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PROJECT 70

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DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

PROJECT 70 - HIGHLIGHTS

For the Future Minnesota needs -

More EDUCATION for Public Awareness ~~and~~ Understanding!

More TREES, Tree Farms and Farm Woodlots!

Better MARKETS For Our Forest Products!

More and Better STATE PARKS!

More COUNTY and MUNICIPAL Parks!

More CAMPING and Roadside Parking Areas!

More PUBLIC ACCESS to Our Lakes and Streams!

More WETLANDS and Wildlife Habitat!

More PUBLIC HUNTING GROUNDS and Wildlife Management Areas!

Greater Utilization of our MINERAL RESOURCES!

WATERSHEDS Protected From Pollution, Erosion and Drainage!

More RESEARCH and PLANNING For Better Management!

These are some of the needs of Conservation. Only YOU, the People, can provide them!

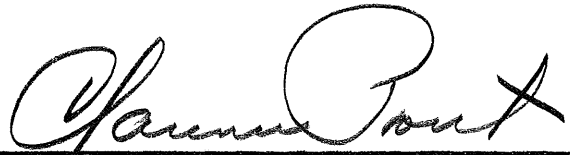
P R O J E C T 7 0

"A Plan And A Program For Resource Management"

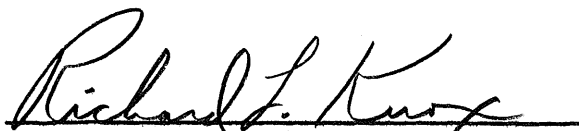
Our greatest need in the management of our natural resources is planning and programming for the future. An exploding population and economic changes of the day permit of no delay. A conservation plan or blueprint is a necessity.

In state government we have an enduring reminder of the wisdom of long range planning. It was in December 1903 that the first comprehensive plans for the Capitol Approach were drawn by Cass Gilbert. Although fifty years were required for realization it was the beginning plan or blueprint that was important.

Project 70 which we present in this report is a blueprint or action program for the next ten years in the Department of Conservation.



Clarence Prout, Commissioner of Conservation



Richard L. Knox, Deputy Commissioner
and Project Coordinator

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I. HISTORY OF DEPARTMENT

HISTORY

In 1931 the Minnesota Legislature established the Department of Conservation (Laws of 1931, Chapter 186). Originally the department was administered by a five-man commission and a commissioner elected by them.

The commission was abolished in 1937 and authority vested in a commissioner of conservation. This type of administration has continued to the present day. The department now consists of five divisions.

Forestry was first established in 1911 as the Minnesota Forest Service. The event that triggered the enabling legislation was the disastrous Baudette-Spooner forest fire in October 1910. A state forester was appointed, - a forest fire protection system organized, - and the Division of Forestry was born.

The first game and fish organization in Minnesota was the three-man Fish Commission created by the Legislature in 1874. The office of Chief Warden was established in 1887. Years later wildlife administration evolved into a Game and Fish Department, our present Division of Game and Fish.

The birth of the Division of Lands and Minerals was delayed approximately two years after 1931 because the State Auditor refused to relinquish administration of lands and minerals on constitutional grounds. The Supreme Court, however, upheld the validity of the act and the division became a part of the department officially on April 1, 1933.

The Division of State Parks was created by an act of the 1935 Legislature as a unit of the Department of Conservation. Prior to 1935 State Parks had been administered by various agencies.

Historically, the Division of Waters is the successor of the state drainage commission established in 1897. It was incorporated into the Department of Conservation as the Division of Drainage and Waters. In 1941 it became the Division of Water Resources and Engineering and in 1949, - simply the Division of Waters.

In the history of the department some events stand out from all of the rest. Wildlife won a signal victory in 1894 in the case of the State vs. Rodman which decided the legality of the principle that wild animals are the property of the state. History was also made in the establishment of Itasca State Park and Forest by law in 1892 and passage of the amendment to the Constitution in 1914 authorizing establishment of state forests. A "Water Code" was enacted in 1937. In 1953 the nation-wide precedent-setting "State Park Permit" was passed. Possibly nothing dramatizes better the change in conservation thinking than the transition from the extravagant program of agricultural drainage in northern Minnesota of years ago to the beginnings today of a state-wide water conservation program symbolized by the watershed.

II. ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION

The Minnesota Department of Conservation, directed by a Commissioner, consists of five divisions, namely: Forestry, Game and Fish, Lands and Minerals, State Parks and Waters. The Commissioner is assisted by a deputy and four staff bureaus: Engineering, Information, Legal Affairs and Operational Services. Organization charts are shown in the appendix.

The main task of the department is to care for the vital natural resources on which the economy and the welfare of the state depends, -- land, waters, forests, minerals and wildlife. The working force of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, consisted of about 1,200 regular employees and 600 seasonal and hourly (part time) personnel, making a total of about 1,800 at peak employment. The total department budget for the same period was approximately \$10,000,000 including both state appropriation and federal aid.

BOAT AND WATER SAFETY - The Bureau of Boat and Water Safety was created for the purpose of administering the Minnesota Boating Act passed April 26, 1959. The supervisor of this bureau, who is directly responsible to the Commissioner, is charged with the responsibility of boat licensing and maintaining liaison with the County Auditors on boating registration and the County Sheriffs on boating law enforcement and the commissioner's office, which is the administrator of the boating act.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT - The Bureau of Business Management, created in 1954, is a staff bureau of the Commissioner's office. It provides administrative services to the operating divisions and is responsible for the development of good business management practices throughout the department. The bureau is organized into three sections: namely, Finance, which is responsible for the operation of the department accounting system, licenses and budget control; Personnel, which is responsible for the preparation of all payrolls, personnel records and personnel transactions and policies; and Plant and Equipment, which is responsible for maintaining a system of inspection and operating costs of all motorized equipment in the department, game and fish license sales and accounting, department office supplies, and mail and messenger service systems.

ENGINEERING - The Bureau of Engineering was established on November 5, 1958. It is charged with the responsibility and sufficiency for property and project surveys, design and construction supervision relating to projects that may be sponsored by the various divisions of the Department.

The bureau is also delegated to prepare maps, plats, cost estimates, specifications, material lists, engineering reports and to assemble engineering data as required in connection with the above or to supply data to determine whether the contemplated development is feasible from

an engineering standpoint. The scope of work and problems for which the services of the bureau has been requested has greatly broadened during the past biennium.

INFORMATION - The Bureau of Information was established in 1941 and consists of a director and a staff of ten professionally trained and clerical employees. The Conservation Volunteer, the Department's magazine with a circulation of 37,500, has attracted national attention. The weekly newsletter distributed to over 500 newspapers is an excellent dollar investment. Natural resource education has advanced in the integration of conservation materials into the school curriculum. "Following Conservation Trails" in cooperation with the University of Minnesota's School of the Air has added materially to the more than 125 sound-tape programs now available to schools. The bureau has a regular television program. Nearly 300,000 pieces of literature were mailed during the second year of the biennium to fill requests received by this office. Other activities include the film loan library, the Arbor Day program in cooperation with the Federation of Women's Clubs, a program of outdoor safety through the Minnesota Safety Council, and a service of "Reports and Report Making" on background materials in conservation.

LEGAL - As a party to binding agreements and in cases involving conflicting claims, the Conservation Department is similar to any

individual or legal entity. The department takes part in many transactions which call for legal services of a highly technical nature. Legal counsel is required in such matters as acquiring property, entering into contracts, negotiating claims, participating in hearings and handling litigations in courts of law. Responsibilities of the legal staff include providing counsel on matters which arise through various Conservation Department procedures and the handling of all legal proceedings in which the department is involved. Personnel of the legal staff are paid and furnished office space by the department, although members are under the supervision of the State Attorney General's office.

FORESTRY - The Division of Forestry is headed by a Director who is in the unclassified service. The authorized complement is 273 full time employees.

Its major functions are:

1. State land forest management and timber sales
2. Forest fire protection
3. State forests and recreation
4. Private land forest management assistance
5. Production of forest tree nursery stock
6. Land exchange

The division is a line and staff organization and is divided into two sections, namely State Land Management and Cooperative Forestry. The line of authority stems from the director through each regional forester to the area forester.

The St. Paul staff consists of an assistant director, two section heads, six foresters, an executive assistant, and a clerical staff of 11 stenographers and clerks.

Field operations are grouped into regions, areas, and districts.

A supply depot and service unit is located at Grand Rapids with the responsibility for maintenance of all equipment and the radio network, building construction and maintenance, and the requisitioning, stocking and dispersement of supplies.

Forest tree nurseries are located at Badoura south of Akeley, Willow River, and at Carlos Avery west of Forest Lake, and are operated by the division to produce tree stock for public land planting or for sale at cost for private land planting.

GAME AND FISH - The Division of Game and Fish is headed by a director who is in the unclassified service. The authorized complement is 445½. Its major functions are:

1. Management of the fish and wildlife resources of the state.
2. Provide the maximum hours of hunting and fishing recreation.
3. Conduct research to obtain better methods of management and harvest of the fish and wildlife resource.
4. To provide equitable distribution and protection of the wildlife resource through law enforcement.

The Division is a functional line organization and is divided into four sections, namely: Fisheries, Game, Research and Planning, and

Warden Service. The line of authority stems from the Director through each Section Supervisor to the field operations force.

The St. Paul staff consists of an assistant director, federal aid coordinator, an administrative assistant, and a clerical force of 28. Section staffs in St. Paul consist of three game wardens, four fish managers, three game managers, one chemist, one statistician, and one bacteriologist.

LANDS AND MINERALS - The Division of Lands and Minerals is headed by a Director who is in the unclassified service. The authorized complement is 70 permanent and about 25 seasonal employees. Major functions are:

1. To administer approximately two million acres of mineral, agricultural, non-agricultural and lakeshore lands.
2. To act as agent for the public schools, the University and other educational and state institutions in selling or leasing state-owned lands and minerals.
3. To act as agent for the counties and local taxing districts in exploiting and leasing iron ore and other minerals located in tax forfeited lands.
4. To conduct research on low grade minerals and promote the exploration and development of minerals in areas where iron ore and other minerals are not known to exist.

The division is a line and staff organization and is divided into two sections - one covering Land, the other Minerals. The line of

authority stems from the Director through the Land Administrator, and in turn through the District Land Appraisers. In Minerals, the line of authority stems from the Director through the Chief Mining Engineer, through the Assistant Chief Mining Engineer and then to the District Engineers and the Research Engineer.

The Saint Paul office staff consists of a Director, Land Administrator, Chief Mining Engineer and an engineering and clerical force of 14 employees. Field operations are grouped in three Land Appraisal Districts and four Mining Districts.

A division building containing a general office, mining engineering section, research laboratory, chemical section, garage and repair shop is located at Hibbing. The major function of these facilities is the administration of state-owned minerals.

STATE PARKS - The Division of State Parks is headed by a Director who is in the unclassified service. The authorized full time complement of personnel is 52.

The major functions of the Division are:

1. Maintenance, operation and development of State Parks, Recreation Reserves, Waysides and Monument sites constituting the State Park system.
2. Operation of revenue producing services.
3. Operation of Interpretive (Naturalist) Programs for the enjoyment of the visiting public.

The Division is primarily a staff and line organization divided into three sections, namely, Maintenance and Operations, Revenue Operations and Interpretive Services. The line of authority stems from the Director or the Assistant Director through three District Supervisors responsible for Maintenance and Operations in each of the three separate geographical regions; through a Supervisor of Revenue Operations responsible state-wide; and Interpretive Services through Dr. W. J. Breckenridge, Director of the University's Museum of Natural History, who serves in a quasi-official capacity on a part time basis.

WATERS - The Division of Waters is headed by a Director who is in the unclassified service. The authorized complement is twenty-three positions. Its major functions are:

1. The administration of water laws, including those applying to the appropriation of water.
2. The conduct of surveys, studies and investigations relating to the occurrence, availability, and behavior of surface and ground water.
3. The collection and analysis of basic hydrologic data.
4. The formulation of plans and programs for the improvement, protection, development and utilization of the water resources of the state.

The division is organized functionally and is divided into two sections, namely; Administration of Public Waters, and Hydrologic Studies.

The line of authority stems from the director through the section heads to the staff members assigned to various functions.

The staff consists of four registered professional engineers, one ground water hydrologist, three geologists, nine technical engineers, and a clerical force of five.

The above staff includes one field survey party headquartered in St. Paul, which operates over the entire state. Maintenance of state dams, although supervised from this office, is conducted by an employee of the Bureau of Operational Services.

The section on administration of public waters is responsible for:

1. processing all permits, except those for appropriation of water;
2. investigations and follow-up required on permits;
3. investigation and assembly of evidence required by the Legal Bureau for proceedings relating to water and violations of the permit law;
4. examination of plans submitted by county officials or district courts for public drainage projects, and preparation of reports on these, as required by law;
5. appearance at hearings held on public drainage proceedings before county boards or in district court when necessary to protect the state's interest.

The hydrologic studies section has the following responsibilities:

1. The conduct of investigations relating to the occurrence, availability, and behavior of surface and ground water.

2. Makes reports, as required by law, to the Water Resources Board on the proposed establishment of watershed districts.
3. Makes special reports on water resources, on proposed projects for lake level control or restoration, or on local or regional water supply and water management problems.
4. Reviews proposals and plans of federal agencies for flood control, navigation, or water conservation and reports on their feasibility and adequacy.
5. The preparation of an inventory of public waters.
6. The conduct of field surveys and investigations.
7. The maintenance and operation, where required, of more than 300 state-owned dams.
8. The processing of permits for the appropriation of surface and ground water, and keeping records of all such appropriations.
9. The coordination and programming of water resources investigations made under cooperative agreements with the U. S. Geological Survey.
10. Liaison with state, federal and local agencies in the field of water resources.

III. RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT

AUTHORITY

Laws of 1931, Chapter 186, established the Department of Conservation administered by a five-man commission and a commissioner elected by them. In Laws of 1937, Chapter 310, the commission was abolished and authority vested in a commissioner of conservation.

The Commissioner of Conservation is appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The commissioner appoints a deputy and five division directors who serve at his pleasure. The directors, by law, must be technically qualified persons. In legal matters the commissioner is advised by a deputy attorney general who is appointed by the attorney general of the state.

The commissioner shall have all of the powers and duties generally as prescribed for the commissioner of conservation by Laws 1931, Chapter 186. The commissioner shall have charge and control of all the public lands, parks, timber, waters, minerals, and wild animals of the state and of the use, sale, leasing, or other disposition thereof, and of all records pertaining to the performance of his functions relating thereto.

The general statutory powers of the commissioner are set forth in the following sections by division. These do not include all the powers which the commissioner may have, as additional special powers are granted by legislative act and no attempt will be made to enumerate them.

The Commissioner's authority stems from MSA 84.027 and is delegated in part, by delegation orders, to various heads of divisions and bureaus. Divisions are established by MSA 84.081. Responsibilities of the Commissioner are found principally in Chapters 84 through 90, 92 through 118 and Chapter 282.

Principal responsibilities of the Division of Forestry are found in MSA Chapters 88, 89 and 90. Major responsibilities include forest fire protection and suppression on more than 17 million acres; production and distribution of tree seedlings grown in state nurseries; and management and timber sales administration on 5 million acres of state-owned land.

The Division of Game and Fish has the function of producing and managing sustained annual crops of game and fish for recreational, commercial and aesthetic purposes. The responsibilities are defined principally in MSA, Chapters 97 through 102 with some authority from federal statutes and written orders of the Commissioner of Conservation. Federal authority permits this division to establish migratory waterfowl hunting seasons (within specified limits) and to accept federal aid funds for specific wildlife projects.

The responsibilities of the Division of Lands and Minerals are outlined in MSA Chapters 92, 93 and 94 and through written orders of the commissioner of conservation.

The Division of State Parks derives its responsibility from Chapter 85. State Parks are established to preserve outstanding scenic,

scientific, historical and archeological values.

Minnesota Statutes 1957, Chapter 105 define in general terms the policy of the state with respect to its waters, and more specifically the authority of the Commissioner in carrying out this policy as delegated to the Director of the Division of Waters. Of particular interest is the following statement on public ownership of waters.

"Subject to existing rights all waters in streams and lakes within the state which are capable of substantial beneficial public use are public waters subject to the control of the state. The public character of water shall not be determined exclusively by the proprietorship of the underlying, overlying, or surrounding land or on whether it is a body or stream of water which was navigable in fact or susceptible of being used as a highway for commerce at the time this state was admitted to the union."

The bureaus have been established by Commissioner's Orders and affirmed by the Legislature through appropriations. Responsibilities of the bureaus are defined in delegation orders of the Commissioner.

IV. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This Project 70 report is geared to TOMORROW! Population, leisure, income and travel are the factors that dictate the future course of resource planning. The perspective of the 10-year approach must be reappraised at periodic intervals. Our goal today is resource management expressed in the dollars and cents of a dynamic economy.

No other assumption is compatible with progress.

Forestry - To promote protection and good forest practices on all forest lands in Minnesota, making a sustained supply of timber, increasing the economic opportunities and insuring community stability, a healthy industry and continuous employment.

To manage, improve and develop state-owned forest lands under the same principle, growing continuous forest crops for orderly harvest and dedicating those forest lands suited to other resource management, wildlife, watershed protection, and recreation, to those primary uses. Specific goals and objectives are:

1. Maintain intensive fire protection to keep fire loss at a minimum, no more than .02% of the total area protected in merchantable timber and reproduction each year;
2. Maintain detection and strengthen control of forest insects and tree diseases which today cause far greater losses than fire; and
3. Produce sufficient forest tree nursery stock so that millions of trees can be planted in Minnesota every year. Improve the genetic quality of the nursery stock.

Game and Fish - To provide unexcelled hunting, fishing, and general outdoor recreation for the residents of Minnesota and our Cosmopolitan friends. To accomplish this the division will:

1. Provide space for hunting, fishing and other recreation.
2. Develop and use management techniques to supply annual crops of fish and wildlife.
3. Provide facilities such as public access and public hunting grounds for the recreationist.
4. Enforce the game and fish laws.

Lands and Minerals - To determine the best possible use of state lands is an established policy. Classification will indicate whether the lands will be offered for sale or held for forestry, recreation, wildlife, mineral development and other conservation uses.

To develop in an orderly manner and in the best interests of the state and the public, all of the mineral resources of the state. Research will determine the goals and objectives that can be attained in the future, not only for the tremendous reserve of low grade iron ore, but for the development of our next most important reserve - manganese; and for copper, nickel, titanium and other metals and minerals that exist in the state but which are not being produced at the present time.

Minnesota, through its trust fund lands that have forfeited for taxes, owns at least 5 billion tons of concentratable taconite, which

some day can be converted into about 1½ billion tons of high grade taconite concentrates or pellets. This reserve of potential high grade iron ore is equal to half of the 3 billion tons of iron ore of all kinds that has been shipped from Minnesota to date.

The Minnesota iron mining industry is going through a period of transition from direct shipping ores to processed taconite concentrates. This period may last as long as ten years or even longer. The main objective for the future will be to promote the mining and production of this taconite reserve by making it available to the mining industry, and in conducting the research that is possible within the framework of the division's authority and responsibility.

State Parks - To spearhead the drive for state, county and local parks to anticipate the projected recreational pressures of a changing world. Specific goals and objectives are:

1. To materially expand the State Park system.
2. To develop the individual park units consistent with the philosophy of greatest possible use with the least possible damage to natural values.
3. To extend the jurisdiction of the State Highway Department to include the building of main park roads as well as local roads from the park to the nearest State Trunk Highway.
4. To expand the Naturalist program.

5. To assist in the establishment and development of county or multi-county park systems -- which are practically non-existent in Minnesota today.

6. To establish a system of canoe routes.

Waters - To protect all of the public waters of our state, against unwarranted pollution and against public or private encroachment to the end that water in abundance will continue to be our destiny.

Specific objectives of the division are:

1. To collect hydrologic data in cooperation with the state and other agencies including the U. S. Geological Survey.

2. To issue permits for the appropriation of water, ground water and surface.

3. To furnish expert testimony in all matters affecting the states rights in public waters.

4. To continue to press forward the topographic mapping program in which the state is engaged until the entire state is adequately mapped.

5. To vigorously encourage and press for the establishment of local watershed districts under the Minnesota Watershed Act in order that water problems and control measures may be considered on a watershed basis.

V. FINANCING

FINANCING

The Department of Conservation has always been seriously under-financed for its scope of management responsibilities to the people of Minnesota. It is not generally known that receipts from the use of state-owned natural resources has perennially exceeded Department expenditures.

Details of the 1961-1962 budget are shown in tables in the appendix.

Forestry - The Division of Forestry is financed by:

1. Legislative appropriations (General revenue, Consolidated Conservation Area funds, reappropriated money received from rental of state residences, and some years a small amount for firefighting from Game and Fish funds.)
2. Federal Aid Accounts: Clarke-McNary Sec. 2 - (Fire Protection), Sec. 4 (Nursery Production); Agricultural Conservation Program, Watershed, Cooperative Forest Management Program, Soil Bank Nursery Production, and Soil Bank Title 4.
3. Dedicated Accounts - Burntside State Forest, State Forest Development (from which the division received in F.Y. 1960-61 25% of the costs of management and protection of State Trust Fund Lands within state forests but will receive 100% of the costs beginning F.Y. 1962).

Funds are received, on a reimbursement basis, from the federal government under provisions of various cooperative agreements which the state has entered into with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The intent of federal aid assistance to the states is expressed in

the U. S. Forest Service handbook as follows: "Clarke-McNary reimbursement funds should supplement and must not be used to reduce regular state, county, municipal, or private funds budgeted for fire prevention and suppression. The states make the expenditures."

Game and Fish - The Division of Game and Fish is financed almost entirely by sportsmen. The bulk of Game and Fish revenue (71%) is derived directly from the sale of licenses and permits. In addition, the Division receives federal aid monies (12%) and miscellaneous revenue from sales, contributions, fines, etc., (17%). These figures do not include special appropriations from general revenue such as the 1958 and 1961 Conservation Work Projects designed to employ workers in the economically depressed area of northern Minnesota.

The federal aid funds are derived from an excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition and on fishing tackle and this money is apportioned to the several states using a formula based on the number of licensees and the land area of the state. Dedicated funds are those received from special activities and areas such as timber sales and leases.

Lands and Minerals - This division is financed by Legislative appropriation from general revenue. Lands and Minerals revenue for the biennium ending June 30, 1960 totaled \$6,877,847. Of this total, \$6,389,629 was derived from iron ore and other minerals; and the balance \$488,226, was received from the sale of state land and timber and the rental

of state lands. Over 95% of the total receipts was paid into the Permanent Trust Funds of the state, which totaled \$308,682,880 on December 31, 1961.

State Parks - The Division of State Parks is financed primarily from General Revenues of the State including funds derived from the sale of State Obligated Revenue Bonds. Second largest net source of funds constitute the dedicated receipts from the sale of State Park permits. Working Capital (Revolving Fund) constitutes gross receipts from all types of revenue producing operations - exclusive of park permit sales - and in a large measure represents dollar turn-over on merchandise sales as well as service cost on non-profit operations such as life guards on bathing beaches.

Waters - The Division of Waters is financed primarily from General Revenues of the State. Appropriations to the division for special projects directly affecting fish or wildlife habitat are sometimes financed by transfers from the Game and Fish Fund.

VI. STANDARDS

STANDARDS

Minnesota Statutes establish directly or indirectly most of the standards that govern the operation and management of the Department of Conservation. All operations of the department are scrutinized closely by the Department of Administration, Civil Service, and Public Examiners. In all instances regulations are imposed for the compliance for the department and all branches.

In addition there are other requirements, - federal, professional and ethical no less rigidly complied with.

1. State law requires a complete audit of all receipts and expenditures by the Public Examiners.
2. Federal law establishes regulations that must be complied with in order to qualify under Clarke-McNary, Pittman-Robertson, Dingell-Johnson, and other federal aid measures.
3. Construction under capital improvements must conform to the requirements of the Bureau of Engineering and the State Architects office. The chief engineer must be a registered professional engineer under Civil Service rules.
4. The Department of Health imposes certain standards relating specifically to some operations such as sewer and water and food handling of the Department of Conservation.
5. Other agencies in the case of some divisions establish codes and minimum standards that are utilized insofar as practical. An example in point is the Division of State Parks utilization of

recommendations of the National Park Service and National Conference of State Parks.

6. Finally, the department through direction, supervision and inspection demands a very rigid compliance with certain standards of performance no less exacting than any invoked by statute or other agency.

7. Key engineers in the Divisions of Waters and Lands and Minerals must be registered professional engineers under Civil Service rules.

VII. PLANS

VIII. ACTION PROGRAMS TO IMPLEMENT PLANS

PLANS AND PROGRAM

"The Dimensions of the Problem"

As an introduction to Plans and Programming, we present the following facts to background the dimensions of Conservation's problems for the next ten years.

The population of the United States will increase from one hundred-eighty million to two hundred-eight million over the 1960 to 1970 decade. In 1970 twenty eight million more people will be seeking recreation. According to the U. S. Department of Labor, our manpower potential is great enough with increasing technology to increase the production of goods and services by about fifty per cent from 1960 to 1970. Therefore, by 1970 two hundred-eight million Americans will have twenty-five per cent more money to spend on autos, boats, tents, camping equipment, water skis, motors, etc. There were seventy-three and six tenths million workers in the 1960 labor market. If the work week is reduced to thirty hours a week our present working force will have seven hundred-thirty million additional hours of leisure time each week. These are the facts as they apply to the Nation. Their impact is even more significant when applied to Minnesota, the target area of a Recreation-hungry world.

These are the possible, the explosive, the dynamic dimensions of Conservation problems for 1970. We must gear ourselves now to provide the machinery to meet these needs. The plan presented here considers first how best to organize our efforts to provide for expansion. We must begin now to organize effectively to provide for the explosive impact of a burgeoning population and a Cosmopolitan world. The plans proposed here provide for an orderly organizational change which recognizes the importance of our inter-related task. It gives priority to the Total Natural Resource Management Concept.

In the pages to follow we present our plan and our program:

I. Forestry - Forests are essential to wildlife, recreation and industry.

PLANS

1. Improve competitive position of forest industries and approximately double timber sales from 250,000 to at least 400,000 cords a year.

2. Speed fire detection and fire control action through improved techniques. Conduct vigorous information program to reduce man-caused fires.

3. Reforest 80,100 acres of presently non-productive state land and encourage private land planting.

PROGRAM

1. Adjust stumpage rates as frequently as necessary to conform with changing market conditions; consolidate state forest lands by reducing scattered state ownership through sale and exchange; and add marketing specialist to forestry staff to find local markets for Minnesota forest products and to explore freight rate and other major marketing problems.

2. Add three aircraft to supplement towers in detecting fires, starting with one plane in the new biennium. Completely change radio network to high frequency channels.

3. Improve facilities of three forest tree nurseries to sustain a production of 50 million trees annually.

4. Encourage improved forestry practices on small private woodlands.

5. Acquire an additional 56,000 acres as an addition to the Minnesota Memorial Hardwood State Forest.

6. Develop 24 new primitive type campgrounds and expand 16 existing campgrounds to provide needed recreational area.

4. Establish 8 demonstration woodlot areas and encourage and assist with the establishment of county and municipal forests.

5. Obtain an annual appropriation of \$100,000 to purchase 5,000 acres per year.

6. Develop 24 new campgrounds at the rate of three each year and expand 16 presently established campgrounds.

II. Game and Fish - The growth and popularity of outdoor pursuits and major land use changes create new demands upon our wildlife resources. Scientific game and fish management is a necessity.

PLANS

1. Acquisition of land and water for public use. Acquire easements to 100 miles of streambanks per year at least 2 rods in width on either side.

PROGRAM

1. Acquisition of 20,000 acres of wildlife habitat, 20,000 acres of public hunting areas, 20 northern pike spawning areas, and 500 public access sites to water areas annually.

2. Accelerate the development of fish and game habitat and related facilities.

2. Complete development of 20,000 acres of habitat and public hunting areas, ten northern pike spawning areas, reclaim fish populations in ten lakes, survey and map 25 lakes and 200 miles of streams, and develop 200 public accesses annually. Increase cooperative activities on public lands under the jurisdiction of other agencies.

3. Construct and maintain a natural resource "seeing" area.

3. Develop a 3,000 acre "seeing" area complete with samples of Minnesota flora and fauna in natural habitat. Completion scheduled for July, 1964.

4. Expand and re-align the division personnel complement.

4. To properly execute the expanded Division program, 30 positions must be added to the permanent personnel complement immediately and five per year thereafter. All employees must take a more active part in all operations of the Division.

5. Accelerate public programs related to hunting and fishing.

5. Expand the public information program by the increased use of brochures and publications. Encourage the development of wildlife habitat on private lands. Expand the youth Conservation Education Program.

6. Alter existing regulations to provide for the maximum sustained use of natural resources.

6. Prepare a legislative program delegating broader powers to the Commissioner for the expansion of hunting and fishing opportunities through liberalized regulations when conditions and populations permit.

III. Land - Land records, sales, and acquisition of strategic areas for conservation purposes is a major departmental operation.

PLANS

1. Field investigation and classification of the several million acres of state land that is under the jurisdiction of the Division of Lands and Minerals.

PROGRAM

1. Land appraisers located in three Division appraisal districts will continue field investigation of land not appraised in order to determine the best possible use of the two million acres of presently undedicated State-owned land in the

broad categories of: agriculture, forestry, lakeshore, recreation, wildlife, and mineral development.

2. Classify State-owned lakeshore land with a follow-up program of development work depending on need, location and desirability of the lakeshore land for specific purposes.

3. Continue to carry out a comprehensive program of land leasing and land sale.

4. At present, this Division keeps a record of all State-owned land under the control of the Commissioner of Conservation.

Continued efforts are being made to improve these land records so as to make them more usable.

2. Adequate funds will be requested to properly develop lakeshore land for cottage site purposes including access roads.

3. The Department will continue to offer suitable land for sale each year. In order to make the land sales contract a more practical one, a bill will be recommended to the next Legislature to revise the present land sales law.

4. It is planned to set up the state land records on IBM in order to make them more readily available in tabulation form. A request for \$6,000 to set up this IBM system will be made and an adequate annual appropriation will be needed to pay for IBM informational runs that will be needed each year.

IV. Minerals - Iron ore is our most important non-renewable resource.

Mining for the future is centered in taconite development, and in the exploration and utilization of other metals including manganese, copper and nickel.

PLANS

1. Revision of iron ore lease law to keep pace with the demand by furnace operators for higher iron, better structure ore and to offset the competition of foreign ores. Revision of rules and regulations for other minerals.

2. Continue and expand field investigations and surveys of lakes and streams in known and possible mineral areas to determine ownership of underwater minerals.

3. Inventory all exploration data on state-owned lands and compile data in such form as suitable for

PROGRAM

1. A bill will be submitted to the 1963 Legislature to amend iron ore lease law (Section 93.20) to establish new provisions and royalty schedules. New or modified rules and regulations for other minerals will be drafted in order to promote the exploration and development of other mineral resources.

2. Field investigations and surveys of at least 47 additional lakes and river bed areas in order to determine ownership and mineral possibilities.

3. Coordinate all exploration data on state lands by counties and compile in printed form for distribution to

distribution to the mining industry and interested prospectors.

4. Accelerate re-evaluation of state-owned mineral properties to correlate available data with current and possible future conditions.

5. Modification and expansion of test flow sheets in our mineral testing laboratory to increase their flexibility and to include advanced methods in grinding, sizing, and concentration of iron ore.

6. Conduct geological, geophysical, and geochemical work to determine location of possible mineral areas and do associated research work

the mining industry and others interested. Funds will be requested for this purpose.

4. Re-evaluation of state-owned mineral properties based on, (a) a thorough review of present and anticipated future market requirements and operating practice; (b) establishment of new standards of ore classification; (c) review of existing exploration; (d) additional testing on exploration samples.

5. Additional funds will be requested for mineral testing laboratory equipment.

6. During the summer vacation period, a field and laboratory program will be set up, employing graduate students specializing in related fields, to

on minerals; not only of iron ores, but also copper, nickel, titanium, manganese, gold, silver, uranium and non-metallic minerals.

expand our present exploration and research programs. Funds will be requested for this purpose.

V. State Parks - Growth must keep pace with social dynamics and while suitable lands are still available.

PLANS	PROGRAM
<p>1. To expand the state park system from the existing 136,000 acres to 190,000 acres.</p>	<p>1. In cooperation with the National Park Service continue to select land areas qualifying as state parks and strategic lands contiguous to and necessary for addition to established units of the state park system.</p>
<p>2. To develop state park units in the finest traditions of public enjoyment and protection of values inherent to them. To expand the park educational programs in biology, history, archaeology and geology.</p>	<p>2. Seek appropriations adequate to provide desirable park development, authorize a personnel complement tailored to the job, and provide the material and equipment required for efficient operation.</p>
<p>3. To transfer jurisdiction of local feeder roads and main park</p>	<p>3. Promotion of legislation for a new category of "Parkways" in the</p>
<p>-33-</p>	

roads to the Highway Department.

state highway system.

4. To develop canoe routes on main rivers and waterways.

4. A continuing project to survey canoe routes in cooperation with the Boy Scouts of America.

5. To assist in the launching of county and multi-county park systems.

5. Further, promotion of legislation to provide a budget for state aid to counties for the acquisition of lands needed and assistance in planning of county park systems.

VI. Water - Water is basic to all existence. Today's problems are a constant reminder of the importance of water supply and water purity.

PLANS

1. To provide the Public with expert advice, guidance, and information on water management problems.

PROGRAM

1. To make reports on each of the 39 watershed units outlined in the Hydrologic Atlas of Minnesota. These reports would consist of a survey of present water use for all purposes, a projection of the future water needs of the area, an analysis of available surface water and ground water resources, and proposals for projects

for the protection, management, and development of water resources to better assure that future water supply needs will be met and that maximum utilization of water will be achieved.

2. To plan a water supply adequate for the future.

2. Where actual water shortages are anticipated, or where additional supplies may be required for expanding population and new industries, water resources investigations should be made at the earliest possible date. These studies will take the form of analyses of stream flow, surveys to explore the feasibility of developing impoundments in upstream areas, or of diversions of surplus waters to augment stream flow.

3. To make possible more intensive use of all bodies of public water for all purposes including recreation. To develop a better understanding of the behavior of

3. An expanded program for the collection, analysis, and publication of basic hydrologic data is required now in order to be able to solve the water problems of the future.

water and to compile more complete and accurate hydrologic data on a state-wide basis.

High quality topographical maps are essential in the entire field of natural resources, planning and management, the current program should be accelerated to make these maps available for the entire state as soon as possible. Funds should be provided for research in certain phases of hydrology by division staff where competent personnel is available, or by other agencies such as the U. S. Geological Survey, U. S. Weather Bureau, or the University of Minnesota under cooperative contracts.

VII. Special Services and Projects -

A. Boat and Water Safety - Administration of the Minnesota Boating Act of 1959 is a responsibility of the Commissioner of Conservation. By delegation this is the principal assignment of the Bureau of Boat and Water Safety.

PLANS

1. To centralize control and responsibilities for the issuance of boat registrations, and administration of the Minnesota Boating Act.

PROGRAM

1. In order to accomplish such centralization, it will be necessary to amend the Boat and Water Safety Law.

2. Organize, direct and coordinate a state-wide educational program of boating safety.

3. To promote a system of waterway marking.

2. This program has been launched. It will be conducted with groups as well as a state-wide program via radio, TV and newspapers throughout the state.

3. This program will be implemented by a close working relationship with county sheriffs and county commissioners on the local level.

B. Business Management - The Bureau of Business Management, as the name implies, is the operational arm of the Commissioner's office. Created in 1954, definite progress has been made in the fields of accounting, personnel management, licenses and plant and equipment. The application of electronic equipment to fiscal procedures and record-keeping is a well-established service. Now that the principle of centralized services has been successfully introduced, further progress awaits the inevitable growth and expansion of the operations of the department.

PLANS

1. To provide through business management a higher degree of efficiency and economy in the operations of the department.

PROGRAM

1. Review all office and administrative procedures to eliminate duplication and waste.

2. To integrate all financial operations for better and more uniform record keeping in the department.

3. To improve the department's labor relations, personnel and training program.

4. To provide for a more intensive department personnel program.

2. Review and coordinate all fiscal activities within each division. Extend electronic processing to all areas of administration and operations practicable.

3. To provide a comprehensive, entrance level trainee program. To provide a simplified and more meaningful classification structure.

4. To expand the personnel unit by adding two Personnel Officers I. The average number of professional personnel staff members for a government agency the size of the Conservation Department is ten. Our Department has one.

C. Engineering - Engineering services must not be taken for granted, must be planned for, and budgeted for if departmental progress is to proceed uninterrupted. Many new or expanded programs of the operating divisions are directly dependent upon high quality engineering services.

PLANS

1. To provide for engineering services apace with accelerated program of land acquisition, building construction and site development.

PROGRAM

1. In order to supply engineering services a budget for the Bureau of Engineering will be prepared based on past records, projected needs of the programs advanced by the respective divisions.

D. Information - Education is the key to progress in conservation.

PLANS

1. To expand informational services to the public through appropriate public relations media.

PROGRAM

1. Restoration of the Conservation Volunteer to monthly status and a circulation increase to 75,000. Increase the budget of the Bureau of Information 25% each biennium until such time that it approximates not less than 2% of the total operating budget of the Department of Conservation.

(Note: Proposed budget increases would bring Minnesota's Bureau of Information up to the standard of informational services provided by

almost all other large Conservation Departments in important states and Canadian provinces.)

2. To develop further a program of conservation education in our schools.

2. An expanded personnel to provide services needed for an accelerated conservation education program.

E. Special Projects - Sometimes planning and programming is of greater scope than the specialized activities of any one division. A few of the more important projects are listed below:

PLANS

1. To conduct a comprehensive study of outdoor recreational opportunities adequate to serve the future needs of the citizenry and the tourist industry.

PROGRAM

1. Recommend permissive legislation and budget to qualify for federal aid in providing staff, consultant services, and for publishing a report in which all Federal, State, County and City administered areas are related through a common denominator as proposed by O.R.R.R.C., and quantitated as to present and future needs.

2. To select campsites for conservation work projects which will employ prison labor.

2. To establish three 50 man camps preferably in the Pine Island and Kabetogama State Forests.

3. To conduct special resources studies on a county basis to inventory the economic potential of the area.

3. To launch the first study in the near future based on the Mahnomen county study of 1957.

VIII. Reorganization - Although the Department of Conservation has undergone a number of minor reorganizations since its inception in 1931, it is essentially the same grouping of "departments" within a department as when first organized. Since World War II some efforts have been made in reorganization resulting in centralized payrolls, accounting, engineering, and information.

This centralization, however, was only partially accomplished so that while it improved efficiency to some extent, it introduced a number of new problems. Through the years, however, there has been an inevitable tendency toward overlapping because of the almost complete autonomy of the respective divisions.

PLANS

1. To launch a study to prepare recommendations for the reorganization of the Department of Conservation to achieve integration, streamline operations, improve channels of communication, and

PROGRAM

1. To proceed immediately to take the first steps in extending the line and staff type of organization within the respective divisions of the department. To establish boundaries and common

promote economy and efficiency in
administration.

headquarters for the proposed regional
organization. Presently the Division
of Forestry operates on a regional
basis and, to a lesser degree, the
sections of Fisheries, Game, and
the Warden Service in the Division of
Game and Fish. To complete a
classification review of the personnel
structure of the department to correct
any existing inequities and to
prepare recommendations for reclass-
ification of personnel for inclusion
in the plan for reorganization. To
establish a trainee program at the
professional level throughout the
Department.

IX. BUDGETARY NEEDS

BUDGETARY NEEDS

Project 70

Division	1961-63 Biennium	1963-65 Biennium	1965-67 Biennium	1967-69 Biennium	1969-71 Biennium
Administration					
Normal Operation	1,427,140	1,484,000	1,543,000	1,604,000	1,668,000
Expansion		462,500	692,500	938,600	1,158,400
Total	1,427,140	1,946,500	2,235,500	2,542,600	2,826,400
Waters					
Normal Operation	455,000	473,000	492,000	512,000	532,000
Expansion		68,080	77,280	39,700	31,000
Total	455,000	541,080	569,280	551,700	563,000
Forestry					
Normal Operation	5,769,500	5,913,005	6,370,174	6,869,579	7,409,735
Expansion		1,143,973	1,188,121	1,110,559	1,122,389
Total	5,769,500	7,056,978	7,558,295	7,980,138	8,532,124
Game and Fish					
Normal Operation	9,285,000	9,643,790	10,079,417	10,474,393	10,887,608
Expansion		5,847,010	7,498,528	13,710,511	14,555,109
Total	9,285,000	15,490,800	17,577,945	24,184,904	25,442,717
Lands & Minerals					
Normal Operation	921,962	985,716	1,066,115	1,153,093	1,247,096
Expansion		23,820	31,900	71,021	72,914
Total	921,962	1,009,536	1,098,015	1,224,114	1,320,010
Parks					
Normal Operation	1,738,422	1,904,104	1,864,896	1,950,000	2,103,000
Expansion		5,832,185	3,450,000	3,070,500	3,275,000
Total	1,738,422	7,736,289	5,314,896	5,020,500	5,378,000
Sub-Total					
Normal Operation	19,597,024	20,403,615	21,415,602	22,563,065	23,847,439
Expansion		13,377,568	12,938,329	18,940,891	20,214,812
TOTAL	19,597,024	33,781,183	34,353,931	41,503,956	44,062,251

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Administration -

Expansion in Engineering Bureau, personnel services and stepped up program in Conservation Education.

Waters -

Expansion in program of field investigation of permits and hydrologic data and compilation of data for research.

Forestry -

Increase primarily for new buildings and equipment. Expansion planned in tree production and tree planting on State lands.

Game & Fish -

Considerable expansion in all phases of Game and Fish activities. Includes stepped up program of land acquisition for hunting and fishing. New buildings for game and fish management.

Lands & Minerals -

New engineering crew for expansion of taconite operations and possible development of copper-nickel. Also, seasonal employees for maintenance and development of lakeshore properties.

Parks -

Greatly expanded program to meet public demands for outdoor recreational facilities. Thirty-five new park areas and expansion of 28 existing parks planned. Expanded budgets provide for additional personnel, acquisition of land, construction of buildings and facilities and work camps for prison labor and one Youth camp.

X. FINANCING THE PLAN

FINANCING THE PLAN

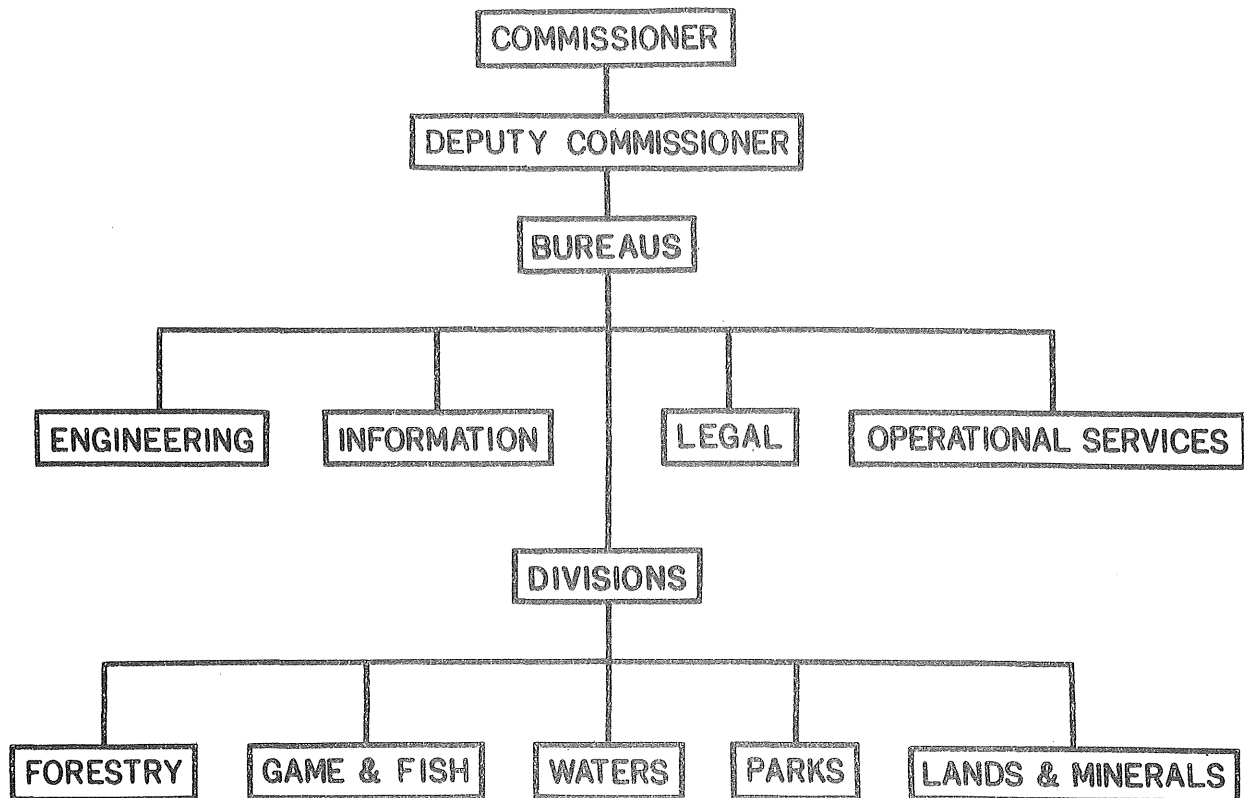
Economic evaluation of conservation and improvement measures from a public viewpoint has been concerned with the relationship of benefits and costs with little attention to the incidence of either.

The problems of cost-sharing, however, center attention on the distribution or incidence of conservation benefits and costs. Economic efficiency in attainment of public goals is the controlling consideration in evaluation of conservation and improvement, while in cost-sharing the emphasis is on equitable arrangements for distribution of costs in relation to benefits. In this regard, we believe that a mill tax levy on real property dedicated to conservation management and protection is the logical solution for Minnesota. This form of financing more nearly attains the objective of equitable sharing of costs and benefits.

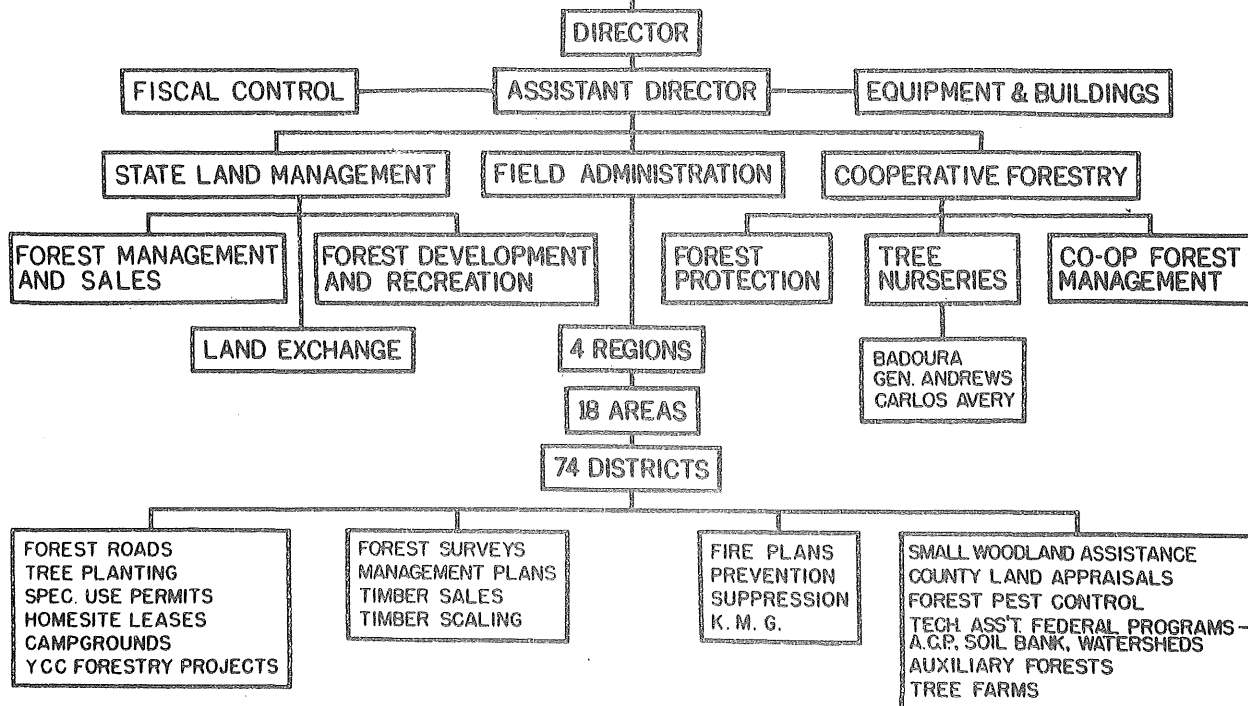
Other forms of financing that could be considered are: Increases in hunting and fishing fees, special tax on beer and cigarettes, \$1.00 surcharge on driver's licenses for acquisition of recreation lands, dedication of trust fund income for Forestry purposes and special bond issues.

A P P E N D I X

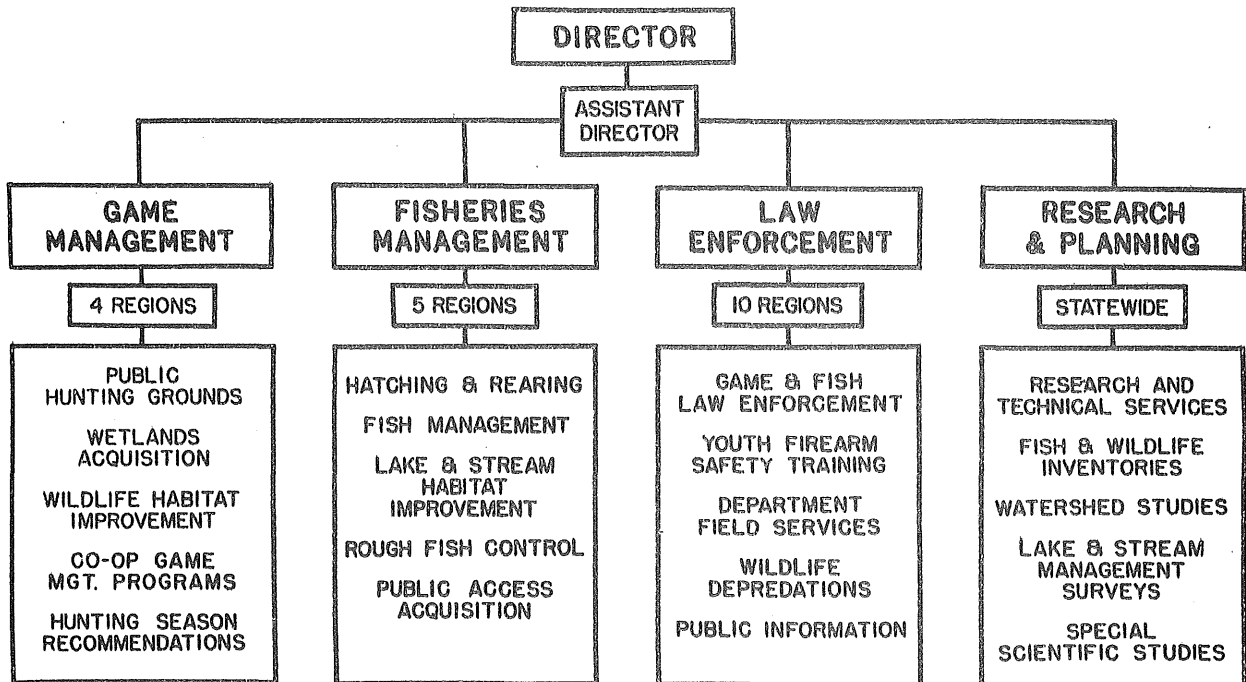
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION



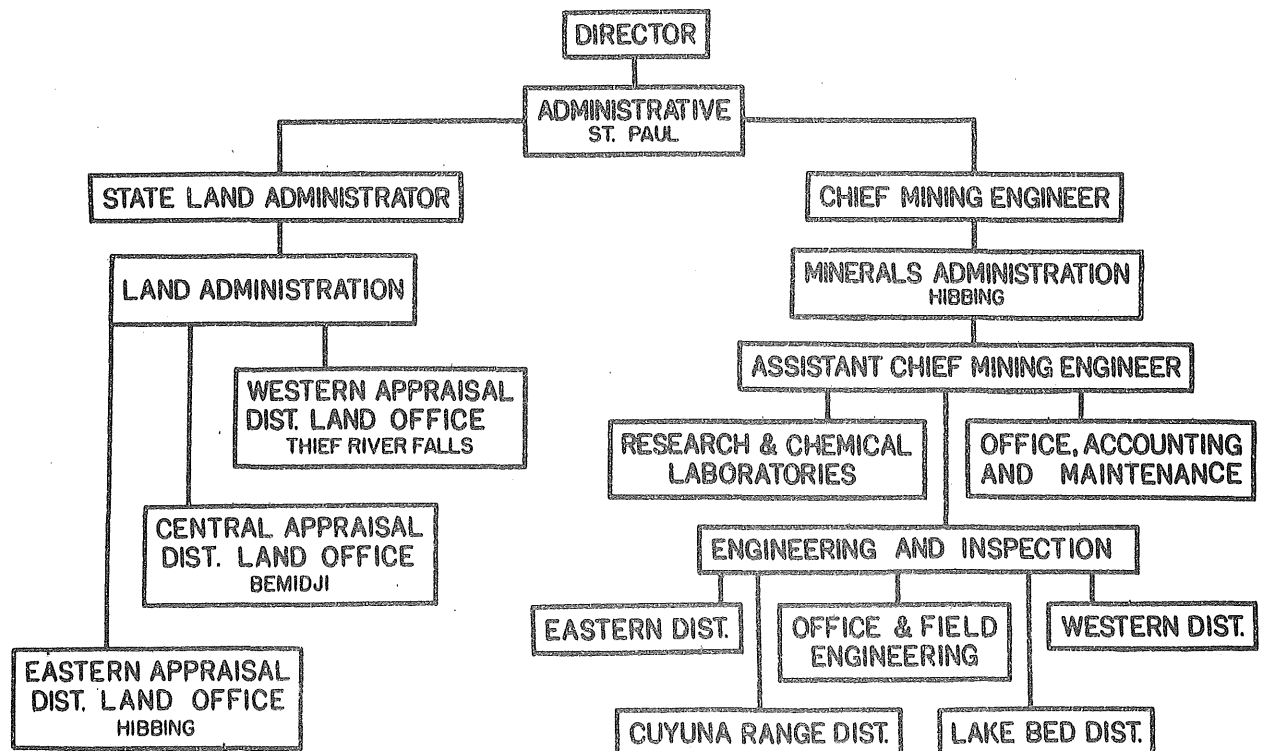
DIVISION OF FORESTRY



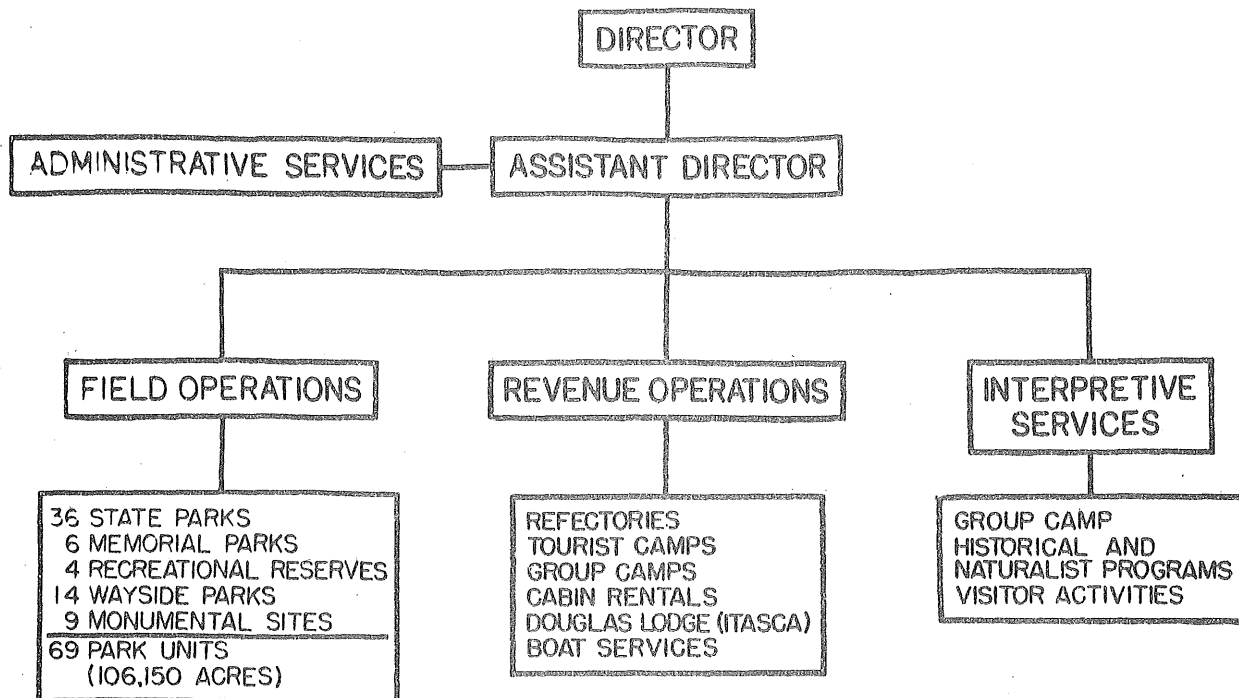
DIVISION OF GAME AND FISH



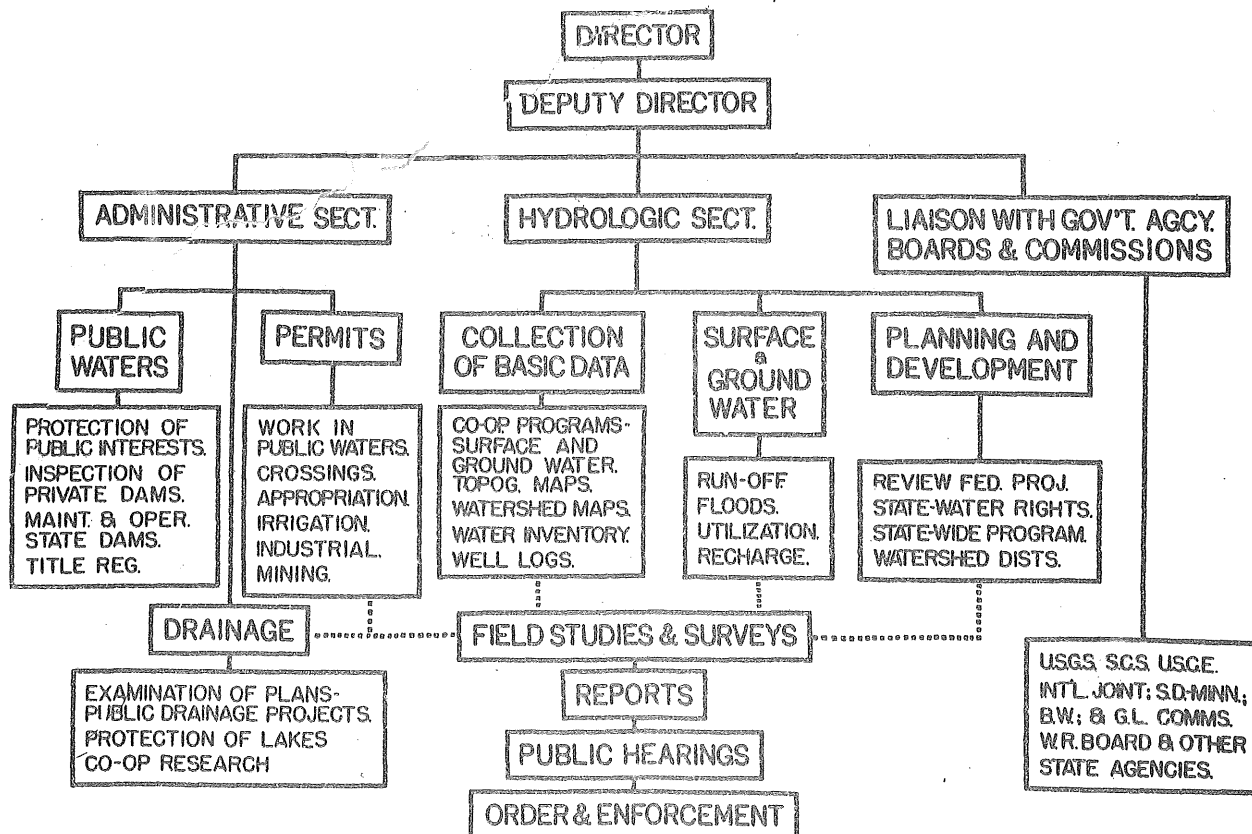
DIVISION OF LANDS & MINERALS

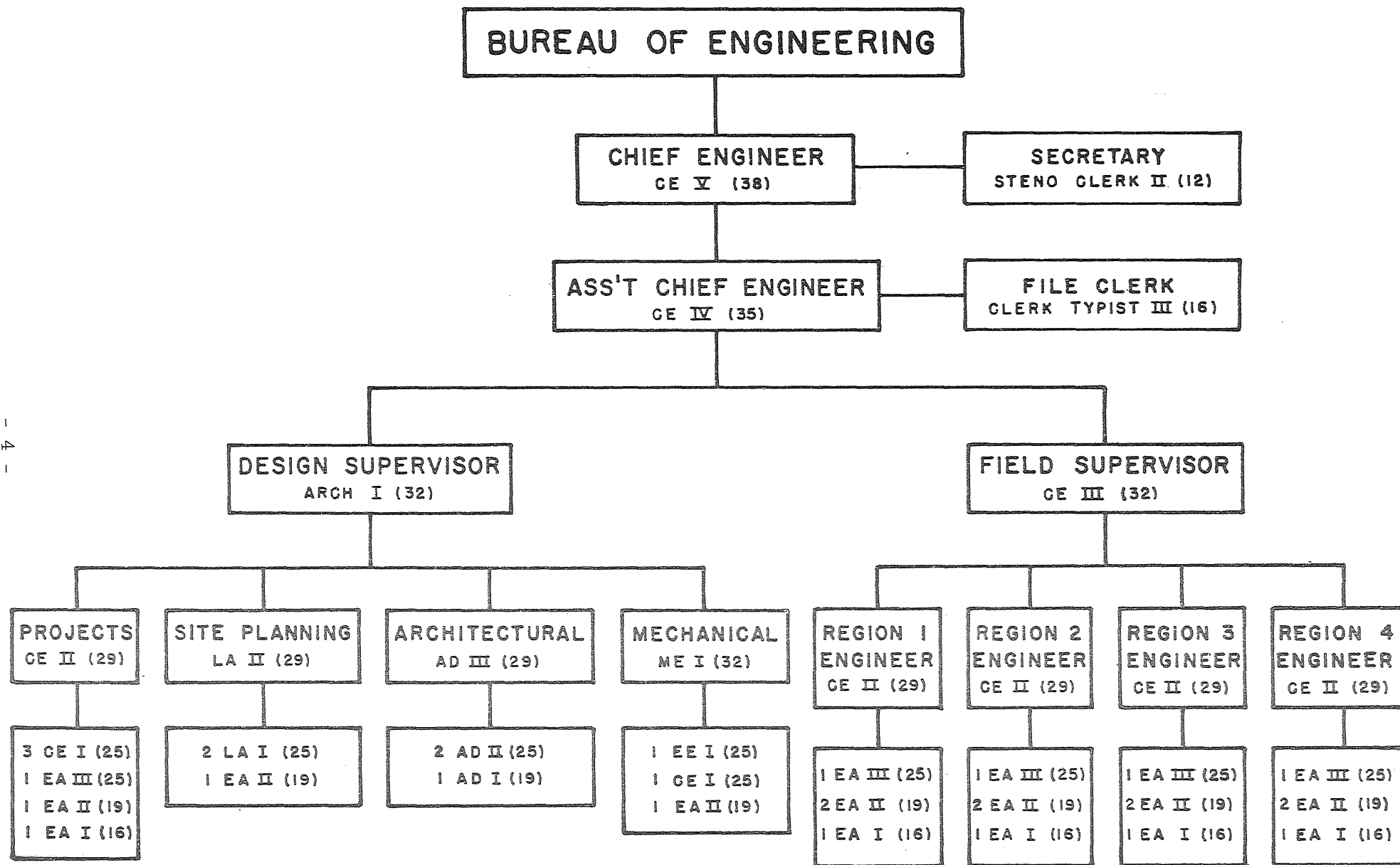


DIVISION OF STATE PARKS

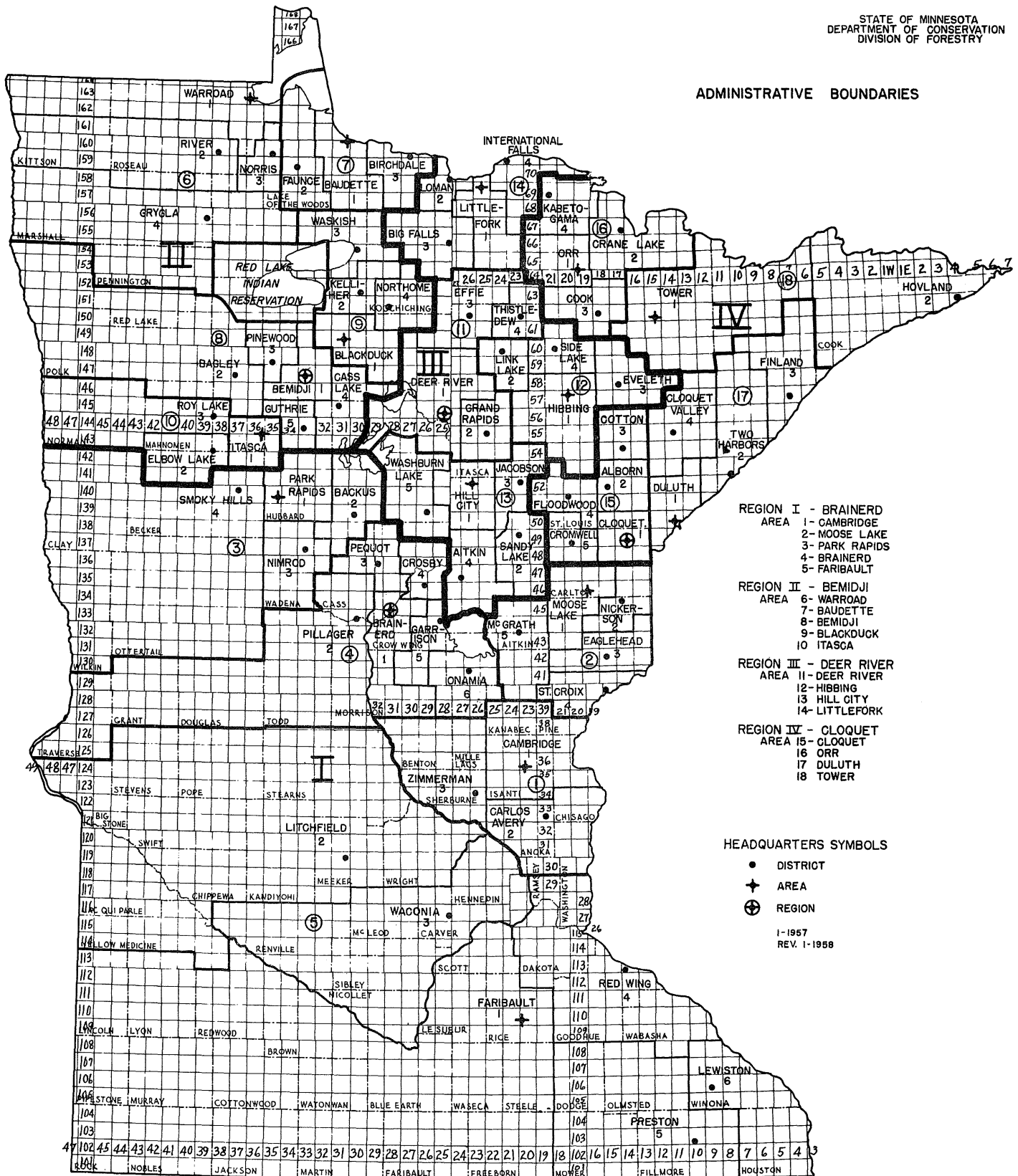


DIVISION OF WATERS

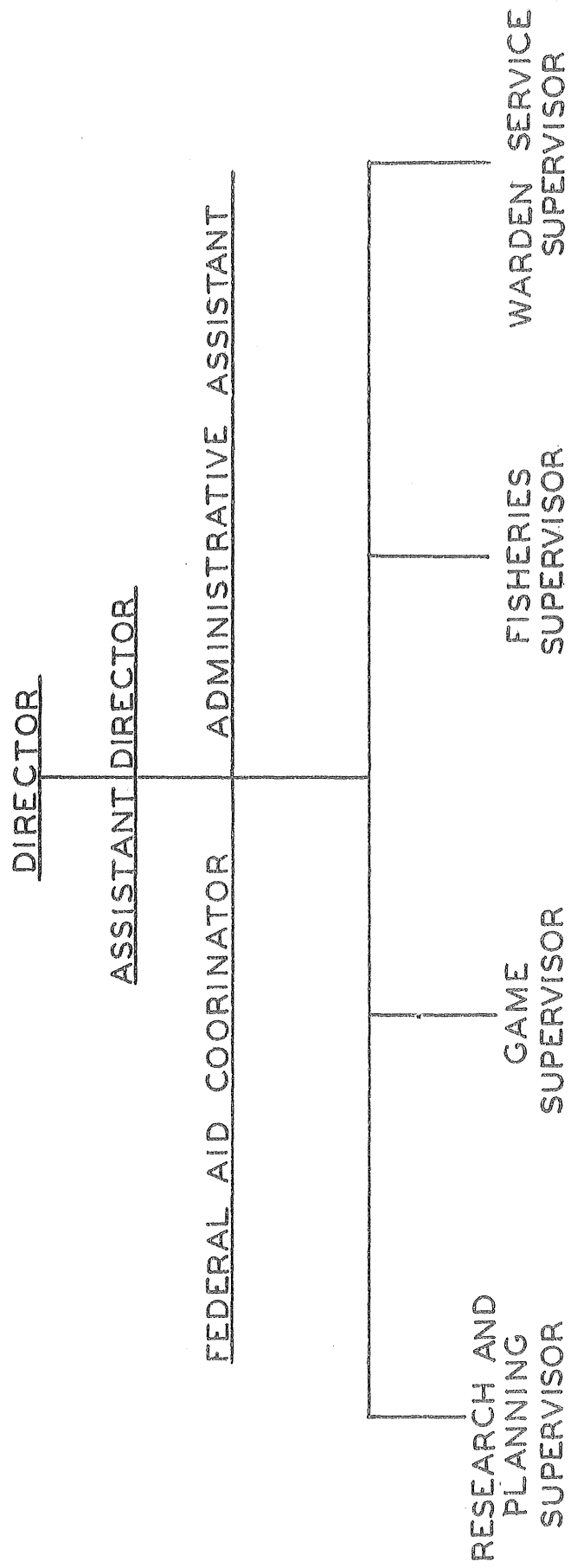




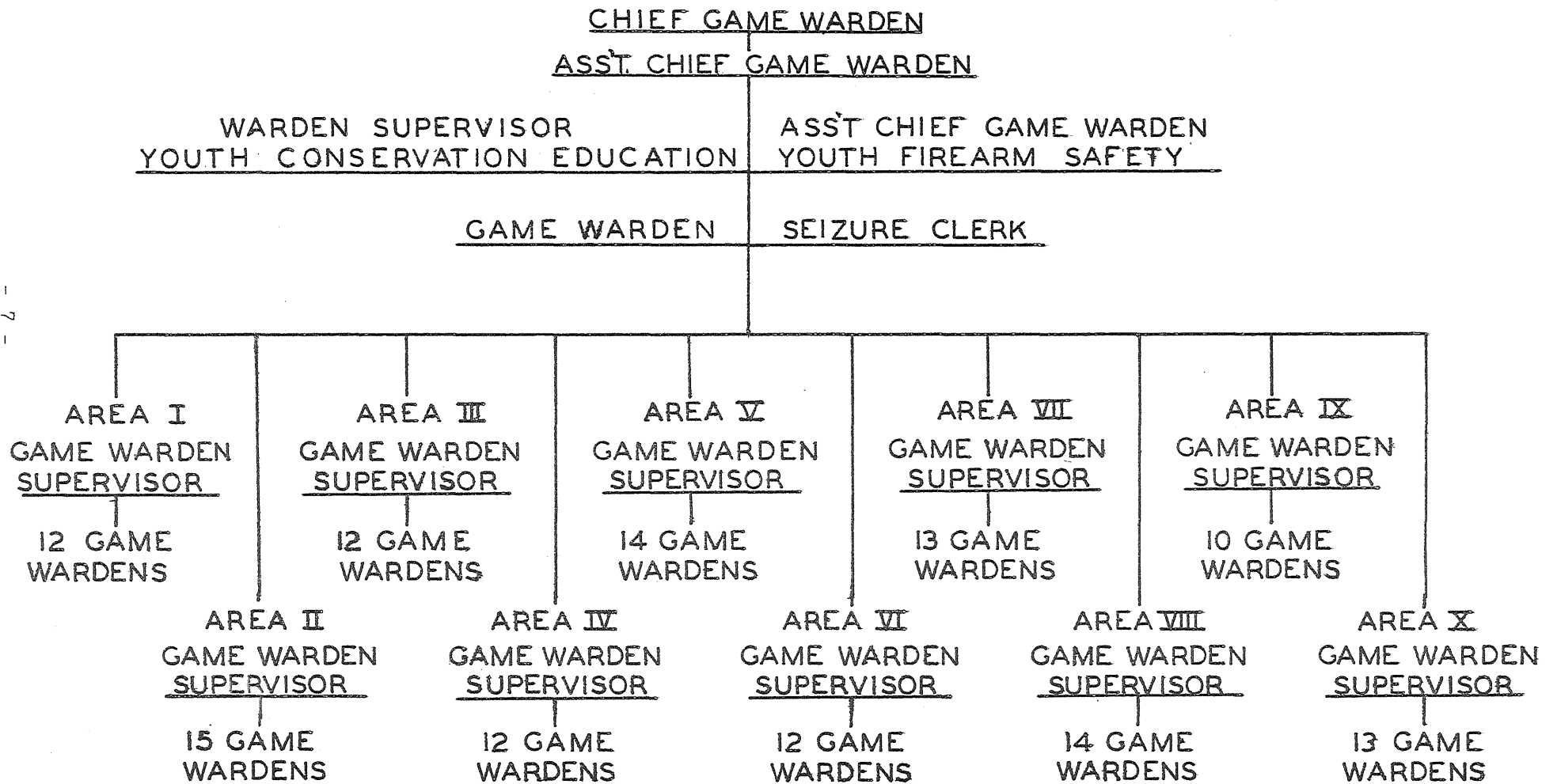
ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



DIVISION OF GAME AND FISH
DIRECTORS STAFF

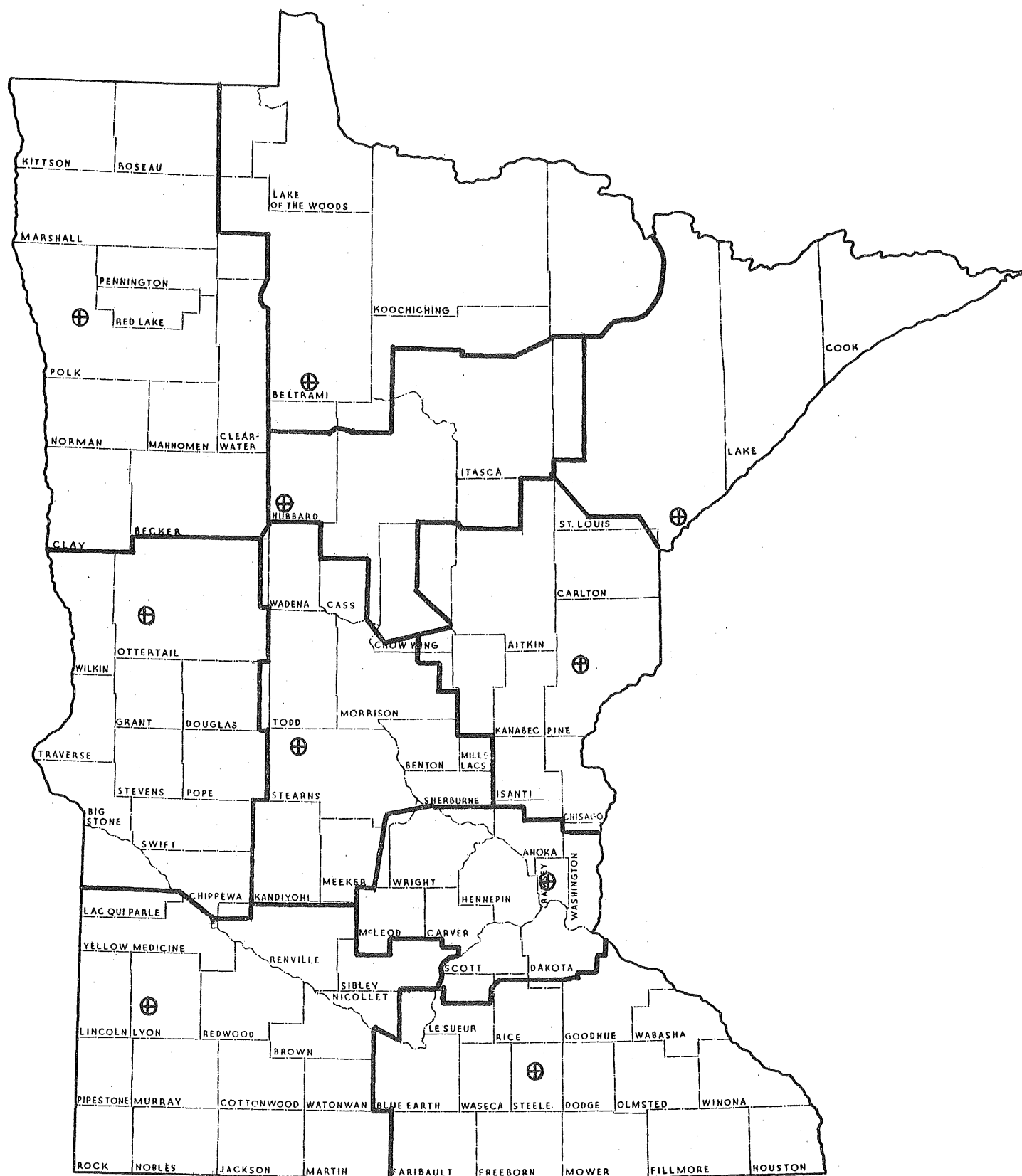


DIVISION OF GAME AND FISH
WARDEN SERVICE



DIVISION OF GAME AND FISH

WARDEN SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES



⊕ AREA SUPERVISORS HEADQUARTERS

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THE
FEDERAL
BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
20535

REPORT OF THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION
ON THE
ACTIVITIES OF
THE
COMMUNIST PARTY
OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
IN THE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
DURING
THE
PERIOD
FROM
1945
TO
1954

SECTION OF FISHERIES

SUPERVISOR (33)

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR (30)
(COORDINATION OF PROPAGATION)

ROUGH FISH CONTROL AND COMMERCIAL FISHING

CONTRACTS
LICENSES
SALES
DISBURSEMENTS
BUDGETS
STATISTICS

R.F.S. II (26)

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

FINANCE
STATISTICS

CK. III (16)

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND PUBLIC ACCESS

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
COORDINATION OF:
PLANNING
ACQUISITION
DEVELOPMENT
EVALUATION

TECH. ASST. (27)

DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

PLANS
SPECIFICATIONS
ESTIMATES
INSPECTION

C.E. III (32)

1. CLERK STENO III (16)
1. ACCT. CLERK (16)
2. CLERK STENO II (12)
1. CLERK TYPIST II (11)
3. CLERK STENO I (8)
1. CLERK TYPIST I (6)

**REGION 2
WATERVILLE**
REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGER (27)
CLERK STENO I (8)

**REGION 1
SAINT PAUL**
REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGER (27)
FISH MANAGER III (23)
CLERK STENO I (8)

PROPAGATION, MANAGEMENT AND ACCESS ACQUISITION

WATERVILLE
1. FISH MGR. II (20)
2. FISH MGR. I (17)
1. LABORER II (12)

WINDOM
1. FISH MGR. I (17)
3. FISH AIDES (13)

HUTCHINSON
1. FISH MGR. I (17)
2. FISH AIDES (13)

HABITAT ACQUISITION AND IMPROVEMENT

BY CREW FROM REGION FOUR OR BY CONTRACT

**AREA
GLENWOOD**

FISH MANAGER III (23)
CLERK TYPIST I (6)

ROUGH FISH CONTROL

WATERVILLE
1. FISH MGR. II (20)
1. FISH MGR. I (17)
2. FISH REM. FORE. (14)
1. FISH AIDE (13)
9. LABORERS I (9)
1. COOK I (7)

HUTCHINSON
1. FISH MGR. II (20)
1. FISH MGR. I (17)
3. FISH AIDES (13)
4. LABORERS I (9)
1. COOK I (7)

PROPAGATION, MANAGEMENT AND ACCESS ACQUISITION

1. FISH MGR. II (20)
2. FISH MGR. I (17)
3. FISH AIDES (13)
1. LABORER I (9)

HABITAT ACQUISITION, IMPROVEMENT AND FISH RESCUE RECLAMATION

* 1. FISH MGR. I (17)
* 4. FISH AIDES (13)
* LABORERS (SEASONAL)
* FEDERAL AID-D.J.

ROUGH FISH WAREHOUSE

1. AIDE (13)
2. LABORERS I (9)

PROPAGATION, MANAGEMENT AND ACCESS ACQUISITION

1. FISH MGR. II (20)
3. FISH MGR. I (17)
8. FISH AIDES (13)
1. LABORERS I (9)

HABITAT ACQUISITION AND IMPROVEMENT
RESCUE RECLAMATION

1. FISH MGR. I (17)
2. LAB. FOREMAN (14)
LABORERS (SEASONAL)

BY CREW FROM REGION 2 OR 5 OR BY CONTRACT

ROUGH FISH CONTROL

STACY
1. FISH MGR. I (17)
2. AIDES (13)
6. LABORERS I (9)
1. COOK I (7)

WAVERLY
1. FISH MGR. I (17)
1. FISH AIDE (13)
6. LABORERS I (9)
1. COOK I (7)

TROUT HATCHERIES

LANESBORO
1. FISH MGR. II (20)
4. FISH AIDES (13)
1. LABORER I (9)

CRYSTAL SPRINGS
1. FISH MGR. I (17)
2. FISH AIDES (13)
1. LABORER I (9)

MAINTENANCE

1. BLDG. FORE. I (22)
1. MASON (21)
1. LABORER II (12)
(STATEWIDE)
1. AUTO MEC. FR. (23)
3. AUTO MEC. (20)
1. AUTO MEC. H. (12)
1. STORES CLERK (12)

**REGION 3
BRAINERD**
REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGER (27)
CLERK TYPIST I (6)

**REGION 4
DETROIT LAKES**
REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGER (27)
FISH MANAGER III (23)
CLERK STENO I (8)

**REGION 5
GRAND RAPIDS**
REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGER (27)
CLERK STENO I (8)

PROPAGATION, MANAGEMENT AND ACCESS ACQUISITION

1. FISH MGR. II (20)
2. FISH MGR. I (17)
3. FISH AIDES (13)
1. LABORER I (9)

HABITAT ACQUISITION AND IMPROVEMENT

(BY CREW FROM REGION 4 OR BY CONTRACT)

ROUGH FISH CONTROL

ASSIGNED SUPERVISION (SEASONAL) (PERMITS OR CONTRACTS)

RESCUE RECLAMATION

BY CREW FROM REGION 5

PROPAGATION, MANAGEMENT AND ACCESS ACQUISITION

DETROIT LAKES
1. FISH MGR. II (20)
2. FISH MGR. I (17)
3. FISH AIDES (13)
1. LABORER I (9)
1. GENERAL REPAIRMAN (15)

PARK RAPIDS
1. FISH MGR. I (17)
2. FISH AIDES (13)

HABITAT ACQUISITION AND IMPROVEMENT

1. FISH MGR. I (17)
LABORERS (SEASONAL)

MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

1. BLDG. FOREMAN I (22)
2. HEAVY EOP. OP. I (21)
1. LABORER II (12)
1. LABORER I (9)
(MAJOR PROJECTS STATE WIDE)

ROUGH FISH CONTROL

ASSIGNED SUPERVISION (SEASONAL) (PERMITS OR CONTRACTS)

PROPAGATION, MANAGEMENT AND ACCESS ACQUISITION

1. FISH MGR. II (20)
3. FISH MGR. I (17)
4. FISH AIDES (13)
1. LABORER I (9)

HABITAT ACQUISITION AND IMPROVEMENT

(BY CONTRACT AND BY CREWS FROM AREA AND REGION FOUR)

FISH RESCUE LAKE RECLAMATION

* 1. FISH MGR. I (17)
* 4. FISH AIDES (13)
* 1. LABORER II (12)
(STATE WIDE)
* FEDERAL AID, D-J

ROUGH FISH CONTROL

2. FISH AIDES (13) (SEASONAL) (BULLHEAD PROJECT)

**AREA
FRENCH RIVER**
FISH MANAGER III (23)
CLERK TYPIST I (6)

PROPAGATION, MANAGEMENT AND ACCESS ACQUISITION

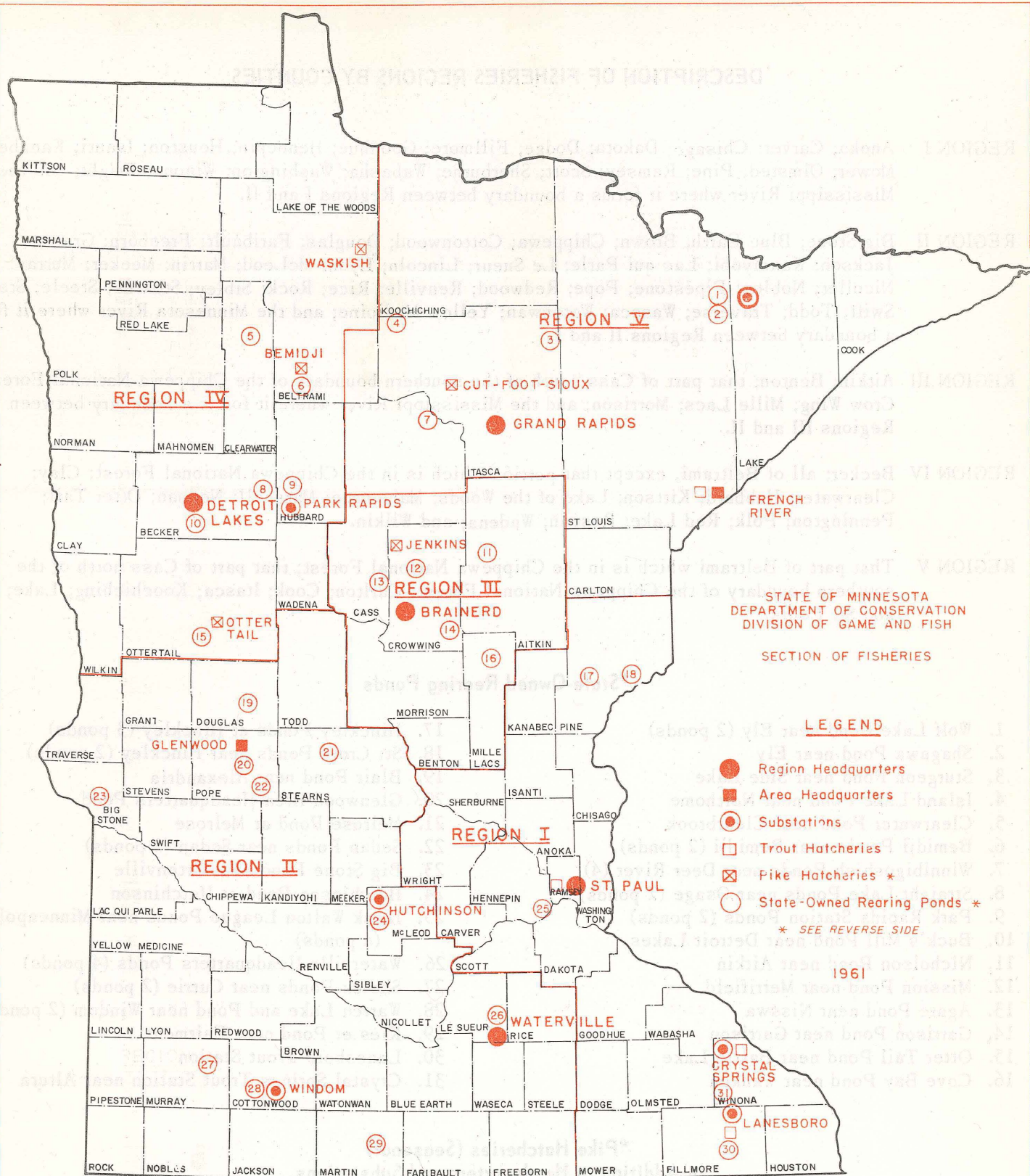
1. FISH MGR. I (17)
3. FISH AIDES (13)

HABITAT ACQUISITION IMPROVEMENT
RESCUE, RECLAMATION

* 1. FISH MANAGER I (17)
* 3. LAB. FOREMAN (14)
* 3. LABORERS II (12)
LABORERS (SEASONAL)
* FEDERAL AID, D-J

ROUGH FISH CONTROL

ASSIGNED SUPERVISION (PERMITS OR CONTRACTS) (SEASONAL)



FISHERIES REGIONS, AREAS AND SUBSTATIONS

REGION I

Headquarters 1200 Warner Road, St. Paul, 6
Substations Fisheries Station, Altura
Fisheries Station, Lanesboro

REGION II

Headquarters Waterville
Area Headquarters Glenwood
Substations Fisheries Station, Windom
Fisheries Station and Rough Fish
Removal Warehouse, Hutchinson

REGION III

Headquarters 315 Charles St. N. W., Brainerd

REGION IV

Headquarters Detroit Lakes
Substation Fisheries Station, Park Rapids

REGION V

Headquarters III Golf Course Road, Grand Rapids
Area Headquarters French River
(10029 North Shore Drive, Duluth, 4)

Substation Fisheries Station, Winton

DESCRIPTION OF FISHERIES REGIONS BY COUNTIES

- REGION I** Anoka; Carver; Chisago; Dakota; Dodge; Fillmore; Goodhue; Hennepin; Houston; Isanti; Kanabec; Mower; Olmsted; Pine; Ramsey; Scott; Sherburne; Wabasha; Washington; Winona; Wright; and the Mississippi River where it forms a boundary between Regions I and II.
- REGION II** Big Stone; Blue Earth; Brown; Chippewa; Cottonwood; Douglas; Faribault; Freeborn; Grant; Jackson; Kandiyohi; Lac qui Parle; Le Sueur; Lincoln; Lyon; McLeod; Martin; Meeker; Murray; Nicollet; Nobles; Pipestone; Pope; Redwood; Renville; Rice; Rock; Sibley; Stearns; Steele; Stevens; Swift; Todd; Traverse; Waseca; Watonwan; Yellow Medicine; and the Minnesota River where it forms a boundary between Regions II and I.
- REGION III** Aitkin; Benton; that part of Cass south of the southern boundary of the Chippewa National Forest; Crow Wing; Mille Lacs; Morrison; and the Mississippi River where it forms a boundary between Regions III and II.
- REGION IV** Becker; all of Beltrami, except that portion which is in the Chippewa National Forest; Clay; Clearwater; Hubbard; Kittson; Lake of the Woods; Mahnomon; Marshall; Norman; Otter Tail; Pennington; Polk; Red Lake; Roseau; Wadena; and Wilkin.
- REGION V** That part of Beltrami which is in the Chippewa National Forest; that part of Cass north of the southern boundary of the Chippewa National Forest; Carlton; Cook; Itasca; Koochiching; Lake; and St. Louis.

*State-Owned Rearing Ponds

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wolf Lake Pond near Ely (2 ponds) 2. Shagawa Pond near Ely 3. Sturgeon Pond near Side Lake 4. Island Lake Pond near Northome 5. Clearwater Pond near Clearbrook 6. Bemidji Ponds near Bemidji (2 ponds) 7. Winnibigoshish Ponds near Deer River (4) 8. Straight Lake Ponds near Osage (2 ponds) 9. Park Rapids Station Ponds (2 ponds) 10. Buck's Mill Pond near Detroit Lakes 11. Nicholson Pond near Aitkin 12. Mission Pond near Merrifield 13. Agate Pond near Nisswa 14. Garrison Pond near Garrison 15. Otter Tail Pond near Battle Lake 16. Cove Bay Pond near Wahkon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Hinckley Ponds at Hinckley (3 ponds) 18. St. Croix Ponds near Hinckley (2 ponds) 19. Blair Pond near Alexandria 20. Glenwood Area Headquarters Pond 21. Melrose Pond at Melrose 22. Sedan Ponds near Sedan (2 ponds) 23. Big Stone Pond near Ortonville 24. Hutchinson Pond at Hutchinson 25. Izaak Walton League Ponds near Minneapolis (4 ponds) 26. Waterville Headquarters Ponds (4 ponds) 27. Shetek Ponds near Currie (2 ponds) 28. Warren Lake and Pond near Windom (2 ponds) 29. Kieser Pond near Fairmont 30. Lanesboro Trout Station 31. Crystal Springs Trout Station near Altura |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

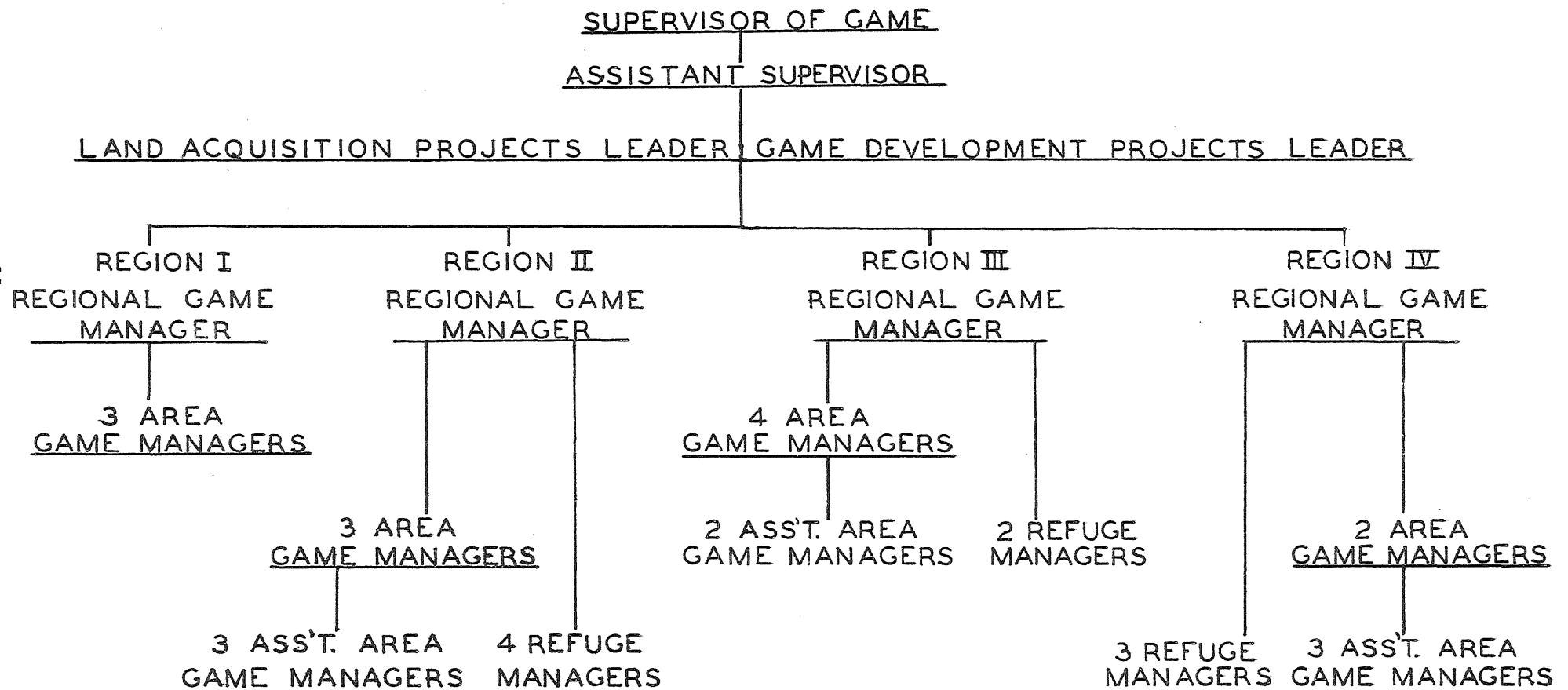
*Pike Hatcheries (Seasonal) In Addition to Headquarters and Substations

Bemidji
Cut-Foot-Sioux

Jenkins
Otter Tail

Waskish

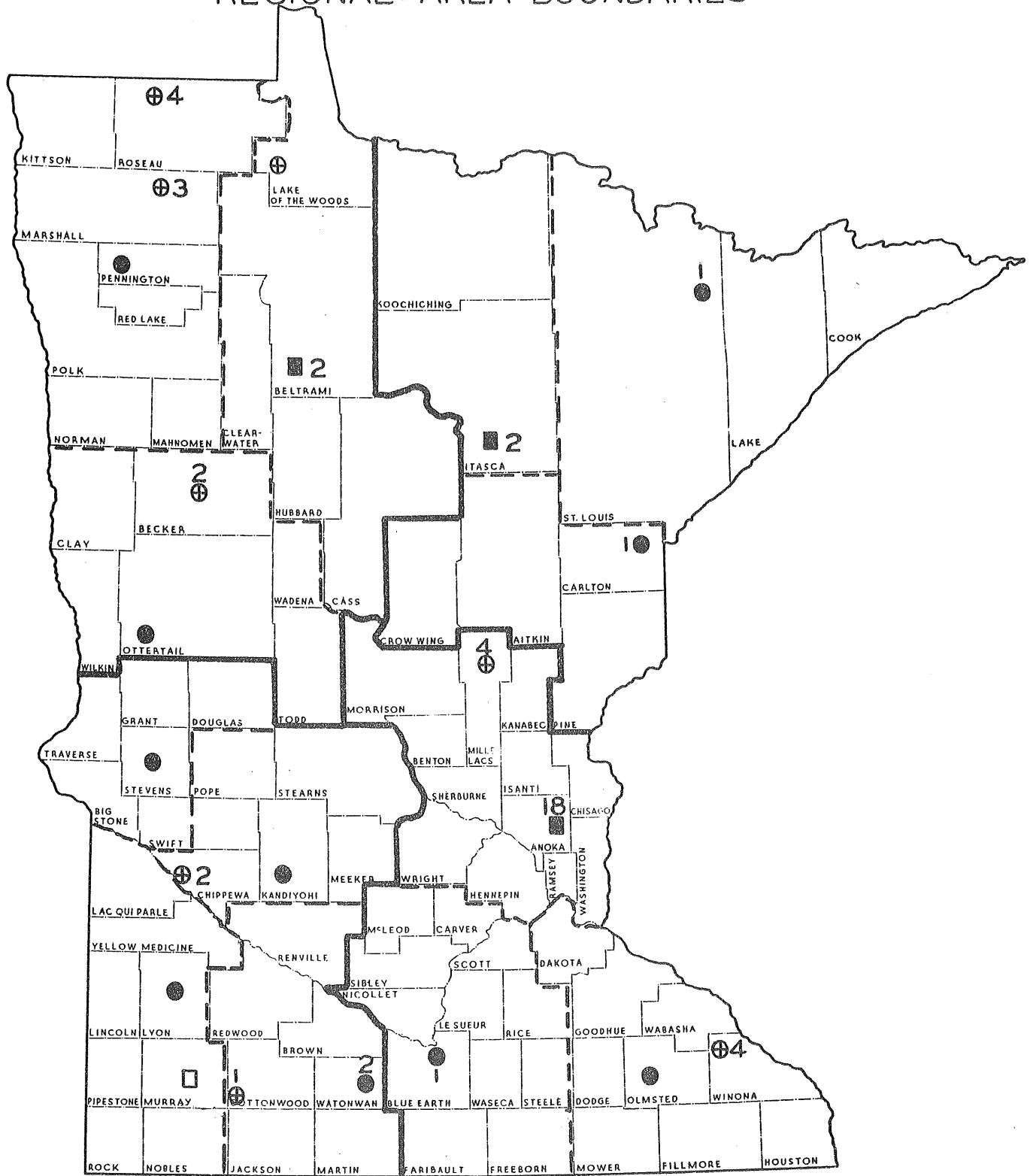
DIVISION OF GAME AND FISH
SECTION OF GAME



DIVISION OF GAME AND FISH

SECTION OF GAME

REGIONAL & AREA BOUNDARIES



□ REGIONAL OFFICE

● AREA OFFICE

■ REGIONAL & AREA OFFICE

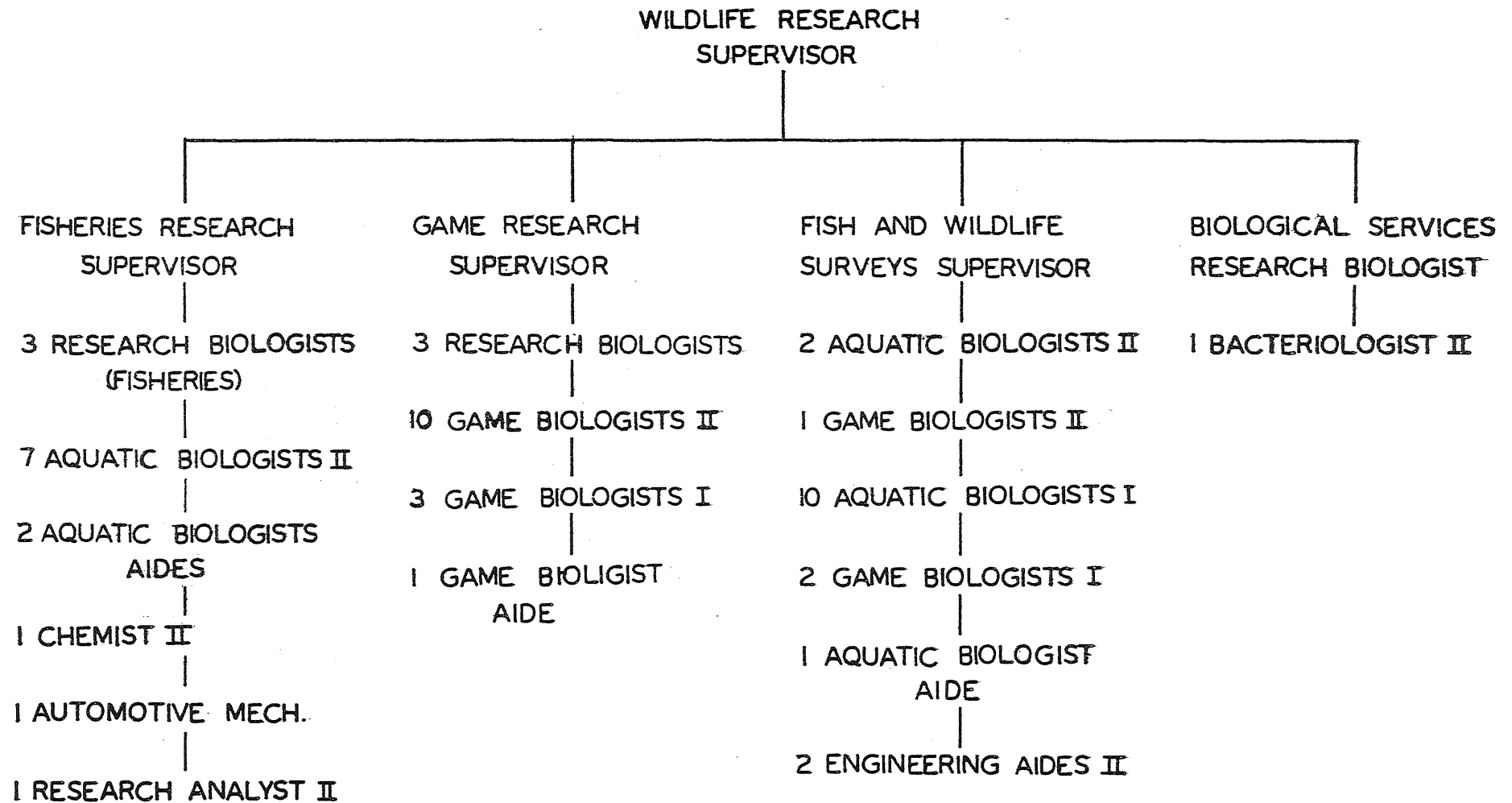
2-NUMBER OF PERSONNEL AT OFFICE (ONLY IF OFFICE IS STATE) FACILITY

⊕ HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS

— REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

- - AREA BOUNDARIES

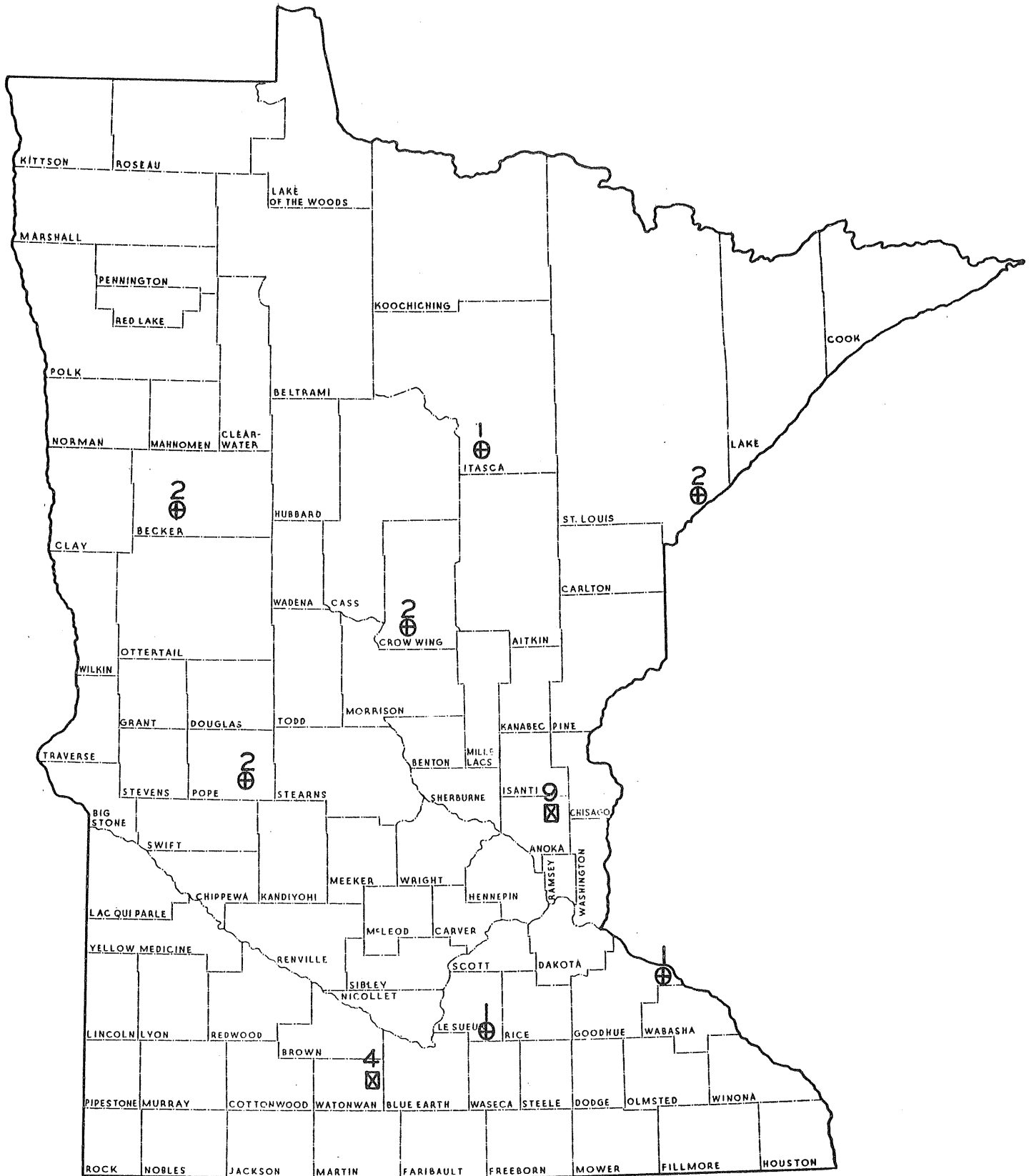
DIVISION OF GAME AND FISH SECTION OF RESEARCH AND PLANNING



DIVISION OF GAME AND FISH

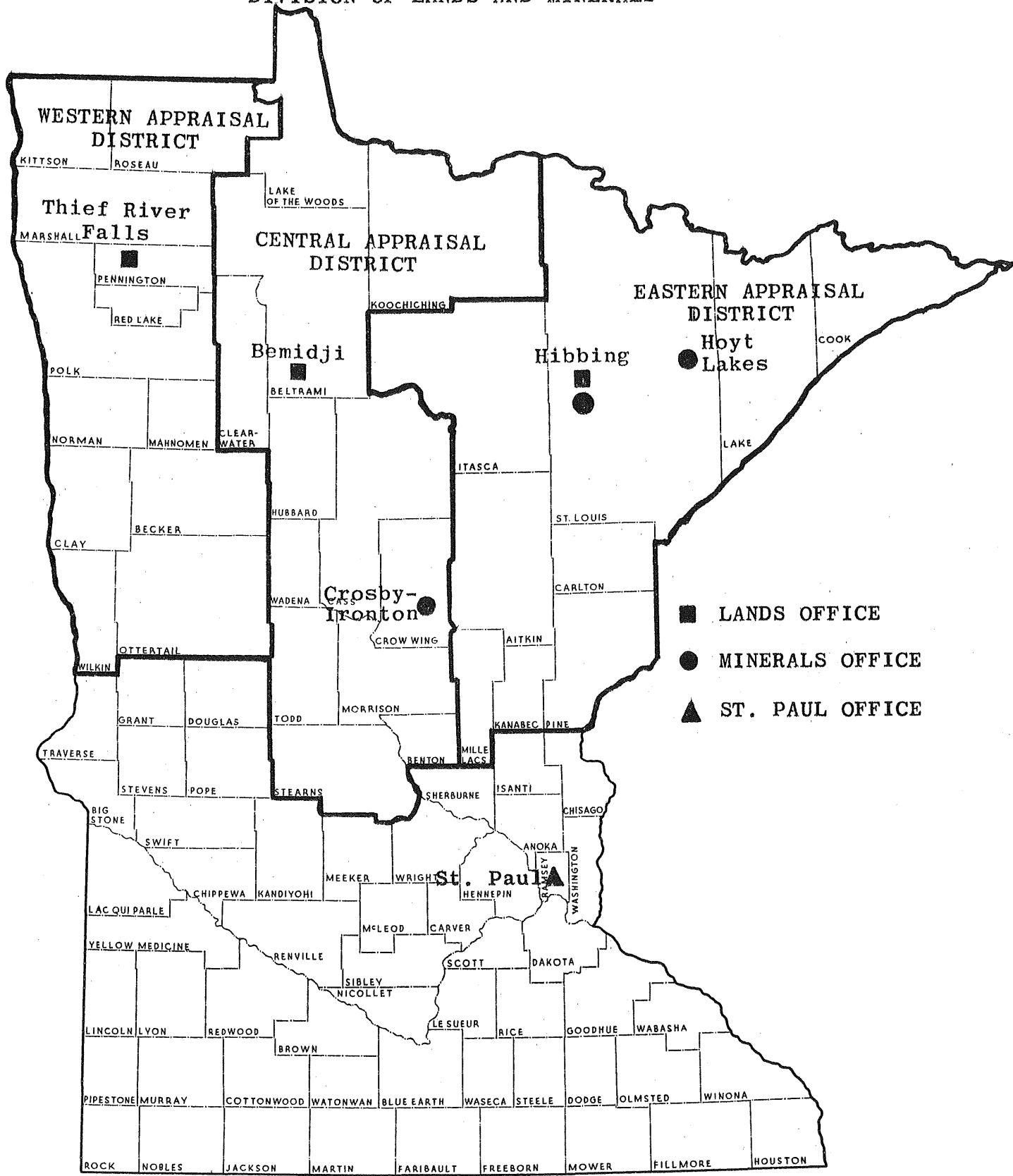
RESEARCH AND PLANNING

FIELD STATIONS



☒ GAME RESEARCH HEADQUARTERS
 ⊕ FISH RESEARCH HEADQUARTERS
 2 = NUMBER OF PERMANENT PERSONNEL

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF LANDS AND MINERALS



DEPARTMENT GROSS RECEIPTS - FOR THE FISCAL YEARS INDICATED

Fiscal Year	Game & Fish Licenses	Trust Funds	Park Permits & Working Capital Fund	Consolidated Conservation Areas	Federal Aid	Miscellaneous	Total
1953	3,587,172.00	4,309,949.00	233,667.00	154,779.00	910,985.00	616,232.00	9,812,784.00
1954	3,632,615.00	4,833,288.00	283,556.00	173,371.00	639,280.00	496,087.00	10,058,197.00
1955	3,777,178.00	4,179,493.00	333,499.00	177,563.00	888,626.00	746,871.00a	10,103,230.00
1956	3,630,279.00	6,388,066.00	337,043.00	214,878.00	1,038,575.00	943,905.00	12,552,746.00
1957	3,752,344.00	5,366,728.00	328,199.00	313,114.00	1,091,392.00	862,242.00	11,714,019.00
1958	3,824,412.00	5,460,172.00	442,730.00	209,977.00	1,169,285.00	1,242,514.00c	12,349,090.00
1959	3,766,137.00	4,008,719.00	465,151.00	168,489.00	1,573,072.00	1,160,944.00	11,142,512.00
1960	4,004,032.00	3,619,578.00	542,986.00	198,621.00	970,943.00	1,537,189.00b	10,873,349.00
1961	4,059,638.00	4,357,764.00	565,807.00	154,372.00	788,688.00	1,436,215.00	11,362,484.00
1962est	4,427,052.00	3,027,994.00	637,535.00	222,900.00	1,086,494.00	1,314,713.00	10,716,688.00
Totals	38,460,859.00	45,551,751.00	4,170,173.00	1,988,064.00	10,157,340.00	10,356,912.00	110,685,099.00

Increases due to: a - U. S. Payment for Lac qui Parle lands; b - Watercraft license receipts; c - Wildlife Acquisition.

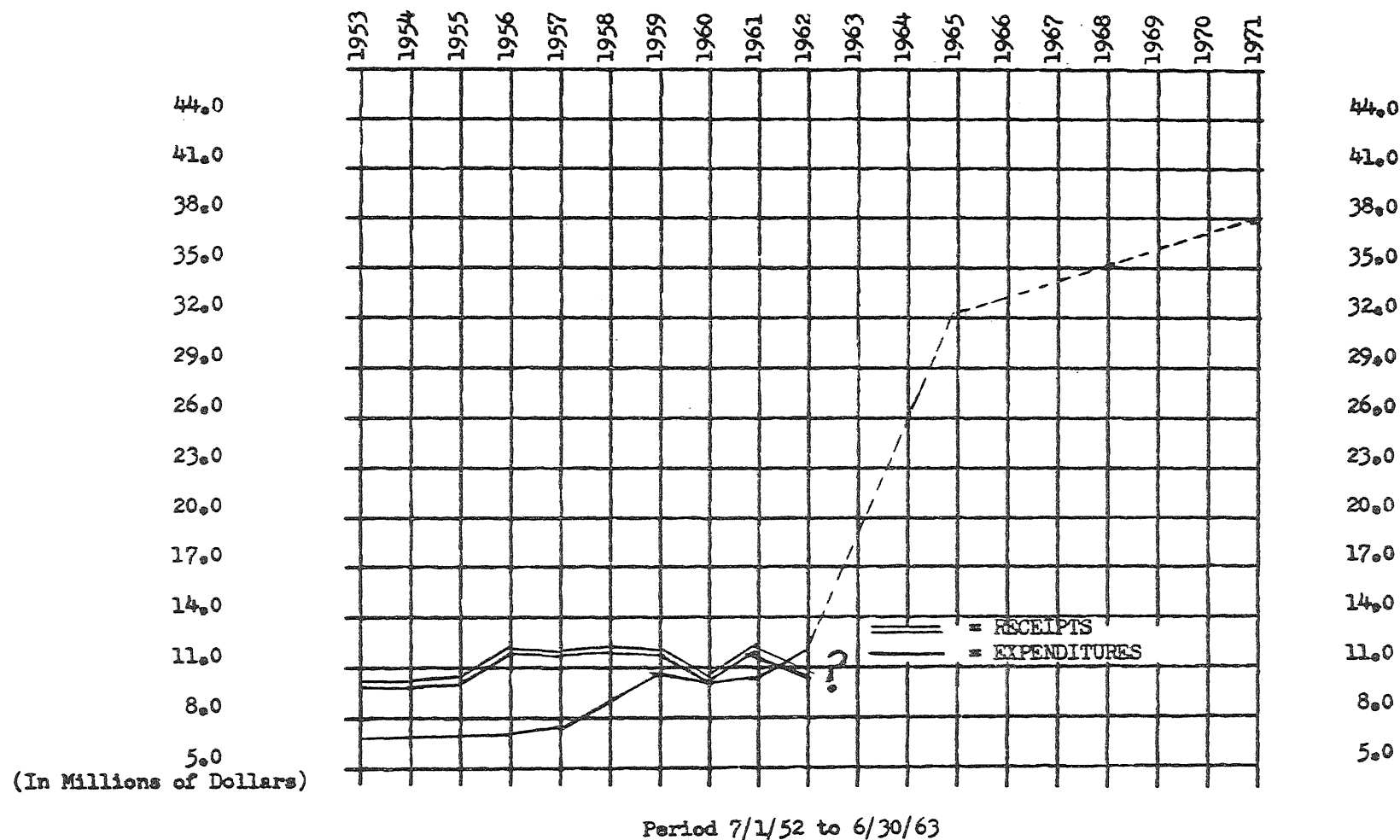
DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS INDICATED

Fiscal Year	Administration	Waters	Forestry	Lands & Minerals	Game & Fish	Parks	Total
1953	166,039.00	184,215.00	1,695,242.00	306,994.00	3,544,866.00	467,396.00	6,364,752.00
1954	213,379.00	217,962.00	1,695,872.00	310,426.00	3,910,681.00	667,576.00	7,015,896.00
1955	317,080.00	210,511.00	1,709,263.00	313,585.00	4,082,219.00	534,757.00	7,167,415.00
1956	345,476.00	255,904.00	1,569,500.00	327,079.00	4,273,260.00	694,392.00	7,465,611.00
1957	369,691.00	259,601.00	1,969,079.00	334,575.00	4,101,110.00	692,584.00	7,726,640.00
1958	471,689.00	410,743.00	2,373,339.00f	426,596.00	4,838,190.00g	839,338.00h	9,359,895.00
1959	2,009,994.00e	396,736.00	2,362,249.00	440,928.00	4,822,962.00	858,963.00	10,891,832.00
1960	862,500.00e	233,829.00	2,302,740.00	415,761.00	4,430,869.00	953,126.00	9,198,825.00
1961	1,433,356.00e	246,932.00	2,469,163.00	434,698.00	4,486,349.00	1,119,786.00	10,190,284.00
1962est	1,496,427.00e	350,832.00	2,933,906.00	546,782.00	5,028,356.00	1,366,998.00	11,723,301.00
Totals	7,685,631.00	2,767,265.00	21,080,353.00	3,857,424.00	43,518,862.00	8,194,916.00	87,104,451.00

Increases due to: e - Conservation Works Projects.
 f - Soil Bank and increased tree production.
 g - Wetlands Acquisition and Federal Aid.
 h - Capital Improvements for Parks.

MINNESOTA CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Trend of receipts and expenditures from Fiscal Year 1953 through Fiscal Year 1962
and estimated receipts and expenditures from Fiscal Year 1963 through Fiscal Year 1971



RECEIPTS DESCRIPTION

40% = Game and Fish Receipts
30% = Iron Ore Royalties - Trust Funds
10% = Timber Sales
10% = Federal Aid and Grants
10% = Miscellaneous

EXPENDITURES DESCRIPTION

30% from General Revenue
40% from Game and Fish
15% from Federal Aid and Grants
15% from Other Receipts

NOTE: Percentages based on Fiscal Year 1960 Receipts and Expenditures.

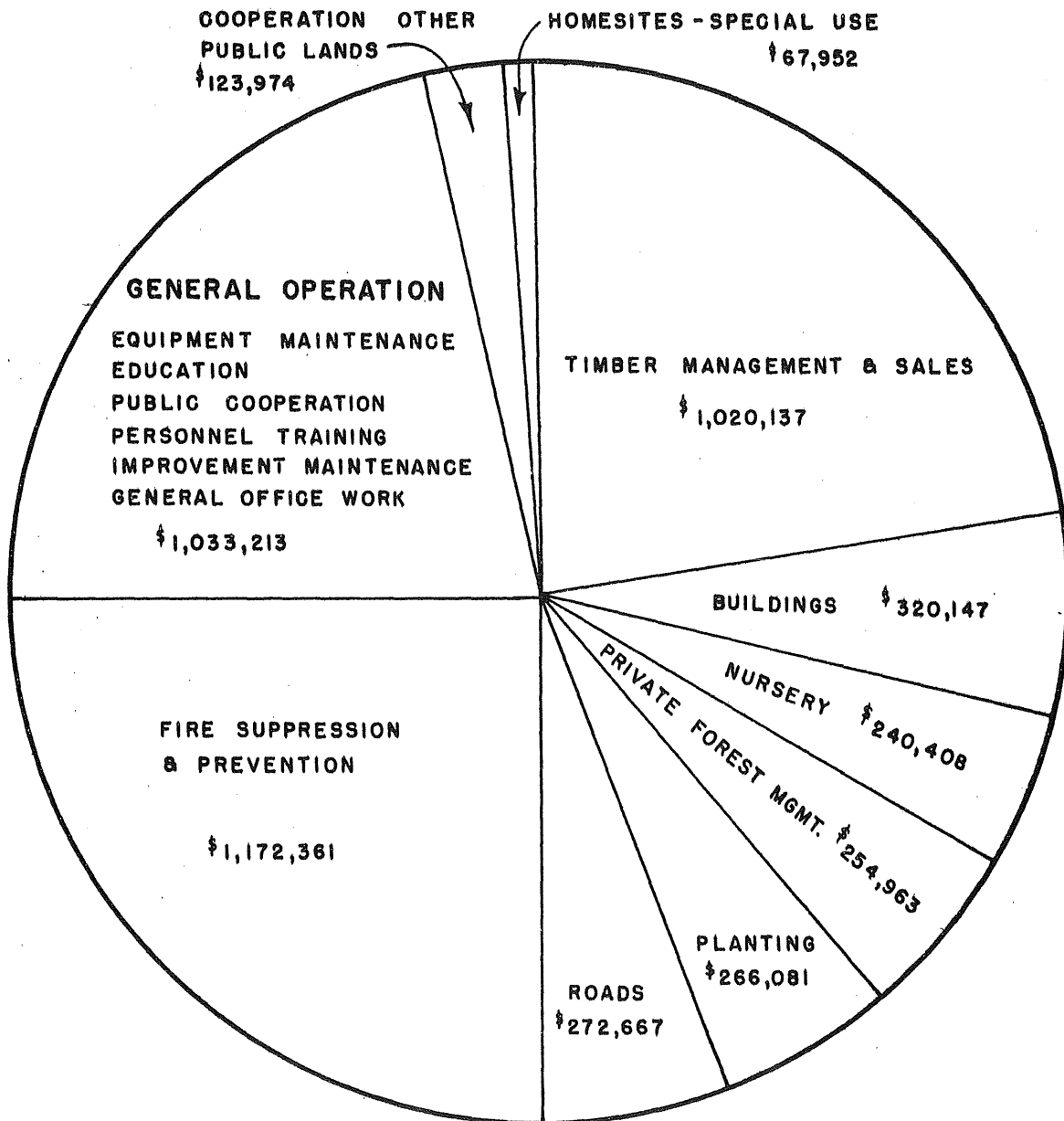
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GAME & FISH EXPENDITURES ANALYSIS
JULY 1, 1959 - JUNE 30, 1960

<u>ACCOUNT</u>	<u>EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Administration	\$ 135,155.72	3.05
Warden Service	1,083,310.76	24.45
Game General	552,284.97	12.46
Research & Planning	159,973.61	3.61
Wildlife Acquisition	338,721.05	7.64
Fisheries General:		
Co-op Rearing	\$ 3,757.01	.08%
Lake & Stream	122,984.40	2.78%
Fish Propagation	<u>583,699.57</u>	13.17%
Fisheries General Total	710,440.98	16.03
Rough Fish Removal:		
Rough Fish Cont.	\$314,837.59	7.11%
R. F. Day Labor	266,678.47	6.02%
R. F. Bullhead	<u>40,020.99</u>	.91%
Rough Fish Total	621,537.05	14.04
Pittman-Robertson		
Coordination	\$ 15,351.22	.34%
Research	183,200.26	4.13%
F & W Surveys	50,718.96	1.14%
Develop. & Mgt.	109,773.43	2.48%
Acquisition	<u>117,242.88</u>	2.66%
Pittman-Robertson Total	476,286.75	10.75
Dingell-Johnson:		
Coordination	\$ 10,234.14	.23%
Research	6,297.17	.14%
F & W Surveys	160,115.87	3.60%
Land Acquisition	11,301.05	.25%
Develop. & Mgt.	<u>96,890.66</u>	2.19%
Dingell-Johnson Total	284,838.89	6.43
Miscellaneous:		
Firearm Safety	\$ 22,241.59	.50%
Beltrami Island	24,801.85	.56%
Permittee Trapper	3,584.48	.08%
Donors Wetlands	6,109.40	.13%
Pub. Shooting Grnds.	5,427.61	.12%
Auditors & Agents	<u>6,154.78</u>	.14%
Miscellaneous Total	<u>68,319.71</u>	1.54
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$4,430,869.49	100%

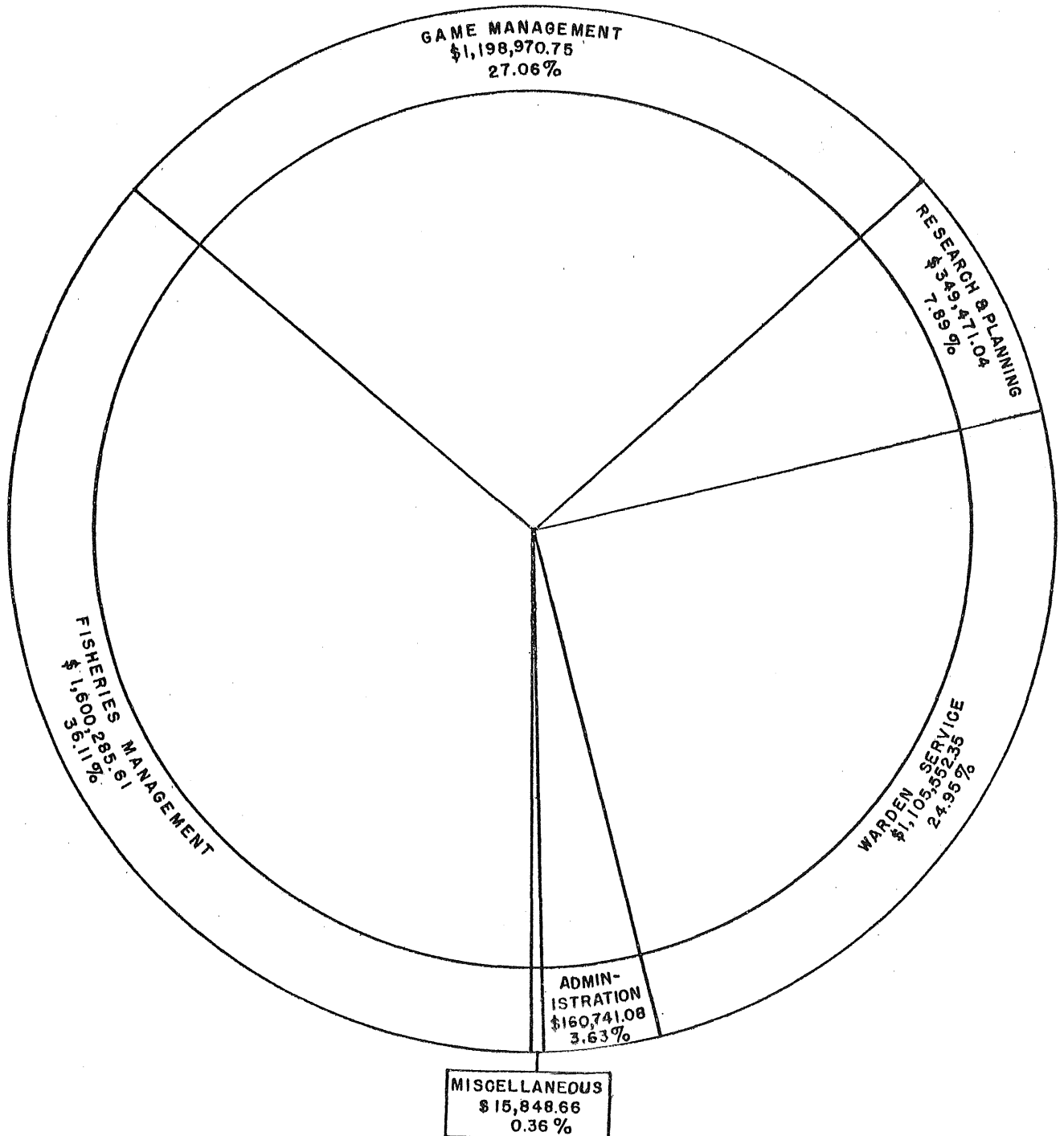
**MINNESOTA CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF FORESTRY**

**PROJECT 70
EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM
FISCAL YEAR 1960-1961 ***



* BASED ON TIME WORKED BY FIELD PERSONNEL

MINNESOTA CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF GAME & FISH
FUNCTION EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1960
\$ 4,430,869.49



MINNESOTA CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF GAME & FISH
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1960
\$ 4,430,869.49

