



Game and Fish Fund Report



Fishing at William O'Brien State Park

For the
Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2021

Game and Fish Fund

Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report

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Letter from the Commissioner

I am pleased to submit the annual Game and Fish Fund Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 (FY21) as required by Minnesota Statutes 97A.055 Subd. 4. The purpose of this report is threefold: to examine the long-term structural health of the Game and Fish Fund (GFF); to demonstrate appropriate use of funds; and to describe the outcomes of GFF expenditures for Minnesotans.

Minnesotans have found the health and wellness benefits of outdoor recreation in record numbers throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, as families have sought safe and healthy ways to spend time together. This increase in outdoor recreation benefited the GFF in FY21. Revenues to the fund totaled \$130.2 million in FY21, approximately a 2 percent increase over FY20 levels and 8 percent over FY19 (pre-pandemic) levels. Residential angling and deer hunting license sales were the primary drivers of this increase. Meanwhile, total GFF expenditures in FY21 were \$114.9 million, amounting to 20 percent of the DNR's total expenditures for the year.

Minnesota entered FY21 with economic uncertainty due to the COVID-19 pandemic. At the start of the fiscal year, we anticipated an economic recession and a General Fund deficit. The state of Minnesota therefore took appropriate measures to reduce spending, most notably putting in place a hiring freeze across state government. Expenditure reductions occurred across all funds, including GFF. The combination of increased revenues and decreased expenditures resulted in enhanced account balances within the Fund. Overall, the GFF ended FY21 with a positive balance of \$84.6 million.

Despite the improvements in the financial position of the GFF in FY21, a longer term structural imbalance persists. The fund balance shows a projected deficit of \$3.1 million by the end FY25 due to anticipated expenditures exceeding revenues that are projected to be stable or decreasing. A major component of this forecast is the expected resumption of a downward trend in license sales over the long run, despite the pandemic-related gains over the past two years.

The structural health of the GFF continues to be a top priority for the DNR. Although the forecast assumes less participation in GFF revenue-generating activities in coming years, DNR recognizes that the pandemic has provided a unique opportunity to retain the interest of new participants by continuing to evolve DNR's work to the needs and desires of all Minnesotans. In January 2021, DNR launched a future-focused initiative to identify a new vision and framework for conservation and outdoor recreation funding in the state, in collaboration with a diverse cross-section of Minnesotans. Grounded in robust public engagement, this new funding framework will provide sustainable, equitable, and forward-looking support for conservation and outdoor recreation in Minnesota.

Continuing into the first part of 2022, this future funding initiative will focus on research, collaboration with partners and stakeholders, and public engagement to identify possible solutions. By the second half of 2022, we aim to have an actionable funding framework that reflects insights from research, best practices, staff expertise, and diverse public input. Part of the goal in this effort is to ensure work supported by the GFF fund can continue on a healthy course long into the future.

Minnesotans expect and deserve nothing less than a strong and sustainable commitment to protecting, conserving, and managing their lands, waters, fish, and wildlife, as well as the outdoor recreation opportunities these natural resources support. This effort to establish the future framework for investing in conservation and outdoor recreation in the state will allow DNR to achieve diverse and quality resources and experiences for all Minnesotans.

Appropriate Use of Funds

DNR is committed to appropriate use of Game and Fish dollars and to providing an exceptional value to those who contribute through license fees. During the last year, we received questions about the use of GFF for public safety and public health related costs. As this report shows, DNR maintained rigorous fund integrity throughout the year and received additional General Fund support for increased demands related to public safety and public health.

Outcomes for Minnesota

This report highlights the outcomes of GFF programming and activities in ways that are relevant to how Minnesotans interact with and experience DNR's work. This includes managing the state's wildlife and fish populations; protecting, enhancing, and restoring critical natural habitat; and providing exceptional outdoor recreation experiences.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to reshape and inform the way DNR conducts its Game and Fish Fund work. The clear, continued support of the public and elected leaders have allowed agency staff to perform DNR's important natural resource and outdoor recreation work safely and effectively during these challenging times. Thank you for your continued interest in and support for the Game and Fish Fund, and the critical work it supports.

Sincerely,



Sarah Strommen, Commissioner

Game and Fish Fund

Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report

Creation and Purpose of the Fund

The Legislature established the Game and Fish Fund (GFF) in 1927 as a fund in the state treasury (M.S. 97A.055). Funds are credited to the GFF for all money received under game and fish laws and all income from state lands acquired by purchase or gift for game and fish purposes.

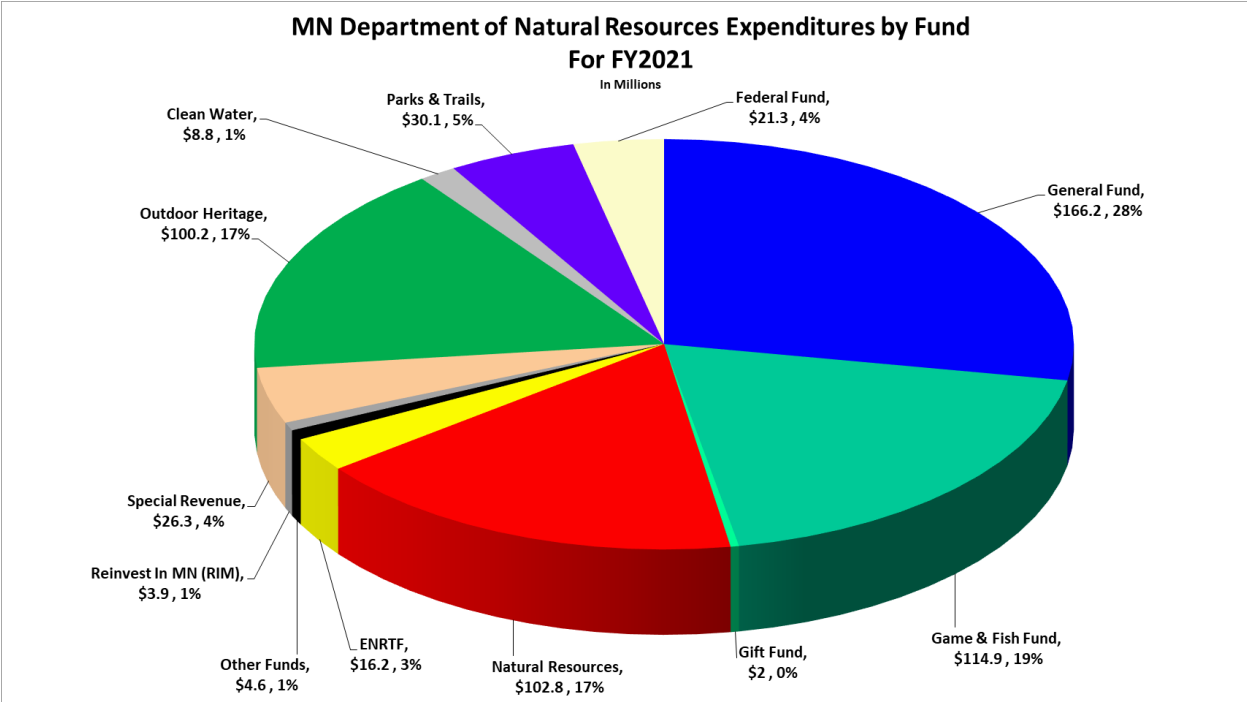
Game and Fish Annual Report Requirements

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is required under Minnesota Statutes 97A.055 Subd. 4 to submit reports on revenues and expenditures made from the accounts within the GFF by December 15 each year to the legislative committees having jurisdiction over appropriations for the environment and natural resources. The report must include the commissioner's recommendations, if any, for changes in the laws relating to the stamps and surcharge for programs under the GFF. The DNR is also required to submit a separate report that is a summary and comments of citizen oversight committee reviews.

The report serves many purposes. First, it gives the DNR the opportunity to communicate with individuals, stakeholder groups, the game and fish oversight committees, legislators, and DNR staff. It also provides an avenue for the DNR to demonstrate transparency and accountability to these audiences on the DNR's financial management and game and fish program outcomes; and it fosters discussion on planning for future operations, setting priorities, and articulating outcomes. Finally, it also allows for review of assumptions used in the financial forecast for management of the state's game and fish natural resources.

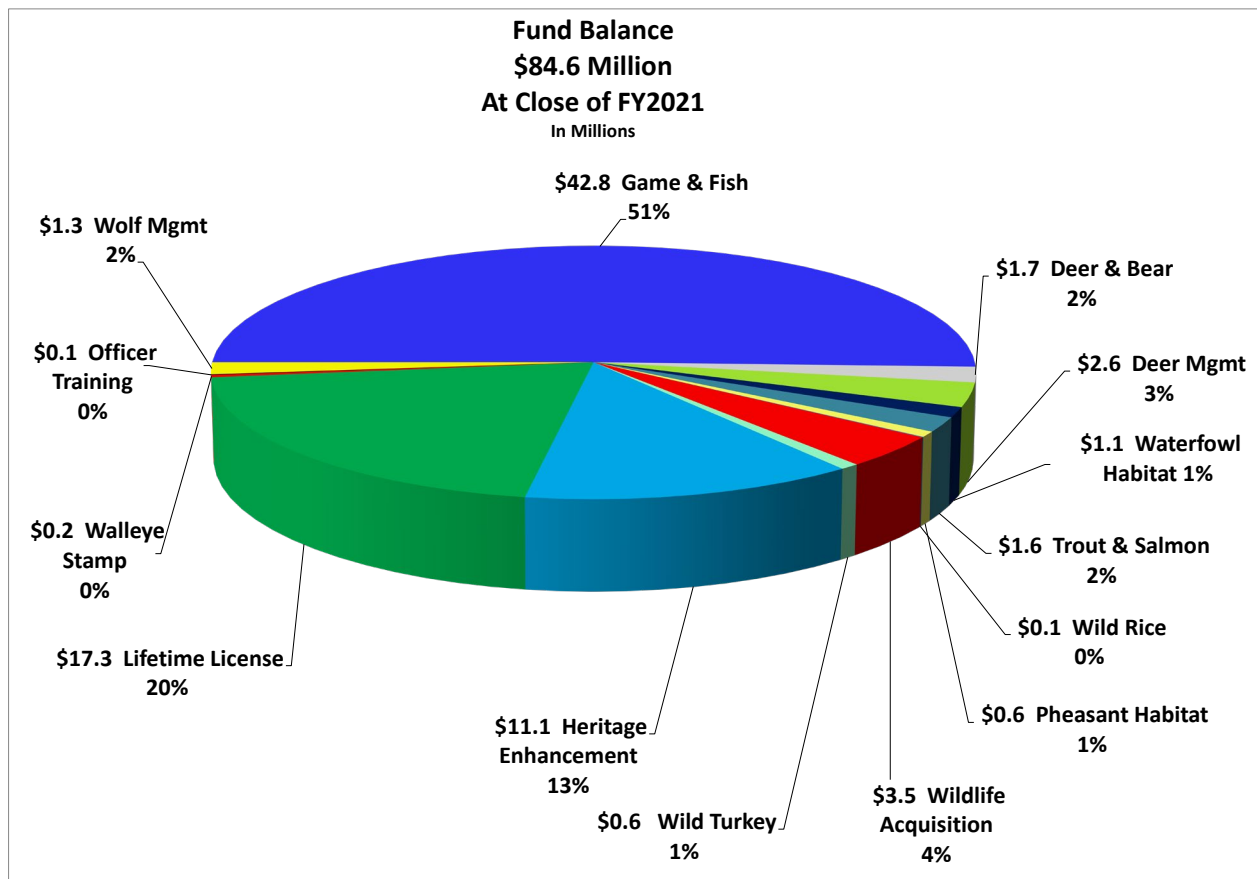
Game and Fish Fund within the DNR's Funding Structure

For FY21, the GFF comprised 20 percent (\$114.9 million) of the total DNR expenditures (\$587.5 million).



Dollars include both operating expenditures and pass-through costs.

Game and Fish Fund Balance



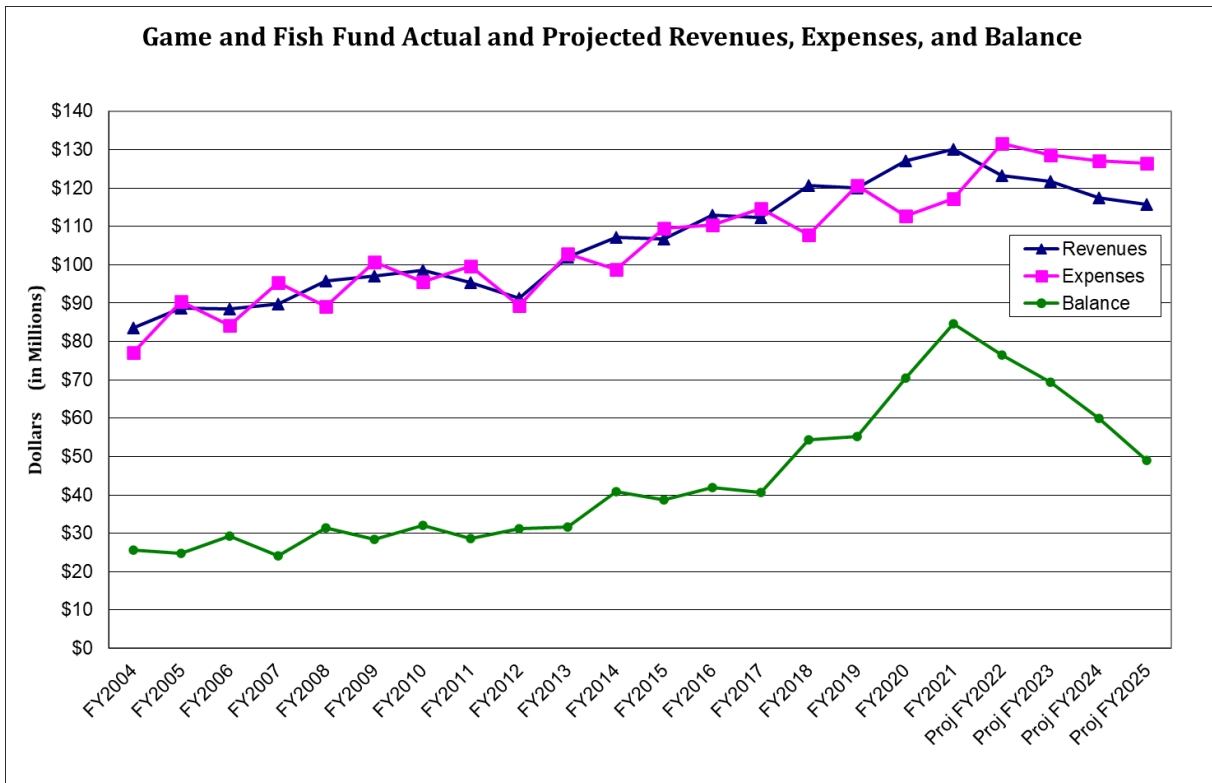
Fund Analysis

The GFF balance at the end of FY21 was \$84.6 million, including a \$42.8 million balance in the Game and Fish Operations Account (2200). The remainder of the fund balance is from the dedicated accounts — of which, a large part is from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) at \$17.3 million.

The following projections and analysis reflect the 2021 November forecast. (See Appendix A for a detailed fund statement and graph below of revenues, expenditures, and fund balance.)

- Game and Fish Operations Account (2200)
 - Hunting license revenues increased in FY21, but are projected to decline through FY25 as participation in hunting and fishing returns to prior downward trends.
 - Fishing licenses sales started to trend towards pre-COVID levels after a significant increase in FY20. The forecast assumes a slow, steady downward trend through FY25.
 - Sport Fish Restoration Act (Dingell-Johnson, or DJ) federal apportionments and revenues are anticipated to remain flat after a modest one-time increase in FY21.
 - Due to a projected structural imbalance (annual appropriations exceed annual projected revenues) the balance is projected to decline over time from \$42.8 million at the end of FY21 to a negative \$3.1 million in FY25.
- Lifetime License Trust Fund (2210) will continue to grow and become a larger part of the total fund balance because lifetime license sales continue to exceed annual activations. Lifetime license sales are projected to exceed annual activations throughout the forecast horizon.

- Heritage Enhancement Account (2209) balance increased by \$3.9 million in FY21 due to large increase in lottery-in-lieu revenues. Current projections have the balance increasing through FY25.



Notes:

- Transfers-in and transfers-out are included in revenues and expenses, respectively.
- Projected expenses are based on current direct appropriation amounts and estimates for statutory appropriations.
- Projected revenues are based on current statutory fee rates.

Game and Fish Fund Revenues

The DNR deposits an array of receipts into the GFF. The majority of the funds relate directly to the sale of hunting and fishing licenses. Other revenue includes:

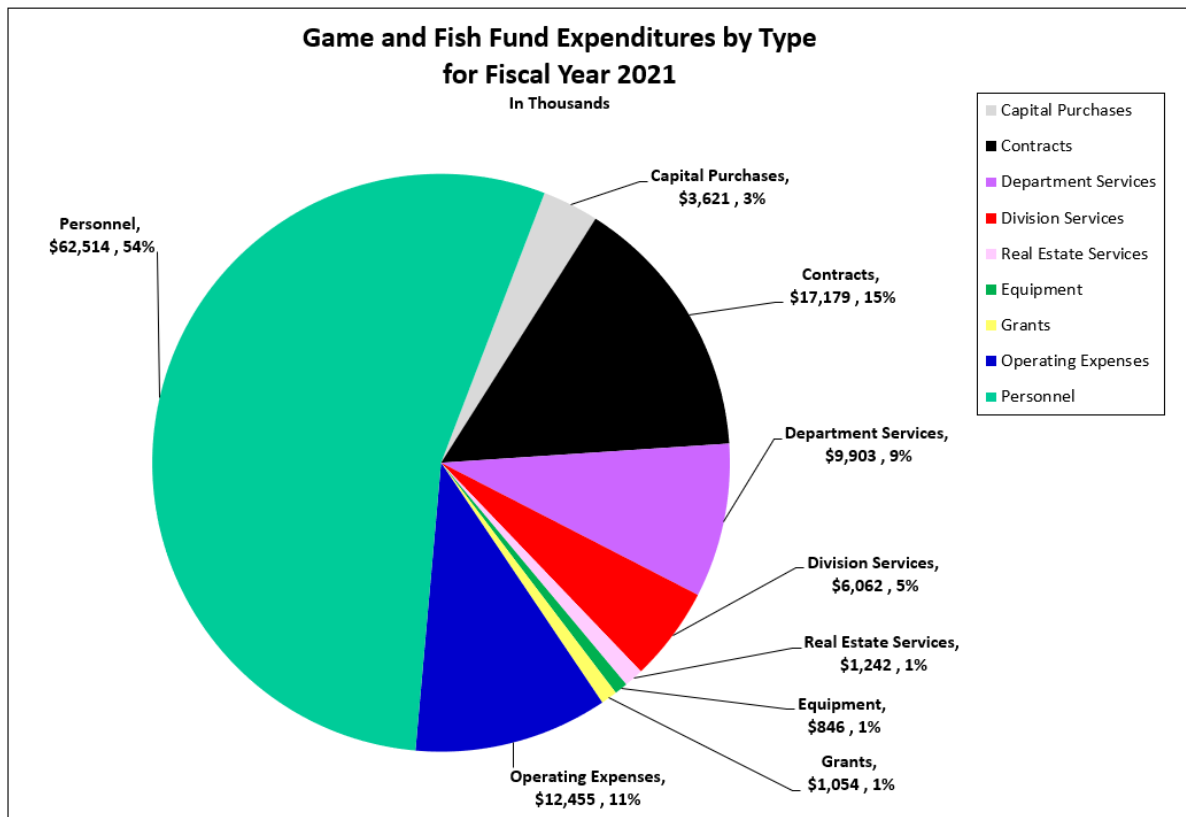
- Sport Fish Restoration Act (DJ)** — Reimbursement from the federal government for 75 percent of allowable expenses up to federal apportionment amount.
- Wildlife Restoration Act (PR)** — Reimbursement from the federal government for 75 percent of allowable expenses up to federal apportionment amount.
- Lottery in Lieu of Sales Tax** — Allocation of lottery in lieu of sales tax receipts.
- License Issuing and Application Fees** — Electronic Licensing System (ELS) license issuing fees and fees for hunting applications.
- Sale and Lease of Natural Resources** — Lease of lands and easements, timber sales, mineral revenues, wild rice licenses revenue, sale of fish eggs, etc.
- All Other Receipts** — Refunds from prior periods, reimbursement of excess agency direct charges, credit rebates, cash over/short, fines and restitution, hunter education, firearm safety training, aeration permits, credit card fees, and miscellaneous revenue.

- **Transfers of Police State Aid** — Distribution from Minnesota Management and Budget (MMB) of insurance premium taxes to cover part of the enforcement officer’s pension costs.

Receipts and Transfers-in Fiscal Years (In Thousands)							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hunting Licenses	\$20,736	\$21,383	\$21,674	\$21,591	\$23,813	\$23,584	\$25,329
Fishing Licenses	27,614	26,651	26,912	29,667	29,873	33,940	32,671
Sports Licenses (Hunting and Fishing)	5,822	5,605	5,471	5,775	5,541	5,887	5,383
Hunting and Angling Stamps	2,200	2,211	2,205	2,158	2,179	2,415	2,579
Small Game Surcharge	1,613	1,580	1,545	1,483	1,411	1,465	1,491
Lifetime Licenses	671	762	1,038	1,123	983	1,047	1,631
Commercial Licenses	355	347	344	342	336	328	342
Federal Grant Fisheries (Dingell-Johnson)	12,547	14,532	11,897	12,384	12,326	13,270	14,950
Federal Grant Wildlife (Pittman-Robertson)	15,717	19,506	21,623	25,269	21,478	22,643	20,101
Lottery In-lieu-of-sales Tax	12,841	13,909	13,211	14,054	14,964	15,316	19,039
License Issuing and Application Fees	3,476	3,429	3,453	3,468	3,404	3,551	3,642
Sale and Lease of Natural Resources	1,245	1,162	841	1,228	946	682	680
Investment Income	164	191	298	506	1,021	765	236
All Other Receipts	745	744	943	632	788	1,118	1,015
Transfer-in: Police State Aid	937	1,046	951	1,026	1,026	1,035	1,120
Total Receipts and Transfers-in	\$106,683	\$113,058	\$112,406	\$120,706	\$120,088	\$127,046	\$130,210

Game and Fish Fund Expenditures

DNR spent \$114.9 million from the GFF in FY21. The table below shows this spending by expenditure type.



Notes:

- “Department Services” includes costs for leadership (Commissioner’s Office and Regional Operations), Shared Services (Human Resources, Management Resources, Facilities, Office of Management and Budget Services, and Office of Communications and Outreach), mailroom, and MNIT services (computer and technology support).
- “Division Services” are the divisions’ administrative support costs.

Expenditures by Type and Year							
Fiscal Years							
(In Thousands)							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Personnel	\$58,240	\$60,025	\$62,436	\$61,867	\$63,909	\$64,624	\$62,514
Operating Expenses	21,134	21,266	21,387	19,647	23,381	19,034	12,455
Contracts	6,110	5,683	7,319	5,756	7,422	7,185	17,179
Grants	2,319	1,177	1,828	1,633	1,672	1,350	1,054
Equipment	1,667	2,936	1,445	900	3,744	1,172	846
Capital Purchases	3,563	1,955	1,647	144	2,233	896	3,621
Department Services	8,523	8,727	8,908	9,274	9,531	9,455	9,903
Division Services	4,932	5,865	6,535	5,653	5,889	5,998	6,062
Real Estate Services	1,401	1,272	1,463	1,235	1,230	1,262	1,242
Agency Total Expenditures	<u>\$107,890</u>	<u>\$108,906</u>	<u>\$112,967</u>	<u>\$106,110</u>	<u>\$119,012</u>	<u>\$110,976</u>	<u>\$114,875</u>

Accounts in the Game and Fish Fund

For FY21, the GFF consists of accounts dedicated for a specific purpose. These accounts include:

Account Name	Sources and Uses of the Account Funding
Game and Fish Operations Account (2200)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include licenses and permits issued, all income from state lands acquired by purchase or gift for game or fish purposes, fines and forfeited bail, sales of contraband, wild animals and other property under the control of the division, fees from advanced education courses for hunters and trappers, reimbursements of expenditures by the account, contributions to the account, and federal aid reimbursements. (M.S. 97A.055) • Funds pay for game and fish activities and related activities. Fund uses are restricted by the federal aid in the Wildlife Restoration Act and the federal aid in the Fish Restoration Act. (M.S. 97A.057)
Deer and Bear Management Account (2201)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include \$1 from deer, bear, and super-sports license fees. • Funds pay deer and bear management programs, including the computerized licensing system. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1c)
Emergency Deer Feeding and Wild Cervidae Health Management Account (2201)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include \$.50 from deer and super-sports license fees. • Funds pay for emergency deer feeding and wild cervidae health management. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1d)
Deer Management Account (2202)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include \$16 from deer (\$2 youth) and super-sports license fees. • Funds pay for deer habitat improvement or deer management programs. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1b)

Account Name	Sources and Uses of the Account Funding
Waterfowl Habitat Improvement Account (2203)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include 90 percent of the revenue from the Minnesota migratory waterfowl stamps. • Funds pay for development of wetlands and lakes in the state and designated waterfowl management lakes for maximum migratory waterfowl production including habitat evaluation, the construction of dikes, water control structures and impoundments, nest cover, rough fish barriers, acquisition of sites and facilities necessary for development and management of existing migratory waterfowl habitat and the designation of waters. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 2)
Trout and Salmon Account (2204)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include 90 percent of the revenue from trout and salmon stamps. • Funds pay for the development, restoration, maintenance, improvement, protection, and preservation of habitat for trout and salmon in trout streams and lakes, including, but not limited to, evaluating habitat; stabilizing eroding stream banks; adding fish cover; modifying stream channels; managing vegetation to protect, shade, or reduce runoff on stream banks; purchasing equipment to accomplish these tasks; rearing trout and salmon, including utility and service costs associated with cold-water hatchery buildings and systems; stocking trout and salmon in streams and lakes, including Lake Superior; monitoring and evaluating stocked trout and salmon; acquiring easements and fee titles along trout waters; identifying easement and fee title areas along trout waters; researching; and implementing special management projects on trout streams, trout lakes, and Lake Superior and portions of its tributaries. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 3)
Pheasant Habitat Improvement Account (2205)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include 90 percent of the revenue from pheasant stamps. • Funds pay for the development, restoration, and maintenance of suitable habitat for ring-necked pheasants on public and private land including the establishment of nesting cover, winter cover, and reliable food sources; reimbursement of landowners for setting aside lands for pheasant habitat; reimbursement of expenditures to provide pheasant habitat on public and private land; promotion of pheasant habitat development and maintenance, including promotion and evaluation of government farm program benefits for pheasant habitat; and the acquisition of lands suitable for pheasant habitat management and public hunting. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 4)
Wild Rice Management Account (2206)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues from the sale of wild rice licenses. • Funds shall be used for management of designated public waters to improve natural wild rice production. (M.S. 84.0911)
Wildlife Acquisition Account (2207)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues from the small game surcharge. • Funds are used for acquisition and development of wildlife lands, and maintenance of the lands, in accordance with appropriations made by the legislature. (M.S. 97A.071)
Wild Turkey Management Account (2208)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include \$4.50 from each turkey license sold, except youth licenses. • Funds pay for the development, restoration, and maintenance of suitable habitat for wild turkeys on public and private land including forest stand improvement and establishment of nesting cover, winter roost area, and reliable food sources; acquisitions of, or easements on, critical wild turkey habitat; reimbursement of expenditures to provide wild turkey habitat on public and private land; trapping and transplantation of wild turkeys; and the promotion of turkey habitat development and maintenance, population surveys and monitoring, and research. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 5)

Account Name	Sources and Uses of the Account Funding
Heritage Enhancement Account (2209)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include lottery payments in lieu of sales tax on lottery tickets. • Funds are only for activities that improve, enhance, or protect fish and wildlife resources, including conservation, restoration, and enhancement of land, water, and other natural resources of the state. (M.S. 297A.94)
Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund Account (2210)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues are from lifetime license sales. • Funds are used to transfer from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) to the GFF an amount equal to the amount that would otherwise have been collected from annual license fees for each lifetime license. (M.S. 97A.4742)
Walleye Stamp Account (2211)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues are from walleye stamps sales. • Funds may pay only for stocking walleyes purchased from the private sector in waters of the state. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 6)
Peace Officer Training Account (2212)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue from a portion of the surcharges assessed to criminal and traffic offenders. • Funds may only be spent for peace officer training for staff of the DNR who are licensed to enforce game and fish laws. (M.S. 97A.052)
Wolf Management and Monitoring Account (2213)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include \$.50 from each deer and super-sports license. • Funds are only for wolf management, research, damage control, enforcement, and education. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 7b)



Game and Fish Operations Account

Fund 2200

*Game and Fish Fund
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Creation and Purpose of the Account

The Legislature established Game and Fish Fund (GFF) in the state treasury. (M.S. 97A.055). Funds are credited to the GFF for all money received under the game and fish laws and all income from state lands acquired by purchase or gift for game or fish purposes, except for certain dedicated revenues.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

The major sources of revenue for the Game and Fish Operations Account (2200) are hunting and fishing licenses; license issuing fees; application fees; federal reimbursements for hunting (Wildlife Restoration Act [PR]) and fishing (Sport Fish Restoration Act [DJ]) activities; sale of natural resources (timber sales, leases, mining, etc. from lands acquired with Game & Fish Fund dollars); fines, forfeits, and restitution; occupational permits; non-occupational permits; police state aid; and interest income.

Money accruing to the state from fees charged for hunting and angling licenses will not be used for any purpose other than game and fish activities and related activities under the administration of the commissioner.

Description of Revenues

- **Fishing Licenses** — Includes fishing and spearing licenses, and fishing contests.
- **Hunting Licenses** — Including deer, bear, elk, small game, furbearing, and trapping licenses.
- **Sports Licenses** — Includes sports and super-sports licenses. Allows certain types of hunting and fishing with one license.
- **Sport Fish Restoration Act (DJ)** — Federal reimbursement for 75 percent of allowable fishing related expenses up to federal apportionment amount.
- **Wildlife Restoration Act (PR)** — Federal reimbursement for 75 percent of allowable wildlife expenses up to federal apportionment amount.
- **License Issuing and Application Fees** — ELS license issuing fees and fees for hunting applications.
- **Hunting Surcharge** — Surcharge on non-resident hunting licenses and surcharge on bonus deer licenses.
- **Fishing Surcharge** — Surcharge on non-resident fishing licenses.
- **Sale and Lease of Natural Resources** — Lease of lands, easements, timber sales, mineral revenues, sale of fish eggs, etc.
- **Fines, Forfeits, and Restitution** — Receipts due to law enforcement actions.
- **Occupational Permits** — Commercial hunting and fishing licenses.
- **Non-occupational** — Hunter education, safety training and aeration permits.
- **Investment Income** — Monthly interest paid on balance in fund.
- **Other** — Refunds from prior periods, reimbursement of excess agency direct charges, cash over/short, credit card fees, credit rebates, and miscellaneous revenue.
- **Transfers of Police State Aid** — Distribution from MMB of insurance premium taxes to cover part of the enforcement officer's pension costs.

Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$37,327,605
Prior year adjustment	\$602,219
Receipts	
Fishing Licenses	\$31,361,737
Hunting Licenses	\$14,842,151
Sports and Super-Sports Licenses	\$5,383,094
Sport Fish Restoration Act (Dingell-Johnson)	\$14,949,929
Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson)	\$20,101,365
License Issuing Fees	\$3,475,927
Fishing Surcharge	\$1,308,990
Hunting Surcharge	\$236,336
Sales of Natural Resources	\$664,961
Fines, Forfeits, and Restitution	\$635,559
Application Fees	\$112,678
Occupational Permits	\$342,095
Non-occupational Fees	\$191,566
Investment Income (Interest)	\$233,417
Other	\$92,633
Transfers-in (Police State Aid & Transfers from Federal Funds)	<u>\$1,119,838</u>
Total Revenues and Transfers-in	\$95,052,275
Expenditures	
Fish and Wildlife (includes License Center)	\$58,556,514
Ecological & Water Resources	\$2,790,860
Enforcement	\$22,475,068
Parks and Trails	\$3,149,191
Lands & Minerals	\$348,526
Programmatic Expenditures	\$87,320,158
Statewide Indirect Costs	\$1,019,556
Transfers-out (FMIA, Invasive Species, Venison Donation, and Walk-in-Access)	<u>\$1,862,237</u>
Total Expenditures and Transfers-out	\$90,201,952
FY2021 Ending fund balance	<u>\$42,780,147</u>
Net change for FY2021	\$5,452,542

Account Analysis

The GFF Operations Account ended with a higher fund balance in FY21 (\$42.8 million) than in FY20 (\$37.3 million) due to increased revenues and lower than anticipated expenditures. Increased participation in outdoor recreation continued in FY21 due to the social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. With FY21 numbers already pointing to lower gains than FY20, DNR anticipates the overall downward trend in new licenses to continue.

Wildlife and Sport Fish federal reimbursements were consistent with FY20 and previous predictions (\$35 million). In the fall of 2021, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service communicated possible increases in the near-term allocation to Minnesota, reflected in the November 2021 forecast provided in this report.

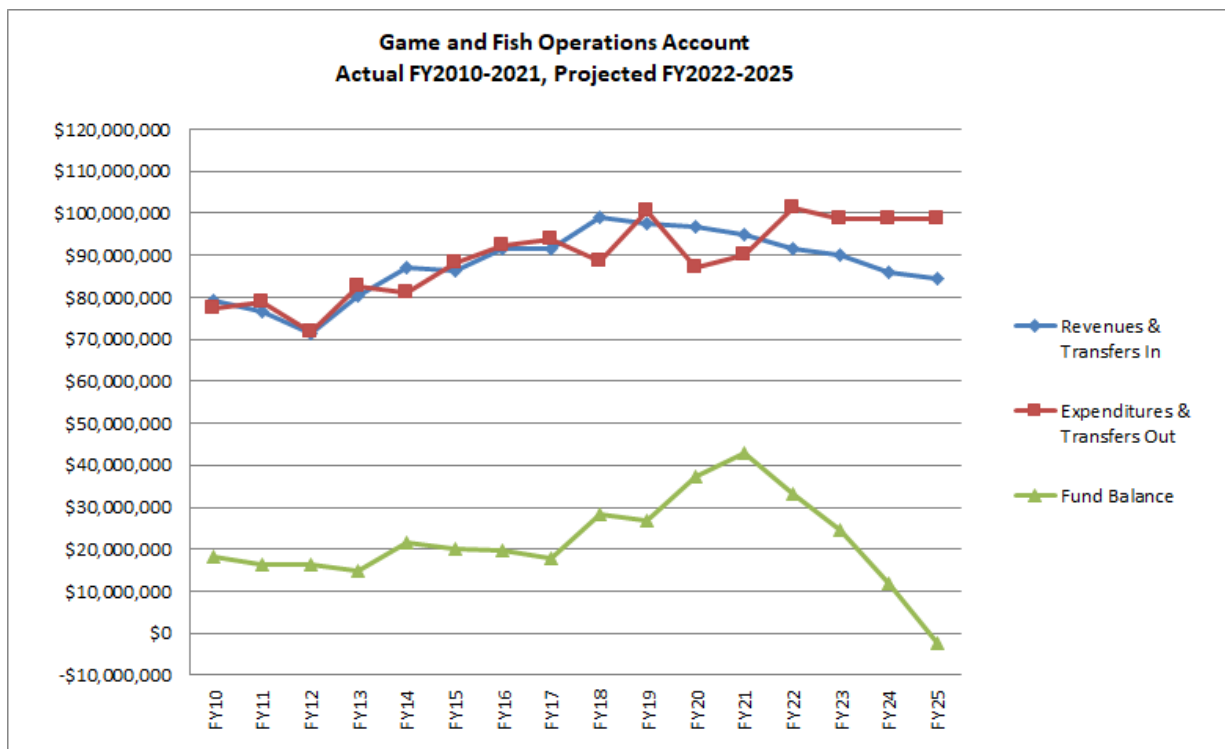
Lastly, expenditures were lower than anticipated in the FY20/21 biennium due to the state's actions to mitigate the possible negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. For comparison, DNR spent \$173.7 million in FY20/21—\$12.1 million less than the preceding biennium.

The Game and Fish Operations Account (2200) balance is expected to decline over time due to anticipated expenses exceeding projected revenues. Current projections have the account negative in FY25.

Some additional trends include:

- Fishing license revenues decreased in FY21 but were above pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels. The DNR anticipates they will decline through FY25 in line with recent year trends.
- Deer license revenue increased in FY21 due to increased outdoor recreation during the COVID-19 pandemic. Similar to angling, the DNR assumes hunting revenues will resume a downward trend post-pandemic.
- The DNR expects Sport Fish Restoration Act (DJ) revenues to stay level in future years while it anticipates Wildlife Restoration Act (PR) revenues to decrease slightly over the same time period.

Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2025.



Deer and Bear Management Account Fund 2201

*Game and Fish Fund
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Purpose of the Account

This account is for deer and bear management.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

One dollar from each annual deer, bear, and super-sports license and one dollar annually from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210), established in section M.S. 97A.4742, for each license issued under section M.S. 97A.473, Subd. 4, shall be credited to the Deer and Bear Management Account (2201) (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1c)

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

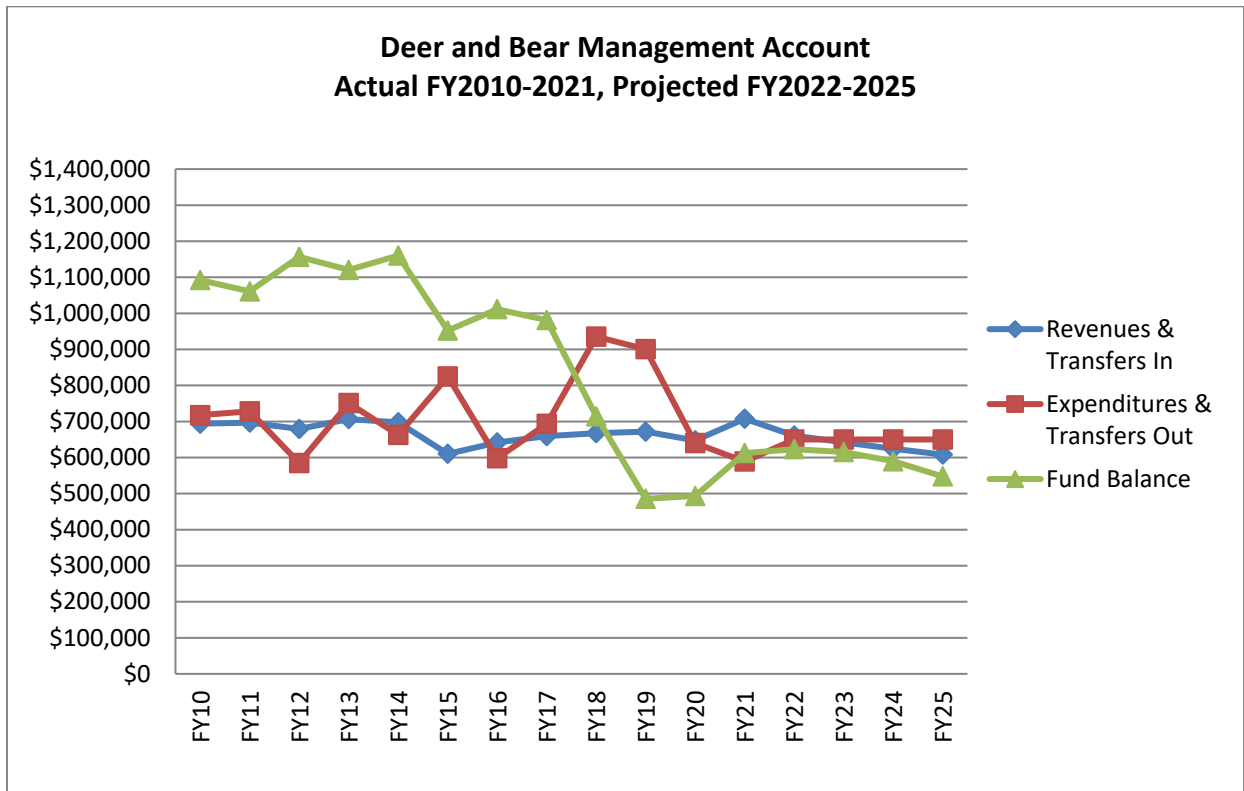
Deer and bear management programs, including a computerized licensing system.

Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$493,403
Prior year adjustment	\$346
Receipts	
Hunting License	\$654,052
License Issuing Fees	<u>\$53,596</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$707,648
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$588,979
FY2021 Ending fund balance	<u>\$612,419</u>
Net change for FY2021	\$119,015

Account Analysis

The DNR continually monitors hunting participation, with the anticipation of a declining trend in hunter numbers within the foreseeable future. It plans to spend down the current balance over time while maintaining sufficient funds to meet cash flow needs.

Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



Emergency Deer Feeding and Wild Cervidae Health Management Account Fund 2201

*Game and Fish Fund
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Purpose of the Account

This account is for emergency deer feeding and wild cervidae health management.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Fifty cents from each deer and super-sports license is credited to the Emergency Deer Feeding and Wild Cervidae Health Management Account (2201). (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1d)

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

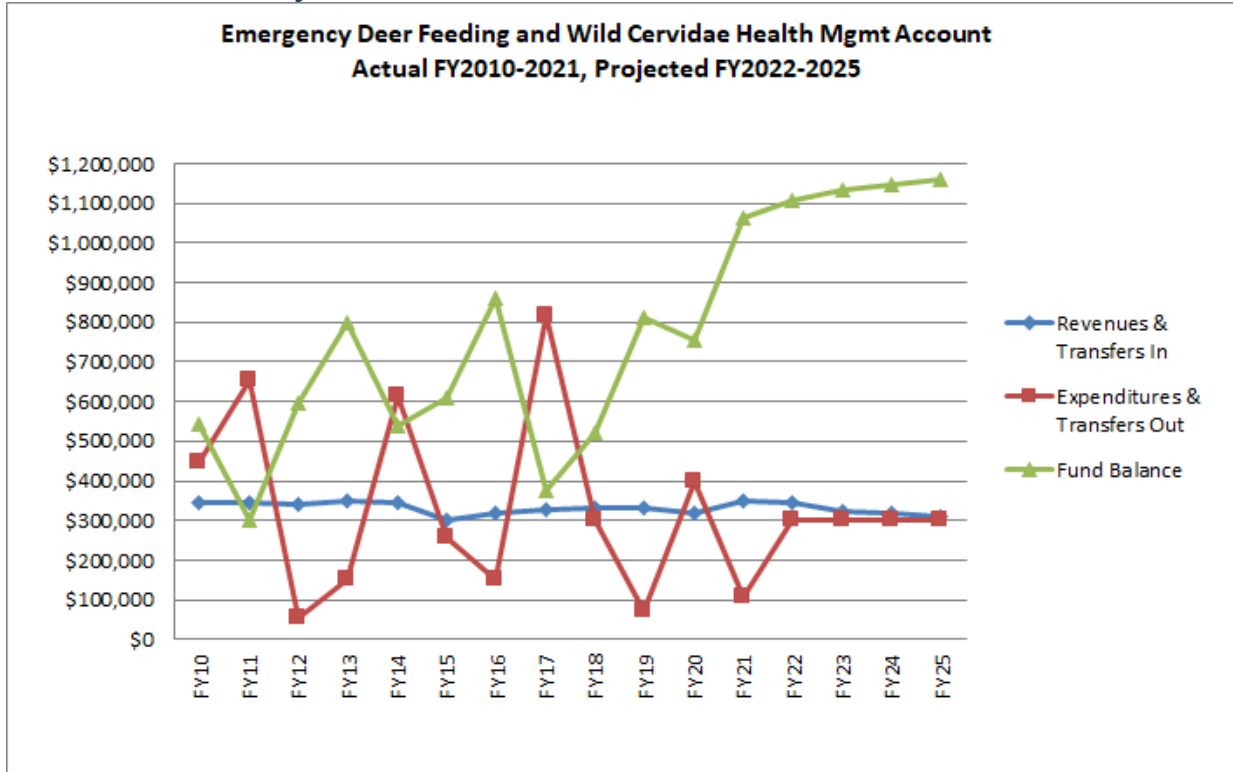
Emergency deer feeding and wild cervidae health management. Funds are available until expended. When the unencumbered balance in the appropriation for emergency deer feeding and wild cervidae health management exceeds \$2.5 million at the end of a fiscal year, the unencumbered balance in excess of \$2.5 million is canceled and available for deer and bear management programs and computerized licensing.

Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$756,710
Prior year adjustment	\$60,670
Receipts	
Hunting License	<u>\$349,474</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$349,474
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$105,897
FY2021 Ending fund balance	<u>\$1,060,957</u>
Net change for FY2021	\$304,247

Account Analysis

The DNR generally works to maintain a reserve balance of \$1 million to ensure the ability to meet the needs of an emergency cervid disease outbreak. However, during FY17, positive chronic wasting disease (CWD) detections in wild and captive deer were discovered, and work and costs to manage the disease have rapidly increased. Lower than anticipated expenditures in FY21 brought the fund balance up to desired levels. Additionally, the DNR received new appropriations during the 2019 and 2021 legislative sessions to broaden the base of support for management of this disease in wild deer populations. From the General Fund, this totaled \$269,000 in FY21, \$1.5 million in FY22, \$2.5 million in FY23, and \$282,000 thereafter. The DNR also received one-time funding for CWD from the Heritage Enhancement Account in the coming biennium of \$1.5 million.

Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



Deer Management Account Fund 2202

*Game and Fish Fund
Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report*

Purpose of the Account

This account is for habitat improvement and deer management programs.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

The amounts of \$16 from each adult annual deer and super-sports license, \$2 from each youth annual license and \$16 from each adult annual license and \$2 from each youth annual license from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210), established in section M.S. 97A.4742, for each license issued under section M.S. 97A.473, Subd. 4, shall be credited to the Deer Management Account (2202). (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1b)

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

Deer habitat improvement or deer management programs.

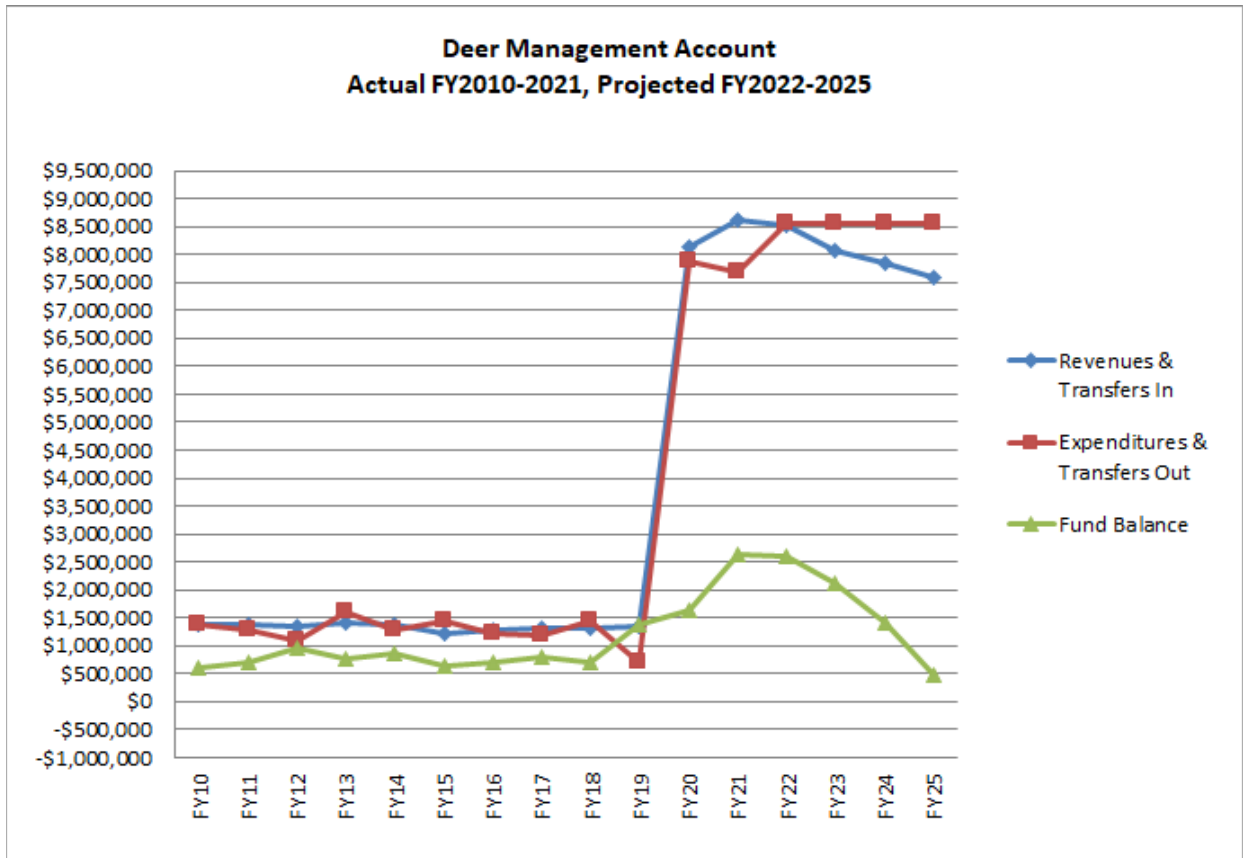
Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$1,648,898
Prior year adjustment	\$38,473
Receipts	
Hunting License	\$8,610,024
Refunds of Prior Year Expenditure	<u>\$0</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$8,610,024
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$7,671,490
FY2021 Ending fund balance	<u>\$2,625,905</u>
Net change for FY2021	\$977,008

Account Analysis

In general, revenues into this account have rebounded with increased hunting opportunities (increased bonus permit sales) and the increased allocation of adult deer license sales revenue to this account. However, the DNR anticipates a declining trend in hunter numbers in the foreseeable future.

The increased FY19 revenues and expenditures in the graph below relate to an increased allocation of deer license revenue to this account per a statutory change. This change did not increase funding for deer management, as there is a corresponding reduction to the Game and Fish Operations Fund Account (2200) in FY19.

Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



Waterfowl Habitat Improvement Account Fund 2203

*Game and Fish Fund
Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report*

Purpose of the Account

This account is for the improvement of waterfowl habitat and management of waterfowl populations.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Ninety percent of the revenue from the Minnesota migratory waterfowl stamps must be credited to the Waterfowl Habitat Improvement Account (2203) and is appropriated to the DNR (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 2). Currently, the waterfowl stamp is \$7.50 (M.S. 97A.475, Subd. 5)

Per statute, money in the account can only be used for:

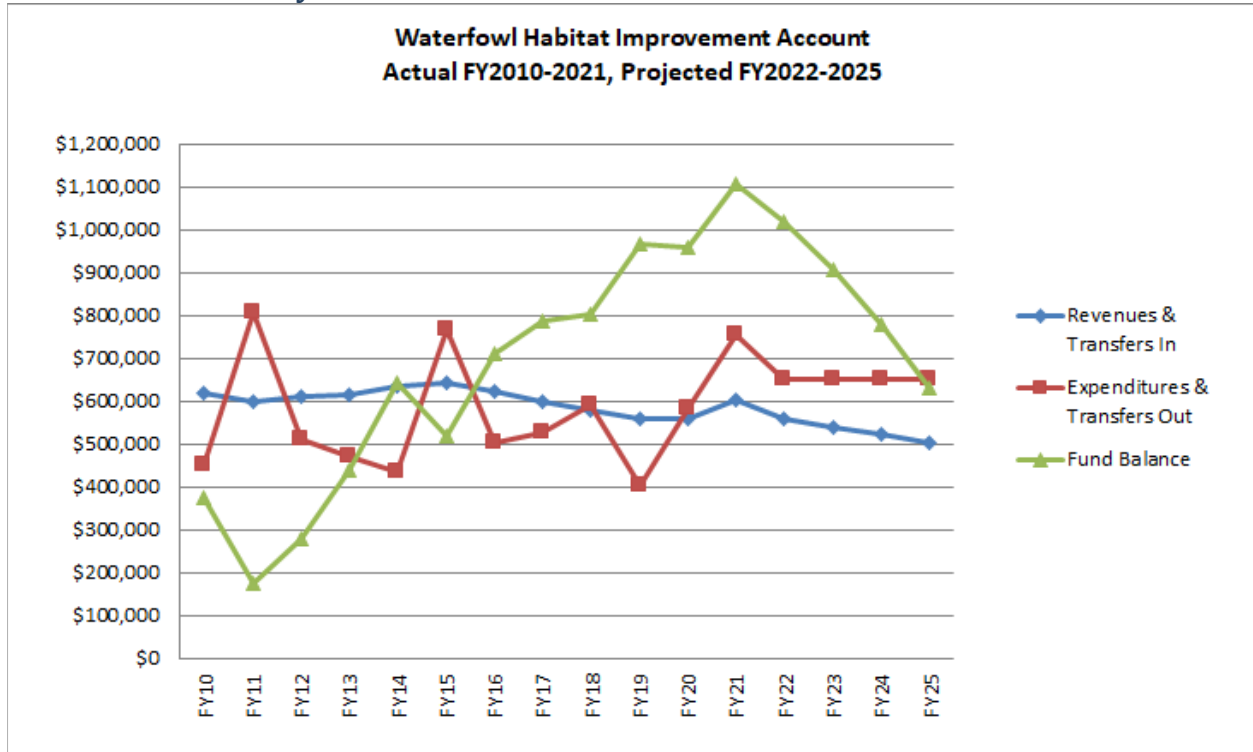
1. Development of wetlands and lakes in the state and designated waterfowl management lakes for maximum migratory waterfowl production including habitat evaluation, the construction of dikes, water control structures and impoundments, nest cover, rough fish barriers, acquisition of sites and facilities necessary for development and management of existing migratory waterfowl habitat and the designation of waters under section M.S. 97A.101. In addition to the expenditure items listed above, this category includes costs for related coordination and operational support.
2. Management of migratory waterfowl; examples of migratory waterfowl management expenditures include public information, census and surveys, special hunt management, and related coordination and operational support.
3. Development, restoration, maintenance, or preservation of migratory waterfowl habitat; examples of expenditures in this category include wetland maintenance, wetland restoration, food plot development, planting nesting cover, prescribed burns, and related coordination and operational support.
4. Acquisition of and access to structure sites.
5. Promotion of waterfowl habitat development and maintenance, including promotion and evaluation of government farm program benefits for waterfowl habitat.
6. Money in the account cannot be used for costs unless they are directly related to a specific parcel of land or body of water under, (1), (3), (4), or (5), or to specific management activities under (2).

Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$958,102
Prior year adjustment	\$301,177
Receipts	
Waterfowl Stamp	\$600,751
Sale of Useable Equipment	<u>\$260</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$601,011
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$753,610
FY2021 Ending fund balance	<u>\$1,106,680</u>
Net change for FY2021	\$148,578

Account Analysis

The sale of waterfowl stamps in the 1970s averaged 133,000 per year. The average annual sale has declined every decade since then, down to an average of 75,000 in the 2010s. Annual revenues since then have ranged from approximately \$550,000 to \$650,000. Project spending did not keep pace with revenues generating a growing balance since FY11. The DNR is committed to increasing the investment in waterfowl as shown on the graph below. This will bring down the account balance to a healthier long-run level of \$600,000.

Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



Trout and Salmon Account

Fund 2204

Game and Fish Fund
Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report

Purpose of the Account

This account is for the improvement of trout and salmon streams and lakes.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Ninety percent of the revenue from trout and salmon stamps has to be credited to the Trout and Salmon Account (2204). (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 3) Currently, the trout and salmon stamp costs \$10. (M.S. 97A.475, Subd. 10)

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

1. The development, restoration, maintenance, improvement, protection, and preservation of habitat for trout and salmon in trout streams and lakes, including, but not limited to, evaluating habitat; stabilizing eroding stream banks; adding fish cover; modifying stream channels; managing vegetation to protect, shade, or reduce runoff on stream banks; and purchasing equipment to accomplish these tasks;
2. Rearing trout and salmon, including utility and service costs associated with cold-water hatchery buildings and systems; stocking trout and salmon in streams and lakes, including Lake Superior; and monitoring and evaluating stocked trout and salmon;
3. Acquiring easements and fee titles along trout waters;
4. Identifying easement and fee title areas along trout waters; and
5. Researching and conducting special management projects on trout streams, trout lakes, and Lake Superior and portions of its tributaries.

Money in the account cannot be used for costs unless they are directly related to a specific parcel of land or body of water, to specific fish rearing activities under (2), or for costs associated with supplies and equipment to implement trout and salmon management activities.

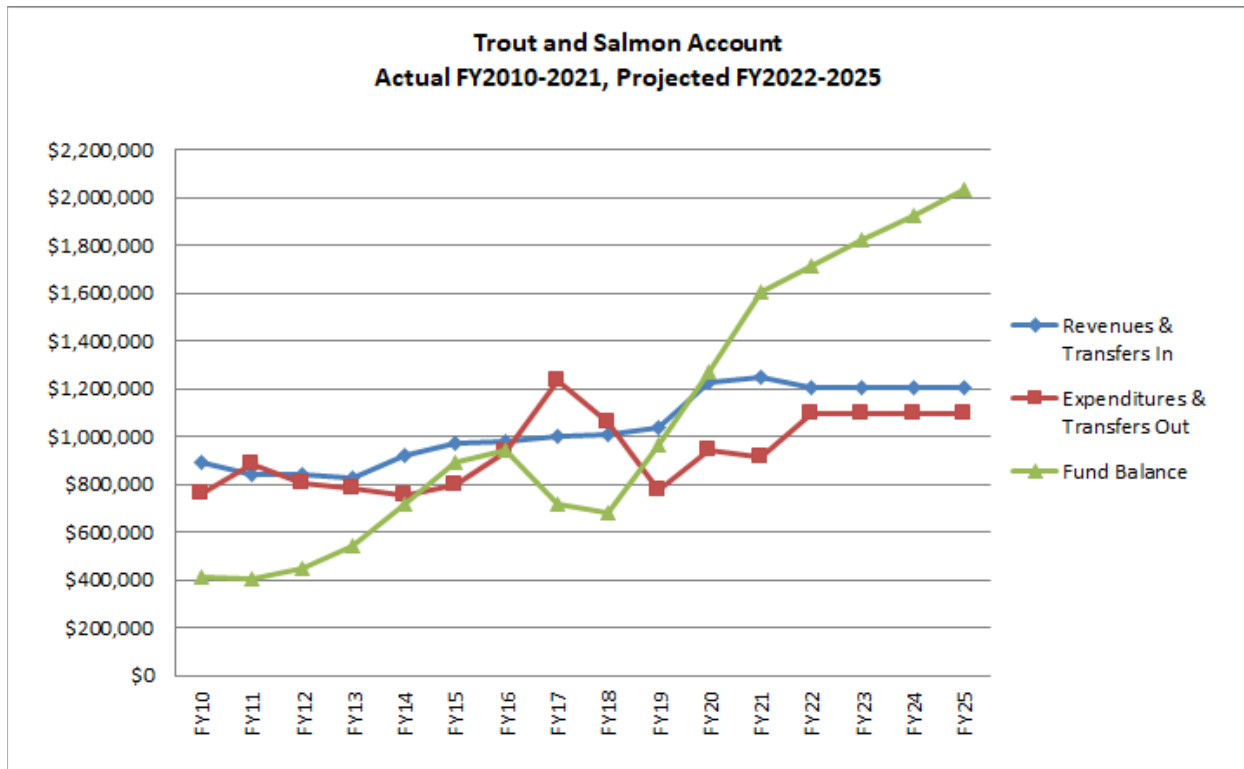
Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$1,269,334
Prior year adjustment	\$5,982
Receipts	
Trout Stamp	\$1,248,167
Total receipts and transfers in	\$1,248,167
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$915,168
FY2021 Ending fund balance	\$1,608,315
Net change for FY2021	\$338,981

Account Analysis

Trout and salmon stamp sales had record sales each year from FY15-21. A substantial sales increase occurred in FY20 due to increased outdoor participation during the COVID-19 pandemic and was followed by a more moderate increase in FY21. Some stamp sales may be benefitting by historically strong brown trout angling opportunities in southeast Minnesota streams.

In FY17, the DNR increased the annual expenditure with the goal of reducing fund balance. Due to complexities with initiating and managing habitat improvements, there may be continued fund balance increases over the next few years. There may be a countervailing impact from anticipated sluggishness in future stamp sales.

Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



Pheasant Habitat Improvement Account Fund 2205

*Game and Fish Fund
Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report*

Purpose of the Account

This account is for pheasant habitat improvement.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Ninety percent of the revenue from pheasant stamps is deposited in the Pheasant Habitat Improvement Account (2205). (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 4) The current stamp price is \$7.50. (M.S. 97A.475, Subd. 5)

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

1. Development, restoration, and maintenance of suitable habitat for ring-necked pheasants on public and private land including the establishment of nesting cover, winter cover, and reliable food sources;
2. Reimbursement of landowners for setting aside lands for pheasant habitat;
3. Reimbursement of expenditures to provide pheasant habitat on public and private land;
4. Promotion of pheasant habitat development and maintenance, including promotion and evaluation of government farm program benefits for pheasant habitat; and
5. Acquisition of lands suitable for pheasant habitat management and public hunting.

Money in the account cannot be used for:

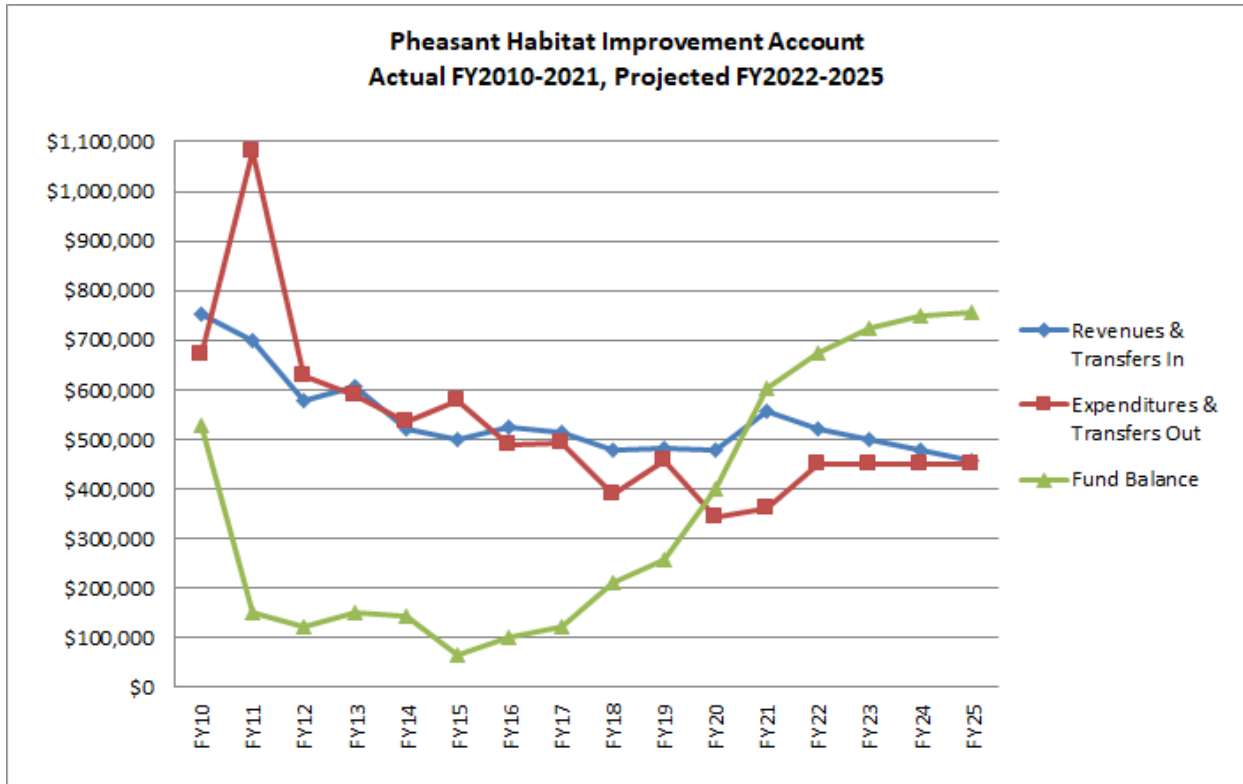
1. Costs that are not directly related to a specific parcel of land; or
2. Any personnel costs, except that prior to July 1, 2019, personnel can be hired to provide technical and promotional assistance for private landowners to implement conservation provisions of state and federal programs.

Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$399,279
Prior year adjustment	\$4,532
Receipts	
Pheasant Stamp	\$558,083
Refunds from Prior Period	<u>\$0.00</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$558,083
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$360,411
FY2021 Ending fund balance	<u>\$601,482</u>
Net change for FY2021	\$202,204

Account Analysis

Pheasant stamps sales have been trending downward, but the decline has somewhat flattened in the last few years. As existing hunters age, there could be another steeper decline. The DNR plans to reduce spending in this account as a proactive strategy to offset anticipated lower revenue.

Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



Wild Rice Management Account Fund 2206

*Game and Fish Fund
Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report*

Purpose of the Account

This account is for wild rice management.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Wild Rice license sales. (M.S. 84.0911)

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

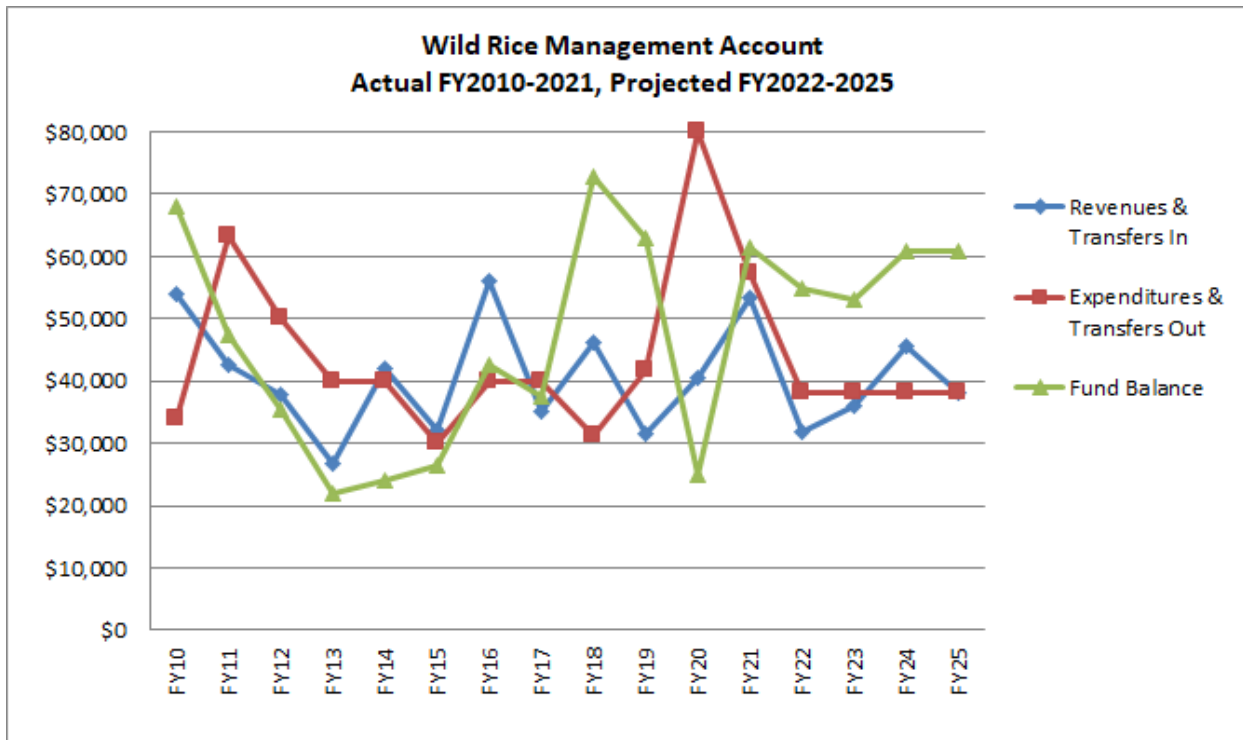
Management of designated public waters to improve natural wild rice production.

Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$25,059
Prior year adjustment	\$40,000
Receipts	
Wild Rice License	\$53,412
Total receipts and transfers in	\$53,412
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$57,148
FY2021 Ending fund balance	\$61,323
Net change for FY2021	\$36,264

Account Analysis

Wild rice license revenues fluctuate year to year depending on the wild rice crop available for harvest. The DNR targets annual expenditures at \$38,000 per year to fund wild rice lake water level management through a cooperative agreement with United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Wildlife Services and/or private contractors.

Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



Wildlife Acquisition Account Fund 2207

*Game and Fish Fund
Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report*

Purpose of the Account

This account is for land acquisition for the benefit of wildlife.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Revenue from the small game surcharge and \$6.50 annually from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210), established in section M.S. 97A.4742, for each license issued under sections M.S. 97A.473, Subds. 3 and 5, and M.S. 97A.474, Subd. 3. (M.S. 97A.071) is credited to this account.

By statute, money in the account can only be used for;

Subd. 2a Use of Wildlife Acquisition Account (2207) money.

1. At least 50 percent must be used for land costs; and
2. The remainder can only be used for other land acquisition costs, development, and maintenance of wildlife lands, and activities under Subd. 3.

Subd. 3 Waterfowl breeding grounds in Canada.

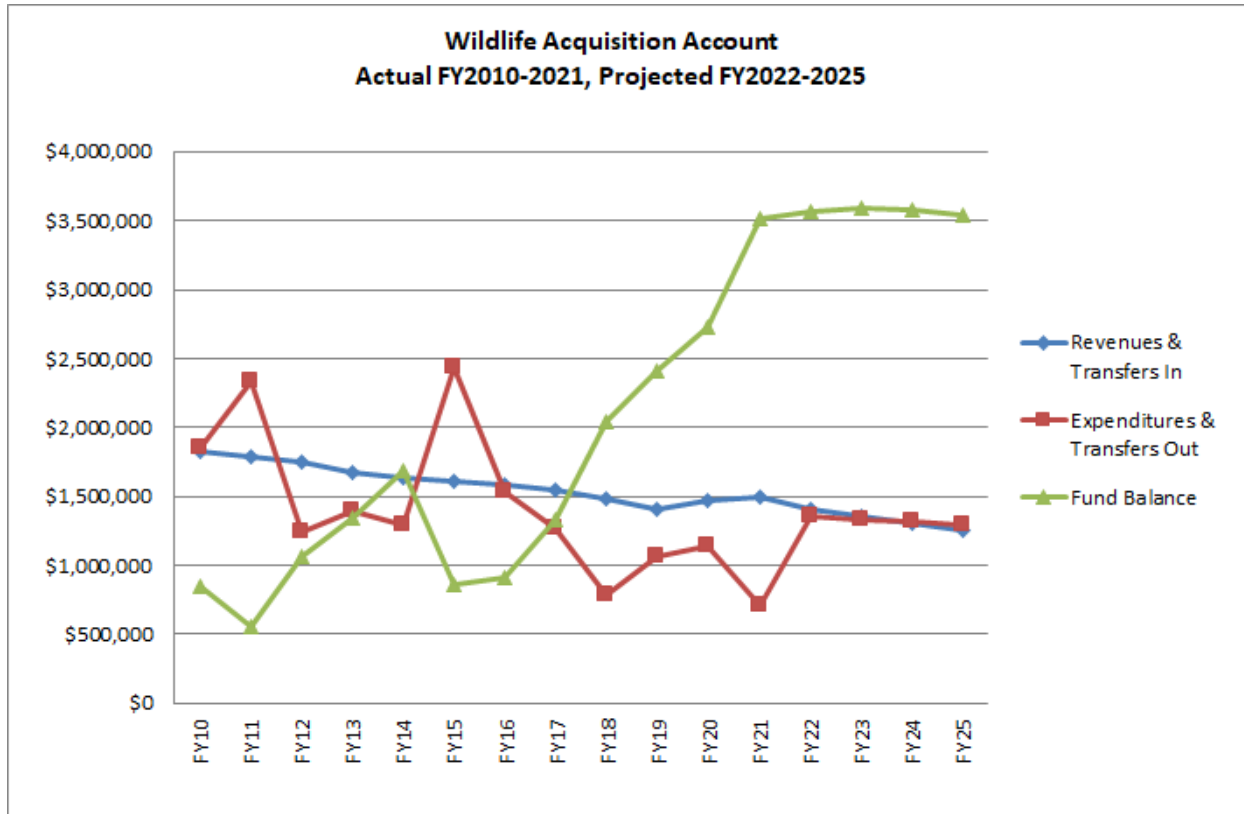
The Wildlife Acquisition Account (2207) can be used for developing, preserving, restoring, and maintaining waterfowl breeding grounds in Canada under agreement or contract with any nonprofit organization dedicated to the construction, maintenance, and repair of projects that are acceptable to the governmental agency having jurisdiction over the land and water affected by the projects. The commissioner can execute agreements and contracts if the commissioner determines that the use of the funds will benefit the migration of waterfowl into the state.

Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$2,732,696
Prior year adjustment	\$458
Receipts	
Wildlife Acquisition Surcharge	\$1,491,246
Sale of Buildings	<u>\$5,194</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$1,496,440
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$713,781
FY2021 Ending fund balance	<u>\$3,515,812</u>
Net change for FY2021	\$783,117

Account Analysis

Revenues from the small game surcharge have declined slightly in recent years for reasons similar to long-term trends in many accounts relating to hunting and fishing. Expenditures vary from year to year due to the timing of land acquisitions.

Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



Wild Turkey Management Account Fund 2208

*Game and Fish Fund
Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report*

Purpose of the Account

This account is for turkey habitat management.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

\$4.50 from each turkey license sold, except youth licenses under section M.S. 97A.475, Subd. 2, clause (4), and Subd. 3, clause (7), has to be credited to the Wild Turkey Management Account (2208). (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 5)

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

1. Development, restoration, and maintenance of suitable habitat for wild turkeys on public and private land including forest stand improvement and establishment of nesting cover, winter roost areas, and reliable food sources;
2. Acquisitions of, or easements on, critical wild turkey habitat;
3. Reimbursement of expenditures to provide wild turkey habitat on public and private land;
4. Trapping and transplanting wild turkeys; and
5. Promotion of turkey habitat development and maintenance, population surveys and monitoring, and research.

Money in the account cannot be used for:

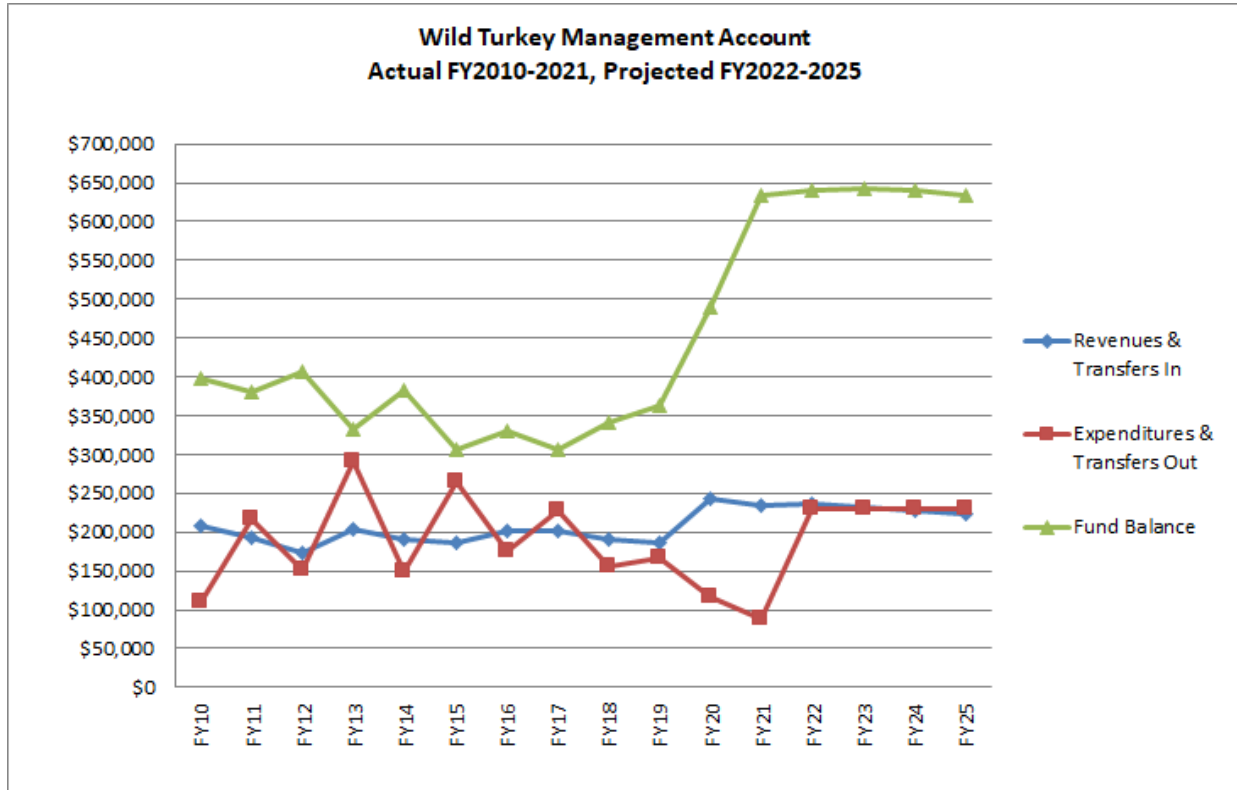
1. Costs that are not directly related to a specific parcel of land under paragraph (a), clauses (1) to (3), a specific trap and transplant project under paragraph (a), clause (4), or to specific promotional or evaluative activities under paragraph (a), clause (5); or
2. Any permanent personnel costs.

Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$489,613
Prior year adjustment	\$144
Receipts	
Hunting Licenses	<u>\$233,874</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$233,874
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$89,198
FY2021 Ending fund balance	<u>\$634,432</u>
Net change for FY2021	\$144,819

Account Analysis

Revenues credited to the Wild Turkey Management Account (2208) from turkey license sales have been level for almost a decade. In FY20, there was a significant increase in wild turkey license sales and associated revenues. The DNR attributes this increase to changes made in eliminating the spring turkey lottery and allowing turkey hunting statewide, along with increases in outdoor participation during the COVID-19 pandemic. License sales in FY21 decreased somewhat from the FY20 peak but remained 25 percent over sales from FY19.

Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



Heritage Enhancement Account Fund 2209

*Game and Fish Fund
Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report*

Creation and Purpose of the Account

The Legislature established the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209) in the GFF in 2000. This account is for enhancement and protection of fish and wildlife resources.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Revenue in the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209) comes from the in-lieu-of-sales tax on the sale of lottery tickets. Of total in-lieu-of-sales tax receipts, 72.43 percent are currently deposited to accounts spent for environmental and natural resource purposes, 50 percent of which is directed to the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209) for spending on activities that improve, enhance, or protect fish and wildlife resources, including conservation, restoration, and the enhancement of land, water and other natural resources. (M.S. 297A.94)

Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$7,154,371
Prior year adjustment	\$165,700
Receipts	
Heritage Enhancement - Lottery-In-Lieu	\$19,039,429
Credit Agreement Rebate	\$1,458
Refund of Prior Period Expenditures	\$0
Sale of Useable Equipment	\$22,449
Agency Indirect Cost Reimbursement	<u>\$0</u>
Total Revenues and Transfers-in	\$19,063,336
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$14,761,646
Transfers-out	<u>\$537,000</u>
Total Expenditures & Transfers-out	\$15,298,646
FY2021 Ending fund balance	<u>\$11,084,760</u>
Net change for FY2021	\$3,930,390

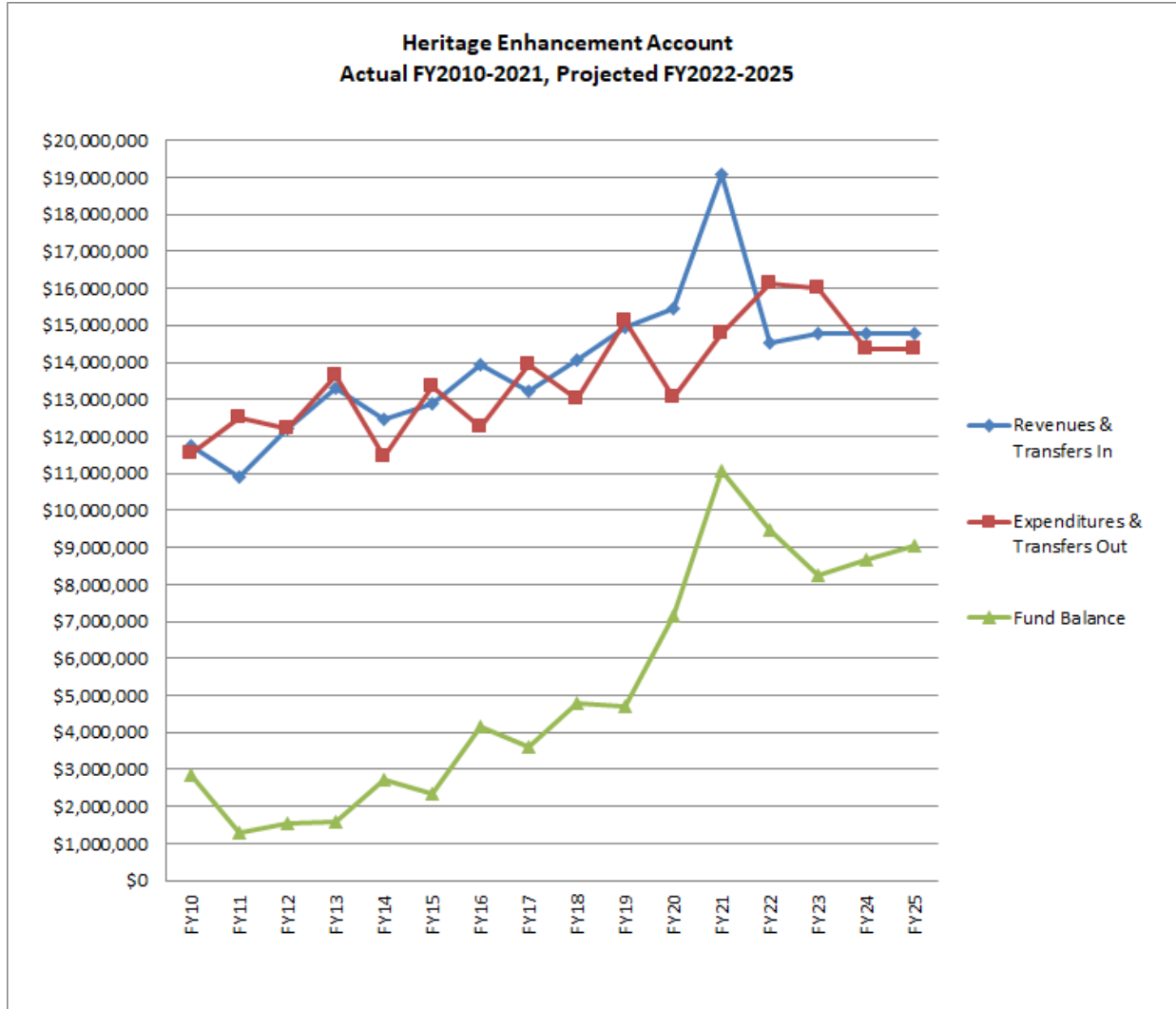
Description of Revenues

- **Heritage Enhancement - Lottery-In-Lieu** — Receipts collected in lieu of sales tax on lottery sales – 50 percent of 72.43 percent of in lieu of lottery sales tax revenue must be deposited into the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209) in the GFF.
- **Credit Agreement Rebates** — Rebate received from purchasing card transactions.
- **Refund of Prior Period Expenditures** — Return of prior year payments to vendors.
- **Agency Indirect Cost Reimbursement (Regional Indirect Cost Plan)** — Reimbursement for unused funds that were paid to the Regional Cost Plans.

Account Analysis

Lottery revenues vary from year to year and saw a sharp rise since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. The state anticipates this higher trend to persist through FY25 resulting in a growing projected balance.

Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2025.

Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund

Fund 2210

Game and Fish Fund
Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report

Creation and Purpose of the Account

The Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) account was established as a fund in the state treasury by the Legislature in 2000. (M.S. 97A.4742)

Sources and Uses of the Funds

All money received from the issuance of lifetime angling, spearing, angling and spearing, small game hunting, deer hunting, sporting, and sporting with spearing option licenses and earnings on the fund is credited to the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210).

Money in the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) is invested by the State Board of Investments (SBI) to secure the maximum return consistent with the maintenance of the perpetuity of the fund. Returns on investments of the fund are also deposited in the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210). Each year, the MMB commissioner transfers from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) to the GFF an amount equal to the amount that would otherwise have been collected from annual license fees for each lifetime license.

Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$15,673,932
Prior year adjustment	\$0
Receipts	
Fishing Licenses	\$770,839
Hunting Licenses	\$833,910
Sportsman Licenses	\$941,464
G-F Lifetime License Activations	(\$915,313)
ITC Interest Earnings	\$2,975
Total Revenues and Transfers-in	\$1,633,875
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$0
FY2021 Ending fund balance	\$17,307,807
Net change for FY2021	\$1,633,875

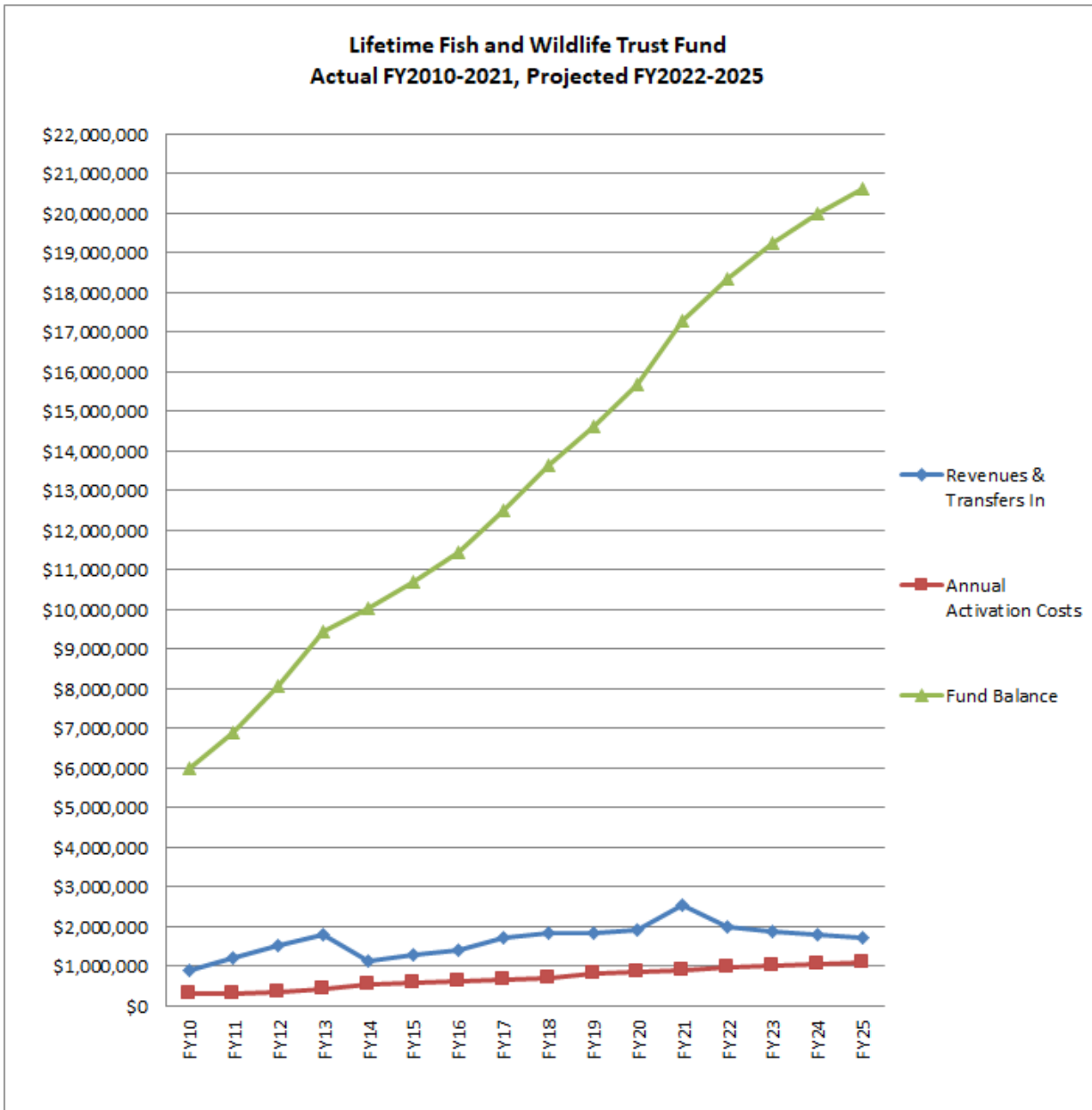
Description of Revenues

- **Sales of Lifetime Licenses** — Hunting, fishing, small game, and sports.
- **GFF Lifetime License Activations** — Deposit correction for total amount of activations for the license year (number of activations multiplied by current license prices). Funds are transferred from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) to the fund and revenue accounts related to those licenses.
- **ITC Interest Earnings** — Interest earning on balance not invested with SBI. Per accounting rules, SBI investment income is not reflected in the fund statement.

Account Analysis

The amount of the lifetime license activation transfers-out increases each year due to the growing number of lifetime license holders. The lifetime license activation cost reflects as negative revenue. The fund balance will continue to increase until the amount of the activation transfers-out exceeds the amount of new licenses sold, which should not happen until after the time period shown on this chart. Investment income from the State Board of Investment (SBI) is not included in the fund statement per statewide fiscal policy.

Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



Walleye Stamp Account

Fund 2211

Game and Fish Fund
Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report

Purpose of the Account

This account is for stocking walleyes purchased from the private sector in waters of the state.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

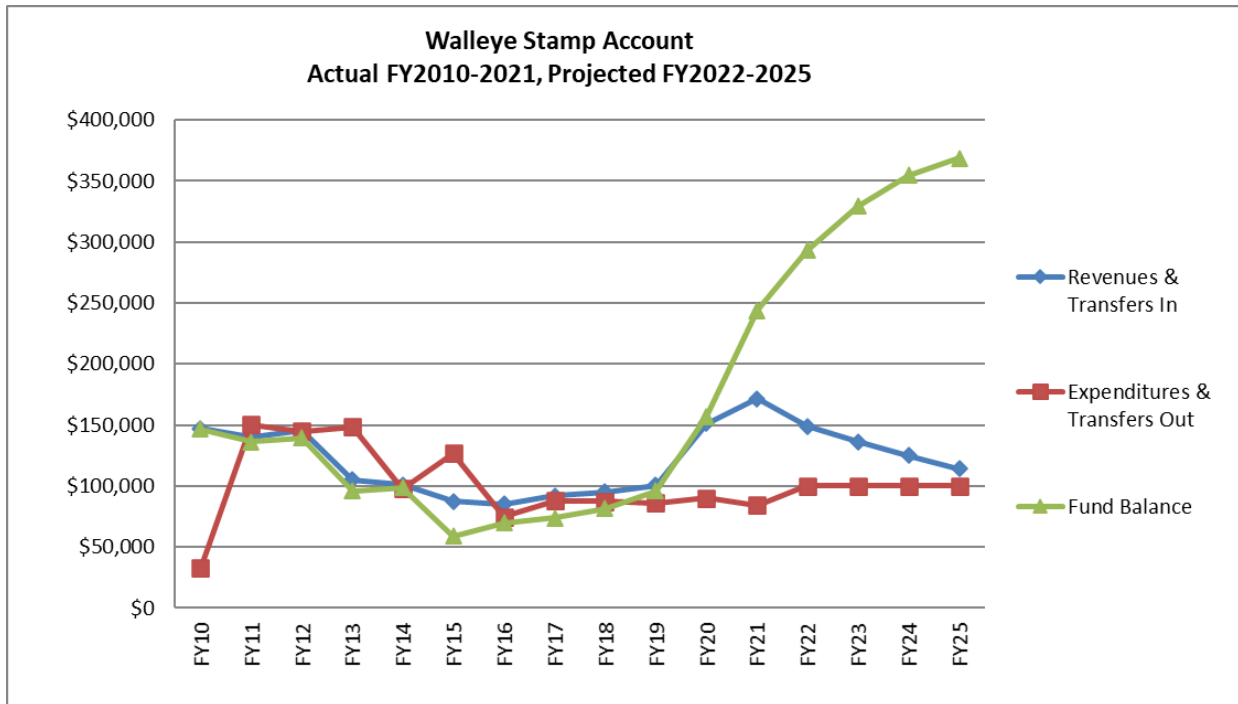
Revenue from walleye stamps must be credited to the Walleye Stamp Account (2211) and is appropriated to the commissioner only for stocking walleyes purchased from the private sector in waters of the state. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 6)

Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$156,949
Prior year adjustment	\$0
Receipts	
Walleye Stamp	\$171,530
Total receipts and transfers in	\$171,530
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$84,389
FY2021 Ending fund balance	\$244,091
Net change for FY2021	\$87,141

Account Analysis

Walleye stamp revenue increased by 9.2 percent between FY17 and FY19, 50 percent in FY20, and approximately 15 percent in FY21. As required by statute, walleye stamp revenue is fully dedicated to the purchase of walleye fingerlings. The state purchases 40,000 pounds of walleye fingerlings annually from private producers at an approximate rate of \$20 per pound. Because the account balance remains significantly less than what is needed for the total annual walleye fingerling purchase, the estimated account balance in October of each fiscal year is fully budgeted to offset the expenditure. Remaining funds necessary to complete the annual walleye fingerling purchase come from the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209).

Financial Summary FY10 to FY25



Peace Officer Training Account Fund 2212

*Game and Fish Fund
Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report*

Purpose of the Account

The Peace Officer Training Account (2212) was established by the legislature in the GFF in the state treasury. Money in the Peace Officer Training Account (2212) can only be spent by the commissioner for peace officer training for DNR staff who are licensed under sections M.S. 626.84 to 626.863 to enforce game and fish laws. (M.S. 97A.052)

Sources and Uses of the Funds

The state assesses fines for criminal citations including but not limited to game and fish citations. Once collected, MMB distributes one percent of this revenue to this account and the remaining 99 percent to the General Fund. Most of this revenue relates to non-game and fish citations.

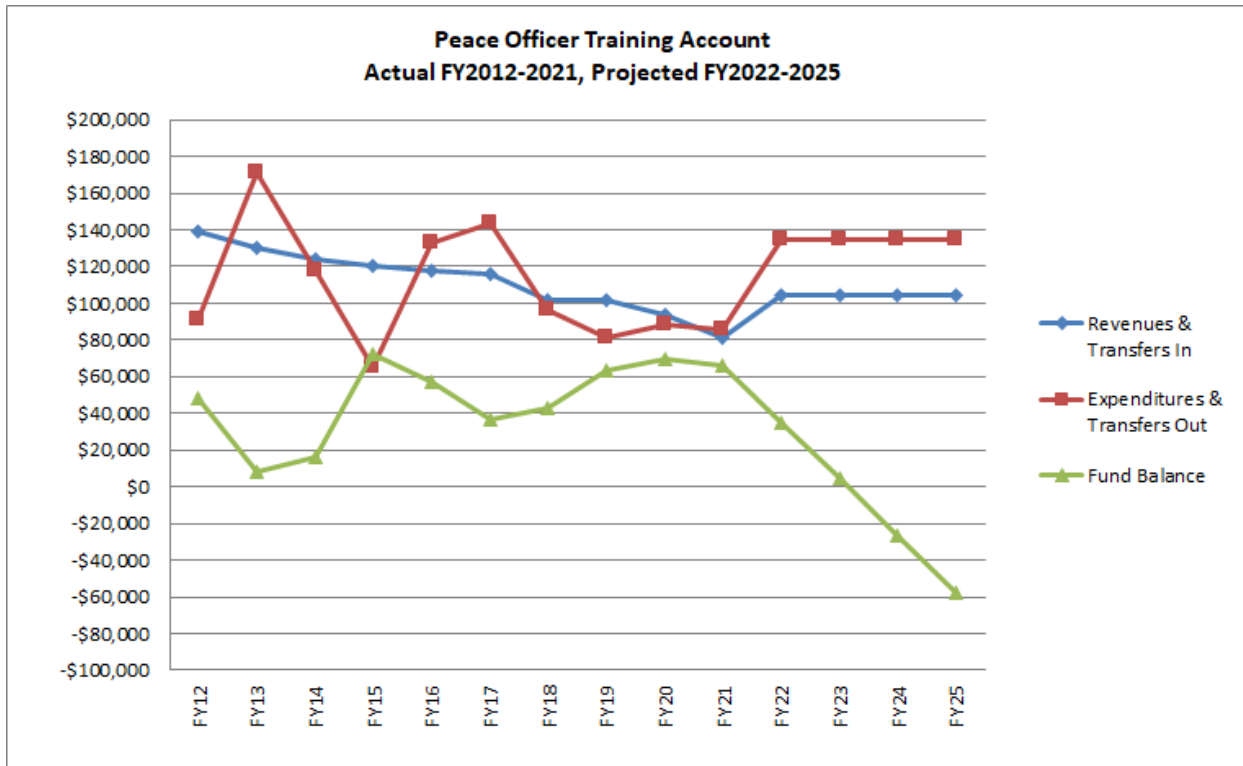
Money in the Peace Officer Training Account (2212) can only be spent for peace officer training for enforcement officers of the DNR.

Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$69,550
Prior year adjustment	\$1,378
Receipts	
General K/T Surcharge	\$81,095
Credit Agreement Rebate	<u>\$10</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$81,106
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$85,785
FY2021 Ending fund balance	<u>\$66,249</u>
Net change for FY2021	(\$3,302)

Account Analysis

Revenues from citations have been in decline since the inception of the account. In FY21, these totaled \$81,095 and are not expected to increase in future years. While anticipated expenses (based on historic appropriation levels) may drive the account nominally into deficit, the DNR is confident it can manage actual expenses so that the technical deficits shown on the chart below do not occur.

Financial Summary FY12 to FY25



Wolf Management and Monitoring Account Fund 2213

*Game and Fish Fund
Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report*

Purpose of the Account

The Wolf Management and Monitoring Account (2213) was established by the legislature in the GFF in the state treasury. Revenue from wolf licenses is credited to the Wolf Management and Monitoring Account (2213) and is appropriated to the commissioner only for wolf management, research, damage control, enforcement, and education.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Wolf license application fees and licenses sales, and \$0.50 from each deer and super-sports license sold are credited to this account. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1e and 7b)

Wolf hunting and trapping seasons and associated license sales ceased when the gray wolf hunting and trapping were prohibited on December 19, 2014, due to a federal court ruling related to the wolf's recovery status in the Great Lakes region under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).

An amendment to Subd. 1 by Minnesota Laws 2017, chapter 93, article 2, section 70 (removal of \$.50 from deer licenses), is effective July 1 of the year following the year the wolf was delisted under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). With the de-listing of wolves on January 4, 2011 the \$.50 contribution to the account will end on July 1, 2022 and the November forecast reflects this change.

Funds are only used for:

Wolf management, research, damage control, enforcement, and education. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 7b)

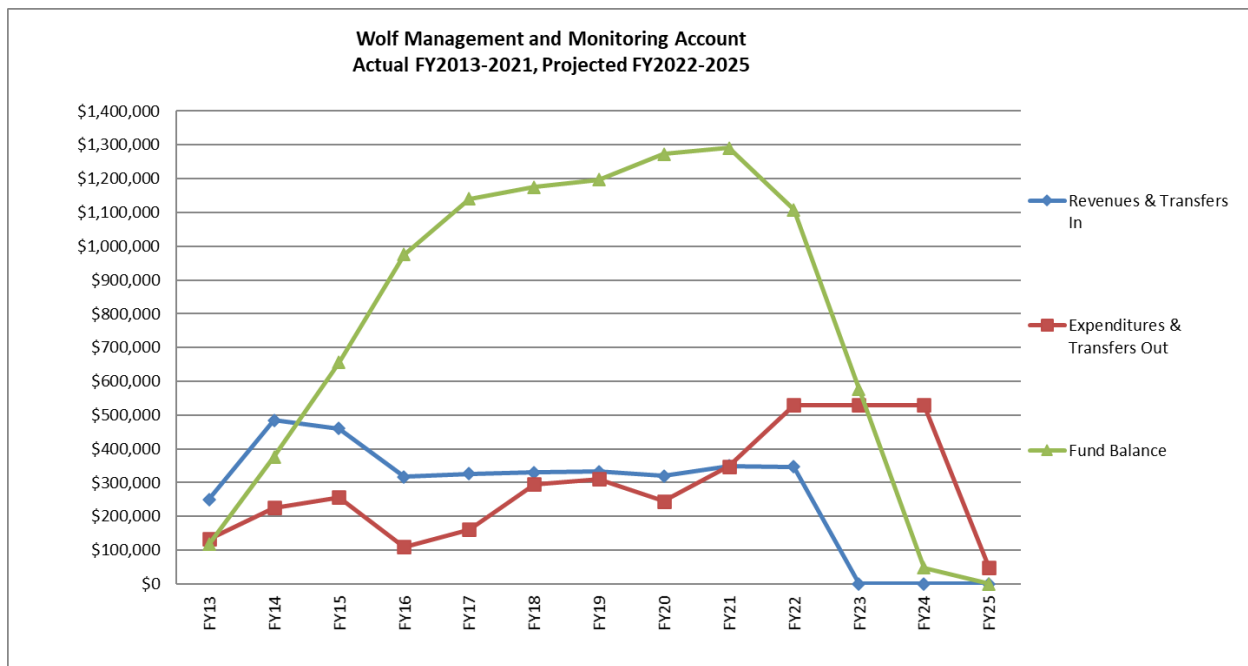
Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$1,272,968
Prior year adjustment	\$16,787
Receipts	
Wolf Hunting and Trapping Licenses	\$0
Wolf Allocation	\$349,474
Total receipts and transfers in	\$349,474
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$348,047
FY2021 Ending fund balance	\$1,291,181
Net change for FY2021	\$18,214

Account Analysis

Wolf account revenues declined with the loss of wolf license application fees and license sales when the federal Endangered Species Act protections were restored per court order in December 2014. The account's

current source of revenue is \$0.50 from each deer license. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service delisted the wolf throughout the lower 48 United States, effective January 4, 2021. While listed, the state had committed to match \$110,000 with the USDA federal wolf damage control program. With the delisting taking effect, additional expenditures occurred totaling \$220,000 for a cooperative agreement with USDA. Per statute and as a consequence of delisting, the \$0.50 per deer license revenues will cease beginning FY23. Expenditures will increase as DNR assumes broader management responsibilities for wolves. With expenditures resuming higher levels and revenues ending with no replacement stream, current projections show the fund depleting in FY25.

Financial Summary FY13 to FY25



Outcomes and Accomplishments

The Minnesota DNR's programs supported by the GFF aim to achieve the following outcomes:

- **Sustainable and healthy fish and wildlife populations.**
- **Healthy and productive habitats crucial for fish and wildlife populations.**
- **High quality and abundant fishing, hunting, trapping, and wildlife-viewing opportunities accessible to all Minnesotans throughout the state.**

In this section, the report describes the DNR's FY21 accomplishments in the areas of 1) population management; 2) habitat protection, enhancement, and restoration; and 3) recreation management that contribute to these outcomes. The report also highlights examples of indicators (in boxes) that track progress toward achieving these outcomes. These accomplishments and indicators allow the DNR to measure successes towards its goals. These include conserving and enhancing Minnesota's waters, natural lands, and diverse fish and wildlife habitats. Strategic priorities that support the agency in effective planning, implementation, evaluation, and ongoing management of programs supported by the GFF include addressing critical natural resource issues proactively as well as mitigating and adapting to climate change.

The DNR continues to work to identify performance measures that will continue to support meaningful decision making. In addition to identifying programmatic outputs and outcomes, these measurements will focus on how people experience the impacts of DNR fish and wildlife programs and assets as well as the accessibility of DNR services. As climate change continues to impact natural and human communities, the DNR is providing leadership on state actions that address climate change risks to Minnesota's grassland, aquatic, and forest habitats, as well as fish and wildlife populations. Programs supported by the GFF are critical to supporting effective actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Funding for the state's natural resource work is diverse. As one of the largest and most well-established funding streams, the GFF serves as the backbone to funding for wildlife conservation. Many of the accomplishments listed in this section received support from sources beyond the GFF, including the Outdoor Heritage Fund (OHF), the Environmental and Natural Resources Trust Fund (ENRTF), the Prairie Pothole Joint Venture, and the General Fund. Through grants, DNR partners use funds such as the North American Waterfowl Conservation Act (NAWCA) to improve habitats on DNR lands. Thus, the discussion below does not isolate outcomes attributable to GFF. Rather, it provides a more comprehensive view of accomplishments enabled by the GFF and a realistic picture of all of the fish, wildlife, and habitat work the DNR accomplishes.

Part 1: Population Management Accomplishments

Research and Monitoring

As a science-based agency, the DNR requires strong, accurate, and timely data and information to make informed management decisions. Agency staff and partners collect data through long-term standardized monitoring programs and short-term focused research to address specific questions. Most state natural resource agencies rely on partnerships with academic institutions and other agencies for their research needs. The DNR augments its partnerships with universities and agencies with its own research program in the Division of Fish and Wildlife. This allows the DNR to conduct long-term monitoring projects not

well-suited to academic institutions as well as shorter-term studies to address specific research questions.

These efforts track trends and changes in populations and habitat conditions over time. This allows DNR researchers and managers to determine the shorter-term effects of a specific management action as well as track longer term effects of climate change, changes in land use, and other related factors. This could include the short-term effects of a prescribed fire on pollinators, the long-term effects of warming water temperatures on fish populations, the changes in the pheasant populations across western Minnesota as a result of changes in grassland acres, or the changes in water quality in lakes and rivers due to land use changes in the watershed.

In FY21, the DNR:

- Completed 589 lake and stream surveys and initiated or completed thirty creel (angler) surveys.
- Continued or initiated five fish population research projects to assess yellow perch sampling techniques, muskellunge food habits, predator bioenergetics, walleye genetic strain performance, and trout stream habitat restorations.
- Genotyped ("DNA fingerprinted") more than 5,100 fish from seven species to determine genetic population structure, ancestry, stocking success and strain comparisons, or reproductive success. DNR used genotyping techniques to identify species from fish tissues or muskellunge gut contents (diet analysis).
- Continued work on several fisheries management evaluations, including burbot telemetry, lake trout habitat use, and walleye escapement.
- Conducted internal evaluation of more than twenty special projects, including evaluations of year-class strength estimation, population estimates, fish-growth models, model-based lake specific catch-per-unit-effort quartiles, and creel analyses to improve sample design, make correct inferences, and ensure evaluations have sufficient scientific rigor to generate statistically valid results.
- Registered take of big game, turkeys, and furbearers.
- Collected information on non-target trapping incidents involving domestic animals.
- Continued assessment of fawn survival, habitat use, and movement in the farmland region.
- Investigated resource selection of deer in northern Minnesota to help understand habitat use and inform forest habitat management.
- Continued ongoing wildlife research projects on bear, grouse, and waterfowl.
- Convened researchers and managers for a two-day meeting to discuss research findings, assess population status, and identify potential management actions to benefit the moose population and inform future updates to the moose management plan.
- Banded fifteen mourning doves, 1,326 ducks of eleven species, and 1,811 Canada geese.

Achieving Deer Population Goals

Deer provide substantial recreational and economic benefits to Minnesota. However, high densities of deer have a negative impact on forests, farms, and personal property. The DNR manages deer populations to meet population goals identified through a public process.

Monitoring Minnesota's deer populations: In 2020, deer population modeling indicated that 85 percent of deer permit areas had populations at or above established goals. This reflects DNR's responsive approach to hunter concerns about deer population declines resulting from severe winters of 2013-14 and 2014-15. In brief, short-term hunting opportunity reductions in many areas of the state fostered the desired deer population increases.

Fish Production and Stocking

Fish production and stocking involves collecting spawning fish, taking of eggs and milt, rearing, and stocking fish to create or enhance fisheries populations. Stocking priorities are guided by lake and

stream fisheries management plans, which are designed to support fish community balance, sustain diverse and desirable angling opportunities, and maintain the significant economic benefits of recreational fishing. In FY21, the DNR:

- Produced 918,982 trout (brook, brown, lake, rainbow, and splake) at four cold-water hatcheries that were stocked into 279 lakes and streams in the state.
- Produced 5,723 muskies (fry, frylings, yearlings and adults) that were stocked into 12 lakes across the state. Muskie production was down by more than 75% in FY21 because we were unable to collect muskie eggs.
- Produced 2.4 million walleye fry and 88,537 pounds of walleye fingerlings, yearlings, and adults that were collectively stocked into 817 waters of the state.
- Completed improvements and repairs — ranging from pond bank stabilizations and vegetation removal to plumbing repairs and water heater replacements — at twelve facilities to maintain and improve fish production at strategically important locations throughout the state.
- Stocked trout lakes that are difficult to access by boat using twenty-four hours of flight time from the Enforcement Division’s Aviation Unit.

Fish and Wildlife Health

The DNR works to monitor and protect the health of Minnesota’s fish and wildlife resources. The DNR’s fish and wildlife health units investigate fish and wildlife kills, provide diagnostic services to state and private hatcheries, review fish and wildlife transportation permits, and coordinate surveillance efforts for diseases and the pathogens that cause diseases such as CWD, bovine tuberculosis, bacterial kidney disease, and other hemorrhagic diseases. In FY21, the DNR:

- Ensured disease-free status of all DNR cold and cool water hatcheries as well as private fish farms and bait production facilities via diagnostic surveillance of more than 10,000 fish tissue samples.
- Assessed the involvement of pathogens in wild fish mortality events in collaboration with the Division of Ecological and Water Resources, including analysis of more than 300 fish tissue samples.

Fisheries Population Monitoring

Fisheries surveys provide critical population data used to develop lake-specific management plans, evaluate management strategies (e.g., stocking and harvest regulations), inform the public, and assess long-term fisheries impacts associated with invasive species and climate change.

Monitoring Minnesota’s fish populations: DNR staff throughout Minnesota monitor fish populations inhabiting nearly 4,500 lakes and 16,000 miles of fishable waterways via the DNR’s lake and stream survey program. Staff completed 589 lake and stream surveys in FY21.

Chronic Wasting Disease

The DNR is committed to monitoring the health of the state’s deer herd and responding aggressively to disease risks. The DNR’s CWD Surveillance and Management Plan uses a statistically rigorous sampling plan to obtain vital information about where the disease is occurring in the state and whether CWD has spread to new areas.

Determining disease prevalence: The DNR conducted CWD surveillance across five areas of the state and collected samples from more 9,800 deer for the disease in CWD management zones and surveillance areas in FY21. The DNR detected twenty-four new cases of CWD in five counties during this time. While persistent, the disease prevalence rate in the Southeast CWD Management Zone remained very low—less than one percent.

- Ensured disease-free status of trout raised in the “Trout in the Classroom” program for thirty-six Minnesota schools through a collaboration with Trout Unlimited.
- Collaborated with USDA APHIS, Great Lake Fish Health Committee, and the state Legislature to implement a new survey protocol for viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS).
- In collaboration with the Minnesota Department of Health and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, processed more than 2,000 fish samples to be analyzed for contaminants to inform the Department of Health’s fish consumption advisory decisions.
- Conducted 121 dissolved oxygen checks, followed up on more than 500 reports of potential fish and wildlife kills, and participated in thirty-six fish kill investigations to assess fish and wildlife mortality events, determine event extent, and prepare for necessary follow-up actions.
- Initiated two research efforts to investigate deer exposure to potential contaminants (per- and polyfluoroalkyls and neonicotinoids).
- Monitored Minnesota’s free-ranging elk population for disease and parasites by collecting samples from thirty-seven hunter-harvested elk and one clinically ill elk.
- Responded to reports of sick, injured, and dead wildlife and received morbidity or mortality reports for sixteen birds, thirty-six mammals, and 103 cervids.
- Enclosed a twelve-acre site to exclude wild deer from an identified dump site on public land that contained carcasses from a white-tailed deer farm infected with CWD.

Fisheries Health Surveillance

Preventing the introduction and spread of bacteria and viruses capable of causing disease outbreaks, such as Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS), Bacterial Kidney Disease (BKD), and Spring Viremia of Carp (SVC) is critically important for maintaining healthy fish populations.

Monitoring Minnesota’s fish health: DNR staff inspected and permitted about 150 private hatchery facilities, tested more than 10,000 specimens for pathogens, reviewed approximately 350 fish transportation permits, followed up on thirty-six fish kills, and participated in fourteen fish kill investigations. All VHS tests were negative, less than one percent of hatchery specimens tested positive for BKD (all were effectively treated), and none of the fish kill reviews or investigations revealed the presence of dangerous pathogens.

Season Management and Regulations

The DNR reviews and revises hunting, fishing, and trapping regulations in response to population changes (increases or decreases), weather (severe winters or droughts), and past harvest results. In the future, climate change impacts will be another factor that goes into these decisions. DNR increased its use of virtual engagement tools like surveys and web-based town halls to help gather input into regulatory and management decisions. In FY21, the DNR:

- Implemented special and experimental fishing regulations to achieve lake-specific management objectives, including:
 - Making adjustments to maximize fishing opportunities and remain within allocation limits on Red Lake and Mille Lacs Lake;
 - Implementing the first year of the Quality Sunfish Initiative on one hundred lakes with the goal of increasing fish size.
- Evaluated public support for changes in waterfowl hunting seasons to increase hunting opportunities, increase consistency with other states and simplify regulations. Recommended changes included the implementation of an experimental early teal season, increased bag limits for Canada geese, extended hunting hours early in the season and statewide over-water goose hunting.

- Continued to monitor turkey season participation by season to assess the impact of FY20 regulatory changes that eliminated A- and B-season lotteries across most of the state.
- Completed and published sixteen administrative rules to provide annual hunting opportunities and manage CWD.
- Maintained special regulations that allow opportunities for limited hunting, trapping, wild ricing or bird watching on sixteen state game refuges.
- Established more than one hundred special hunts to assist with local wildlife population concerns or provide mentoring opportunities for new hunters.
- Increased the number of elk seasons and permits available to move elk population levels closer to established goals and more effectively distribute cow elk tags to successful applicants.
- Dissolved or updated boundaries for thirteen deer permit areas (DPA) to better reflect deer habitat, deer densities, and the Leech Lake Reservation.

Technical Assistance, Planning, and Coordination

The DNR consults and coordinates with all eleven Ojibwe and Dakota tribal nations within the boundaries of present-day Minnesota on topics of mutual interest. In FY21, the DNR:

- Participated in individual government-to-government consultation and extensive management and technical coordination with tribal government staff.
- Coordinated with staff of intertribal and treaty-based organizations.
- Partnered with tribal nations on research, monitoring, harvest and habitat management, and population health concerns.
- Shared in the management of specific on- and off-reservation resources, such as the Mille Lacs walleye fishery, to share data, plan joint research and management ventures, and build consensus on proposed changes to management and regulations.
- Convened species workgroups (walleye, catfish, northern pike, muskie, bass, and sunfish) of appointed stakeholders to secure input on fisheries management, stocking, special regulations and tournaments.
- Convened species technical committees (walleye, catfish, northern pike, muskie, bass, and sunfish) of Fisheries Research and Management staff to review data, discuss management challenges, and develop recommendations for species management.
- Convened species technical committees (deer, bear, furbearer, waterfowl, prairie chicken, turkey, forest gamebird, animal damage) of Wildlife staff to review data, discuss management challenges, and develop recommendations for species management.
- Convened public advisory groups (e.g., Deer Advisory Committee and Elk Working Groups) to discuss challenges and opportunities in species management.
- Collected public input and worked with a technical committee and a public advisory committee to revisit and propose updates to the wolf management plan.
- Collected public input on potential waterfowl season and regulation changes via direct outreach, online engagement, and a virtual webinar.

Consulting and Collaborating with Tribal Governments

Working with tribal co-managers is integral to addressing some of the state's most pressing challenges. Increased coordination and consultation between the DNR and its tribal partners has strengthened and enhanced relationships to benefit management of shared fish and wildlife resources. For example, state and tribal staff worked to facilitate sample collection from deer harvested by tribal members through coordination on sample submission sites and data collection in response to CWD detections in east central and southeastern Minnesota.

- Continued a four-year public process to revisit deer population goals throughout Minnesota. In 2020, new population goals were established in forty-one deer permit areas.

Outreach

The DNR actively engages in two-way conversations. The DNR looks for opportunities to explain its work, solicit input prior to making decisions, and be transparent about how and why decisions are made, as well as listen to the thoughts and concerns of stakeholder groups and individuals on an ongoing basis. The DNR also strives to provide effective outreach programs that reach traditional stakeholders along with new and diverse audiences. In FY21, the DNR:

- Hosted deer open houses to engage the public on deer and other local resource management issues.
- Highlighted fisheries programs and opportunities via media outlets and public interaction, including the Waterville Hatchery Improvements project, urban pond trout stocking, fish management activities (via twelve radio shows), displays at more than twenty county fairs, and participation in more than sixty lake association, watershed organizations, and fishing club events.
- Developed an elk sighting reporting tool to collect and share information on elk distribution from members of the public.
- Hosted online webinars and public meetings to gather information on preferences for wolf conservation. To provide information about the wolf planning process an updated wolf management web page was developed to encourage public participation.
- Conducted 788 interviews with media on various topics related to game and fish.
- Reviewed 7 new record fish applications, resulting in the certification of 3 new record fish. Prepared news releases to generate excitement about fishing in Minnesota.
- Published annual game and fish species population, research activities, and harvest reports online to facilitate public understanding of population trends and population management activities.

Fisheries Permits and Licensing

The DNR issues permits and licenses for harvest of commercial fisheries, including rough fish, Lake Superior fisheries, and bait fish. Monitoring permits and license holders promotes conservation by ensuring compliance with regulations, and protects worker safety through standards for equipment and training. The DNR also issues scientific and educational permits that provide coordination among projects and ensure that work complies with rules and regulations. In FY21, the DNR:

- The DNR processed, reviewed and/or issued more than 2,800 Aquatic Commercial Program licenses or permits.
 - Private aquaculture: Reviewed and processed 156 aquaculture licenses, sixteen sucker egg take licenses, and more than 350 live fish transportation importation and stocking permits.
 - Commercial fish harvest: Reviewed and processed sixty commercial netting licenses and around one hundred commercial harvest permits.
 - Commercial minnow harvest: Reviewed and processed 302 minnow dealer licenses, twenty-one minnow export licenses, eight nonresident minnow hauler licensees, 1,028 minnow retail licenses and more than 200 bait harvest-related permits including harvest in infested waters, trout waters, and bait preservation permits.
 - Turtle and frog harvest: Reviewed and processed twenty-one turtle seller licenses, 215 recreational turtle licenses, and sixteen frog licenses.
 - Lake Superior fishing guide: Reviewed and processed sixty Lake Superior fishing guide licenses.
 - Fish Packer: Reviewed and processed 195 fish packer licenses.

- Crayfish harvest: Reviewed and processed around fifty crayfish harvest permits.
- Updated the Aquatic Invasive Species training modules that people obtaining Aquatic Commercial Harvest Licenses are required to complete.
- Coordinated with minnow dealers, tribal governments and other bait harvest stakeholders to review permit conditions to harvest minnows in infested waters.
- Processed 266 scientific and educational permits for fisheries-related projects.
- Managed permits and provided oversight and support for wildlife-rehabilitation facilities.
- Processed permits to support wildlife research, exhibition, or salvage of wildlife for education purposes, or remove animals in response to damage or public safety concerns.

*For accomplishments related to recreational permits and licenses, see Part 3: Recreation Management.

Part 2: Habitat Protection, Enhancement, and Restoration Accomplishments

Habitat Protection and Acquisition

Minnesota is a leader in the country with its Wildlife Management Area (WMA) and Aquatic Management Area (AMA) system. This growing system of public lands supports outdoor recreation and fish and wildlife populations. These lands also provide ecosystem services such as carbon storage, groundwater recharge, and water filtration. In recent years, most acquisitions have been funded by the Outdoor Heritage Fund with appropriations to the DNR or partners such as Pheasants Forever, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, and other groups. In FY21, the DNR:

- Secured six trout stream easements (3.5 miles of shoreline and fifty-three riparian acres) and secured six fee-title tracts (4.5 shoreline miles and 681 acres) for AMAs. Also acquired a 2-acre access easement for replacement of a water control structure.
- Conducted thirteen AMA boundary surveys.
- Acquired 2,757 acres of WMAs by gift or purchase, including:
 - 2,022 acres in the prairie zone;
 - 246 acres in the northern forest zone;
 - 44 acres in the metro zone; and
 - 445 acres in the southeast forest zone.

Habitat Enhancement and Restoration

Wildlife and fish populations are dependent on diverse, productive habitats. The DNR is one of the leaders in the country in terms of public land habitat enhancement and restoration. In FY21, the DNR:

- Completed fourteen lake habitat maintenance and forty-one AMA habitat enhancement projects.
- Conducted shallow lake assessments on 21,048 acres, removed rough fish on 1,090 acres using rotenone, treated 2,100 acres of invasive cattail via helicopter herbicide application and manipulated water levels on over 189,000 acres of lakes to maintain and enhance habitat quality.
- Restored 336 acres of wetlands.
- Completed stream habitat improvements on more than 200 miles of stream corridors on 12 different systems across the state.
- Conducted habitat-maintenance projects on more than thirty cold-water streams benefitting more than seventy-five stream miles.
- Improved fish passage on six systems to benefit warm-water fish communities and improve 1,356 acres of habitat.

Wetland, Lake, and Stream Habitats

Enhancing Minnesota's wetlands, lakes, and streams benefits fisheries, waterfowl and other aquatic and riparian wildlife. These aquatic habitats also capture floodwaters, can help reduce nutrient concentrations, and provide other ecosystem services.

Measuring wetland habitat status: The DNR's new Small Wetlands Program will accelerate its ability to assess and manage "pothole" wetlands across western and southern Minnesota. On one WMA, staff identified fifty-five wetlands, forty-five of which have yet to be restored, demonstrating that the DNR can improve habitats within the existing WMA footprint.

- Continued involvement in the development or completion of thirty stream restoration projects around the state that restore fish passage, stream habitat, and stream function.
- Analyzed complex relationships between stream channels, sediment, and landscapes to protect fish and wildlife habitat.
- Continued DNR's program to monitor, protect, and restore native mussel populations to improve water quality, stream stability, and habitat availability for the native aquatic community.
- Continued to improve the design of bridges and culverts at river intersections to support fish passage, reduce unintended ecological impacts to fish and wildlife habitats, and increase the functional longevity of this essential infrastructure.
- Issued 366 aeration permits, including 223 to prevent winterkill and improve habitat and water quality.
- Provided technical assistance to the public on operations and regulatory requirements of lake aeration systems.
- Removed woody vegetation from 4,523 acres (280 sites) and invasive plants from 3,349 acres (429 sites) of state-administered prairie grassland habitat.
- Conducted prescribed fire and conservation grazing on an additional 7,933 and 5,023 acres, respectively.
- Restored 3,253 acres (128 sites) of grassland on WMAs using diverse seed mixes that will be beneficial for game and non-game wildlife as well as pollinators.
- Conducted prescribed fires on 548 acres (eight sites) of forest habitat and 1,170 acres (two sites) of brushland habitat, enhanced 152 acres (fifty-three sites) of forest openings, conducted stand improvement on 5,789 acres (181 sites), and enhanced 3,923 acres (thirty-one sites) of brushland.
- The Scientific and Natural Areas (SNA) program completed fifty prairie management projects on private lands, including woody encroachment removal on 518 acres (eighteen sites), invasive treatment; non-woody, on seventy-two acres (nineteen

Grassland Habitats

Enhancing Minnesota's grasslands benefits game birds such as pheasants and prairie-chickens, nesting waterfowl, nongame species such as bobolinks and meadowlarks, and a wide diversity of pollinating insects. Diverse, healthy grasslands also sequester large volumes of carbon from the air as well as capture and absorb storm water, reducing downstream flood damage.

Measuring grassland habitat status: Minnesota's Grassland Monitoring Team, a partnership comprised of multiple agencies and organizations, continues to assess grasslands and determine the most effective future management actions.

Forest Habitats

Minnesota's forest habitats provide food and shelter to a wide array of wildlife species, and enhancing forest habitat benefits these species. For example, removing invasive species allows native plants to flourish. Prescribed fires can remove competing vegetation from oak forests and in the long-term increase acorn production, a vital food source for many wildlife species. Forest openings can benefit species such as the woodcock, as well as species that rely on edge habitats, while brushland management benefits species such as the sharp-tailed grouse.

Measuring forest habitat management effects: DNR researchers are studying the response of sharp-tailed grouse to brush-shearing efforts in the northwest part of the state to help refine best management practices for this type of enhancement.

sites), prairie reconstruction/rehabilitation on twenty-three acres (two sites), and prescribed burn/hay/graze on 455 acres (eleven sites).

- Treated 1,384 acres in twenty-five invasive plant management projects on state forest lands to restore forest habitat. The DNR used non-GFF funding to treat an additional eighteen acres.

Research and Monitoring

In addition to research on a range of wildlife and fish populations (described earlier), the DNR also conducts research on the restoration and enhancement of habitats to improve outcomes. As an example, in recent years, DNR's grassland restorations include far more plant species than even a few years ago and more closely resemble the native prairie we are often trying to replicate. In FY21, the DNR:

- Continued long-term monitoring of stream habitat and channel form on the Whitewater River and Lawndale Creek to track restoration work and uses of habitat by the fish community.
- Continued research on impacts of dams on fish diversity, examining the number of fish species above and below dams in Minnesota. Analyses have shown that dams reduce the number of fish species above the structure by 39 to 44 percent.
- Assessed wetland invertebrate (amphipod) occurrences and waterfowl use on study wetlands.
- Assessed habitat use and movements by mallards marked in Minnesota.
- Completed critical habitat assessments, including a geomorphology survey of Rice Creek (in Rice County near Dundas) to assess stream stability and habitat condition and mapping vegetation in German Lake (in Le Sueur County near Cleveland) to facilitate habitat change tracking due to shoreline development.
- Analyzed zooplankton samples for the Large Lake, Lake Index of Biotic Integrity, and Research Programs (Approximately 250 samples) to help Fisheries managers understand food web dynamics and impacts on the fish community.
- Collected and analyzed benthic samples (136 samples) to document impacts of copper sulfate lake treatments on aquatic invertebrate community.
- Identified macroinvertebrates collected for a resurvey of Rapid River (twenty samples). Analyzed data and provided report for Fisheries staff to aid in management decisions.
- Analyzed historical aquatic plant data for Minnesota. Results published a paper in Aquatic Botany titled "A Century of Change in Minnesota's Lake Plant Communities."
- Continued collaborative research project on the diversity and distribution of Minnesota's macroalgae. Collected and shipped samples of all known Minnesota populations of non-native starry stonewort and rare bearded stonewort for genetic analyses.
- Participated in collaborative research to assess genetic diversity of Minnesota populations of American water lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*). This species is uncommon in Minnesota and potentially threatened by shoreline development and other human disturbances.
- Completed data collection to examine changes in wetlands from 2018 to 2020 across Minnesota and initiated a long-term wetland monitoring program to support and protect important fish and wildlife habitats.
- Initiated monitoring of twenty wet meadows and marshes in southern and western Minnesota to support protection of important wildlife habitats. Also, initiated selection of forty additional wetlands to further build the statewide wetland monitoring network.
- Collected data on calcareous fens to enhance identification and protection of these rare and important habitats.
- Monitored forty-six native prairie sites and completed twenty-seven baseline property reports to support management and protection of these important wildlife habitats.

- Surveyed previously undocumented native prairies, wetlands and forests in northwestern Minnesota.
- Monitored the effects of cattle grazing on upland prairie and wet meadow habitats within the prairie pothole region.
- Continued assessment of sharp-tailed grouse and woodcock habitat use.
- Revisited six existing and initiated twenty-three new case studies tracking more than 180 treatments on forest land to better understand the impact of forest management decisions on reforestation success and habitat quality. Case studies monitor the short and long-term response of forest vegetation to various management activities.
- Surveyed 45,412 acres of state forest lands for invasive species while conducting other forest management activities and reported findings using the national reporting system [EDDMapS](#). Tracking infestations enables resource managers to locate treatment sites to prioritize for restoration of forest habitat when funding is available.
- Collected baseline data on how visitors are using the Chengwatana, Paul Bunyan, and Finland state forests to inform strategies for preventing terrestrial invasive species introduction and spread by those visitors. Future monitoring will determine if the new invasive species prevention strategies implemented have been successful.

Technical Assistance, Planning, and Coordination

Much of the habitat related assistance and planning occurs with partner agencies and organizations to better coordinate larger regional efforts. The best statewide wildlife and fish outcomes can only be met through partnership and coordination of efforts. In FY21, the DNR:

- Coordinated the High Island Dam Replacement Project with the Sibley County SWCD, Friends of High Island, CORE, and EWR.
- Reviewed and analyzed more than 252 public and private development projects for their impacts on fish and wildlife habitats.
- Improved staff access to the Land Records System, an application that inventories all DNR-managed land and mineral assets, which helps manage fish and wildlife habitat, in particular.
- Continued development of the GIS-based Watershed Health Assessment Framework to help natural resource professionals identify and understand resource issues at multiple scales and connect strategies that optimize outcomes for watershed health.
- Provided technical assistance to support sustainable water management that protects fish and wildlife habitat.
- Assisted the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, through the Fishers and Farmers Partnership, to secure a \$40,000 grant to support Root River watershed projects.
- Developed twelve Prairie Stewardship Plans with private landowners, provided technical assistance about prairie management to more than 107 other landowners, and supported implementation of the Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan.
- Provided technical assistance to support sustainable forest management that protects and enhances fish and wildlife habitats in forest systems.
- Mapped 128,513 acres of state forest land and WMAs by native plant community type to better inform habitat management decisions.
- Assisted 244 foresters, biologists, and ecologists with Ecological Classification System determinations and other questions or concerns related to forest resource and habitat management.
- Completed a Terrestrial Invasive Species Prevention Plan (TISPP) for the Chengwatana State Forest. In addition, initiated TISPPs on the Paul Bunyan and Finland State Forests to provide site-specific strategies for managers to initiate and improve existing invasive species prevention measures.

- Submitted eleven case studies to the University of Minnesota Sustainable Forests Education Cooperative [Great Lakes Silviculture Library](#) to share knowledge gained with resource managers.

Outreach

Local input, often obtained through workshops, project meetings, and other public meetings, is vitally important to large scale habitat projects, such as drawdowns on shallow lakes or dam modifications. The DNR also works to help minimize the spread of invasive species in fish and wildlife habitats by informing and engaging the public. In addition to supporting Terrestrial Invasive Species (TIS) outreach, the Game and Fish Fund supports Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) outreach through the transfer of a five dollar non-resident surcharge on angling licenses to the AIS Account in the Natural Resources Fund for AIS outreach and management. DNR staff perform outreach by educating the public about the prevention of AIS when conducting AIS inspections at public water accesses statewide. In FY21, the DNR:

- Continued to provide professional trainings and information for the public on stream ecology.
- Developed and co-presented an online aquatic plant identification training workshop to 125 participants including DNR, tribal, federal, county and local watershed organizations.
- Developed a project on iNaturalist.com to facilitate citizen-science observations and identification of Minnesota aquatic plants.
- Posted regularly to social media on invasive species prevention, reaching more than 200,000 people.
- Updated all existing terrestrial invasive plant webpages on a [new website](#) to be easier to read and more useful.

Part 3: Recreation Management Accomplishments

Permits and Licensing

The DNR issues licenses and permits through license agents, online sales, and by phone. In FY21, the DNR:

- Provided more than 1.9 million hunting and angling licenses serving about 1.3 million customers (see Appendix D for details).
- Distributed more than 1.5 million copies of hunting and angling regulation brochures.
- Translated angling regulation brochures into Hmong, Karen, Somali, and Spanish languages.
- Processed more than 75,000 lottery applications and worksheets for interested parties.
- Responded to more than 61,000 license-related inquiries from license agents or license holders.
- Issued permits to 324 fishing tournaments.
- Managed falconry permits and supported falconry-based hunting recreation.

Marketing

Marketing efforts are aimed at retaining existing license holders, reducing attrition and lapse rates, and increasing hunting, fishing, and trapping license sales overall. Collaborating with external partners to “tell our story” and promote hunting and fishing in Minnesota helps to reach new customers and current customers in new ways. Analyzing and researching market trends helps to build adaptive management into marketing strategies. In FY21, the DNR:

- Reached 50,000 customers in large population and metro areas with targeted emails about DNR pier- and shore-fishing sites that promote fishing close to home.
- Secured a Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation (RBFF) recruitment, retention, and reactivation grant to implement cutting edge “geo-fencing” digital advertising to reach new and lapsed customers. This advertising tactic delivers digital display ads to websites and apps accessed by mobile phones. The ads are selected based on the geographic location of the device.
- Contracted with Minnesota Bound to test messages that target non-hunting audiences, resulting in a coordinated [website](#), TV commercial, and social media effort promoting the health and environmental benefits of hunting and fishing.
- Co-authored an American Fisheries Society book chapter called *Innovative Funding Strategies to Advance the Recruitment, Retention, and Reactivation of Anglers: Challenges, Recommendations, and Effective Case Studies*.

Recruitment, Retention, and Reactivation (R3) and Education

With most national trends on hunting and angling license purchases pointing downward, the DNR works to recruit Minnesotans into all forms of outdoor recreation, including a dedicated effort related to hunting and fishing. . In FY21, the DNR:

Hunting and Fishing Participation

Providing information, trainings, and marketing fish and wildlife recreation opportunities are key tasks in hunter and angler recruitment, retention, and reactivation (R3). Tracking hunting and fishing license trends helps to inform how those efforts are working.

Measuring fishing participation: Fishing license sales among new and returning anglers increased in 2020. New resident angler and “reactivated” angler license purchases increased 43 and 27 percent, respectively, over last year.

Measuring hunting participation: Minnesota’s spring turkey season participation remained above pre-COVID levels, with 26 percent more licenses purchased compared to 2019. We also saw an associated 13 percent increase in harvest.

- Investigated and created new and different ways reach audiences because of the need to cancel in-person programming. DNR quickly shifted to improving web-based resources, providing several online and virtual programs, and increasing media content output.
- Launched a weekly webinar program, the Minnesota Outdoor Skills and Stewardship Series in spring 2021. The first seventeen webinars during FY21 had over 1,800 registered guest and 4,000 online views.
- Continued to support and guide an ongoing partnership with YMCA Camps in the Twin Cities Metro Area. YMCA staff safely implemented a large number of aquatic and fishing education programs in 2020, including 150 Fishing Camps and several Water Ecology Courses serving a total of 3,679 participants. They also documented the purchase of fifty fishing licenses due to these efforts.
- Made improvements to the *Learn to Fish* and *Learn to Hunt* web pages with significant increases in online content.
- Produced a new monthly newsletter for the Becoming an Outdoors Woman (BOW) program, offered six webinars designed for women and families, and maintained the BOW volunteer mentor network.
- Drafted content for strategies for state R3 plan.
- Built on partnerships with previous Adult Learn to Hunt Deer participants and Backcountry Hunters and Anglers to produce eleven hours of online webinar content and three videos on processing deer for the virtual Learn to Hunt Deer in 2020 class.
- Continued supporting mentoring efforts with online resources and are working to expand the pilot program soon.
- Generated 376 million media impressions at the 2021 Governor’s Fishing Opener in Otter Tail County.

Outreach to New and Diverse Communities

Participants in outdoor recreation generally do not reflect the changing demographics of Minnesota. We strive to serve all Minnesotans and offer a number of programs for new and diverse populations. In FY21, the DNR:

- Translated the 2021 Minnesota Fishing Regulations into the four most spoken languages in Minnesota households with limited English proficiency: Hmong, Karen, Somali and Spanish. Electronic versions of the documents are available on [the DNR website](#). The DNR printed 50,000 copies of the fishing regulations; these are available at targeted locations throughout the state and the DNR Information Center.
- Latino and Karen Fishing and Hunting Skills Liaisons, who are both multi-lingual, were a resource for Latino and Karen community members by responding to questions in their native language. Topics included public hunting and fishing locations, license requirements, trespassing, citations, bag and possession limits, seasons, species, fishing tips, and so much more. During 2020, they answered approximately 414 phone calls and 170 emails and texts. Staff were also able to translate several factsheets, increase [Spanish language content](#) on the DNR website, and do some bilingual online presentations.
- Continued to support ongoing relationships with a half dozen different community organizations that serve Latino families.
- Contracted with MLatino Media to produce several different videos for Spanish-speaking audiences that provide information and resources on fishing.
- Launched the #MyMNOOutdoorAdventure campaign at the 2021 fishing opener, which shares the stories that connect us to the great Minnesota outdoors and to one another. In the spirit of building a more diverse and inclusive outdoor experience for all Minnesotans, DNR invites

people of diverse backgrounds to share photos, memories and stories of connection from their outdoor adventures.

Grants and Equipment Agreements

The DNR realizes the essential role partners play in recruiting Minnesotans into hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation. These grants give partners the funds to initiate and sustain recruitment efforts. In FY21, the DNR:

- Continued to monitor and manage the nearly one hundred grants totaling approximately \$900,000 of the “No Child Left Inside” grant program, which was funded by a one-time appropriation from GFF, Heritage Enhancement Account of the GFF, and General Fund in 2019. The first phase of grants impacted 12,619 youth.
- Issued seven National Archery in the Schools Program (NASP) equipment cooperative agreements and one NASP 3-D cooperative agreement in FY21, reaching 1,563 new students.

Safety Education and Outreach

In a tradition that started in the 1950s, the DNR partners with volunteer instructors to provide safety training classes and hands-on field days that give students the knowledge they need to be safe while hunting. The Legislature passed a law in 1991 requiring firearms safety for anyone born after 1979 in order to buy a hunting license in Minnesota. Since then, the average annual number of hunting-related injuries and fatalities has dropped dramatically. In addition to safety messaging during classes, the DNR works closely with the media on safety-related stories. In FY21, the DNR:

- Certified 15,731 youth in firearms safety and hunter education; 251 individuals in bow hunter education; and fifty-four individuals in the advanced hunter education program.
- Adjusted course offerings and increased opportunities for online safety training during the pandemic.
- Conducted more than 450 interviews with local, statewide and national media to provide safety information; remind viewers, listeners and readers about regulations and why they are in place; and offer insight into the job of a conservation officer.

Enforcement and Educational Outreach

DNR conservation officers interact with hunters and anglers during routine compliance checks and in other educational settings. They work to educate all Minnesotans about the state’s natural resources and help them understand the reasons why regulations are in place. In FY21, the DNR:

- Devoted 181,019 hours to game and fish-related law and regulation enforcement.
- Engaged with 31,763 individuals or groups of individuals during game and fish checks, and on lakes, waterways, trail systems, public and private lands.

Outreach and Recruitment

The DNR has made it a priority to recruit new and diverse participants to fishing, hunting and other forms of outdoor recreation. The Minnesota Becoming an Outdoors Woman (BOW) program, coordinated by the DNR, delivers high quality outdoor skills classes for women and families in a safe and supportive environment.

Measuring Outreach Program Effectiveness — BOW: Minnesota BOW is one of the largest in the country with more than one hundred programs offered annually. All sixty-four women who completed the 2020 BOW winter workshop evaluation agreed that the workshop motivated them to continue to pursue outdoor sports and that they would attend another BOW class. Twenty of the participants plan to purchase a fishing or hunting license (twelve already had licenses) and twenty-five plan to purchase more outdoor gear because of their experience at the workshop.

- Taught students and adults about fish, wildlife and conservation during 280 conservation officer visits to schools and community events.

Recreation Infrastructure

The DNR maintains public water access facilities for activities like boating, canoeing, kayaking and angling. The DNR is focusing on improving existing facilities for accessibility, safety, aquatic invasive species prevention, and storm water management, often in partnership with local government units. Game and Fish funds are used for planning, technical assistance and recreational boating access facility development. In FY21, the DNR:

- Contracted with the Minnesota Historical Society for archeological surveys and reports (cultural resource reviews) for compliance with state and federal laws for future water access development projects.
- Completed engineering, design and permitting work for six future development projects.
- Developed (expanded or improved) eight existing boating access sites using universal design principles and best management practices.

Fishing piers and shore fishing areas provide people with safe and convenient places to fish. The DNR maintains approximately 370 fishing piers and shore fishing areas, both directly and with local government unit partners. Game and Fish funds are the main source of funding for fishing piers and developed shore fishing areas, especially for facility rehabilitation and maintenance. In FY21, the DNR:

- Purchased replacement parts and performed general maintenance and repairs to fishing piers and developed shore-fishing areas statewide.
- Completed major repair and rehabilitation work on five fishing piers.

Appendix A

Fund Statement

Department of Natural Resources
Game and Fish Fund Statement - 2021 November Forecast

2200 Game and Fish (Operations) Legal Citation: M.S. 97A-055, Subd. 1 Balance Forward In	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Prior Year Adjustment	17,733,267	28,524,000	26,815,277	37,327,605	42,780,147	33,073,097	24,581,930	11,777,919
Adjusted Balance Forward	472,791	1,205,063	726,956	602,219	0	0	0	0
	18,206,059	29,729,063	27,542,233	37,929,824	42,780,147	33,073,097	24,581,930	11,777,919
Receipts								
Departmental Earnings (DE)								
636002 Non-Ferrous Metallic Minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636005 Peat Royalties	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
636006 M Leases Nonmag Taconite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636016 Timber Sales	790,688	661,353	438,737	344,707	500,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
636017 Timber Sales Interest- Penalty	230	118	80	11	0	0	0	0
636018 Resource Mgmt Access Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636043 License Credit Card Serv Charge	(23,284)	(23,552)	(22,315)	(22,531)	(23,000)	(23,000)	(23,000)	(23,000)
636047 Easements on DNR Lands	7,388	24,777	21,007	49,538	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
636051 Water Cross Lic on DNR Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636052 Leasing of DNR Lands	386,022	213,230	208,747	235,113	271,000	271,000	271,000	271,000
636054 Sale of Gravel, Sand, Silt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636055 Land Earnings Sale of Crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636056 Damage Costs	1,312	284	0	1,151	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
636074 Application Fees	128,603	134,924	107,441	112,678	116,000	116,000	117,000	118,000
636075 License Issuing Fee /ELS	3,228,628	3,156,885	3,330,098	3,408,396	3,173,000	3,040,000	2,970,000	2,900,000
636075 License Issuing Fee /ELS from Lifetime License Sales	57,283	60,713	63,603	67,531	71,271	73,853	76,730	79,681
636076 Game & Fish Commercial License	341,614	335,675	327,702	342,095	315,000	310,000	302,500	300,000
636078 Fishing Licenses	28,327,683	28,513,882	32,506,109	31,092,089	28,500,000	27,500,000	26,800,000	25,900,000
636078 Fishing Licenses from Lifetime License Sales	174,651	209,340	220,931	234,650	247,644	256,616	266,614	276,869
636079 Hunting Licenses	18,387,685	20,546,151	13,590,661	14,710,414	14,400,000	13,970,000	13,613,000	13,306,000
636079 Hunting Licenses from Lifetime License Sales	174,989	215,172	125,271	131,737	139,032	148,603	154,393	160,331
636081 Sports Licenses	5,221,422	4,920,265	5,252,967	4,693,498	4,500,000	4,375,000	4,250,000	4,125,000
636081 Sports Licenses from Lifetime License Sales	224,950	258,719	265,042	281,416	297,000	307,760	319,751	332,049
636082 Waterfowl Stamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636085 DNR Sale of Fish/Eggs	32,951	39,100	495	34,442	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
636086 Wild Rice Harvest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636088 Game & Fish Federal D-J (Fisheries)	12,383,664	12,325,628	13,269,808	14,949,929	13,500,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
636088 Game & Fish Federal P-R (Wildlife)	25,268,588	21,477,991	22,643,161	20,101,365	21,903,000	22,655,000	19,700,000	19,700,000
636090 Game and Fish Misc	21,713	22,872	80,964	23,693	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000

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	FY2018 Actual	FY2019 Actual	FY2020 Actual	FY2021 Actual	FY2022 Planning Est.	FY2023 Planning Est.	FY2024 Planning Est.	FY2025 Planning Est.
636091 Turkey Stamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636093 Adult Hunter Education	3,576	3,248	2,753	479	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
636094 Firearm Safety Training	144,756	134,846	115,868	139,837	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000
636098 Fines Game & Fish	197,893	202,204	212,356	226,151	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
636099 Fine Game & Fish Surcharge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636103 Forfeits Game & Fish	2,844	103,721	4,239	312,771	5,000	135,000	5,000	135,000
636104 DNR Restitution	105,639	140,206	91,867	94,791	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
636105 Peibing Fees	9	215	0	0	0	0	0	0
636107 Trespass Civil citations	550	646	500	1,846	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
636116 Deposit Clearance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636119 Late Charges on Leasing DNR Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636122 Aeration System Permit	49,750	48,250	50,500	51,250	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
636127 Hunting Surcharge	196,117	216,101	203,177	236,336	228,000	210,000	209,000	206,000
636128 Fishing Surcharge	1,117,504	1,094,551	1,170,343	1,308,990	1,104,000	1,104,000	1,104,000	1,104,000
636129 Fishing Contexts Permit	47,235	55,290	42,420	34,999	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
636134 Land Crossing Lic on DNR Land	9,767	6,829	12,582	15,287	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
636140 Super Sports R N	328,527	361,655	369,423	408,180	354,000	354,000	354,000	354,000
Subtotal Departmental Earnings	97,340,944	95,461,298	94,706,538	93,622,836	90,215,946	88,768,833	84,454,989	83,209,931
Investment Earnings								
512001 ITC Interest Earnings	501,021	1,010,960	759,096	233,417	204,000	204,000	204,000	204,000
Other Revenue (OR)								
512428 Restitutions	108	2,465	0	0	0	0	0	0
512801 Settlements	0	0	0	41,068	0	0	0	0
513118 General K/T Surcharge (G9T)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
553090 All Other Reimbursements - External	0	0	0	104	0	0	0	0
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	13,402	16,268	20,047	8,739	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
512260 Sale of Useable Equipment	0	0	25,705	22,570	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
512253 Sale of Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512606 All Other Reimbursements - Internal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
555002 Agency Indirect Cost Non General Fund (Fed Indirect)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512800 Other Revenue	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expenditures	4,355	7,155	63,120	3,703	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
512607 Agency Indirect Cost Reimb (Regional Indirect Cost Plan)	3,599	0	251,549	0	0	0	0	0
512833 Cash Overages	14	(114)	9	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other Revenue	21,477	50,774	360,430	76,184	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000
Total Receipts	97,863,442	96,523,033	95,826,065	93,932,437	90,463,946	89,016,833	84,702,989	83,457,931
Transfer In								
From General Fund (Police State Aid)	1,025,855	1,026,333	1,034,711	1,119,838	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000
From Federal Fund 3000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Transfers In	1,025,855	1,026,333	1,034,711	1,119,838	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	117,095,356	127,278,429	124,403,008	132,982,100	134,364,093	123,209,830	110,404,919	96,355,850

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	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Expenditures								
Land and Minerals (R291002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lands Records Management System (R291017 & R291009)	343,116	344,885	339,474	348,526	344,000	344,000	344,000	344,000
Parks & Trails, Water Access (R294008)	1,024,846	3,509,534	1,128,947	3,149,191	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
Fish & Wildlife Management (R296002)	55,475,810	63,885,292	51,895,147	53,119,684	57,166,000	57,166,000	57,166,000	57,166,000
Grey Wolf Mgmt (R296040)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shooting Sports Facilities Grants (R296406 & 6411)	962,132	419,001	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Grazing Program (R296222) FY15	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fish Virus Surveillance (R296048)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Disease Response R296193	0	0	655,312	2,190,339	1,675,000	1,675,000	1,675,000	1,675,000
School & Tribal Grants R296424	0	0	292,634	0	0	0	0	0
Fish & Wildlife Mgmt, Licensing (R296056)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
License Center / ELS (R296237)	3,145,027	2,979,037	3,242,204	3,246,491	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000
Ecological and Water Resources Mgmt (R292005)	2,459,824	2,686,702	2,671,151	2,790,860	2,816,000	2,816,000	2,816,000	2,816,000
Enforcement (R297006 & R297051) (R297077, R297087 supp)	22,128,590	23,786,017	24,218,544	22,250,175	29,102,000	28,144,000	28,144,000	28,144,000
Ent Salary Supp (R297077, R297087)	0	0	0	0	1,665,000	0	0	0
Ice Safety Program R297056	0	0	5,544	5,643	176,000	176,000	176,000	176,000
Outreach & Educ on 84,0896-Prohibited Animal Parts	0	0	0	60,000	0	0	0	0
Safety Training & Hunter Educ Fees (R297201, R297204)	65,601	148,709	199,912	159,251	184,996	145,000	145,000	145,000
Advanced Hunter Ed (R297030)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement Aviation Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ops Support (R298002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide Indirect Costs (R290228)	1,349,335	1,057,311	721,047	1,019,556	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000
	86,954,280	98,816,488	85,369,914	88,339,715	99,649,996	96,987,000	96,987,000	96,987,000
Subtotal Expenditures								
Transfers Out:								
Fund 2113 Forestry certification (181) (290284)	303,455	336,012	331,969	316,911	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
Fund 2112 Invasive Species (R296230) from NR Fishing Surchg (R29	1,117,504	1,094,551	1,170,343	1,308,990	1,104,000	1,104,000	1,104,000	1,104,000
Fund 236 Wild Rice Management Account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fund 2112 Invasive Species Account (18M)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fund 2000 Venison Donation Surcharge	86,563	108,041	96,134	115,256	102,000	102,000	102,000	102,000
Fund 2000 Walk in Access Program	109,554	108,061	107,043	121,080	105,000	105,000	104,000	104,000
Total Transfers out:	1,617,075	1,646,665	1,705,489	1,862,237	1,641,000	1,641,000	1,640,000	1,640,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS OUT	88,571,356	100,463,152	87,075,403	90,201,952	101,290,996	98,628,000	98,627,000	98,627,000
FUND BALANCE	28,524,000	26,815,277	37,327,605	42,780,147	33,073,097	24,581,930	11,777,919	(2,271,150)
Less Dedicated Appropriations: R296222, R296237, R297201, R297204	571,810	836,751	924,895	1,250,946	1,253,221	1,165,074	1,009,804	787,486
FUND BALANCE Less Dedicated Appropriations	27,952,190	25,978,526	36,402,710	41,529,201	31,819,876	23,416,856	10,768,115	(3,058,636)

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	FY2018		FY2019		FY2020		FY2021		FY2022		FY2023		FY2024		FY2025	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
2201 Deer and Bear Management Account/Computerized Licensing (231) (Statutory)																
Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1 (c)																
FUND 2201 (Appropriation R296023 & R296057) without Appropriation R296213 (D01) (Statutory)																
Balance Forward In	981,335	714,374	485,632	493,403	612,419	664,409	672,724	667,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prior Year Adjustments	871	0	46	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance Forward	982,206	714,374	485,679	493,749	612,419	664,409	672,724	667,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts																
636079 Hunting License	607,472	613,712	590,320	646,213	641,000	598,000	585,000	572,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636079 Hunting License from Lifetime License Sales	6,541	7,066	7,257	8,273	8,273	8,573	8,907	9,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636075 License Issuing Fee	52,928	50,467	49,460	52,917	52,000	51,000	50,000	49,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636075 License Issuing Fee From Lifetime Licenses	526	578	617	679	717	743	771	801	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	667,467	671,823	647,653	707,648	701,990	658,316	644,679	631,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	1,649,672	1,386,197	1,133,332	1,201,397	1,314,409	1,322,724	1,317,403	1,298,454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditures																
Fish & Wildlife Management	777,299	842,564	639,928	540,979	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife Management	158,000	58,000	0	48,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
License Center (R296057)	935,299	900,564	639,928	588,979	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	714,374	485,632	493,403	612,419	664,409	672,724	667,403	648,454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FUND BALANCE without Appropriation R296213 (D01)																
APPROPRIATION R296213 (D01) (Statutory)																
Emergency Deer Feeding and Wild Cervidae Health Management Account	376,086	522,771	810,178	756,710	1,060,957	1,107,093	1,131,380	1,148,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance Forward In	115,764	28,305	26,068	60,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prior Year Adjustments	491,850	551,076	836,246	817,380	1,060,957	1,107,093	1,131,380	1,148,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance Forward	376,086	522,771	810,178	756,710	1,060,957	1,107,093	1,131,380	1,148,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts																
636079 Hunting License	327,134	329,186	316,339	345,554	342,000	320,000	313,000	306,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636079 Hunting License from Lifetime License Sales	3,271	3,533	3,937	3,920	4,137	4,287	4,454	4,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	330,405	332,719	320,276	349,474	346,137	324,287	317,454	310,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	822,255	883,795	1,156,522	1,166,854	1,407,093	1,431,380	1,448,834	1,459,459	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditures																
Fish & Wildlife Management	299,484	73,617	349,812	105,897	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife Management	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adopt A Dumpster for CWD Areas	299,484	73,617	399,812	105,897	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	299,484	73,617	399,812	105,897	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APPROPRIATION R296213 (D01) BALANCE																
	522,771	810,178	756,710	1,060,957	1,107,093	1,131,380	1,148,834	1,159,459	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FUND BALANCE: Including Appropriation R296213 (D01)																
	1,237,144	1,295,810	1,250,113	1,673,375	1,771,502	1,804,104	1,816,237	1,807,913	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	FY2018 Actual	FY2019 Actual	FY2020 Actual	FY2021 Actual	FY2022 Planning Est.	FY2023 Planning Est.	FY2024 Planning Est.	FY2025 Planning Est.
2202 Deer Habitat Improvement Account (232)								
Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1 (b)								
Balance Forward In	806,923	694,389	1,368,698	1,648,898	2,625,905	2,602,892	2,131,588	1,416,532
	<u>2,197</u>	<u>39,990</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>38,473</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Prior Year Adjustments	809,120	734,379	1,368,826	1,687,371	2,625,905	2,602,892	2,131,588	1,416,532
Adjusted Balance Forward								
Receipts								
636079 Hunting License	1,307,836	1,315,974	8,026,582	8,486,858	8,393,000	7,940,000	7,691,000	7,450,000
636079 Hunting License from Lifetime License Sales	13,794	14,902	117,346	123,166	129,987	134,696	139,944	145,327
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	1,321,620	1,330,876	8,143,928	8,610,024	8,522,987	8,074,696	7,830,944	7,595,327
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	2,130,740	2,065,256	9,512,754	10,297,395	11,148,892	10,677,588	9,962,532	9,011,859
Expenditures								
Fish & Wildlife Management								
Wildlife Management (R296024) - Statutory	1,436,351	696,557	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife Management - Direct Approp	0	0	7,863,857	7,671,490	8,546,000	8,546,000	8,546,000	8,546,000
Total Expenditures	1,436,351	696,557	7,863,857	7,671,490	8,546,000	8,546,000	8,546,000	8,546,000
FUND BALANCE	694,389	1,368,698	1,648,898	2,625,905	2,602,892	2,131,588	1,416,532	465,859
2203 Waterfowl Habitat Improvement Account (Statutory)								
Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 2								
Balance Forward In	787,972	803,185	967,549	958,102	1,106,680	1,016,680	906,680	777,680
	<u>25,475</u>	<u>6,485</u>	<u>13,335</u>	<u>30,177</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Prior Year Adjustments	813,447	809,670	980,884	1,259,279	1,106,680	1,016,680	906,680	777,680
Adjusted Balance Forward								
Receipts								
636082 Waterfowl Stamp	578,484	558,196	557,666	600,751	560,000	540,000	521,000	503,000
512260 Sale of Useable Equipment	0	0	0	260	0	0	0	0
553901 Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	578,484	558,196	557,666	601,011	560,000	540,000	521,000	503,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	1,391,931	1,367,866	1,538,550	1,860,290	1,666,680	1,556,680	1,427,680	1,280,680
Expenditures								
Fish & Wildlife Management								
Wildlife Management (R296025)	588,746	400,316	580,448	753,610	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
FUND BALANCE	803,185	967,549	958,102	1,106,680	1,016,680	906,680	777,680	630,680

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	FY2018 Actual	FY2019 Actual	FY2020 Actual	FY2021 Actual	FY2022 Planning Est.	FY2023 Planning Est.	FY2024 Planning Est.	FY2025 Planning Est.
2204 Trout and Salmon Management Account (Statutory) Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075 Subd 3								
Balance Forward In	717,359	681,599	963,903	1,269,334	1,608,315	1,715,315	1,822,315	1,928,315
Prior Year Adjustments	20,580	25,527	19,962	5,982	0	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance Forward	737,939	707,126	983,865	1,275,316	1,608,315	1,715,315	1,822,315	1,928,315
Receipts								
636083 Trout Stamp	1,006,311	1,037,184	1,228,056	1,248,167	1,207,000	1,207,000	1,206,000	1,205,000
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	1,006,311	1,037,184	1,228,056	1,248,167	1,207,000	1,207,000	1,206,000	1,205,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	1,744,250	1,744,310	2,211,921	2,523,483	2,815,315	2,922,315	3,028,315	3,133,315
Expenditures								
Fish & Wildlife Management Fish Management (R296003)	1,062,651	780,407	942,587	915,168	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
FUND BALANCE	681,599	963,903	1,269,334	1,608,315	1,715,315	1,822,315	1,928,315	2,033,315

	FY2018 Actual	FY2019 Actual	FY2020 Actual	FY2021 Actual	FY2022 Planning Est.	FY2023 Planning Est.	FY2024 Planning Est.	FY2025 Planning Est.
2205 Pheasant Habitat Improvement Account (235) (Statutory) Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd 4								
Balance Forward In	123,111	213,181	259,540	399,279	601,482	673,482	722,482	749,482
Prior Year Adjustments	0	20,818	5,725	4,532	0	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance Forward	123,121	233,998	265,265	403,811	601,482	673,482	722,482	749,482
Receipts								
636084 Pheasant Stamp	477,924	483,700	478,097	558,083	522,000	499,000	477,000	456,000
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	477,924	483,700	478,097	558,083	522,000	499,000	477,000	456,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	601,044	717,698	743,363	961,893	1,123,482	1,172,482	1,199,482	1,205,482
Expenditures								
Fish & Wildlife Management Wildlife Management (R296)	387,863	458,158	344,084	360,411	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
FUND BALANCE	213,181	259,540	399,279	601,482	673,482	722,482	749,482	755,482

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	FY2018		FY2019		FY2020		FY2021		FY2022		FY2023		FY2024		FY2025		
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	
2206 Wild Rice Management Account (236)																	
Legal Citation: M.S. 84.0911, Subd. 1																	
Balance Forward In	37,633	72,716	63,028	25,059	61,323	55,323	55,323	53,323	53,323	53,323	53,323	53,323	53,323	53,323	53,323	53,323	61,323
Prior Year Adjustments	20,000	210	1,594	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance Forward	57,633	72,926	64,621	65,059	61,323	55,323	55,323	53,323	53,323	53,323	53,323	53,323	53,323	53,323	53,323	53,323	61,323
Receipts	46,357	31,695	40,438	53,412	32,000	36,000	36,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	38,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	103,990	104,621	105,059	118,471	93,323	91,323	91,323	99,323	99,323	99,323	99,323	99,323	99,323	99,323	99,323	99,323	99,323
Expenditures	31,274	41,594	80,000	57,148	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
Wildlife Management (R296211)																	
FUND BALANCE	72,716	63,028	25,059	61,323	55,323	53,323	53,323	61,323	61,323	61,323	61,323	61,323	61,323	61,323	61,323	61,323	61,323

2207 Wildlife Acquisition Account (237) (Statutory)																	
Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.071, Subd. 1																	
Balance Forward In	1,325,922	2,043,082	2,408,411	2,732,696	3,515,812	3,565,468	3,565,468	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,576,377
Prior Year Adjustments	15,980	18,214	4,633	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance Forward	1,341,903	2,061,296	2,413,044	2,733,154	3,515,812	3,565,468	3,565,468	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,576,377
Receipts	1,430,619	1,356,409	1,408,503	1,431,641	1,344,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,239,000	1,239,000	1,239,000	1,239,000	1,239,000	1,239,000	1,239,000	1,239,000	1,239,000	1,190,000
636080 Wildlife Acquisition Surcharge																	
636080 Wildlife Acq Surcharge from Lifetime License Sales	52,215	54,620	56,212	59,605	62,906	65,185	65,185	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	70,329
512253 Sale of Buildings	0	0	0	5,194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	1,482,834	1,411,028	1,464,715	1,496,440	1,406,906	1,355,185	1,355,185	1,306,725	1,306,725	1,306,725	1,306,725	1,306,725	1,306,725	1,306,725	1,306,725	1,306,725	1,260,329
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	2,824,736	3,472,324	3,877,761	4,229,593	4,922,718	4,920,653	4,920,653	4,891,377	4,891,377	4,891,377	4,891,377	4,891,377	4,891,377	4,891,377	4,891,377	4,891,377	4,836,707
Expenditures	781,655	1,063,914	1,145,065	713,781	1,357,250	1,336,000	1,336,000	1,315,000	1,315,000	1,315,000	1,315,000	1,315,000	1,315,000	1,315,000	1,315,000	1,315,000	1,294,000
Fish & Wildlife Management																	
Wildlife Management (R296022)																	
FUND BALANCE	2,043,082	2,408,411	2,732,696	3,515,812	3,565,468	3,565,468	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,584,653	3,542,707

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	FY2018 Actual	FY2019 Actual	FY2020 Actual	FY2021 Actual	FY2022 Planning Est.	FY2023 Planning Est.	FY2024 Planning Est.	FY2025 Planning Est.
2208 Wild Turkey Management Account (238) (Statutory)								
Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 5								
Balance Forward In	305,316	341,129	363,030	489,613	634,432	640,432	642,432	640,432
	1,588	2,542	30	144	0	0	0	0
	306,904	343,671	363,060	489,756	634,432	640,432	642,432	640,432
Adjusted Balance Forward								
Receipts								
636079 Hunting Licenses	189,728	186,892	242,695	233,874	236,000	232,000	228,000	224,000
636091 Turkey Stamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	189,728	186,892	242,695	233,874	236,000	232,000	228,000	224,000
Transfer In	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From Fund 230								
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	496,632	530,563	605,755	723,630	870,432	872,432	870,432	864,432
Expenditures								
Fish & Wildlife Management								
Wildlife Management (R296028)	155,504	167,533	116,143	89,198	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000
FUND BALANCE	341,129	363,030	489,613	634,432	640,432	642,432	640,432	634,432
2209 Heritage Enhancement Account (239)								
Legal Citation: M.S. 297A.94 (e) (1)								
Balance Forward In	3,610,359	4,794,412	4,718,574	7,154,371	11,084,760	11,510,760	12,990,760	16,731,760
	11,826	52,110	53,674	165,700	0	0	0	0
	3,732,185	4,886,522	4,782,248	7,320,071	11,084,760	11,510,760	12,990,760	16,731,760
Adjusted Balance Forward								
Receipts								
510152 Heritage Enhancement	14,054,260	14,963,886	15,316,038	19,039,429	16,562,000	17,466,000	18,102,000	18,102,000
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	3,395	2,447	2,321	1,458	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
512832 Refunds of Prior Year Expd	0	639	374	0	0	0	0	0
512607 Sale of Useable Equipment	1,745	0	9,496	22,449	0	0	0	0
512607 Agency Indirect Cost Reimb (Regional Indirect Cost Plan)	14,059,401	14,966,971	15,443,310	19,063,336	16,564,000	17,468,000	18,104,000	18,104,000
Total Receipts	17,791,586	19,853,494	20,225,558	26,383,407	27,648,760	28,978,760	31,094,760	34,835,760
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	1,048,293	1,592,195	1,266,178	1,246,196	1,417,000	1,417,000	1,417,000	1,417,000
Expenditures								
Forest Management ECS (R293002)	0	0	0	0	500,000	500,000	0	0
For - Ash Tree Management								
Fish & Wildlife Mgmt. (R296004)	7,587,098	9,089,910	7,480,516	9,136,924	8,658,000	8,658,000	8,658,000	8,658,000
Shooting Sports Facilities (R296042 & R296410)	12,000	4,718	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shooting Sports Facilities Laws of 2019 - R296426	0	0	0	99,752	0	0	0	0
World Class Shooting Range R296171	27,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead Shot Study R296172	11,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Disease Outbreak Response Planning	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prairie Wetlands (R296039)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HS Fishing Leagues & HS Fishing curriculum grants R296425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAW No Child Left Inside HE R296K02	0	0	75,604	0	0	0	0	0
FAW Sustaining MIN DNR for CWD R296K23	0	0	250,232	0	250,000	250,000	0	0
FAW Shooting Sports Facility Grants								
Ecological Services (R292006, R292022)	1,903,056	2,398,131	2,027,427	2,320,636	2,298,000	2,298,000	2,298,000	2,298,000
Invasive Species Grants - R292411, R292K11	410,000	410,000	510,000	510,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000
Enforcement (R297007, R297010, R297046, R297052)	1,497,131	1,639,966	1,461,229	1,448,139	1,580,000	1,580,000	1,580,000	1,580,000
Operations Support - Southeast Asian Outreach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	12,997,174	15,134,920	13,071,187	14,761,646	16,138,000	15,988,000	14,365,000	14,365,000
Transfers Out:								
Fund 2001 MNIT Odyssey Fund	0	0	0	537,000	0	0	0	0
Total Transfers out:	0	0	0	537,000	0	0	0	0
FUND BALANCE	4,794,412	4,718,574	7,154,371	11,084,760	11,510,760	12,990,760	16,731,760	20,472,760

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	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
2210 Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (23A)								
Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.4742 Subd 1								
Balance Forward In	12,498,789	13,627,026	14,620,337	15,673,932	17,307,807	18,351,107	19,236,107	20,008,207
Prior Year Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance Forward	12,498,789	13,627,026	14,620,337	15,673,932	17,307,807	18,351,107	19,236,107	20,008,207
Receipts								
636078 Fishing License (Lifetime)	500,980	554,881	611,801	770,839	616,000	590,000	573,000	560,000
636079 Hunting License (Lifetime)	632,076	625,192	597,299	833,910	644,300	606,400	603,600	567,400
636081 Sportsman License (Lifetime)	702,173	632,139	702,868	941,464	746,000	686,600	632,500	583,000
636123 G-F Lifetime License Activation	(712,166)	(828,933)	(864,754)	(915,313)	(866,000)	(1,001,000)	(1,040,000)	(1,080,000)
512001 ITC Interest Earnings	5,174	10,031	6,381	2,975	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total Receipts	1,128,237	993,311	1,053,595	1,633,875	1,043,300	885,000	772,100	633,400
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE								
Deposit Correction to:	13,627,026	14,620,337	15,673,932	17,307,807	18,351,107	19,236,107	20,008,207	20,641,607
Fund 2200, 636075, License Issuing Fee (RSRC 5421)	57,283	60,713	63,603	67,531	71,271	73,853	76,730	79,681
Fund 2200, 636078, Fishing Licenses fee (RSRC 5424)	174,651	209,340	220,931	234,650	247,644	256,616	266,614	276,869
Fund 2200, 636079, Hunting Licenses (RSRC 5425)	174,989	215,172	125,271	131,737	139,032	144,069	149,682	155,439
Fund 2200, 636081, Sports Licenses (RSRC 5427)	224,950	258,719	265,042	281,416	297,000	307,760	319,751	332,049
Fund 2200, 636128, Fishing Lic Surcharge (RSRC 5475)	440	490	520	540	570	591	614	637
Fund 2200, 636127, Hunting Lic Surcharge	70	75	80	85	90	93	97	100
Fund 2201, 636079, Hunting License (RSRC 5425)	9,812	10,599	11,194	11,759	12,410	12,860	13,361	13,875
Fund 2201, 636075, License Issuing Fee (RSRC 5421)	526	578	617	679	717	743	771	801
Fund 2202, 636079, Hunting License (RSRC 5425)	13,784	14,902	117,346	123,166	129,987	134,696	139,944	145,327
Fund 2207, 636080, Wildlife Acq Surcharge (RSRC 5426)	52,215	54,620	56,212	59,605	62,906	65,185	67,725	70,329
Fund 2213, 636142, Wolf Account	3,446	3,726	3,937	4,146	4,376	4,534	4,711	4,892
Deposit Correction detail: Game and Fish Fund (Operations)	712,166	828,933	864,754	915,313	966,000	1,001,000	1,040,000	1,080,000
FUND BALANCE	13,627,026	14,620,337	15,673,932	17,307,807	18,351,107	19,236,107	20,008,207	20,641,607

2211 Walleye Stamp Account (23B) (Statutory)								
Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075 Subd 6								
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In	73,764	81,441	95,814	156,949	244,091	293,091	330,091	355,091
Prior Year Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance Forward	73,764	81,441	95,814	156,949	244,091	293,091	330,091	355,091
Receipts								
636130 Walleye Stamp	95,208	100,384	151,135	171,530	149,000	137,000	125,000	114,000
512001 ITC Interest Earnings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	95,208	100,384	151,135	171,530	149,000	137,000	125,000	114,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE								
Fish & Wildlife Mgmt, Fish Management (R296005)	168,971	181,825	246,949	328,479	393,091	430,091	455,091	469,091
Expenditures	87,531	86,010	90,000	84,389	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
FUND BALANCE	81,441	95,814	156,949	244,091	293,091	330,091	355,091	369,091

Department of Natural Resources
Game and Fish Fund Statement - 2021 November Forecast

	FY2018 Actual	FY2019 Actual	FY2020 Actual	FY2021 Actual	FY2022 Planning Est.	FY2023 Planning Est.	FY2024 Planning Est.	FY2025 Planning Est.
2212 Peace Officer Training Account								
Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.052								
Balance Forward In	36,577	42,735	63,115	69,550	66,249	35,249	4,249	(26,751)
	527	190	1,073	1,378	0	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance Forward	37,104	42,925	64,188	70,928	66,249	35,249	4,249	(26,751)
Receipts								
513118 General K/T Surcharge	102,052	101,426	93,645	81,095	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000
553091 Credit Agreement Rebate	3	3	12	10	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	102,055	101,429	93,662	81,106	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	139,159	144,354	157,850	152,034	170,249	139,249	108,249	77,249
Expenditures								
Enforcement (R297047)	96,424	81,239	88,300	85,785	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
Transfer In	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From Fund 2200								
FUND BALANCE	42,735	63,115	69,550	66,249	35,249	4,249	(26,751)	(57,751)
2213 Wolf Management and Monitoring Account (Statutory)								
Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075 Subd 7b								
Balance Forward In	1,140,367	1,175,211	1,197,367	1,272,968	1,291,181	1,107,557	577,557	47,557
	0	59	2	16,787	0	0	0	0
Adjusted Balance Forward	1,140,367	1,175,270	1,197,369	1,289,755	1,291,181	1,107,557	577,557	47,557
Receipts								
636141 Wolf Hunting & Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636142 Wolf Allocation	327,150	329,320	316,709	345,328	342,000	0	0	0
636142 Wolf Allocation from Lifetime License Sales	3,240	3,399	3,567	4,146	4,376	0	0	0
Total Receipts	330,391	332,719	320,276	349,474	346,376	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	1,470,757	1,507,990	1,517,645	1,639,229	1,637,557	1,107,557	577,557	47,557
Expenditures								
Fish and Wildlife Management (R296223)	295,546	310,622	244,677	348,047	530,000	530,000	530,000	47,557
Transfer In	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FUND BALANCE	1,175,211	1,197,367	1,272,968	1,291,181	1,107,557	577,557	47,557	(0)

Appendix B
Game and Fish
Fund Allocations
to Hunting and
Fishing Activity

The Game and Fish Fund Hunting and Fishing Allocation report is based on the methodology developed for the [2008 legislative report](#); “Game and Fish Fund Hunting and Fishing Revenue/Expenditure Allocations”, which was developed to meet Minnesota Session Law 2007, Chapter 57, Article 1, Section 4, Subd. 7, which required a report by November 15, 2008.

The report shows the actual and projected ratios of fishing revenue to expenditures and hunting revenue to expenditures, and thus shows any imbalance in spending to revenues for hunting verses fishing.

Per the report, DNR staff use only the Game and Fish Operations Account (2200) in the analysis. The report allocates revenues by type and expenditures by accounting codes. Staff use actual expenditures for completed years and budgeted for current and future years.

Other than dedicated stamp or other dedicated accounts, there are no statutory requirements to appropriate or spend fishing related revenue for fish activities or hunting related revenue for wildlife activities.

The desired goal is to have a balance between both fisheries revenue and expenditures and wildlife revenue and expenditures.

There are factors that influence the ending result each year. These factors include:

1. Increase in wildlife expenditures,
2. Decrease in hunting related revenues,
3. Decrease in fisheries expenditures, and
4. Increase in fishing related revenues.

Other factors are outside the control of the DNR and might include session law changes, and federal Sport Fish Restoration Act (DJ) or Wildlife Restoration Act (PR) apportionment increases or decreases.

The GFF report is a tool used to help track imbalance concerns. The DNR is committed to monitoring the imbalance.

**Game and Fish Fund Allocations to Hunting and Fishing Activity
As of 2021 November Forecast**

EXPENDITURES	FY18		FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22		FY23		FY24		FY25	
	Actual Expenditures		Actual Expenditures		Actual Expenditures		Actual Expenditures		Estimated Expenditures		Estimated Expenditures		Estimated Expenditures		Estimated Expenditures	
	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing
DNR Unit	0	31,140,033	0	36,603,721	0	32,903,706	0	36,201,661	0	37,262,740	0	37,262,740	0	37,262,740	0	37,262,740
Fisheries	26,114,590	0	28,278,761	0	20,751,851	0	20,127,117	0	22,270,260	0	22,270,260	0	22,269,260	0	22,269,260	0
Wildlife	1,775,440	0	2,226,132	1,821,381	2,274,375	1,860,853	2,249,474	1,840,479	1,867,500	2,282,500	2,282,500	1,867,500	2,282,500	1,867,500	2,282,500	1,867,500
License Center	2,169,982	1,352,903	1,209,016	1,477,686	1,202,018	1,469,133	1,255,887	1,534,973	1,267,200	1,548,800	1,267,200	1,548,800	1,267,200	1,548,800	1,267,200	1,548,800
Ecological Services	11,351,182	10,843,009	12,279,578	11,655,148	12,551,369	11,872,631	11,566,840	10,908,229	15,876,166	15,251,830	14,498,440	13,966,560	14,498,440	13,966,560	14,498,440	13,966,560
Enforcement	0	1,024,846	0	3,509,534	0	1,128,947	0	3,149,191	0	2,300,000	0	2,300,000	0	2,300,000	0	2,300,000
Parks and Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lands and Minerals	301,942	41,174	303,498	41,386	298,737	40,737	306,703	41,623	302,720	41,280	302,720	41,280	302,720	41,280	302,720	41,280
Operations Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide Indirect	634,965	714,370	471,156	586,155	309,699	411,448	405,914	613,642	427,230	592,770	424,489	595,511	424,483	595,517	424,483	595,517
Total	\$ 41,679,582	\$ 46,891,775	\$ 44,768,142	\$ 55,695,012	\$ 37,387,950	\$ 49,667,454	\$ 35,911,935	\$ 54,290,018	\$ 42,426,076	\$ 58,864,920	\$ 41,045,609	\$ 57,582,397	\$ 41,044,603	\$ 57,582,397	\$ 41,044,603	\$ 57,582,397

Biennial Totals

	FY18-19	FY20-21	FY22-23	FY24-25
Hunting	\$ 86,447,724	\$ 73,299,885	\$ 83,471,686	\$ 82,089,206
Fishing	\$ 102,966,787	\$ 103,977,472	\$ 116,447,310	\$ 115,164,794

Expenditure Assumptions:

Dedicated Account dollars not included.
 Projected costs are based on current law.
 License Center costs allocated
 Enforcement and Land & Minerals costs allocated based on historical percentages.
 Ecological and Water Resources allocated on cost coding.
 Statewide indirect is allocated as a percentage of the other total costs.
 Fishing Surcharge transfers allocated to Fishing Expenditures. Venison, Walk-in-Access, and FMIA transfers allocated to Hunting Expenditures.

REVENUES

	FY18-19	FY20-21	FY22-23	FY24-25
Hunting	\$ 98,063,271	\$ 82,628,161	\$ 83,595,992	\$ 76,542,940
Fishing	\$ 98,375,392	\$ 109,286,777	\$ 98,124,787	\$ 93,859,478

Revenue Assumptions:

Total Biennial receipts reported on this report equals "Total Receipts (GFF Statement) + Police State Aid Transfer - Less Dedicated Accounts"
 Sports Licenses-Split according to % of hunting and fishing to total
 Commercial Licenses allocated based on account numbers.
 Leases-Split 5% to Fisheries/ 95% to Wildlife
 Fines Split 60% to Fisheries/40% to Wildlife
 Miscellaneous Split 50% to Fisheries/50% to Wildlife
 Investment Split According to Overall Pre-Investment Revenue Split

PERCENTAGE

	FY18-19	FY20-21	FY22-23	FY24-25
Hunting	88.2%	88.7%	99.9%	107.2%
Fishing	104.3%	95.1%	118.7%	122.7%

Note: Over 100% means expenditures exceed revenues, and less than 100% means revenues exceed expenditures.



Appendix C

Related Accounts

The following programs have tangible impacts on GFF activities, due to the coordination and collaboration that DNR staff undertake to achieve complex natural resource objectives.

Venison Donation Program

A \$1 fee on all deer bonus permits is collected and transferred out of the GFF into a special revenue fund to support this program.

This cooperative effort between the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) and the DNR allows Minnesota deer hunters to donate deer carcasses to food banks, food shelves and other programs to help people in need. This in turn provides an excellent source of protein to those in need while helping reduce local deer populations where appropriate.

Accomplishments:

- Nineteen processors were certified to participate in the program in FY21; of those, sixteen accepted donations. Demands on facilities associated with agricultural commitments during the COVID-19 pandemic likely influenced participation in this program during FY21.
- In FY21, 237 deer were donated and more than 8,000 pounds of venison were processed.
- Venison donations are below the record high levels experienced during the mid-2000s, when deer populations in much of the state were considered overabundant, and efforts were made to reduce populations through hunting. Donations in 2020 were down 29 percent relative to FY19 but close to the five-year average (242) of deer donated. Decreased program participation in 2020 could be due to limited processor availability due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Program expenses were lower than anticipated in FY21 and were 24 percent below FY20.

Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$408,026
Prior year adjustment	\$0
Receipts	
Donations	\$0
Transfer-in from 2200	<u>\$115,256</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$115,256
Expenditures	
Programmatic Expenditures	\$0
Transfer-out to Dept. of Agriculture	<u>\$100,000</u>
Total expenditures and transfers-out	\$100,000
FY2021 Ending fund balance	\$423,282
Net change for FY2021	\$15,256

Walk-In Access Program

This program, now in its tenth year, operates out of a special revenue account. The Walk-In Access (WIA) program received a new grant in the spring of 2020 from the Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA for more than \$2.5 million to fund the program over the next three years. The program initially received by a one-time appropriation of about \$616,000 legislatively appropriated from the surcharge portion of the venison donation fund. It also receives support from a \$5 surcharge on all non-resident hunting licenses, and an option for small game hunters and deer hunters to donate one, three, or five

dollars to support the WIA program. This report is limited to the state dollars and does not include the Natural Resources Conservation Service grant dollars. The WIA Program provides hunting opportunities by purchasing access on private land with high quality wildlife cover, through a landowner agreement. Much of that land is in a set-aside program or conservation easement such as the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Reinvest In Minnesota (RIM) or Wetland Reserve Program/Easement (WPR/WRE). WIA is voluntary for landowners. Most landowners choose to enroll their property for three years. Enrolled lands are covered under the Minnesota recreational use laws that limit landowners' liability.

Accomplishments include:

- Increased WIA program enrollments each year since its inception, despite significant acreage losses in the CRP during the same period. We increased from 25,700 acres in the previous year to 29,100 acres for the fall 2021 hunting season. Maintained and updated the WIA website and electronic map to provide additional opportunities for users to locate WIA lands.
- Continued to provide enhancements to the WIA Electronic Information System, which the DNR uses to generate landowner agreements and track WIA enrollments.
- Currently working to expand activities on WIA lands including birdwatching and nature photography. Other uses such as camping and motorized vehicles will continue to be excluded.
- Based on the nearly 25 percent increase from 2019 to 2020 in the sales of validation licenses (\$3 cost) to access WIA land, the DNR recognizes the recent increase in use of WIA by hunters.

Financial Review	
FY2021 Beginning fund balance	\$575,949
Prior year adjustment	\$137,250
Receipts	
Donations	\$31,867
Transfer-in from 2200	<u>\$121,080</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$152,947
Expenditures	
Programmatic Expenditures	<u>\$100,997</u>
Transfers-out	\$0
Total expenditures and transfers-out	<u>\$100,997</u>
FY2021 Ending fund balance	\$765,149
Net change for FY2021	\$189,200



Appendix D Permits and Licensing Data

Fiscal Year License Sales

Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Angling	1,086,392	1,094,095	1,158,156	1,181,336	1,143,699	1,144,788	1,123,042	1,020,944	1,130,337	1,089,497
Deer	619,081	622,274	621,627	596,693	610,566	608,341	594,435	694,193	693,548	758,583
Small Game	283,913	282,800	259,289	260,797	255,727	249,852	238,651	224,123	230,799	237,000
Sports	169,875	158,905	161,165	158,518	152,469	148,423	141,845	133,816	142,269	134,402

Fiscal Year Stamp Sales

Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trout	91,364	92,396	99,591	107,992	109,328	111,812	111,574	115,619	134,255	139,047
Walleye	27,477	21,064	19,467	17,395	17,052	18,485	18,778	20,215	29,452	34,168
Pheasant	84,335	90,043	75,440	72,730	76,517	75,055	69,367	70,425	69,220	81,383
Waterfowl	89,369	91,037	92,195	93,325	90,454	87,111	83,963	81,188	80,730	87,526
Turkey	2,272	1,953	1,786	1,681	1,685	1,585	1,640	1,549	2,121	2,143

Lifetime Licenses

Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fiscal Year	3,882	4,291	2,207	2,532	2,768	3,442	3,586	3,384	3,605	4,727

Note: Lifetime licenses are available for certain hunting and fishing activities and must be applied for initially through the DNR license center. This license type can be purchased as a gift. Applicable stamps, tags or additional harvest permits are purchased separately.

Harvest Transactions

Method	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Interactive Voice Response (IVR)	46,264	51,308	55,118	46,760	56,452	57,874	65,507	78,999	66,648	74,069
Internet	67,837	69,976	76,963	68,803	80,581	87,607	109,802	90,264	107,558	119,670
Agent	92,992	78,713	52,441	38,787	37,869	44,881	34,484	33,017	26,722	20,322
Totals	207,093	199,997	184,522	154,350	174,902	190,362	209,793	202,280	200,928	214,061

Note: The DNR license center has an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) and an Internet harvest option for animal registrations.

License Certification Data for Federal Aid Apportionment

(as reported to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

License Year	Number of Certified Paid Hunters (1)	Total Hunting Licenses, Tags Permits & Stamps (2)	Number of Certified Paid Anglers (1)	Total Fishing Licenses, Tags, Permits & Stamps (2)
2011	578,371	1,525,137	1,418,995	1,552,339
2012	592,125	1,571,600	1,487,547	1,649,088
2013	572,203	1,486,362	1,423,502	1,589,856
2014	564,694	1,413,430	1,437,227	1,610,356
2015	568,057	1,421,004	1,447,089	1,623,871
2016	563,127	1,433,698	1,448,327	1,629,811
2017	550,087	1,364,972	1,451,672	1,637,178
2018	543,413	1,331,896	1,415,040	1,578,806
2019	531,385	1,310,538	1,390,681	1,551,905
**2020	550,663	NA	1,524,921	NA

Note (1): Data submitted to USFWS "Part I – Certification"

Note (2): Data submitted to USFWS "Part II – Summary of Hunting and Sport Fishing Licenses issued"

**2020 total is an estimate. Final numbers will not be calculated/certified until 2022.