to Minerals Management Account – see Table 3).

FY	School Trust	University Trust	Forfeited Lands & Minerals	Consol. Conserv. Areas	State Forest & L.U.P.	Volstead	Other(*)	Annual Total Revenue
2006	\$23,904	-	\$25,360	\$7,613	-	\$398	\$813	\$58,088
2007	\$33,454	-	\$31,002	\$12,562	-		\$2,641	\$79,659
Total	\$57,358	\$0	\$56,362	\$20,175	\$0	\$398	\$3,454	\$137,747

Table 14. Distribution of accumulated revenue from metallic minerals leases, by land class, FY1967-2007.

	School & University Trusts	Foreited Lands & Minerals (1)	Consolidated Conservation Area (2)	State Forest & L.U.P. (3)	Volstead (4)	Other (5)	Accumulated Revenue
School Trust	\$2,418,910	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,418,910
University Trust	\$14,019	-	-	-	-	-	\$14,019
Counties	-	\$2,186,593	\$518,887	\$10,957	\$14,421	-	\$2,730,858
General Fund	-	\$400,693	\$97,964	\$479	\$4,121	\$84,933	\$588,190
Mineral Lease Account	-	\$89,594	-	-	-	-	\$89,594
Mineral Mgt. Account	\$57,358	\$56,362	\$20,175		\$398	\$3,454	\$137,747
Forest Mgt. Fund	-	-	\$400,747	\$10,957	\$10,300	-	\$422,004
Game & Fish Fund	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,873	\$9,873
State Highway Fund	-	-	-	-	-	\$78	\$78
Land Class Totals	\$2,490,287	\$2,733,242	\$1,037,772	\$22,393	\$29,238	\$98,338	\$6,411,272

(1) 80% to counties; 20% to General Fund through FY 2005 except FY 1987-89 when 20% was distributed to Mineral Lease Account instead; thereafter 80% to County and 20% to Mineral Management Account

(2) 50% to counties and 50% to Forest Management Fund through June 30, 1992; 50% to County and 50% to General Fund through FY 2005; thereafter 50% to County, 20% to Mineral Management Account, and 30% to General Fund (Consol. Conserv. Acct. to General fund via transfer).

(3) 50% to counties and 50% to Forest Management Fund through June 30, 1992; for FY 1993 through FY 2005 100% to General Fund; thereafter 80% to General Fund, 20% to Mineral Management Account.

(4) See page 21 for detailed explanation of fund receiving this revenue.

(5) See page 22 for detailed explanation of funds receiving this revenue.

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 15. Revenue received from metallic minerals leases, by county, FY 1967-2007.

	Forfeited Lands & Minerals	Consolidated Conservation	State Forest & L.U.P.	Volstead	Accumulated Revenue by County
Aitkin	\$71,297	\$67,087	\$119	-	\$138,503
Beltrami	\$37,704	\$95,839	-	-	\$133,543
Carlton	\$250,803	-	-	-	\$250,803
Cook	\$943	-	-	-	\$943
Crow Wing	\$3,086	\$797	-	-	\$3,883
Itasca	\$417,851	-	\$1,032	-	\$418,883
Kanabec	\$19,268	-	-	-	\$19,268
Koochiching	\$75,865	\$191,286	\$2,027	\$14,375	\$283,552
Lake	\$74,229	-	\$271	-	\$74,500
Lake of the Woods	\$198	\$103,179	-	-	\$103,377
Marshall	-	\$9,871	-	-	\$9,871
Mille Lacs	\$12,214	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Pine	\$144	-	-	-	\$144
Roseau	\$26,487	\$50,829	-	\$46	\$77,362
St. Louis	\$1,178,342	-	\$7,508	-	\$1,185,850
Todd	\$18,165	-	-	-	\$18,165
Totals	\$2,186,593	\$518,887	\$10,957	\$14,421	\$2,382,958

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 16. Annual metallic minerals lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands and minerals, by county, FY1967-2007.

FY	Aitkin	Beltrami	Carlton	Cook	Crow Wing	Itasca	Kanabec	Koochi-ching	Lake	Lake of the Woods	Mille Lacs	Pine	Roseau	St. Louis	Todd	Annual Total
1967	-	-	-	\$379	-	-	-	-	\$975	-	-	-	-	\$47,546	-	\$48,900
1968	-	-	-	\$94	-	-	-	-	\$485	-	-	-	-	\$14,079	-	\$14,658
1969	-	-	-	\$377	-	\$13,798	-	\$11,168	\$898	-	-	-	-	\$78,194	-	\$104,435
1970	-	-	-	\$329	-	\$3,318	-	\$2,078	\$464	-	-	-	-	\$42,768	-	\$48,957
1971	-	-	-	-	-	\$35,108	-	\$11,130	\$727	-	-	-	-	\$59,546	-	\$106,511
1972	-	\$11,172	-	-	-	\$7,278	-	\$1,719	\$1,136	-	-	-	-	\$18,798	-	\$40,103
1973	-	\$3,940	-	-	-	\$4,180	-	\$138	\$945	-	-	-	-	\$8,888	-	\$18,091
1974	-	\$4,053	-	-	-	\$445	-	-	\$945	-	-	-	-	\$32,700	-	\$38,143
1975	-	\$33	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$945	-	-	-	-	\$10,996	-	\$11,974
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$945	-	-	-	-	\$30,198	-	\$31,143
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,725	-	-	-	-	\$20,310	-	\$25,035
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,728	-	-	-	-	\$22,382	-	\$24,110
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$22,660	-	\$22,660
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$24,446	-	\$24,446
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,045	-	\$6,045
1982	-	\$209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$38,679	-	\$38,888
1983	-	\$14,110	-	-	-	\$25,500	-	\$4,608	-	-	-	-	\$9,090	\$34,868	-	\$88,176
1984	-	\$3,271	-	-	-	\$27,466	-	\$4,115	\$703	-	-	-	\$2,558	\$19,249	-	\$57,362
1985	-	\$10,342	-	-	-	\$18,889	-	\$5,983	\$62	-	-	-	\$7,257	\$53,077	-	\$95,610
1986	\$4,243	-	\$556	-	-	\$39,660	-	\$9,203	\$1,357	-	\$128	\$4,480	\$56,891	-	-	\$116,518
1987	\$991	-	\$462	-	-	\$25,245	-	\$2,531	\$237	-	-	\$2,682	\$47,943	-	-	\$80,091
1988	\$3,966	-	\$223	-	-	\$64,892	-	\$3,235	\$5,947	-	\$52	\$3,974	\$77,601	-	-	\$159,890
1989	\$7,028	-	\$61	-	-	\$68,957	-	\$5,723	\$2,338	-	-	\$1,914	\$121,966	-	-	\$207,987
1990	\$1,754	-	\$244	-	-	\$59,466	-	\$11,671	\$3,495	-	-	-	\$118,594	-	-	\$195,224
1991	\$2,578	-	\$230	-	-	\$49,044	-	\$2,522	\$1,103	-	-	-	\$47,109	-	-	\$102,586
1992	\$1,840	-	-	-	-	\$19,256	-	\$13,073	\$1,399	-	-	-	\$27,194	-	-	\$62,762
1993	\$611	-	-	-	-	\$21,217	-	\$3,870	-	-	-	\$1,154	\$10,108	\$5,759	-	\$42,719
1994	\$3,509	-	\$3,835	-	\$163	\$26,123	-	\$163	-	-	-	-	\$6,661	-	-	\$40,454
1995	\$202	-	-	-	-	\$7,508	-	\$150	-	-	-	-	\$5,183	\$1,674	-	\$14,717
1996	\$3,066	-	\$12,332	-	\$2,264	\$998	-	\$660	-	-	-	-	\$13,538	\$6,697	-	\$39,555
1997	\$1,920	-	\$9,816	-	\$261	-	-	\$1,091	-	-	-	-	\$13,492	\$8,576	-	\$35,156
1998	\$3,343	-	\$9,191	-	\$1,169	-	-	-	-	\$139	-	-	\$6,408	-	-	\$20,250
1999	-	-	\$14,500	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,105	-	-	-	\$8,897	-	-	\$28,502
2000	-	-	\$21,553	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,980	\$109	-	-	\$14,993	-	-	\$49,635
2001	\$4,291	-	\$34,892	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,705	-	-	-	\$29,102	-	-	\$75,990
2002	\$1,531	-	\$21,322	-	-	-	-	-	\$16,516	-	-	-	\$74,423	-	-	\$113,792
2003	\$938	-	\$7,053	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,429	-	-	-	\$37,304	-	-	\$55,724
2004	\$9,201	-	\$22,606	-	-	-	\$929	-	\$5,401	-	-	-	\$45,659	-	-	\$83,796
2005	\$4,754	-	\$25,499	-	-	\$1,322	\$12,468	-	\$502	-	\$8,184	-	\$28,112	-	-	\$80,840
2006	\$8,364	-	\$42,954	-	-	\$2,644	-	-	\$502	-	\$462	-	\$71,873	-	-	\$126,798
2007	\$24,992	-	\$86,175	-	-	-	\$10,688	-	\$2,090	-	\$6,621	-	\$24,445	-	-	\$155,010
County Total	\$89,121	\$47,130	\$313,503	\$1,179	\$3,857	\$522,314	\$24,085	\$94,831	\$92,788	\$248	\$15,267	\$180	\$33,109	\$1,472,926	\$22,706	\$2,733,242

Note: This table lists the total revenue generated from tax-forfeited lands by county, not the amount actually distributed to the counties (those values are presented in Table 11). See footnote (1) in table 14. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 17. Distribution of metallic minerals lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands and minerals, by county, FY1967-2007.

	Aitkin	Beltrami	Carlton	Cook	Crow Wing	Itasca	Kanabec	Koochi-ching	Lake	Lake of the Woods	Mille Lacs	Pine	Roseau	St. Louis	Todd	Accumulated Revenue
Counties	\$71,297	\$37,704	\$250,803	\$943	\$3,086	\$417,851	\$19,268	\$75,865	\$74,229	\$198	\$12,214	\$144	\$26,487	\$1,178,342	\$18,165	\$2,186,594
General Fund	\$8,757	\$9,426	\$36,726	\$236	\$771	\$72,115	\$2,680	\$16,669	\$16,334	\$50	\$1,637	\$26	\$4,908	\$225,819	\$4,541	\$400,694
Min. Lease Account	\$2,397	-	\$149	-	-	\$31,819	-	\$2,298	\$1,704	-	-	\$10	\$1,714	\$49,502	-	\$89,593
Min. Mgmt. Account	\$6,671	-	\$25,826	-	-	\$529	\$2,138	-	\$518	-	\$1,417	-	-	\$19,264	-	\$56,362
County Totals	\$89,122	\$47,130	\$313,503	\$1,179	\$3,857	\$522,314	\$24,085	\$94,832	\$92,786	\$248	\$15,267	\$180	\$33,109	\$1,472,927	\$22,706	\$2,733,242

Note: 80% of tax-forfeited revenue goes to the counties and 20% to the General Fund, except FY1987-1989, when the 20% went instead to the Mineral Lease Account. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 18. Annual metallic minerals lease revenue from Consolidated Conservation (Con-Con) lands, by county, FY1967-2004.

FY	Aitkin	Beltrami	Crow Wing	Koochiching	Lake of the Woods	Marshall	Roseau	Annual Revenue
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
1970	-	-	-	\$55,269	\$10,608	-	-	\$65,877
1971	-	-	-	\$9,572	\$1,363	-	-	\$10,935
1972	-	-	-	\$23,709	\$63,080	-	-	\$86,789
1973	-	\$16,362	-	\$3,000	\$13,166	-	\$800	\$33,328
1974	-	\$4,684	-	-	\$5,685	-	-	\$10,369
1975	-	\$8,283	-	-	\$4,668	\$3,304	-	\$16,255
1976	-	\$1,833	-	\$24,063	\$7,204	-	-	\$33,100
1977	-	\$1,090	-	\$857	\$688	\$382	-	\$3,017
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
1984	-	\$1,428	-	\$2,987	\$21,664	\$7,315	\$20,291	\$53,685
1985	-	\$14,578	-	\$2,832	\$5,220	\$1,866	\$5,519	\$30,015
1986	-	\$3,894	-	\$42,386	\$25,489	\$1,729	\$16,030	\$89,528
1987	-	\$3,006	-	\$50,971	\$15,137	\$239	\$7,150	\$76,503
1988	-	\$21,177	-	\$30,711	\$1,237	-	\$2,921	\$56,046
1989	-	\$3,006	-	\$37,158	\$2,474	-	\$3,727	\$46,365
1990	-	\$33,465	-	\$37,962	\$2,264	\$4,907	\$7,886	\$86,484
1991	-	\$9,695	-	\$33,390	-	-	\$5,138	\$48,223
1992	-	\$16,818	-	\$12,347	\$11,145	-	\$1,059	\$41,369
1993	-	\$1,306	-	\$8,392	\$3,912	-	-	\$13,610
1994	-	\$22,105	-	-	\$1,542	-	\$22,237	\$45,884
1995	\$1,306	\$2,477	-	-	-	-	\$4,216	\$7,999
1996	-	\$789	-	-	-	-	\$420	\$1,209
1997	\$480	\$5,190	\$1,594	-	-	-	\$2,082	\$9,346
1998	\$2,273	\$4,100	-	-	-	-	\$2,182	\$8,555
1999	-	\$16,392	-	-	\$279	-	-	\$16,671
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
2001	-	-	-	-	\$217	-	-	\$217
2002	\$7,438	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,438
2003	\$2,672	-	-	-	\$603	-	-	\$3,275
2004	\$21,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$21,710
2005	\$13,098	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$13,098
2006	\$22,386	-	-	\$6,965	\$8,714	-	-	\$38,065
2007	\$62,812	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$62,812
Total	\$134,175	\$191,678	\$1,594	\$382,571	\$206,359	\$19,742	\$101,658	\$1,037,773

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 19. Distribution of metallic minerals lease revenue from Consolidated Conservation (Con-Con) lands, by county, FY1967-2004.

	Aitkin	Beltrami	Crow Wing	Koochiching	Lake of the Woods	Marshall	Roseau	Accumulated Revenue
Counties	\$92,647	\$95,839	\$797	\$193,375	\$105,793	\$9,871	\$50,829	\$549,151
Forest Mgt. Fund	\$0	\$70,313	\$0	\$187,803	\$97,502	\$9,871	\$35,261	\$400,750
General Fund	\$24,488	\$25,526	\$797	\$0	\$1,320	\$0	\$15,569	\$67,700
Mineral Mgt. Acct.	\$17,040	\$0	\$0	\$1,393	\$1,743	\$0	\$0	\$20,176
County Totals	\$134,175	\$191,678	\$1,594	\$382,571	\$206,358	\$19,742	\$101,659	\$1,037,773

Note: Through June 30, 1992, 50% of revenue went to the counties and 50% went to the Forest Management Fund. Since June 30, 1992, 50% went to the counties and 50% went to the General Fund (Consolidated Conservation Account to General Fund via transfer.) Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 20. Annual metallic minerals lease revenue from State Forest & L.U.P. lands, by county, FY1967-2007.

	Aitkin	Itasca	Koochiching	Lake	St. Louis	Annual Revenue
1967	-	-	-	-	\$2,778	\$2,778
1968	-	-	-	-	\$715	\$715
1969	-	\$38	-	-	\$1,850	\$1,888
1970	-	\$15	-	-	\$1,888	\$1,903
1971	-	\$250	-	-	\$78	\$328
1972	-	\$81	-	-	-	\$81
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	\$2,893	\$2,893
1975	-	-	\$240	-	\$691	\$931
1976	-	-	\$1	-	\$2,764	\$2,765
1977	-	-	-	-	\$1,212	\$1,212
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	\$258	\$53	-	-	\$311
1984	-	\$61	\$12	-	-	\$73
1985	-	\$120	\$706	-	-	\$826
1986	-	\$85	\$856	\$8	\$19	\$968
1987	-	\$20	\$551	\$1	\$5	\$577
1988	-	\$533	\$762	\$271	\$64	\$1,630
1989	-	\$139	\$572	\$38	\$24	\$773
1990	-	\$319	\$78	\$142	\$35	\$574
1991	\$238	\$144	\$223	\$82	-	\$687
1992-1999	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	\$230	-	\$230
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	\$75	-	\$75
2003	-	-	-	\$174	-	\$174
2004-2007	-	-	-	-	-	-
County Total	\$238	\$2,063	\$4,054	\$1,021	\$15,016	\$22,392

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 21. Distribution of metallic minerals lease revenue from State Forest & L.U.P. lands, by county, FY1967-2007.

	Aitkin	Itasca	Koochiching	Lake	St. Louis	Totals
Counties	\$119	\$1,032	\$2,027	\$271	\$7,508	\$10,957
Forest Management Fund	\$119	\$1,032	\$2,027	\$271	\$7,508	\$10,957
General Fund	-	-	-	\$479	-	-
County Totals	\$238	\$2,064	\$4,054	\$1,021	\$15,016	\$22,392

Note: Through June 30, 1992, 50% of revenue went to the counties and 50% to the Forest Management Fund. After June 30, 1992, 100% of revenue went to the General Fund. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 22. Annual metallic minerals lease revenue from Volstead lands, by county, FY1967-2004.

FY	Koochiching	Roseau	Annual Total
1967	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-
1969	\$3,081	-	\$3,081
1970	\$515	-	\$515
1971	\$1,745	-	\$1,745
1972	\$569	-	\$569
1973	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-
1975	\$519	-	\$519
1976	\$145	-	\$145
1977-1982	-	-	-
1983	\$215	\$42	\$257
1984	\$51	\$10	\$61
1985	\$3,988	\$40	\$4,028
1986	\$3,494	-	\$3,494
1987	\$2,395	-	\$2,395
1989	\$2,735	-	\$2,735
1990	\$4,070	-	\$4,070
1990	\$3,559	-	\$3,559
1991	\$76	-	\$76
1992-2005	-	-	-
2006	\$1,989	-	\$1,989
2007	-	-	-
County Total	\$29,146	\$92	\$29,238

Table 23. Distribution of metallic minerals lease revenue from Volstead lands, by county, FY1967-2007.

	Koochiching	Roseau	Accumulated Revenue
Counties	\$14,375	\$46	\$14,421
Forest Management Fund	\$10,254	\$46	\$10,300
General Fund	\$4,121	-	\$4,121
Minerals Management Fund	\$398	-	\$398
County Totals	\$29,147	\$92	\$29,238

Note: Through FY1982 and FY 1991 through 2004, 50% of revenue went to the counties and 50% went to the General Fund. From FY1983 through FY1990, 50% went to the counties and 50% went to the Forest Management Fund. From FY2006 40% went to the counties, 40% went to the General Fund, and 20% went to the Minerals Management Account. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 24. Annual metallic minerals lease revenue from other lands, by land class, FY1986-2007.

FY	Game & Fish	General Fund	Rural Credit	D.O.T.	Annual Revenue
1986	\$16	\$43	\$161	\$72	\$292
1987	\$3	\$10	\$38	\$6	\$57
1988	\$10	\$126	\$467	-	\$603
1989	\$10	\$40	\$2,086	-	\$2,136
1990	\$10	\$90	\$81	-	\$181
1991	\$20	-	-	-	\$20
1992	\$45	\$329	-	-	\$374
1993	-	\$3,563	-	-	\$3,563
1994	-	\$2,942	-	-	\$2,942
1995	-	\$175	-	-	\$175
1996	-	\$2,642	-	-	\$2,642
1997	-	\$311	-	-	\$311
1998	-	\$681	-	-	\$681
1999	-	\$748	-	-	\$748
2000	-	\$748	-	-	\$748
2001	-	\$1,122	-	-	\$1,122
2002	-	\$1,555	-	-	\$1,555
2003	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	-
2005	\$4,697	\$11,621	-	-	\$16,318
2006	\$2,527	\$1,540	-	-	\$4,067
2007	\$3,800	\$9,403	-	-	\$13,203
Totals	\$11,138	\$37,689	\$2,833	\$78	\$51,738

Note: These values omit filing fees, which are included in the values shown in Table 12. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 25. Accumulated metallic minerals lease revenue from other lands, by county, FY1986-2007.

County	General & Rural Credit	Game & Fish	State Highway	Accumulated Revenue by County
Aitkin	\$2,752	-	-	\$2,752
Beltrami	\$824	-	-	\$824
Carlton	\$8,361	-	-	\$8,361
Crow Wing	\$484	-	-	\$484
Itasca	\$173	-	-	\$173
Kanabec	\$6,043	\$9,311	-	\$15,354
Koochiching	\$81	-	\$78	\$159
Lake of the Woods	\$125	\$63	-	\$188
Marshall	\$325	-	-	\$325
Mille Lacs	\$16,521	\$1,650	-	\$18,171
Norman	\$902	-	-	\$902
Ottertail	\$467	-	-	\$467
Roseau	\$2,962	-	-	\$2,962
St. Louis	\$502	\$114	-	\$616
Totals	\$40,522	\$11,138	\$78	\$51,738

Note: These values omit filing fees, which are included in the values shown in Table 12. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 26. Annual peat lease revenue, by land class, FY1980-2007.

FY	School Trust	Tax-forfeited	State Forest	Game & Fish	Con.-Con.	Volstead	Annual Revenue
1980	\$2,632	-	\$7,829	-	-	-	\$10,461
1981	\$440	-	\$6,441	-	-	-	\$6,881
1982	-	-	\$2,166	-	-	-	\$2,166
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	\$1,482	\$333	-	-	-	\$1,815
1985	-	-	\$9,374	-	-	-	\$9,374
1986	\$8,433	\$1,316	\$29,103	-	-	-	\$38,852
1987	\$18,700	\$1,228	\$9,643	-	-	-	\$29,571
1988	\$9,008	\$6,798	\$13,678	-	-	-	\$29,484
1989	\$17,707	\$9,059	\$11,918	-	-	-	\$38,684
1990	\$35,003	\$8,547	\$29,131	-	-	-	\$72,681
1991	\$57,631	\$4,625	\$33,715	-	-	-	\$95,971
1992	\$28,686	\$2,050	\$18,296	-	-	-	\$49,032
1993	\$24,781	\$7,177	\$10,421	-	-	-	\$42,379
1994	\$52,478	\$4,108	\$10,549	-	-	-	\$67,135
1995	\$49,091	\$7,650	\$6,953	-	-	-	\$63,694
1996	\$30,443	\$8,567	\$10,602	-	-	-	\$49,612
1997	\$46,555	\$4,852	\$10,362	-	-	-	\$61,769
1998	\$23,533	\$11,273	\$8,951	-	-	-	\$43,757
1999	\$82,096	\$12,031	\$3,683	-	\$720	\$479	\$99,009
2000	\$34,557	\$8,129	\$18,447	-	\$1,440	\$957	\$63,530
2001	\$58,034	\$10,652	\$1,248	-	-	-	\$69,933
2002	\$59,294	\$10,862	\$2,715	-	\$1,980	\$1,316	\$76,167
2003	\$44,082	\$8,547	\$11,878	\$721	\$4,708	\$2,322	\$72,258
2004	\$42,207	\$7,195	\$16,928	\$684	\$3,607	\$1,587	\$72,208
2005	\$45,490	\$9,573	\$15,628	\$684	\$3,607	\$1,587	\$75,569
2006	\$54,916	\$11,402	\$7,641	-	\$3,607	\$1,587	\$79,153
2007	\$85,528	\$20,142	\$9,676	\$1,562	\$3,607	\$1,587	\$122,102
Totals	\$911,325	\$177,265	\$317,309	\$3,651	\$23,276	\$11,422	\$1,444,248

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 27. Distribution of peat lease revenue, by land class, FY1980-2007.

Fund / Account	School Trust	Tax-forfeited	State Forest	Game & Fish	Con.-Con. & Volstead	Accumulated Revenue
School Trust Fund	\$911,325	-	-	-	-	\$911,325
Counties	-	\$141,812	\$85,814	-	\$17,349	\$244,975
General Fund	-	\$32,035	\$145,682	-	\$17,349	\$195,066
Mineral Lease Account	-	\$3,417	-	-	-	\$3,417
Forest Management Fund	-	-	\$85,814	-	-	\$85,814
Game & Fish Fund	-	-	-	\$3,651	-	\$3,651
Totals	\$911,325	\$177,264	\$317,310	\$3,651	\$34,698	\$1,444,248

Note: 80% of tax-forfeited revenue went to the counties and 20% to the General Fund, except FY1987-1989, when the 20% went to the Mineral Lease Account instead. Through FY92, 50% of state forest revenue went to the Forest Management Fund and 50% went to the counties. Since FY92, 100% went to the General Fund. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 28. Peat lease revenue received by counties, FY1980-2007.

County	Tax-Forfeited	State Forest	Con.-Con. & Volstead	Accumulated Revenue
Carlton	\$141,812	\$85,814	-	\$227,626
Koochiching	-	-	\$17,032	\$17,032
Totals	\$141,812	\$85,814	\$17,032	\$244,657

Note: For FY1980-2001, all revenue from tax-forfeited lands and state forest lands is from lands leased in Carlton County. For FY2001-FY2004, all revenue from Consolidated Conservation (Con.-Con.) lands and Volstead lands was from lands leased in Koochiching County.

Table 29. Annual industrial minerals lease revenue, by land class, FY1996-2007.

FY	School Trust	Tax-forfeited	General Fund	Con-Con	Annual Revenue
1996	-	\$488	\$100	-	\$588
1997	-	-	\$200	-	\$200
1998	\$170	\$1,685	\$100	-	\$1,955
1999	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-
2001	\$189	\$1,874	-	-	\$2,063
2002	\$189	\$1,874	-	-	\$2,063
2003	\$189	\$1,874	-	-	\$2,063
2004	-	-	\$100	-	\$100
2005	-	-	\$1,000	-	\$1,000
2006	-	\$1,876	-	\$12,585	\$14,461
2007	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	\$737	\$9,671	\$1,500	\$12,585	\$24,493

Table 30. Distribution of industrial minerals lease revenue, by land class, FY1996-2007.

Fund / Account	School Trust	Tax-forfeited	Con-Con	Other (fees)	Annual Revenue
School Trust Fund	\$737	-	-	-	\$737
Counties	-	\$7,737	\$6,293	-	\$14,030
General Fund	-	\$1,559	\$3,776	\$1,500	\$6,835
Mineral Management Account	-	\$375	\$2,517	-	\$2,892
Forest Management Fund	-	-	-	-	\$0
Totals	\$737	\$9,671	\$12,585	\$1,500	\$24,493

Note: 80% of revenue from tax-forfeited lands went to the counties, while 20% went to the General Fund. In FY1996, all revenue from tax-forfeited lands was from lands leased in Wilkin County. From FY1998 through FY2004, all revenue from tax-forfeited lands was from lands leased in Lake County. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 31. Industrial minerals lease revenue received by counties, by land class, FY1996-2007.

County	Con-Con	Tax-forfeited	Annual Revenue
Koochiching	\$6,293	\$1,501	\$7,794
Lake	-	\$5,846	\$5,846
Wilkin	-	\$390	\$390
Totals	\$6,293	\$7,737	\$14,030

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 32. Industrial minerals lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY1996-2007.

FY	Koochiching	Lake	Wilkin	Annual Revenue
1996	-	-	\$488	\$488
1997	-	-	-	-
1998	-	\$1,685	-	\$1,685
1999	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-
2001	-	\$1,874	-	\$1,874
2002	-	\$1,874	-	\$1,874
2003	-	\$1,874	-	\$1,874
2004	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-
2006	\$1,876	-	-	\$1,876
2007	-	-	-	-
Totals	\$1,876	\$7,307	\$488	\$9,761

Table 33. Distribution of Industrial minerals lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY1996-2007.

Fund / Account	Koochiching	Lake	Wilkin	Annual Revenue
Counties	\$1,501	\$5,846	\$390	\$7,737
General Fund	-	\$1,461	\$98	\$1,559
Mineral Mgt. Acc.	\$375	-	-	\$375
Totals	\$1,876	\$7,307	\$488	\$9,671