

Revenue Received from State Mineral Leases

FY 1890-2018

Annual Report

March 2019

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Division of Lands and Minerals

Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	3
BACKGROUND OF STATE MINERAL LEASING.....	3
TYPES OF LEASES.....	3
LAND CLASSIFICATIONS AND FUNDS; WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?	5
<i>A NOTE ON DATA SOURCES</i>	8
All Leases.....	9
Table 1. Accumulated revenue from state mineral leases, by lease type, FY 1890-2018.....	9
Table 2. Mineral Revenue (in thousands), FY 2007-2018 (with bar chart).....	10
Table 3. Minerals Management Account Revenue, FY2006-2018.....	11
Table 4. Net Minerals Management Account for Permanent School and Permanent University Funds, FY 2006-2018.	11
Iron Ore and Taconite Leases.....	12
Table 5. Total annual revenue from iron ore and taconite leases, by land class, FY 1890-2018..	12
Table 6. Distribution of revenue from state iron ore and taconite leases, by land class, FY1890- 2018.	15
Table 7. Distribution of revenue from state iron ore and taconite leases to the School and University Minerals Suspense Accounts, FY 2002-2003.....	15
Table 8. Distribution of revenue from state iron ore and taconite leases to Mineral Management Account by Land Type, FY 2006-2018 (Does not include transfers in to Minerals Management Account – see Table 3).	16
Table 9. Accumulated iron ore and taconite lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY 1944-2018.....	16
Table 10. Distribution of iron ore and taconite lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY1944-2018.....	18
Table 11. Annual revenue from iron ore and taconite leases from Con-Con Lands and from Gift/General Lands, by county, FY1950-1958 and FY1998-2018.....	18
Metallic Mineral Leases	19
Table 12. Annual and total metallic minerals lease revenue, by land class, FY1967-2018.....	19
Table 13. Distribution of revenue from metallic minerals leases to Mineral Management Account, by land class, FY 2006-2018 (Does not include transfers in to Minerals Management Account – see Table 3).	20
Table 14. Distribution of accumulated revenue from metallic minerals leases, by land class, FY1967-2018.....	21
Table 15. Revenue distributed to counties from metallic minerals leases, FY 1967-2018.....	21
Table 16. Annual metallic minerals lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands and minerals, by county, FY1967-2018.....	22

Table 17. Distribution of metallic minerals lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands and minerals, by county, FY1967-2018.	23
Table 18. Annual metallic minerals lease revenue from Consolidated Conservation (Con-Con) lands, by county, FY1967-2018.	24
Table 19. Distribution of metallic minerals lease revenue from Consolidated Conservation (Con-Con) lands, by county, FY1967-2018.	25
Table 20. Annual metallic minerals lease revenue from State Forest & L.U.P. lands, by county, FY1967-2018.	25
Table 21. Distribution of metallic minerals lease revenue from State Forest & L.U.P. lands, by county, FY1967-2018.	26
Table 22. Annual metallic minerals lease revenue from Volstead lands, by county, FY1967-2018.	26
Table 23. Distribution of metallic minerals lease revenue from Volstead lands, by county, FY1967-2018.	27
Table 24. Annual metallic minerals lease revenue from other lands, by land class, FY1986-2018.	27
Table 25. Accumulated metallic minerals lease revenue from other lands, by county, FY1986-2018.	28
Peat Leases.....	29
Table 26. Annual peat lease revenue, by land class, FY1980-2018.	29
Table 27. Distribution of peat lease revenue, by land class, FY1980-2018.	30
Table 28. Peat lease revenue received by counties, FY1980-2018.	30
Industrial Mineral Leases	31
Table 29. Annual industrial minerals lease revenue, by land class, FY1996-2018.	31
Table 30. Distribution of industrial minerals lease revenue, by land class, FY1996-2018.	31
Table 31. Industrial minerals lease revenue received by counties, by land class, FY1996-2018.	32
Table 32. Industrial minerals lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY1996-2018.	32
Table 33. Distribution of Industrial minerals lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY1996-2018.	32

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 5,947 leases for the exploration and mining of various minerals. The state has collected over \$752 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 \$730 million dollars in royalties and rental. Metallic minerals leases have also generated a considerable amount of revenue, more than \$18 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 2018, the state issued 1,677 non-ferrous metallic mineral leases, 132 of which were negotiated and 120 of which were issued from the preference rights list, covering a total of 662,281 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.

In 2008, under the authority of Minnesota Statute, sec. 93.285, subd. 3, the DNR issued its first lease for the removal of iron content from iron ore tailings basis.

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 calendar quarter the amount exceeding \$3 million is distributed to the Permanent School Fund, Permanent University Fund, and Local taxing districts (tax-forfeited land) in the same proportion as the total mineral lease revenue received in the previous biennium from these three 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.

Natural Resources Fund Lands were acquired by the state for the Iron Range Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area. Income from the sale of stockpile materials, aggregate or other earth materials pursuant to Minn. Stat., Sec. 93.41 is deposited into the natural resources fund as provided by Minn. Stat., Sec. 85.052, Subd. 4(c). Income from mineral leases issued under Minn. Stat., Secs. 93.14 to 93.285 is distributed 20% to the minerals management account and 80% to the natural resources fund as provided by Minn. Stat., Sec. 85.052, Subd. 4(c).

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.

All Leases

Table 1. Accumulated revenue from state mineral leases, by lease type, FY 1890-2018.

Lease Type	First Revenue	Latest Revenue	Accumulated Revenue
Ferrous Metallic Minerals			
Iron Ore/Taconite	1890	2018	\$713,915,465
Iron Ore Stockpile	1947	1969	\$1,030,339
Lake Bed	1934	1958	\$193,825
Miscellaneous (low-grade) Ore	1971	2018	\$2,671,351
Taconite Stockpile	1947	1981	\$66,580
Wildcat Iron Ore	1944	1972	\$154,412
Tailings Basin	2008	2018	\$12,573,011
		Sub-total	\$730,604,983
Non-Ferrous Metallic Minerals			
Gold	1926	1947	\$6,309
Metallic Minerals (Copper-Nickel)	1967	2018	\$18,430,771
Source Material	1958	1963	\$1,409
Wildcat Uranium	1955	1961	\$293
		Sub-total	\$18,438,782
Industrial Minerals			
Emeralite	1936	1937	\$110
Granite	1934	2018	\$700,806
Peat	1980	2018	\$2,721,783
Diamonds	1996	1996	\$588
		Sub-total	\$3,423,287
Other Minerals			
Coal	1903	1903	\$100
		Sub-total	\$100
Total Revenue Accumulated FY1890-2017:			\$752,467,152

Table 2. Mineral Revenue (in thousands), FY 2007-2018 (with bar chart).

FY	School Trust Lands	University Trust Lands	Tax-Forfeited Lands and Minerals	Other Land Classes	Special Advance Royalties	Total Revenue
2009	\$16,792	\$8,268	\$760	\$128	\$324	\$26,272
2010	\$10,487	\$2,270	\$729	\$252	\$389	\$14,127
2011	\$21,448	\$12,526	\$859	\$286	\$389	\$35,508
2012	\$33,383	\$12,496	\$4,481	\$245	\$389	\$50,994
2013	\$32,176	\$12,063	\$4,763	\$198	-\$109	\$49,090
2014	\$53,578	\$15,379	\$4,418	\$287	\$366	\$74,028
2015	\$30,515	\$5,937	\$4,640	\$228	\$206	\$41,526
2016	\$16,429	\$678	\$4,862	\$273	\$258	\$22,499
2017	\$12,339	\$291	\$3,822	\$318	\$186	\$16,956
2018	\$15,276	\$4,411	\$6,177	\$371	\$190	\$26,426
Total	\$242,423	\$74,319	\$35,512	\$2,585	\$2,587	\$357,426

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, Consolidated Conservation (Con-Con) lands, and Professional Services Account.

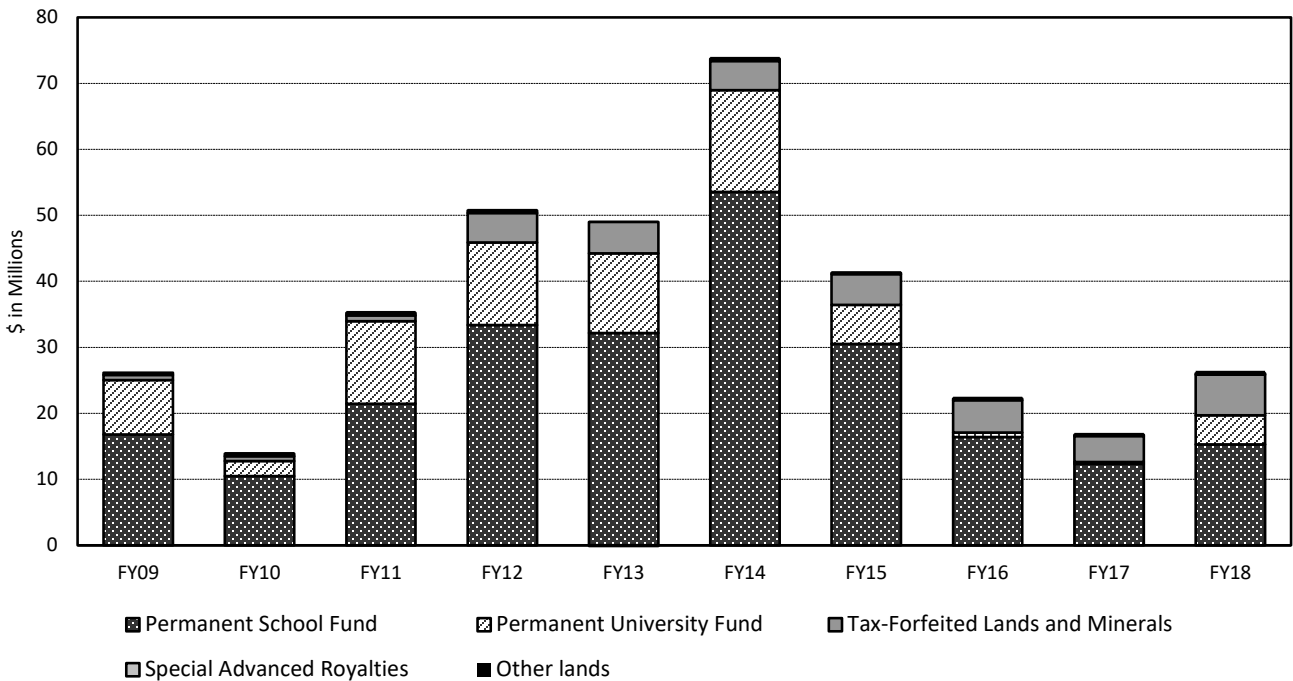


Table 3. Minerals Management Account Revenue, FY2006-2018.

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
2008	\$4,154,194	\$1,876,064	\$104,359	\$9,874	\$4,495	\$6,148,985
2009	\$3,254,808	\$1,648,862	\$145,909	\$13,895	\$6,698	\$5,070,172
2010	\$2,071,993	\$451,195	\$136,194	\$30,241	\$10,124	\$2,699,747
2011	\$4,248,263	\$2,503,345	\$162,737	\$23,971	\$18,578	\$6,956,894
2012	\$6,639,050	\$2,494,469	\$889,380	\$25,620	\$19,150	\$10,067,669
2013	\$6,381,052	\$2,408,773	\$941,740	\$24,896	\$25	\$9,756,486
2014	\$10,672,739	\$3,074,198	\$872,350	\$38,375	\$10,161	\$14,667,823
2015	\$6,097,488	\$1,186,652	\$927,400	\$41,685	\$734	\$8,253,958
2016	\$3,261,192	\$134,401	\$966,184	\$44,701	\$331	\$4,406,809
2017	\$2,371,814	\$53,885	\$756,641	\$54,725	\$299	\$3,237,364
2018	\$3,028,637	\$881,952	\$1,231,268	\$67,496	\$354	\$5,209,707
	\$57,601,296	\$20,123,230	\$7,704,261	\$398,171	\$74,801	\$85,901,757

(*)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 2006-2018.

FY	School Trust Fee	Transfer In	Net	University Trust Fee	Transfer In	Net	Tax Forfeit 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	-	-	-
2008	\$4,154,194	-\$2,385,261	\$1,768,933	\$1,876,064	-\$1,485,017	\$391,047	-	-	-
2009	\$3,254,808	-\$1,357,777	\$1,897,031	\$1,648,862	-\$638,827	\$1,010,035	-	-	-
2010	\$2,071,993	-\$20,034	\$2,051,959	\$451,195	-\$9,417	\$441,778	-	-	-
2011	\$4,248,263	-\$2,752,285	\$1,495,978	\$2,503,345	-\$1,285,875	\$1,217,470	-	-	-
2012	\$6,639,050	-\$4,931,329	\$1,707,721	\$2,494,469	-\$2,303,931	\$190,538	\$889,380	-\$234,417	\$654,963
2013	\$6,381,052	-\$4,458,371	\$1,922,681	\$2,408,773	-\$1,675,139	\$733,634	\$941,740	-\$624,960	\$316,780
2014	\$10,672,739	-\$7,874,197	\$2,798,542	\$3,074,198	-\$2,958,563	\$115,635	\$872,350	-\$1,103,779	-\$231,429
2015	\$6,097,488	-\$3,869,953	\$2,227,535	\$1,186,652	-\$982,414	\$204,238	\$927,400	-\$414,679	\$512,721
2016*	\$3,261,192	-\$1,267,060	\$1,994,132	\$134,401	-\$644,716	-\$510,315	\$966,184	-\$135,770	\$830,414
2017	\$2,371,814	-\$347,444	\$2,024,370	\$53,885	-\$88,201	-\$34,316	\$756,641	-\$37,230	\$719,411
2018	\$3,028,637	-\$137,001	\$2,891,636	\$881,952	-\$46,577	\$835,375	\$1,231,268	-\$411,577	\$819,691
Total	\$57,601,296	-\$31,129,603	\$26,471,693	\$20,123,230	-\$13,178,322	\$6,944,908	\$6,584,963	-\$2,962,412	\$3,622,551

*The 2016 Transfer In to University Trust Fee includes a \$323,064 adjustment from FY2015 which was paid in FY2016

Iron Ore and Taconite Leases

Table 5. Total annual revenue from iron ore and taconite leases, by land class, FY 1890-2018.

FY	School Trust	School Mineral Lease Suspense Account**	University Trust	Univ. Minerals Lease Suspense Account***	Tax-forfeited	C.C.A.	Gift/General	Natural Resource Fund***	Game & Fish Fund	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
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

FY	School Trust	School Mineral Lease Suspense Account**	University Trust	Univ. Minerals Lease Suspense Account***	Tax-forfeited	C.C.A.	Gift/General	Natural Resource Fund***	Game & Fish Fund	Total
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
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
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

FY	School Trust	School Mineral Lease Suspense Account**	University Trust	Univ. Minerals Lease Suspense Account***	Tax-forfeited	C.C.A.	Gift/General	Natural Resource Fund***	Game & Fish Fund	Total
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
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
2008(*)	\$20,790,644	-	\$9,380,671	-	\$374,183	-	\$697	\$6,948	-	\$30,553,143
2009(*)	\$16,457,049	-	\$8,267,797	-	\$436,050	-	\$300	-	-	\$25,161,198
2010(*)	\$10,119,771	-	\$2,269,979	-	\$301,703	-	-	\$1,817	-	\$12,693,270
2011(*)	\$20,967,969	-	\$12,526,491	-	\$388,927	-	-	-	-	\$33,883,387
2012(*)	\$32,840,734	-	\$12,495,584	-	\$3,836,337	-	-	-	-	\$49,172,655
2013(*)	\$31,441,598	-	\$12,062,785	-	\$4,111,526	-	\$1,100	-	-	\$47,617,009
2014(*)	\$53,006,878	-	\$15,379,079	-	\$3,849,647	-	\$17,381	-	-	\$72,252,985
2015(*)	\$30,035,102	-	\$5,937,174	-	\$4,141,932	-	\$3,566	-	-	\$40,117,774
2016(*)	\$15,811,995	-	\$677,505	-	\$4,237,987	-	\$2,331	-	-	\$20,729,818
2017(*)	\$11,730,282	-	\$291,324	-	\$3,158,234	-	\$180	-	\$630	\$15,180,650
2018(*)	\$14,610,061	-	\$4,411,408	-	\$5,417,950	-	\$400	-	-	\$24,439,819
Total	\$467,691,296	\$10,983,086	\$173,325,684	\$7,749,423	\$70,736,919	\$23,710	\$73,477	\$8,765	\$630	\$730,592,990

(*) 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.

(***) Revenue is from the Iron Range Off-Road Highway Vehicle Recreation Area and is directed to the natural resources fund per Minn. Stat., sec. 85.052, subd. 4 (c).

Table 6. Distribution of revenue from state iron ore and taconite leases, by land class, FY1890-2018.

Fund / Account	Trusts	Tax Forfeited	Consolidated Conservation Areas	General /Gift Minerals	Natural Resource Fund	Game & Fish Fund	Total Revenue
School Trust Fund (1)	\$419,912,497	-	-	-	-	-	\$419,912,497
University Trust Fund (2)	\$159,401,994	-	-	-	-	-	\$159,401,994
Counties (3)	-	\$56,615,394	\$11,855	-	-	-	\$56,627,249
General Fund	\$3,746,502	\$7,030,600	-	\$69,368	-	-	\$10,846,470
Mineral Lease Account	-	\$546,319	-	-	-	-	\$546,319
Mineral Mgt. Account	\$76,688,496	\$6,544,606	-	\$4,109	-	-	\$83,237,211
Con-Con Account	-	-	\$11,855	-	-	-	\$11,855
Natural Resource Fund	-	-	-	-	\$8,765	-	\$8,765
Game & Fish Fund	-	-	-	-	-	\$630	\$630
Total	\$659,749,489	\$70,736,919	\$23,710	\$73,477	\$8,765	\$630	\$730,592,990

- (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 2006-2018 (Does not include transfers in to Minerals Management Account – see Table 3).

FY	School Trust Fund	University Trust Fund	Tax Forfeit	General	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
2008	\$4,118,072	\$1,876,064	\$71,615	-	\$6,065,751
2009	\$3,203,885	\$1,646,831	\$85,274	-	\$4,935,990
2010	\$2,013,979	\$451,195	\$59,311	-	\$2,524,485
2011	\$4,179,772	\$2,503,344	\$76,321	-	\$6,759,437
2012	\$6,537,519	\$2,494,469	\$766,645	-	\$9,798,633
2013	\$6,263,730	\$2,408,772	\$820,117	-	\$9,492,619
2014	\$10,576,561	\$3,074,198	\$769,045	\$3,476	\$14,423,280
2015	\$6,001,961	\$1,186,652	\$827,827	\$633	\$8,017,073
2016	\$3,147,412	\$134,402	\$846,756	-	\$4,128,570
2017	\$2,259,391	\$53,886	\$628,630	-	\$2,941,907
2018	\$2,900,278	\$881,951	\$1,079,702	-	\$4,861,931
Total	\$56,565,267	\$20,123,229	\$6,544,606	\$4,109	\$83,237,211

Table 9. Accumulated iron ore and taconite lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY 1944-2018.

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
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	\$197,276	\$263,678
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

FY	Aitkin	Crow Wing	Itasca	St. Louis	Total
1978	-	-	\$18,700	\$551,006	\$569,806
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(*)	-	-	-	\$1,774,880	\$1,774,880
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
2008(*)	-	-	\$30,575	\$343,608	\$374,183
2009(*)	-	-	\$31,100	\$404,951	\$436,051
2010(*)	-	-	\$58,696	\$243,005	\$301,701
2011(*)	-	-	\$64,174	\$324,753	\$388,927
2012(*)	-	-	\$134,434	\$3,701,904	\$3,836,338
2013(*)	-	-	\$219,055	\$3,892,471	\$4,111,526
2014(*)	-	-	\$187,965	\$3,661,682	\$3,849,647
2015(*)	-	-	\$197,101	\$3,944,831	\$4,141,931
2016(*)	-	-	\$2,520,950	\$1,717,039	\$4,237,988
2017(*)	-	-	\$1,036,222	\$2,122,012	\$3,158,234
2018(*)	-	-	\$1,726,594	\$3,691,356	\$5,417,950
Total	\$1,281	\$89,447	\$7,561,526	\$63,084,665	\$70,736,919

(*) 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, FY1944-2018.

	Aitkin	Crow Wing	Itasca	St. Louis	Total
Counties	\$1,025	\$71,558	\$6,053,835	\$50,474,289	\$56,600,706
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	-	-	\$1,249,334	\$5,309,960	\$6,559,294
Total	\$1,281	\$89,447	\$7,561,525	\$63,084,665	\$70,736,919

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 FY1998-2018.

FY	Aitkin County (CCA)	Itasca (Gift/General)	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	-	-	\$697
2005	-	-	\$697
2006	-	-	\$697
2007	-	-	\$697
2008	-	-	\$697
2009-2013	-	-	-
2014	-	\$17,381	-
2015	-	\$3,166	-
2016	-	-	\$2,331
2017-2018	-	-	-
Total	\$23,710	\$20,547	\$43,993

Note: FY1998 revenue is from access road lease and stockpile lease on stockpile lands donated to the state. FY1999-2008 revenue is from stockpile and surface leases on lands donated to the state. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding. FY2014-2015 revenue is from state residue leases: 80% of the revenue was distributed to the general fund, and 20% to the Minerals Management Account.

Metallic Mineral Leases

Table 12. Annual and total metallic minerals lease revenue, by land class, FY1967-2018.

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	-	-	\$375	\$118,405
1993	\$37,445	\$1,084	\$42,720	\$45,884	-	-	\$3,563	\$130,696
1994	\$10,310	-	\$40,454	\$7,998	-	-	\$2,943	\$61,705
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	\$103,138
2004	\$81,225	\$429	\$83,795	\$21,710	-	-	\$1,000	\$188,159
2005	\$82,964	-	\$80,840	\$13,098	-	-	\$25,818	\$202,720
2006	\$119,519	-	\$126,798	\$38,065	-	\$1,989	\$6,867	\$293,238
2007	\$167,270	-	\$155,010	\$62,811	-	-	\$13,303	\$398,394
2008	\$178,421	-	\$158,666	\$42,087	-	\$400	\$28,273	\$407,847
2009	\$249,891	-	\$256,315	\$69,476	-	\$912	\$36,979	\$613,573
2010	\$290,069	-	\$384,416	\$151,203	-	\$2,800	\$61,121	\$889,609
2011	\$329,353	-	\$424,535	\$112,745	-	\$3,400	\$98,492	\$968,525
2012	\$495,056	-	\$606,133	\$120,994	-	-	\$96,049	\$1,318,232
2013	\$573,234	-	\$600,574	\$117,378	-	-	\$3,325	\$1,294,511
2014	\$457,113	-	\$478,816	\$156,351	-	-	\$35,425	\$1,127,705
2015	\$453,856	-	\$460,156	\$172,898	-	-	\$501	\$1,087,411
2016	\$541,455	-	\$559,136	\$187,980	-	-	\$6,654	\$1,295,226
2017	\$528,255	-	\$602,348	\$238,101	-	-	\$1,695	\$1,370,399

FY	School Trust	University Trust	Forfeited Lands & Minerals	Consol. Conserv. Areas	State Forest & L.U.P.	Volstead	Other(*)	Annual Total Revenue
2018	\$592,671	-	\$719,666	\$301,956	-	-	\$32,168	\$1,646,461
Total	\$7,165,642	\$14,019	\$7,984,003	\$2,708,941	\$22,393	\$36,750	\$499,020	\$18,430,769

(*) e.g. Game & Fish, General, Rural Credit, Natural Resources Fund, and Dept. of Transportation. The values shown include filing fees. See Table 21 (p. 22) 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 2006-2018 (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
2008	\$35,684	-	\$31,733	\$8,417	-	\$80	\$4,495	\$80,409
2009	\$49,978	-	\$51,263	\$13,895	-	\$182	\$6,516	\$121,834
2010	\$58,014	-	\$76,883	\$30,241	-	\$560	\$9,564	\$175,262
2011	\$65,871	-	\$84,907	\$22,549	-	\$680	\$17,898	\$191,905
2012	\$99,011	-	\$121,227	\$24,199	-	-	\$19,150	\$263,587
2013	\$114,647	-	\$120,115	\$23,476	-	-	\$25	\$258,263
2014	\$91,423	-	\$95,763	\$31,270	-	-	\$6,705	\$225,161
2015	\$90,771	-	\$92,031	\$34,580	-	-	\$100	\$217,482
2016	\$108,291	-	\$111,827	\$37,596	-	-	\$331	\$258,045
2017	\$105,651	-	\$120,470	\$47,620	-	-	\$299	\$274,040
2018	\$118,534	-	\$143,933	\$60,391	-	-	\$354	\$323,212
Total	\$995,233	\$0	\$1,106,514	\$354,409	\$0	\$1,900	\$68,891	\$2,526,947

Table 14. Distribution of accumulated revenue from metallic minerals leases, by land class, FY1967-2018.

	School & University Trusts	Forfeited Lands & Minerals (1)	Consolidated Conservation Area (2)	State Forest & L.U.P. (3)	Volstead (4)	Other (5)	Accumulated Revenue
School Trust	\$6,170,408	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,170,408
University Trust	\$14,019	-	-	-	-	-	\$14,019
Counties	-	\$6,387,200	\$1,354,471	\$10,957	\$17,425	-	\$7,770,054
General Fund	-	\$400,693	\$599,314	\$479	\$7,125	\$337,820	\$1,345,431
Mineral Lease Account	-	\$89,594	-	-	-	-	\$89,594
Mineral Mgt. Account	\$995,233	\$1,106,514	\$354,410	-	\$1,900	\$68,811	\$2,526,868
Forest Mgt. Fund	-	-	\$400,747	\$10,957	\$10,300	-	\$422,004
Game & Fish Fund	-	-	-	-	-	\$92,312	\$92,312
State Highway Fund	-	-	-	-	-	\$78	\$78
Land Class Totals	\$7,179,660	\$7,984,002	\$2,708,942	\$22,393	\$36,750	\$499,021	\$18,430,768

(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 distributed to counties from metallic minerals leases, FY 1967-2018.

County	Forfeited Lands & Minerals	Consolidated Conservation	State Forest & L.U.P.	Volstead	Accumulated Revenue by County
Aitkin	\$1,015,113	\$827,957	\$119	-	\$1,843,189
Beltrami	\$37,704	\$96,805	-	-	\$134,509
Carlton	\$1,446,612	-	-	-	\$1,446,612
Cook	\$943	-	-	-	\$943
Crow Wing	\$3,086	\$797	-	-	\$3,883
Itasca	\$619,351	1366.4	\$1,032	-	\$621,749
Kanabec	\$205,713	-	-	-	\$205,713
Koochiching	\$94,157	\$217,415	\$2,027	\$17,379	\$330,978
Lake	\$394,402	-	\$271	-	\$394,673
Lake of the Woods	\$198	\$149,431	-	-	\$149,629
Marshall	-	\$9,871	-	-	\$9,871
Mille Lacs	\$124,771	-	\$0	\$0	\$124,771
Pine	\$144	-	-	-	\$144
Roseau	\$26,487	\$50,829	-	\$46	\$77,362
St. Louis	\$2,400,353	-	\$7,508	-	\$2,407,861
Todd	\$18,165	-	-	-	\$18,165
Totals	\$6,387,200	\$1,354,471	\$10,957	\$17,425	\$7,770,054

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, FY1967-2018.

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	-	-	\$80,841
2006	\$8,364	-	\$42,954	-	-	\$2,644	-	-	\$502	-	\$462	-	\$71,873	-	-	\$126,799
2007	\$24,992	-	\$86,175	-	-	-	\$10,688	-	\$2,090	-	\$6,621	-	\$24,445	-	-	\$155,011
2008	\$15,894	-	\$67,721	-	-	\$754	\$18,611	-	\$16,770	-	\$10,382	-	\$28,529	-	-	\$158,661
2009	\$28,460	-	\$81,196	-	-	\$3,367	\$24,144	-	\$2,866	-	\$14,164	-	\$102,119	-	-	\$256,316
2010	\$68,357	-	\$104,772	-	-	\$12,839	\$36,363	\$519	\$26,269	-	\$20,963	-	\$114,334	-	-	\$384,417
2011	\$50,053	-	\$111,260	-	-	\$5,924	\$70,576	\$508	\$26,985	-	\$41,377	-	\$117,852	-	-	\$424,535
2012	\$67,448	-	\$179,357	-	-	\$11,365	\$66,105	-	\$29,240	-	\$38,656	-	\$213,962	-	-	\$606,133
2013	\$81,174	-	\$148,704	-	-	\$27,009	-	\$100	\$99,671	-	-	-	\$243,916	-	-	\$600,574
2014	\$115,001	-	\$159,764	-	-	\$25,560	\$17,255	\$398	\$35,750	-	\$15,152	-	\$109,936	-	-	\$478,817
2015	\$141,386	-	\$150,109	-	-	\$14,097	-	\$398	\$49,889	-	-	-	\$104,277	-	-	\$460,156
2016	\$165,228	-	\$150,109	-	-	\$29,161	-	\$19,129	\$47,482	-	-	-	\$148,028	-	-	\$559,136
2017	\$214,140	-	\$167,375	-	-	\$18,874	-	\$1,195	\$30,406	-	-	-	\$170,357	-	-	\$602,347
2018	\$232,629	-	\$174,394	-	-	\$102,924	-	\$620	\$34,888	-	-	-	\$174,212	-	-	\$719,666
County Total	\$1,268,892	\$47,130	\$1,808,263	\$1,179	\$3,857	\$774,187	\$257,140	\$117,698	\$493,006	\$248	\$155,961	\$180	\$33,109	\$3,000,445	\$22,706	\$7,984,001

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 15). 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, FY1967-2018.

	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	\$1,015,112	\$37,704	\$1,446,612	\$943	\$3,086	\$619,349	\$205,711	\$94,159	\$394,400	\$198	\$124,770	\$144	\$26,487	\$2,400,359	\$18,165	\$6,387,199
General Fund	\$8,757	\$9,426	\$36,725	\$236	\$771	\$72,114	\$2,680	\$16,668	\$16,338	\$50	\$1,637	\$26	\$4,908	\$225,817	\$4,541	\$400,694
Min. Lease Account	\$2,397	-	\$149	-	-	\$31,819	-	\$2,298	\$1,705	-	-	\$10	\$1,714	\$49,502	-	\$89,594
Min. Mgmt. Account	\$242,626	-	\$324,779	-	-	\$50,905	\$48,748	\$4,573.46	\$80,562	-	\$29,555	-	-	\$324,768	-	\$1,106,515
County Totals	\$1,268,892	\$47,130	\$1,808,265	\$1,179	\$3,857	\$774,187	\$257,139	\$117,698	\$493,005	\$248	\$155,961	\$180	\$33,109	\$3,000,446	\$22,706	\$7,984,002

Note: 80% of tax-forfeited revenue goes to the counties and 20% to the Mineral Management Account, Prior to 2006 20% went 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, FY1967-2018.

FY	Aitkin	Beltrami	Crow Wing	Itasca	Koochiching	Lake of the Woods	Marshall	Roseau	Annual Revenue
1967-1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$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
1978-1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$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	-	\$21,176	-	-	\$30,711	\$1,237	-	\$2,921	\$56,045
1989	-	\$3,006	-	-	\$37,158	\$2,474	-	\$3,727	\$46,365
1990	-	\$33,465	-	-	\$37,961	\$2,264	\$4,907	\$7,886	\$86,483
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	-	\$22,236	\$45,883
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
2008	\$37,687	-	-	-	\$4,400	-	-	-	\$42,087
2009	\$57,855	-	-	-	\$7,021	\$4,600	-	-	\$69,476
2010	\$120,920	-	-	\$2,733	\$15,200	\$12,350	-	-	\$151,203
2011	\$76,906	-	-	-	\$25,639	\$10,200	-	-	\$112,745
2012	\$106,944	-	-	-	-	\$14,049	-	-	\$120,993
2013	\$117,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$117,378
2014	\$156,351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$156,351
2015	\$172,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$172,897
2016	\$187,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$187,980
2017	\$238,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$238,101
2018	\$248,719	\$1,932	-	-	-	\$51,305	-	-	\$301,956
Total	\$1,655,913	\$193,609	\$1,594	\$2,733	\$434,830	\$298,863	\$19,742	\$101,657	\$2,708,941

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, FY1967-2018.

	Aitkin	Beltrami	Crow Wing	Itasca	Koochiching	Lake of the Woods	Marshall	Roseau	Accumulated Revenue
Counties	\$827,957	\$96,805	\$797	\$1,366	\$217,416	\$149,431	\$9,871	\$50,829	\$1,354,473
Forest Mgt. Fund	-	\$70,313	-	-	\$187,802	\$95,545	\$9,871	\$35,260	\$398,791
General Fund	\$506,570	\$26,105	\$797	\$820	\$17,768	\$33,642	-	\$15,569	\$601,270
Mineral Mgt. Acct.	\$321,387	\$386	-	\$547	\$11,845	\$20,244	-	-	\$354,409
County Totals	\$1,655,914	\$193,609	\$1,594	\$2,733	\$434,831	\$298,862	\$19,742	\$101,658	\$2,708,942

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.) Since FY2006 50% went to the counties, 30% went to the General Fund, and 20% went to the Minerals Management Account. 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, FY1967-2018.

	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
1978-1982	-	-	-	-	-	-
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
2004-2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
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, FY1967-2018.

	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, FY1967-2018.

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	-	-	-
2008	\$400	-	\$400
2009	\$912	-	\$912
2010	\$2,800	-	\$2,800
2011	\$3,400	-	\$3,400
2012-2018	-	-	-
County Total	\$36,658	\$92	\$36,750

Table 23. Distribution of metallic minerals lease revenue from Volstead lands, by county, FY1967-2018.

	Koochiching	Roseau	Accumulated Revenue
Counties	\$17,379	\$46	\$17,425
Forest Management Fund	\$10,254	\$46	\$10,300
General Fund	\$7,125	-	\$7,125
Minerals Management Fund	\$1,900	-	\$1,900
County Totals	\$36,658	\$92	\$36,750

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, FY1986-2018.

FY	Game & Fish	General Fund	Rural Credit	D.O.T.	Natural Resources Fund	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
2008	\$6,500	\$15,573	-	-	-	\$22,073
2009	\$11,000	\$21,579	-	-	-	\$32,579
2010	\$15,550	\$32,271	-	-	-	\$47,821
2011	\$29,600	\$59,816	-	-	\$76	\$89,416
2012	\$34,539	\$61,210	-	-	-	\$95,749
2013	-	\$100	-	-	\$25	\$125
2014	\$12,360	\$21,066	-	-	\$98	\$33,524
2015	-	\$402	-	-	\$99	\$501
2016	-	\$1,506	-	-	\$148	\$1,654
2017	-	\$1,200	-	-	\$295	\$1,495
2018	-	\$1,473	-	-	\$295	\$1,768
Totals	\$120,687	\$253,885	\$2,833	\$78	\$1,037	\$378,520

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, FY1986-2018.

County	General & Rural Credit	Game & Fish	State Highway	Natural Resources Fund	Accumulated Revenue by County
Aitkin	\$2,752	-	-	-	\$2,752
Beltrami	\$824	-	-	-	\$824
Carlton	\$11,446	-	-	-	\$11,446
Crow Wing	\$484	-	-	-	\$484
Itasca	\$446	-	-	-	\$446
Kanabec	\$61,459	\$97,386	-	-	\$158,845
Koochiching	\$81	-	\$78	-	\$159
Lake	\$2,707	-	-	-	\$2,707
Lake of the Woods	\$125	\$851	-	-	\$976
Marshall	\$325	-	-	-	\$325
Mille Lacs	\$166,991	\$22,337	-	-	\$189,327
Norman	\$902	-	-	-	\$902
Ottertail	\$467	-	-	-	\$467
Roseau	\$2,962	-	-	-	\$2,962
St. Louis	\$4,748	\$114	-	\$1,037	\$5,898
Totals	\$256,718	\$120,687	\$78	\$1,037	\$378,520

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.

Peat Leases

Table 26. Annual peat lease revenue, by land class, FY1980-2018.

FY	School Trust	Tax-forfeited	State Forest	General Fund / Professional Services	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	\$76,569
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
2008	\$1,020	\$694	-	\$21,970	-	-	-	\$23,683
2009	\$81,214	\$20,614	\$5,154	-	\$879	\$9,650	\$4,247	\$121,758
2010*	\$77,319	\$43,299	-	\$2,768	\$879	\$4,825	\$2,124	\$131,214
2011	\$137,601	\$37,860	\$47,134	\$9,465	\$879	\$4,825	\$2,124	\$239,888
2012	\$34,603	\$31,257	-	\$7,814	\$879	\$4,825	\$2,124	\$81,502
2013	\$147,791	\$43,127	\$27,183	\$10,782	\$1,069	\$5,629	\$2,477	\$238,058
2014	\$89,961	\$52,163	\$15,582	\$13,041	\$1,080	\$5,629	\$2,477	\$179,933
2015	\$2,512	-	-	-	\$1,080	\$5,629	\$2,477	\$11,698
2016	\$47,747	\$27,149	\$20,642	\$6,787	\$1,080	\$5,629	\$2,477	\$111,511
2017	\$46,776	\$23,213	\$26,497	\$5,803	\$1,080	\$5,629	\$2,477	\$111,475
2018	\$23,885	\$1,706	-	-	-	\$801	-	\$26,392
Totals	\$1,601,754	\$458,347	\$459,502	\$78,430	\$12,556	\$76,346	\$34,427	\$2,721,362

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding. Professional Services Account revenue is included in the General Fund receipts.

* In 2010 there was an adjustment of -\$23,940 made to the General Fund receipts due to a payment made to Carlton County for audited revenues owed.

Table 27. Distribution of peat lease revenue, by land class, FY1980-2018.

Fund / Account	School Trust	Tax-forfeited	State Forest	General Fund	Game & Fish	Con-Con & Volstead	Accumulated Revenue
School Trust Fund	\$1,601,755	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,601,755
Counties	-	\$366,678	\$85,814	-	-	\$55,385	\$507,877
General Fund	-	\$88,252	\$287,874	\$24,738	-	\$55,385	\$456,249
Mineral Lease Account	-	\$3,417	-	-	-	-	\$3,417
Forest Management Fund	-	-	\$85,814	-	-	-	\$85,814
Game & Fish Fund	-	-	-	-	\$12,556	-	\$12,556
Professional Services Account	-	-	-	\$54,119	-	-	\$54,119
Totals	\$1,601,755	\$458,346	\$459,502	\$78,857	\$12,556	\$110,771	\$2,721,787

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. Starting in FY11, the 20% state management charge on tax forfeited lands is deposited in the Professional Services Account. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 28. Peat lease revenue received by counties, FY1980-2018.

County	Tax-Forfeited	State Forest	Con-Con & Volstead	Accumulated Revenue
Carlton	\$366,037	\$85,814	-	\$451,851
Koochiching	-	-	\$55,385	\$55,385
Marshall	\$641	-	-	\$641
Totals	\$366,677	\$85,814	\$55,385	\$507,877

Note: For FY1980-2012, all revenue from tax-forfeited lands and state forest lands was from lands leased in Carlton County. For FY2001-FY2016, all revenue from Consolidated Conservation (Con-Con) lands and Volstead lands was from lands leased in Koochiching County.

Industrial Mineral Leases

Table 29. Annual industrial minerals lease revenue, by land class, FY1996-2018.

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	-	-	-	-	-
2008	\$2,189	\$5,052	\$600	\$7,280	\$15,122
2009	\$4,719	\$46,857	-	-	\$51,576
2010	-	-	\$100	-	\$100
2011	\$13,102	\$7,541	-	\$7,109	\$27,752
2012	\$12,600	\$7,541	-	\$7,109	\$27,250
2013	\$13,375	\$7,541	-	\$7,101	\$28,017
2014	\$23,775	\$37,708	-	\$35,525	\$97,008
2015	\$23,775	\$37,708	\$1,400	\$35,525	\$98,408
2016	\$27,448	\$38,004	\$200	\$35,525	\$101,177
2017	\$33,859	\$37,708	-	\$35,525	\$107,092
2018	\$49,122	\$38,163	-	\$35,525	\$122,810
Totals	\$204,700	\$273,493	\$3,800	\$218,809	\$700,803

Table 30. Distribution of industrial minerals lease revenue, by land class, FY1996-2018.

Fund / Account	School Trust	Tax-forfeited	Con-Con	Other (fees)	Annual
School Trust Fund	\$163,908	-	-	-	\$163,908
Counties	-	\$218,796	\$109,405	-	\$328,200
General Fund	-	\$1,559	\$65,643	\$3,800	\$71,002
Mineral Management	\$40,792	\$53,138	\$43,762	-	\$137,692
Forest Management Fund	-	-	-	-	\$0
Totals	\$204,700	\$273,493	\$218,810	\$3,800	\$700,803

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, FY1996-2018.

County	Con-Con	Tax-forfeited	Annual Revenue
Aitkin	\$103,112	\$172,970	\$276,081
Koochiching	\$6,293	\$1,501	\$7,794
Lake	-	\$43,935	\$43,935
Wilkin	-	\$390	\$390
Totals	\$109,405	\$218,796	\$328,200

Note: Revenue distributed to counties, does not include distributions to General Fund or Mineral Management Fund. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Table 32. Industrial minerals lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY1996-2018.

FY	Aitkin	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	-	-	-	-	-
2008	\$5,052	-	-	-	\$5,052
2009	-	-	\$46,858	-	\$46,858
2010	-	-	-	-	-
2011	\$7,542	-	-	-	\$7,542
2012	\$7,542	-	-	-	\$7,542
2013	\$7,542	-	-	-	\$7,542
2014	\$37,708	-	-	-	\$37,708
2015	\$37,708	-	-	-	\$37,708
2016	\$37,708	-	\$297	-	\$38,004
2017	\$37,708	-	-	-	\$37,708
2018	\$37,708	-	\$456	-	\$38,163
Totals	\$216,215	\$1,876	\$54,917	\$488	\$273,495

Table 33. Distribution of Industrial minerals lease revenue from tax-forfeited lands, by county, FY1996-2018.

Fund / Account	Aitkin	Koochiching	Lake	Wilkin	Annual Revenue
Counties	\$172,972	\$1,501	\$43,934	\$390	\$218,797
General Fund	-	-	\$1,461	\$98	\$1,559
Mineral Mgt. Acc.	\$43,242	\$375	\$9,522	-	\$53,140
Totals	\$216,214	\$1,876	\$54,917	\$488	\$273,495