



**1976
REPORT
TO THE
LEGISLATURE**



Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources

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LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON MINNESOTA RESOURCES

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Representative Fred C. Norton	Legislative Review
Representative Irvin N. Anderson	Special Studies

STAFF

Robert E. Hansen	Executive Director
John R. Velin	Administrative Assistant
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Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

November 15, 1976

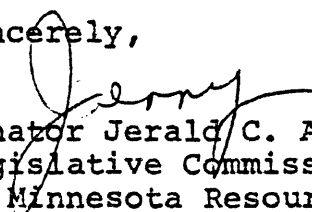
Members of the Legislature:

The "1976 Report to the Legislature" is submitted as required under MS 86.11, Subdivision 5. This Report is a fulfillment of part of the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources responsibility to "provide the background necessary to evaluate programs proposed to preserve, develop and maintain the natural resources of this state." (MS 86.02). Working cooperatively with the appropriate standing committees, the Commission will continue to identify and research emerging resource issues facing the state. The Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources will recommend appropriations from the natural resources account for innovative programs which would not normally be funded as part of regular operating budgets. The Commission will continue to monitor and evaluate funding from the natural resources account.

The Commission has requested the advice of a wide range of organizations and individuals, including the appropriate standing committees, as to which resource issues present the most pressing problems to the state and which, therefore, deserve the special consideration of the Commission. After the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources has determined the issues with which it will deal in 1977-79, it will recommend appropriations from the natural resource account to provide for programs to solve or better define existing problems.

The Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources is now and will continue to be an effective resource for the Legislature in dealing with emerging natural resource issues. Please call upon the Commission at any time for background information which may be available on Minnesota's resources.

Sincerely,


Senator Jerald C. Anderson, Chairman
Legislative Commission
on Minnesota Resources

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CHAPTER 1 The Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources
1975-1977

Role of the Commission

The role of the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) (formerly called the MRC) is to implement the purpose of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 86.02:

... to provide the legislature with the background necessary to evaluate programs proposed to preserve, develop and maintain the natural resources of this state.

Thus the Commission is really an advisory body to the legislature. The Commission acts as an information base for the legislature regarding various resource programs. The Commission also has a role, implicit from the types of programs with which it is involved, to make inquiries and instigate action designed to examine potential innovative and/or accelerative approaches to state policy regarding Minnesota's resources. The latter function has evolved from the basic orientation of the Commission, expressed through its members, toward involvement with programs designed to meet future needs or to correct past policy decisions. Thus the Commission attempts to focus upon relatively new ideas and emerging natural resource issues, which are not otherwise to be considered as part of the regular budget process for state agencies.

Commission Priorities

The Commission maintains two very basic policies. The first involves maximizing the impact of the programs for which natural resource funds are recommended. The Commission limits its recommendations for expenditures to those programs not previously or adequately financed by other sources and which are not established as part of the regular state agency operations. Part of the underlying philosophy of that policy is that the Commission should deal with programs which are innovative or demonstrative in nature, such that, when sufficient examination of a program idea has occurred or when certain goals have been accomplished, the program would either be phased into regular departmental operations (and thus no longer supported with natural resource account appropriations) or deleted as a state program.

A second feature of this policy involves the Commission attempts to accelerate the progress of programs which it recommends and maximize the impact of the state dollars thus recommended. One of the primary means to fulfill this feature has been the Commissions consistent priority to seek matching monies for the natural resources account appropriations which it recommends. The major source of maximizing the state dollar in that regard has come from Federal matching grant programs. (For a breakdown of estimated Federal matching monies earned, see Appendix C) The Commission has also attempted to maximize state dollar impact by frequently recommending that a local match be required for the expenditure of state natural resource dollars on individual projects and for certain grant-in-aid programs. Upon recommendation by the Commission, the State of Minnesota has used monies from the natural resources account as matching dollars, to a great advantage.

The second basic policy of the Commission is to maintain oversight of the implementation of the programs which are financed through natural resource account appropriations. The purpose of such oversight activities is to review the results of the recommended programs with an eye towards submitting further advice to the legislature on the applicability and feasibility of the programs. In that role the Commission does not assume the stature of an auditor, but rather, reviews the effects of the programs to determine policy implications.

Commission Membership and Operations

The list of Commission members, officers and committee Chairmen and staff is found in the front of this report. According to Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 86.07:

"The Commission hereby created shall consist of 14 members appointed as follows: (1) Seven members of the Senate to be appointed by the Committee on Committees to be chosen before the close of each regular session of the Legislature and to serve until their successors are appointed; (2) Seven members of the House to be appointed by the Speaker to be chosen before the close of each regular session of the Legislature and to serve until their successors are appointed; (3) Vacancies occurring on the Commission shall not affect the authority of the remaining members of the Commission to carry out the functions thereof, and such vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original positions."

As of late summer, 1976, three members of the Commission have indicated they do not intend to run for re-election. Those members are: Senator Norbert Arnold, Senator Richard Fitzsimons and Senator Robert Brown.

Senator Jerald C. Anderson, Chairman of the Commission has appointed three sub-committees and given them certain responsibilities. Those sub-committees are: The Executive Committee, The Legislative Review Committee and the Special Studies Committee. The Chairman appoints other sub-committees as the need arises.

The Executive Committee consists of the Chairman, Senator Jerald C. Anderson; the Vice Chairman, Representative Irvin N. Anderson; and the Secretary, Senator Richard Fitzsimons. The Executive Committee serves to guide the on-going functioning of the Commission and oversees the administrative operation of the Commission. It receives and reviews staff reports on Commission affairs such as work agreement progress reports, financial reports, Commission meeting agenda and general business affairs of the Commission. This Committee gives guidance to the staff and determines the general direction of Commission activities.

The Legislative Review Committee, chaired by Representative Fred C. Norton, is basically charged to review the recommended allocations from the grant-in-aid program for local and regional recreation projects, as well as recommended allocations from the Federal Reimbursement Account. This Committee reviews those recommended allocations in order to determine whether they are consistent with state policy and the purpose intended in establishment of the programs. When this Committee determines that a recommended allocation is in fact consistent with the programs as established, it delivers that advice to the Chairman of the Commission. If the Committee determines that a substantive policy question is involved with a given allocation request, it refers that question to the full Commission for review and determination. The recommendation of the Legislative Review Committee is transmitted to the Chairman of the Commission, who in turn transmits the recommendations to the Legislative Advisory Commission as established in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 3.3.

The Special Studies Committee, chaired by Representative Irvin N. Anderson, is charged to conduct special review of certain selected programs as determined by the Chairman. The operation of the Special Studies Committee provides the opportunity for in-depth review and reports on areas of critical interest and concern to the Commission. During this biennium the Special Studies Committee has held meetings and conducted inquiries in several subject areas. Included in the subjects discussed were: (a) Land acquisition for Department of Natural Resources activities including parks, trails, wildlife and forestry; (b) The local and regional grant-in-aid program including discussion of the rules and regulations, as well as the overall policies involved for such assistance to local units of government; (c) The Federal and state implications involved in the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which provides a large amount of Federal matching money for appropriations recommended by the LCMR; (d) Consideration of the detailed soil survey, including present status and future needs; (e) Consideration of the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975 (the enactment of the former Project 80) and a variety of issues involved with the implementation of that Act. The Special Studies Committee submits its recommendations to the full Commission, indicating that some action should be taken or some policy determination should be made. This Committee meets at the call of its Chairman or the direction of the Commission Chairman.

Commission Staff

In accordance with the recommendation of a special sub-committee on policies and goals in 1974, the Commission appointed an Executive Director and authorized the hiring of the necessary professional staff required to carry out its advisory role to the Legislature, and to provide day by day administration of Commission operations. This is the first full time staff employed by the LCMR. Mr. Robert E. Hansen was appointed as the Executive Director on July 1, 1974. The Executive Director is authorized to hire additional supporting staff as necessary, with the concurrence of the Chairman. The Commission staff is not charged to conduct primary research nor detailed technical studies in various issue areas. Instead the Commission calls upon existing state agency staff, including Legislative staff and from time to time outside contractors, for those purposes. The Commission staff itself is charged to coordinate the efforts of such other persons and to assist in organizing the results for Commission consideration. The Commission staff serves in the unclassified service.

Relationship with other Committees

Since the role of the Commission is to be advisory to the Legislature and since the natural resources of the state are the primary concern of the Commission, the LCMR maintains a constant liaison with the appropriate standing committees of the legislature. This is accomplished in two ways. First the membership of the Commission traditionally includes the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, the House Appropriations Committee, the Senate Natural Resources and Agriculture Committee and the House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. In addition, the other members of the LCMR are also key members of one or more standing committees and hold positions of legislative leadership. Thus the Standing Committees are informed of the actions and recommendations of the Commission through the direct participation of the Chair and members of those standing committees in the LCMR activities. Secondly, the staff of the LCMR maintains communication with the staff of those standing committees. Frequent informal contacts by telephone and in person, complement the periodic formal communications between the respective staffs. Frequently one or more of the staff people from the standing committees are invited to participate in discussions between the LCMR staff and the various organizations, agencies, and persons interested in the Commission. The staff of the Finance, Appropriations, and the Senate and House Committees on Natural Resources receive all the material and communications prepared by the LCMR staff at the same time as the Commission membership.

Commission Operations

The Commission holds meetings as required in order to complete its responsibility to develop advice for the Legislature regarding the various resource issue areas in which it is involved. When the Commission or

one of its sub-committees holds a meeting, the liaison officers from the various agencies and departments, as well as the general public, are informed as far in advance as feasible. The meetings are held at the state capitol or on the site of programs and projects which have received natural resource account funding, or which require on-sight review for development of LCMR background information. The Commission or sub-committee Chairman frequently request state agency officials to appear before the Commission and present testimony and appropriate data regarding the subject matter at hand. The Commission also conducts written correspondence between the Chairman, members, or its staff and various agencies of state and Federal government which are involved in state natural resource programs. After receiving testimony, correspondence and conducting its own intensive discussions, the Commission develops recommendations for action on given topics and delivers those recommendations to the appropriate persons, agencies and legislative committees. Essentially there are three alternative recommendations available to the Commission regarding the various programs under review. The Commission may recommend that a particular program receive continued natural resource account funding support. A second alternative might be to conclude that a particular program represents an appropriate and effective state policy for a given problem area and recommend that the program should therefore be financed through the regular budget of the appropriate agencies. The third alternative is for the Commission to review its own evaluation of a given program and recommend that the program be no longer conducted by the state.

Chapter II The LCMR in the Appropriations Process

The Commission is charged in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 86, its enabling legislation, to serve as an advisor to the Legislature on programs "proposed to preserve, develop and maintain the natural resources of this state". (MS Chap. 86) "Developing recommendations for allocation of the money in the natural resources account has been one of the functions of the Commission from its inception." (1) Appendix A contains a summary of appropriations from the natural resource account for the period 1963-1975. It should be noted that appropriations from the natural resources account have been made from time to time other than those recommended by the Commission. These have occurred through the House and Senate hearing process or through the actions of the conference committees.

Funding Sources

The Commission performs its advisory role to the Legislature by recommending that certain programs proposed to preserve, develop and maintain the natural resources of the state should be supported with state appropriations. In most cases it recommends that those appropriations be provided from the Natural Resources Account, which receives

(1) Origin and history of Minnesota Resources Commission Feb., 1974

income from two sources. Approximately 11% of the cigarette tax is deposited in the general fund and specified by appropriations laws to support the natural resources account. That amount is roughly equivalent to 2¢ per pack of cigarettes and during the 1975-77 biennium it has been estimated to total approximately 18 million dollars. The second income source consists of Federal reimbursements which are earned by expenditure of natural resource appropriations. The reimbursements are deposited in the Federal Reimbursement Account and are then available to support future appropriation recommendations. This source accounts for approximately 3 million dollars in support of the appropriations recommended by the LCMR for 1975-77.

Funding Recommendations

With the assistance of its staff the Commission reviews the past programs supported by natural resource acceleration appropriations, as well as existing state programs of natural resource management. The Commission has in the past also reviewed proposals submitted to it by various agencies and individuals for establishment of new or accelerative programs proposed for LCMR support. According to its determination of June, 1976 for the 1977-79 biennium, the Commission invited various statewide organizations and individuals including the appropriate standing committees, to submit suggested issue areas which should be dealt with on a priority basis. The Commission will then select a number of issue areas for concentration and later recommend that certain programs in those issue areas be financed with natural resource account appropriations. Before the LCMR recommends an appropriation for a program, every effort is made to insure that the suggested program is not a duplication of existing state agency programs nor merely a supplement to regular agency budgets.

Once the set of recommended programs is submitted by the LCMR to the legislature and finally adopted in appropriation laws, the Commission implements its responsibility to closely monitor the operations of the program in order to insure that the correct problems are addressed and that the agencies implement the programs in a manner consistent with the intention of the Legislature. The appropriation laws require the LCMR to review and approve a detailed work program submitted by the agencies which describes the proposed implementation of the program, before the actual implementation can begin. Thus the LCMR has an opportunity to closely supervise the program once it is approved by the Legislature. The Commission also reviews, on a regular basis, semi-annual status reports submitted on each of the programs. In those cases where a program appears to be straying from Legislative intent or suffering from lack of direction or initiative, the Commission calls upon the state agency involved to rectify the problem.

Chapter III Commission Work Program

In addition to its charge to monitor the implementation of the

appropriations made to state agencies for natural resource programs, the Commission is also charged from time to time with various study responsibilities. Among those included in the 1975-77 work programs of the Commission itself are: (1) A review of the process of land acquisition for natural resource programs, (2) A review of the question of payments in lieu of taxes on state and Federally owned land, (3) A review of the laws relating to the Commission and the Natural Resource Acceleration programs, (4) Cooperation and coordination with the Citizens Committee on Voyageurs National Park as a continuation of Commission involvement with establishment of the National Park and matters related thereto, (5) A review of the feasibility of using abandoned railroad lands for natural resource purposes, (6) A review of the policies as well as the rules and regulations relating to the grant-in-aid program for local and regional recreation facilities.

Chapter IV Commission Findings on Appropriations for 1973-75 Programs

In the 1973 Laws, the Commission was required to review and monitor only those programs which were enumerated in subdivision 13 of Minnesota Laws 1973, Chapter 720, Section 43. However, an attempt has been made to obtain complete reports on the balance of the programs which received funding in that law. Below is a discussion of Commission observations on the implementation of those 1973 appropriations.

Dept. of Health, Ground Water Quality Program \$86,240 Subd. 6b

This appropriation was made to enable the Department of Health to establish a system of analysis for water samples which were collected from new wells drilled in the state. The system also allows for computer storage and retrieval of the resulting data. Sixteen parameters were selected for routine analysis of these "new well" samples. The Department of Health made several findings as a result of this program. (1) The data from the drilling logs submitted by well drillers was not entered into the analytical system developed, but the Health Department found that if sufficient man power were available, the data from well logs could be entered into the computer and would be quite useful. (2) There is currently no mechanism available which could provide absolute certainty that the water samples submitted from a well driller actually came from the well described. The cost of having state personnel actually collect the samples versus the effects of having potential erroneous data in the files should be evaluated. (3) Compliance with the law which requires that data on new wells be submitted to the Department of Health is relatively low, approximately 50%. (4) The data which is acquired however, is sufficiently random that it may be concluded that

the samples represent groundwater for the entire state. (5) If the system of sample analysis from all new wells were fully implemented, (part of the purpose of this program) the annual cost would exceed \$500,000 since there are approximately 10,000 new wells drilled, with analytical costs of about \$50 per well, plus \$2.50 per well for entering well log data. Presently the Department of Health receives \$50,000 per year for this work.

STATE PLANNING AGENCY

State Land Use Planning Information, Subd. 9a \$380,000

This general program of land use planning information and management was divided into five major sub-programs, including overall land use program management, administrative costs, coastal zone management, Minnesota Land Management Information System (MLMIS), management of Voyageurs National Park periphery planning operations, soils, surficial and sub-surface data collection.

The sub-program involved with land use program management resulted in the accomplishment of four objectives. The SPA developed a comprehensive six year work program to guide its own land use planning efforts. Secondly, the SPA prepared "Land Use Planning Report No. 1, Programs, Policies and Legal Authorities Affecting the Use of Land in Minnesota". That report included an analysis of national and state land use legislation, current land use planning activities and a review of existing land use policies, as well as a documentation of existing legal authorities regarding land use in Minnesota. That report also indicated that substantial (and probably sufficient) authority for land use control exists in current law. However, certain recommendations were made to improve the process. As a general recommendation the report stated that goals and policies should be more clearly defined by the Legislature in order that state agency programs can have better direction toward Legislative intent. Thirdly, this sub-program produced land use planning report No. 2, "Opinions of Land Use Planning - A survey of County Zoning Administrators". Report No. 2 showed many of the existing land use problems, as well as problems involved with implementing land use authority. Fourthly, this sub-program produced information which was central for the production of criterion for the Critical Area designation rules and regulations and a public information program. This sub-program made a significant contribution to designation of the Lower St. Croix as the state's first Critical Area.

A second sub-program of the land use planning program was the coastal zone management effort (CZM). The SPA utilized \$49,750 of the state money to earn a Federal grant of \$99,500 for FY75. The coastal zone management program produced a consortium type effort towards analysis and planning for the entire north shore. The first

report was entitled "Minnesota's Coastal Zone Management Program - Summary of First Years Activities".

The third sub-program consisted of initiation and development of the Minnesota Land Management Information System (MLMIS) which received an allocation of \$45,750. Accomplishments during the 1973-1975 biennium include: development of the analytical framework and the computer rationale necessary to provide a broad based inter-related system of natural resource management information. A significant aspect of this accomplishment is the ability to cross tabulate different types of information, as well as production of maps using cross tabulated information. Examples of the latter are a regional land suitability assessment, and the DNR Mine Site Study. Using Itasca county as an experimental resource information base, the MLMIS project succeeded in developing an integrated data base consisting of 19 variables, which can produce cross tabulations and maps using the 19 different categories of information. In addition, the research progress gained from the Itasca county study led to a large number of other applications, including mapping of the Twin Cities area land use, land fill site selection for Washington and Ramsey counties, and differential assessment analysis of farm land in Anoka county.

The fourth sub-program provided for staffing for the management of the Voyageurs National Park periphery planning effort. In essence, this allocation of \$50,553 provided overall staffing and administration for the conduct of three other programs: the peripheral plan for Voyageurs National Park, the Voyageurs area soil survey and the land use control and protection for St. Louis and Koochiching counties, which are discussed below.

The fifth sub-program consisted of allocations for three related efforts. Included were: an allocation of \$65,000 for specialized soils survey information, \$16,478 for a geologic survey of the Twin Cities area, and \$8,740 allocated to obtain aerial photography which was used as the basis for analyzing soils on the north shore in coordination with the coastal zone management effort. Each of the three sub-programs above also received specific appropriations which are discussed below.

In summary, the land use planning appropriation accomplished: (1) an analysis of existing land use programs, policies and authorities, and analysis of existing land use problems, (2) two major planning efforts including the Voyageurs periphery and the north shore, and (3) the initiation of an integrated information system for management of natural resource information. (This activity was supported in 1975-77 by appropriations to the State Planning Agency from their regular budget.)

Voyageurs Park Peripheral Plan, \$75,000, Subd. 9b

The State Planning Agency contracted with the Arrowhead Regional Development Commission to prepare a plan for the peripheral area of Voyageurs National Park. The plan was prepared by the Arrowhead Regional Development Commission and Koochiching and St. Louis counties, along with SPA in a joint effort. The peripheral plan consists of seven elements regarding issues in the area surrounding Voyageurs National Park. Presently a staff member of the Arrowhead Regional Development Commission has been employed to assist in following up implementation of the peripheral plan.

Voyageurs Area Soil Survey, Subd. 9c, \$40,000

This program provided completion of a special detailed soil survey in the Voyageurs National Park area as an essential element for the preparation of plans and the administration of zoning authority in the Voyageurs Peripheral area.

Land Use Control and Protection, St. Louis and Koochiching Counties Subd. 9d, \$60,000

This program provided contracts for implementation and enforcement of county zoning regulations including lakeshore, sanitary ordinances and other land use controls. Essentially this program provided an initiation and acceleration of the capabilities of local governments in the perimeter of the national park to assist the counties in controlling land use development in that area.

Soils Surficial and Sub-surface Data Collection and Mapping Subd. 9e, \$100,000

As evidenced by the title of this program, it was divided into three basic areas. The first, consisting of \$40,000 was added to \$65,000 from the appropriation in Subd. 9a, and that total of \$105,000 was used to develop the Soils Atlas project with the University of Minnesota. This consists of a complete mapping of the soils of the state at a very small scale. This is the first time that the entire state has received small scale soil mapping coverage. The soils information gathered, even though it is at the small scale, has been entered into the MLMIS and will be available for future decision makers. Although the field work and necessary analysis has been accomplished for the soil atlas series, only six of the eleven sheets necessary for complete state map coverage have actually been published in final form. The second sub-program consists of geological investigations. A total of \$66,312 was employed in a contract with the

Minnesota Geologic Survey. (This consisted of \$49,734 from this appropriation, and \$16,578 from the land use planning appropriation in Subd. 9a) Essentially the program consisted of an analysis of the geologic conditions in the seven county Twin Cities Metropolitan area. Numerous applications of the information produced have been noted, including water well drilling, land fill siting, and land use decision making. The Minnesota Geologic Society initiated a new technique of gathering geologic data, namely analysis of water well drillers logs, which has proven to be a significant and time saving technique. While there are still some areas of the Twin Cities for which data is not available, this program produced a significant step forward in understanding the geologic conditions in the Twin Cities area. The third sub-program consisted of obtaining aerial photography of the coastal zone (north shore) at a scale of 1-24,000, at a cost of \$14,740. (Of this amount \$6,000 was used from the Subdivision and \$8,740 from Subd. 9a) The aerial photography provides the base information upon which soils data, geology, topography, etc., can be placed in order to accomplish a more complete understanding of the natural resources of the north shore.

STATE COLLEGE BOARD

Southwest State University, Subd. 10, \$50,000

In 1973 the LCMR (then MRC) recommended the expenditure of \$50,000 by Southwest State University. This recommendation was a sequel to a program of similar nature financed in 1971. The basic purpose of this appropriation was to make the money available through the community university for the purpose of conducting programs relating to environmental conservation, development and management. Southwest State University (SWSU) developed individual programs for expenditure of the monies as a result of extensive cooperation with a 19 county citizen input group called the Countryside Council. SWSU provided staff assistance and technical expertise to the Countryside Council, in determining the scope and extent of problems and in determining work programs designed to either better understand problems or to produce remedies for problems. SWSU requested and received the approval of the LCMR on work programs for expenditure of the \$50,000 for the individual projects. According to SWSU officials, the real essence of this entire program was the concentration on the citizen involvement process, through the Countryside Council, in which the citizens had a very strong role in developing and monitoring the programs, studies, plans, etc., designed to attack the problems. A complete final report on each of the separate programs developed is available in the LCMR office.

University of Minnesota, Subd. 11, \$170,600

The University of Minnesota received three specific appropriations upon the recommendation of the Resources Commission for the 1973-75 biennium: Prehistoric Archeology \$45,600, Limnological Research \$35,000 and Energy Extraction from Solid Wastes \$90,000.

The Prehistoric Archeology program was conducted under the supervision of Mr. Eldon Johnson, State Archeologist. The period 1973-75 was the last biennium of a ten year research and public interpretation program sponsored by the LCMR. In this last biennium the emphasis was placed upon completing the field research centered upon interpretation of the prehistoric use of wild rice and continuing site survey in the Kathio Historic District. The University utilized matching funds which became available through the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Natural Resources and the U. S. National Park Service. The archeological survey program has been staffed by archeologists in the Minnesota Historical Society. Site excavations during the last biennium included (1) continuation of work in the Kathio State Park which is the site of a Dakota Sioux Village site. The research conducted has provided important information on wild rice utilization, population size and settlement patterns from prehistoric times through the early historic period in Minnesota. (2) Major excavation undertaken at a site located near the outlet of Gull Lake in Cass County. It has been determined that the latter site was a seasonal occupation area. (3) During the biennium 8 previously unknown sites were located and tested through the Archeological Site Survey Program within the Kathio historic district alone. (4) Other work was conducted in Lake Bronson, Jay Cooke and Whitewater State Parks.

Interpretation of the results of the archeological surveys has been an important part of this ten year program. During the biennium work was completed on the visitors center in Kathio State Park, where the entire archeological sequence for the Mille Lacs region is presented visually. The Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company was contacted for the purpose of attempting to devise a system of soil stabilization so that portions of the sites may remain open for public interpretation with a minimum of maintenance and a very limited amount of reconstruction. The archeological staff also worked with the staff Park Naturalist in Kathio State Park in conducting tours of the sites being excavated as a useful and instructive form of public interpretation. Throughout the ten year period technical reports on research results have been published in professional journals, as well as the Minnesota Prehistoric Archeology Series, published under the direction of the Minnesota Historical Society. Research during the biennium shows that wild rice became an important food resource sometime about 600 A.D., and that this development had important ramifications in the prehistoric society.

The University received an appropriation of \$35,000 for limnological research. The purpose of the program was to continue to provide information to the public concerning the extent and causes of

lake pollution along with the evaluations of possible methods of lake improvement, as well as to maintain a research group to develop basic information about Minnesota lakes and their characteristics. Under the direction of Dr. H. E. Wright, Jr., Director of the Limnological Research Center, the limnological research program obtained numerous individual research grants and contracts from a variety of sources, for an approximate total of \$250,000 for the biennium 1973-75. There were two principal accomplishments from this program during the last biennium. The first was the successful operation of what is called the "Secchi Disc Program" in which several hundred volunteer cooperators throughout the state have made weekly measurements of water transparency in lakes by lowering a white metal disc into the water until it can no longer be seen from the surface. This technique provides a quick method of determining the extent of algal growth in a lake, which is in many cases a good indicator of the degree of lake pollution. Secondly, the publication entitled "Primer on Limnology" was completed for publication by the Water Resources Research Center. This booklet provides an extensive introduction, in layman terms, to the concept of the studies of water, as well as an introduction to the causes of lake pollution and degradation. In addition to the public research projects and public service work, several other research projects were developed using some of the information gained from this program, and plans have been made for additional research along related lines.

No final report received on the "Energy Extraction from Solid Wastes", Subd. 11c, \$90,000.

Chapter V Commission Findings on Appropriations for 1975-77 Programs

Park and Recreation Land Acquisition, Subd. 2a, \$3,725,000

This appropriation was recommended in order to allow the Department of Natural Resources, in conjunction with the Department of Administration, according to the statutes in effect at that time, to acquire various types of parks and recreation lands. The amount necessary to support the professional services required for acquiring the different types of land was, in each case, where money was provided for land acquisition, allocated within the total appropriation for that type of land. The status shown was based upon the semi-annual status report submitted to the Commission in July, 1976. The land acquisition authorized in Subd. 2a and the status as of July is indicated as follows: (1) Park and Recreation Areas \$2,500,000. The amount available for actual land cost \$1,962,982. The amount optioned or acquired \$656,700. Balance available for actual land costs \$1,309,282 (2) Trails acquisition \$800,000. The amount available for actual land cost \$591,135. Acquired or optioned \$76,400.05. Balance remaining for actual land costs \$517,735. (3) Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers \$250,000. Amount available for actual land cost \$188,353.

Acquired or optioned to date \$ -0-. Balance remaining for actual land costs \$188,353. (4) Canoe and Boating Route Sites \$75,000. The amount available for actual land costs \$51,976. Acquired or optioned to date \$12,510. Balance remaining for actual land costs \$39,466. (5) Scientific and Natural Areas \$100,000. The amount available for actual land costs \$74,976. The amount acquired or optioned to date \$ -0-. Several gifts of land have been received to date. Balance remaining for actual land cost \$74,976.

State Forest Land Acquisition, Subd. 2b, \$350,000

The amount available for actual land cost was \$284,500. The amount acquired or optioned as of July \$259,272. The balance remaining for actual land cost \$25,228. The acquisition activity to date has consisted of purchase of 800 acres and options of an additional 623 acres within selected portions of the Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood Forest in southeastern Minnesota.

Wildlife Habitat Lands, Subd. 2c, \$250,000

The amount available for actual land cost was \$216,851. The amount acquired or optioned as of July, 1976 \$ -0-. The balance remaining for actual land cost \$216,851. The July status report indicates that acquisition of two tracts totaling 200 acres was nearly completed and acquisition of the remaining 13 tracts was proceeding without any apparent problems.

Scenic Easement Acquisition on the Lower St. Croix, Subd. 2d, \$275,000

This amount was recommended to be re-appropriated from the appropriation made in 1973, since the Federal management plan for the Lower St. Croix had not been completed in time to spend the money during the 1973-75 biennium. The amount available for actual land costs was \$209,529. The amount optioned or acquired to date \$ -0-. The balance remaining for actual land costs \$209,529.

Voyageurs National Park Citizens Advisory Committee,
Subd. 2e, \$35,000

The balance remaining from this appropriation as of August was \$21,274.15. The semi-annual status report required for July, 1976 was not received. In January, 1976, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Joseph Boyle, reported that the Committee has been meeting and holding inquiries and discussions concerning a variety of issues related to Voyageurs National Park, including the master plan proposed by the National Park Service and the program for highway improvements in the Voyageurs area. The LCMR has cooperated with the

Committee as necessary in providing information and liaison with various agencies.

Acquisition of Additional Lands, Helmer Myre State Park,
Subd. 2f, \$350,000

The authority for expenditure of this appropriation was conditioned upon Legislative approval of a boundary expansion of the existing Helmer Myre Park. The amount available for actual land cost \$288,245. Amount acquired or optioned to date \$ -0-. Balance remaining for actual land costs \$288,245. Condemnation proceedings as authorized in the 1975 law have been initiated.

Grants-in-aid for Local Recreation and Natural Areas,
Subd. 2g, \$4,000,000

This appropriation was made in order to enable the Governor, after consultation with the Legislative Advisory Commission and after advice from the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources, to allocate monies for grants-in-aid to local authorities to be used for the purpose of acquisition or development of recreation and open space facilities which are of local significance. As of September, 1976 the allocations from this program totaled \$1,693,242. In all the allocations under Paragraph g, a local matching amount is required and in most instances a Federal grant from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, approximately twice the local share, is also provided. The state grant-in-aid program generally provides the additional 25% necessary. The LCMR monitors this grant-in-aid program through the oversight of its Legislative Review Committee, as well as periodic full Commission meetings dealing with particular policy areas.

Grants-in-aid for Regional Recreation and Natural Areas,
Subd. 2h, \$4,000,000

This appropriation was made available for the same purpose as described above, except that the grants-in-aid are intended for facilities of regional significance. Total allocations for this grant-in-aid program through September, 1976 were \$446,965 for areas outside of the Metropolitan area and up to \$2,000,000 transferred to the Metropolitan Council to pay principal and interest coming due in fiscal year 1976 on bonds issued pursuant to Laws 1974, Chapter 563. The LCMR monitors this program in the same fashion as described above for the Paragraph g grants.

Acquisition of Crosby Farm, City of Saint Paul,
Subd. 21, \$500,000

The City of Saint Paul received an appropriation to acquire property known as the Crosby Farm extension, in order to save it from development as an apartment site. The City will thus be able to protect, by retention as public land, this parcel along the Mississippi River corridor which is part of an extensive set of public lands held for preservation and public park and open space purposes. The City filed for condemnation on May 26, 1976. This parcel will be a significant addition to the Mississippi River corridor, which is frequently viewed as a major regional park and open space facility combination.

Department of Education, Game Bird Stocking, Subd. 3a, \$75,000

For the second biennium, the LCMR has supported a program operated in the Department of Education through the Future Farmers of America (FFA) which provides money for distribution of game birds to FFA Chapters throughout the state, who in turn develop wildlife habitat and raise and release the birds. Each Chapter or individual is required to develop a habitat improvement program before becoming eligible to receive the game birds. Another feature of this program is the distribution of an elementary pheasant teaching kit which includes seven teaching units designed to create improved understanding of the pheasant.

Department of Education, Matching Funds for Weather Gauges,
Subd. 3b, \$15,000

This appropriation provides money for local FFA Chapters all over the state to match with local funds in order to purchase precipitation gauges. To date over 2,000 such gauges have been purchased and distributed in numerous townships throughout the state. Local FFA Chapter members record precipitation data and periodically report their data to weather observation agencies. To date the precipitation data has been of value to determine losses from drought as well as flash flooding. In addition, the FFA collected statistics on precipitation have been used as support data for declarations of farms for disaster relief funds. According to the FFA Supervisor, Mr. W. J. Kortesmaki, the National Weather Service has found the reporting of such precipitation data from the widespread weather gauge locations to be quite useful.

Department of Health, Abandoned Wells Evaluation and Groundwater Contamination, Subd. 4, \$11,000

The LCMR recommended this appropriation in order to allow the Department of Health to prepare: (1) An estimate of the magnitude of the problems and, (2) Projections of trends in groundwater quality, especially in the southeastern portion of Minnesota, where groundwater contamination, possibly due to abandoned wells, appears to be a severe problem. Further, the Department of Health was to review land practices which may contribute to groundwater quality problems, review the extent to which improperly constructed wells may contribute to ground water quality problems, coordinate with other agencies in order to develop potential solutions and, to provide an estimate of the total cost to seal the abandoned wells in the limestone areas of the southeast. So far the Department of Health has arranged to gather the statistical information and technical answers and has developed an information program to inform local government officials on the extent and implications of ground water quality problems in the area. The Health Department has also entered into cost sharing and joint studies with other agencies such as Water Resources Research Center, U of M, in attempts to broaden the scope of information and analysis.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Fort Snelling Restoration, Subd. 5a, \$1,250,000

The LCMR has recommended appropriations for the restoration of historic Fort Snelling since the inception of the idea in 1963. Originally the restoration was proposed as a ten year program. The 1975 appropriation is the last one required in order to accomplish the major restoration.

Historic Trails Study, Subd. 5b, \$20,000

Staff has been hired by the Historical Society to conduct research relating to early trails which lead across Minnesota. The discovery and documentation of trails from early Minnesota history may lead to significantly better understanding of the patterns of settlement and trade during the early years of Minnesota's settlement.

Interpretative Centers Plan, Subd. 5c, \$100,000

On January 28, 1976, a preliminary interpretative centers plan

was presented and approved by the LCMR. The components of that plan involved existing state and Federal interpretative centers, as well as several proposed new centers. Additional research and study is being conducted to determine the recommended locations, operating concepts, the proper administering agency for each, eg; counties, regional, DNR, Historical Society, etc., and the cost of such proposed centers.

Historic Interpretative Centers Construction Aid, Subd. 5d, \$200,000

Based upon the approval of the preliminary interpretative centers plan, \$200,000 was made available for construction aid at the Forest History Center located at Grand Rapids, Minnesota. That appropriation will be added to the significant private contributions of land and make it possible to begin the construction of the Forest History Center.

Historic Buildings and Sites Restoration Plan, Subd. 5e, \$50,000

There has been a significant increase in interest in the preservation and restoration of historic buildings and sites in recent years. This appropriation provides funding for the Historical Society to develop meaningful and realistic plans for selected sites, including during this biennium, the Fort Ridgely Historical Area and the William Gates LeDuc House.

Grants-in-aid for Restoration of Major Historical Structures, Subd. 5f, \$570,000

Consistent with the increased interest expressed above, many local agencies have already prepared restoration plans for major historical structures within their jurisdictions. This appropriation, which generally required a matching amount of non-state funds at the minimum, has enabled several projects to achieve significant progress towards the goal of restoration, including the Old Washington County Courthouse and the Old Federal Courts Building in Saint Paul. The Old Hinckley Depot restoration also received \$20,000.

Preservation and Restoration, Officers Row at Fort Snelling Historic District, Subd. 5g, \$75,000

With this appropriation, the Historical Society was charged to prepare substantive recommendations, and if feasible, generate

non-state money which would be used for preservation and restoration of the houses and buildings on Officers Row at Fort Snelling. The Historical Society is conducting surveys and collecting ideas, including the concept of active utilization of these buildings once they are restored to modern standards.

Study of Grist Mills, Subd. 5h, \$25,000

The purpose of the appropriation was to gather historical information about water powered grist mills built before 1900 in Minnesota, and explain the need for preservation as well as the long range costs and benefits associated with restoration. Most of the mills were constructed in the southeast portion of Minnesota, and therefore research has concentrated upon 14 counties containing the greatest number of mills. Approximately 200 mills and mill sites have been discovered and analyzed so far. Other areas of the state containing such mills will also be examined. The final report will contain an inventory of existing mills and mill sites with recommendations for preservation, restoration, possible reconstruction, interpretation and cost analysis relating to public benefit.

Restore State Map Collection, Subd. 5i, \$30,000

With this appropriation the Historical Society was charged to complete the process of indexing, analyzing, cataloging and restoration of historical maps of the state of Minnesota. The maps when restored properly and cataloged, will be made available to the general public.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (DNR)

DNR Recreation Land Development, Subd. 6a, \$3,336,000

As with the appropriations for land acquisition discussed above in Subd. 2, the appropriations for development contain an allocation for professional services expenses. After adjustment for professional services the amount available for actual construction and development in the Parks Division was \$2,870,169. The amount expended to date: \$356,703, for a total balance remaining for actual construction of \$2,513,466. Of the total appropriation in this paragraph, \$1,800,000 was appropriated from the State Parks Development Account. That amount was added to the \$1,536,000 from the Natural Resource

Acceleration Account in order to accelerate state park development. These appropriations are used for major capitol improvements and rehabilitation, not for routine maintenance nor operations.

Level B Study of the Mississippi River, Subd. 6b, \$50,000

The Twin Cities Metropolitan Area Level B Study is a reconnaissance level evaluation of water and related land resources sponsored by the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission. The DNR was charged under this appropriation to coordinate the efforts of various state agencies to insure significant state input to that Level B Study.

Game Lake Management, Heron Lake, Jackson County,
Subd. 6c, \$200,000

As of July, 1976, there have been no expenditures from this appropriation. The objective was to enable the DNR to construct certain water control facilities on Heron Lake which would improve the lake as a wildlife habitat for water fowl and other wildlife species. Reportedly, the Department has had difficulty in obtaining the easements necessary for various construction features from the surrounding land owners, due to concerns for loss of riparian rights, water level control, etc.

Upper St. Croix Scenic Riverway Management, Subd. 6d, \$93,900

This appropriation was made in order to enable the Department to expedite the implementation of the Upper St. Croix Project by providing necessary state staffing. Progress was delayed due to the slow speed of approval of the EIS at the Federal level. DNR has now hired a coordinator to effect state, interstate and State-Federal cooperation in the Upper St. Croix Scenic Riverway project implementation.

Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Planning,
Subd. 6e, \$300,000

The objective of this program was to conduct the studies and planning activities necessary to determine whether certain rivers

or river segments should be designated as wild, scenic or recreational under MS 104. The Rivers section of the Division of Parks and Recreation, DNR, prepares management plans to preserve and enhance each particular river or segment. During this biennium, the Mississippi River segment from St. Cloud to Anoka was planned and subsequently designated as a Scenic and Recreational River. Several others are in various stages, from data collection and study to the public information meeting and required public hearings.

Soil and Water Conservation Board Grants-in-aid for Sediment and Erosion Control Demonstration Projects, Subd. 6f, \$300,000

This appropriation was made in order to enable the state Soil and Water Conservation Board (SWCB) to demonstrate the potential effects of a state policy of cost sharing with local units of government in conjunction with whatever Federal funding may be available, in order to address significant problems of stream bank, lake shore and roadside erosion. The SWCB established the guidelines for grant distribution and program monitoring. Although administrative costs of up to 15% were allowable, the SWCB has found to date that the administration of these grants-in-aid requires a much smaller administrative budget. The administrative savings will be re-channeled into grant distribution. An attempt was made wherever possible to identify and apply available Federal matching funds for each of the individual sediment and erosion control projects. This practice has resulted in the generation of Federal matching funds in an amount five times the state appropriation. In addition, the practice of requiring a local match generated an amount of local money which was again as large as the state appropriation. In total, the non-state funds generated through this grant-in-aid matching program resulted in a level of expenditure six times the amount of the state appropriation. In many cases, the local Soil and Water Conservation Districts would have been unable to generate the non-Federal share of the individual projects if the state money had not been available to assist in providing that non-Federal share.

Dam Repair and Reconstruction at Grand Meadow, Subd. 6g, \$60,000

This appropriation was made to enable the DNR to assist the City of Grand Meadow in the repair and reconstruction of the dam at Pine Lawn Park. Contracts have been drawn between the Department and the City and bids have been let for the construction work. All work will be in conformance with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, as well as applicable DNR permits and regulations.

Dam Repair and Reconstruction at Anoka, Subd. 6h, \$79,611
Reappropriated

An appropriation was originally made in 1969, in order to enable the Department of Natural Resources to assist the City of Anoka in repairing the dam on the Rum River. During this bi-ennium, the Department has completed that original state obligation with respect to this project.

Nursery Modification, Subd. 6i, \$75,000

This appropriation was made to enable the DNR Division of Forestry to modify the General Andrews Nursery to provide cold storage facilities which would facilitate timely transfer of nursery stock to various areas of the state consistent with variations in planting seasons. Prior to this appropriation recommendation, it was determined through LCMR investigation, that it was difficult for interested persons in the southern part of the state to receive tree planting stock early enough in the spring to allow planting prior to the beginning of other farming operations. This occurred because the tree planting stock was kept in the ground in the northern nurseries and could not be removed until after thaw. The modification of the existing cooler at the General Andrews Nursery will permit free standing storage within a cooler plant, thus eliminating the problem of waiting for the thaw before removal and shipment south. Thus the southern areas may receive nursery stock earlier in the spring than in prior years.

STATE PLANNING AGENCY (SPA)

State Remote Sensing Plan, Subd. 7a, \$10,000

The original objective of this program was to provide a guide for all future air photo acquisitions by the state. It was determined that the mission should be broadened to include all forms of remote sensing normally used by the state. Thus the final plan will address four types of remote sensing products -- low altitude air photos, medium altitude air photos, high altitude air photos and other forms of remote sensing. The SPA will prepare and deliver in late 1976 an inventory of existing remote sensing products. Because of the complexity and large number of agencies and groups utilizing remote sensing products, preparation of the final recommended plan for coordination of remote sensing data acquisition will be delayed until fall, 1976. Reportedly, the plan will address the problem of

coordination of remote sensing data acquisition, coordination of utilization of existing remote sensing data as well as preparation of a schedule for future remote sensing data acquisition. A key product anticipated is the identification of ways and means to integrate remote sensing data acquisition in order to avoid unnecessary duplication. A second major objective is to develop the means by which existing data, obtained by a variety of agencies, can be made available to people who desire the different types of remote sensing coverage.

High Altitude Aerial Photography, Subd. 7b, \$150,000

The program was intended to produce a new set of high altitude aerial photographs which would serve to update the photos obtained in 1968 and 1969. The updated photos would serve a large group of users including: The DNR for state land management, the Highway Department for updating maps and general highway corridor planning and the SPA for land use change studies and Environmental Quality Council information projects. The SPA is attempting to locate sources of non-state money to match this appropriation, since the appropriation itself would only provide coverage for approximately 1/3 of the state for updated photos. The SPA is also attempting to develop the rationale for which areas have highest priorities for immediate flying in case the entire state cannot be flown with this appropriation and available matching monies.

Generalized Forest Cover Map, Subd. 7c, \$8,000

The Minnesota DNR, Division of Forestry, in conjunction with the U. S. Forest Service, have embarked upon a statewide program to update the forestry inventory of the state. The purpose of this program is to organize and display the data collected in the inventory into a generalized map of the forest cover of the state which, to date, has not been available in a useful form. The data from the forestry inventory will also be coded into the Minnesota Land Management Information System (MLMIS) and stored for future computer analysis. The data collection phase, conducted by the Forest Service and the Minnesota DNR is behind schedule, consequently the process of organizing and displaying the data cannot be completed statewide at this time. The SPA will prepare portions of the map in the format described above for those areas where the data becomes available from the inventory.

Implementation of the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975,
Subd. 7d, \$600,000

During this biennium, the State Planning Agency is coordinating the implementation of the Act by contracting with the DNR and the Historical Society to conduct the analysis, data collection and management planning efforts necessary to implement the Act. Activities include: (1) Preparing master plans of 28 units of the existing system, (20 in the Division of Parks and Recreation, 5 in the Division of Fish and Wildlife and 3 in the Minnesota Historical Society), (2) Examine existing units of the system to determine the appropriate classification and administrative agency, (3) Prepare a registry of units in the system, (4) Prepare a brochure intended to explain to the general public the process under way to implement the Act, and (5) Organize the Outdoor Recreation Advisory Council. The master plans on the 28 units identified for work during this biennium will be completed by June 30, 1977. Each of the units under study must be analyzed and recommended for classification and administration purposes. The classification recommendations must be submitted to the Legislature for approval. Once the classification and management agency is finally determined, the master plan for each unit of the system can be finalized. The agencies have accomplished significant progress towards the goal of classification recommendations and preliminary development of master plans at this time.

State Planning Agency Copper Nickel Regional Environmental Impact Study, Subd. 7e, as amended by ML76, Chap. 331, Sec. 20

The Copper Nickel (CuNi) Regional Environmental Impact Study is a comprehensive examination of the potential cumulative environmental, social, and economic impacts of CuNi development along the Duluth gabbro contact in northeastern Minnesota. In 1975 an appropriation of \$920,000 was made from the natural resource acceleration account for initiation of that effort. The LCMR reviewed the work program for that appropriation from the natural resources account, and monitored its progress in order to develop insight for formulating natural resource policy advice. That process is the customary one followed by the LCMR pursuant to its charge under the statutes. However, in 1976, the Legislature appropriated \$1,400,000, as a regular budget item in the deficiency appropriations bill (as opposed to a natural resource acceleration appropriation) for a continuation of the CuNi Regional Impact Study. That appropriation, found in ML76, Chap. 331, also stipulated that the LCMR shall review the work program and monitor the progress of the study. Thus the role of the LCMR was broadened to include oversight of a major natural resource program which was financed from the general budget.

The generalized objectives of the CuNi Impact Study are to (1) Collect the environmental and socio-economic data and establish a monitoring system in order to provide an information base which can be used to predict and evaluate the impacts of potential CuNi development, and (2) Analyze the CuNi development potential as well as the technology involved, in order to make information available to evaluate alternative development patterns, as well as to provide insight for the organization of future "site specific" environmental regulatory activities. The major progress achieved on this project to date has been the orientation of the project itself, including goals, plans, etc., which is no small task because of the involvement of so many agencies, including Health, DNR, PCA, and Federal agencies. The project staffing has been arranged and the equipment specifications and purchases made, as well as the necessary field reconnaissance of the study areas, and training of staff for the monitoring programs. The project is intended to provide a document for the 1979 Legislature with draft reports for public review and comment during the summer of 1978. Interim results will be published as compiled.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Agricultural Experiment Station, Acceleration of Detailed County Soil Survey, Subd. 8, \$100,000

The agricultural experiment station at the University of Minnesota received this appropriation in order to demonstrate the effects if the state provides money in addition to the available Federal and local money which is used to produce the detailed county soil survey in the state. In the past, the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) has contracted with individual counties which provided the non-Federal or local match to the available Federal money for the conduct of the survey. The progress of the survey was limited by the amount of Federal appropriations for the SCS and the amounts which the counties could produce as a match. The LCMR recommended that the state appropriation be made available for matching purposes in the program. The Agricultural Experiment Station in conjunction with the SCS was able to accelerate the overall statewide effort in conducting the soil survey by additional efforts in four counties, which, if the state money had not been available, would not have begun this biennium in the case of two counties, or would have had substantially slower progress in the case of the two other counties. Approximately half

of the appropriation was expended in the first half of this biennium, and the estimated completion dates of the surveys in those four counties was substantially advanced. The LCMR, after review of the overall program of the soil survey has submitted a recommendation for substantial acceleration of the statewide detailed survey to the Legislature.

Professional Services Allocations, Subd. 9

As noted earlier, the amount needed to conduct certain professional duties associated with the various programs was appropriated as part of the program appropriation. The amount from each program which was considered the maximum allowable for this purpose was spelled out in the paragraphs under this subdivision.

- a. Department of Natural Resources, \$1,026,300
- b. Department of Administration, \$620,750
Administration has certain responsibilities in the land acquisition process and thus received an allocation from the DNR acquisition appropriations.
- c. State Planning Agency, \$196,000
The Office of Local and Urban Affairs (OLUA) conducts the grant application and processing for distribution of the local and regional recreation grants, as well as the local share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund apportionment

Subd. 10

It shall be a condition of acceptance of the appropriations made by this section that the agency or entity receiving the appropriation shall submit work programs and semi-annual progress reports in such form as may be determined by the Minnesota Resources Commission. None of the moneys provided in this section may be expended unless the Commission has approved the pertinent work program.

This feature provides the critical element of Legislative control over the programs supported by the natural resource account appropriations. The LCMR, through this feature, has the opportunity to closely monitor and shape the programs. The result of this monitor and review process is a deeper understanding of the issues involved and a clearer perspective on the state policy implications of the various activities.

Natural Resources Federal Reimbursement Account, Subd. 11

See appendix B

APPENDIX A

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATURAL RESOURCES ACCELERATION 1963-1975

PROGRAM/PURPOSE	1963 APPROP.	1965 APPROP.	1967 ⁸ APPROP.	1969 ¹¹ APPROP.	1971 APPROP.	1973 APPROP.	1975 APPROP.	1963-1975
LAND ACQUISITION								
1. State parks, recreation areas, monuments, waysides, trails, wild, scenic and recreational rivers, scientific and natural areas,	1,657,609 ³	964,445	1,000,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,925,000	13,047,054
2. Helmer Myre Park							350,000	350,000
3. Minnesota Memorial Hardwood Forest	300,000	200,000	200,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	2,100,000
4. Acquisition, Development and Easement of trails			65,000				800,000	865,000
5. Scenic easements on Lower St.Croix recreational riverway						275,000	275,000 (reappropriated)	275,000
6. Wildlife lands	400,000 ¹	400,000	475,000	500,000	500,000		250,000	2,525,000
7. Spawning lands	150,000	300,000	300,000	50,000	50,000	50,000		900,000
8. Deer yards						30,000		30,000
9. University of Minnesota								
a. Cedar Creek Natural History Area		103,000	45,650					148,650
b. Excelsior Landscape Arboretum		30,000						30,000
10. Contingency - General	50,000		250,000	725,000		1,000,000 ⁹	1,000,000 ⁹	3,025,000
Park Land Acquisition		250,000						250,000
Memorial Hardwood Forest		75,000						75,000
11. Historic sites		100,000	158,000					258,000

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PROGRAM/PURPOSE	'1963 APPROP.	'1965 APPROP.	'1967 APPROP.	'1969 APPROP.	'1971 APPROP.	'1973 APPROP.	'1975 APPROP.	1963-1975
RECREATION FACILITY DEVELOPMENT								
1. State parks, recreation areas, etc.								
a. General	944,000	946,450 405,000 ⁴	890,000 685,000 ⁴ 95,000 ⁷	1,825,000 920,500 ⁴	1,750,000 1,730,000 ⁴	1,500,000 1,900,000 ⁴	1,536,000 1,800,000 ⁴	9,391,450 7,440,500 95,000
b. Transferred to Development Account	195,600 ²							195,600
c. Savanna Portage State Park Development	265,000							265,000
d. Tower Soudan State Park Development/ Operations	122,000							122,000
e. Fort Snelling State Park Land Acquisi- tion and Development	400,000	200,000 ⁵						600,000
f. Development of Parks to be turned back to local governments		150,000	76,000	61,500	19,500			307,000
g. Repairs - Flandrau Park Dam		59,000						59,000
h. Planning, Development and Protection of Boating Rivers, Scenic Rivers, and Trails					85,000	100,000	300,000	485,000
i. Cannon River Study					15,000			15,000
j. Lower St. Croix River Management plan						40,000		40,000
k. Planning and Development of Bicycle Trails					30,000			30,000

PROGRAM/PURPOSE	1963 APPROP.	1965 APPROP.	1967 APPROP.	1969 APPROP.	1971 APPROP.	1973 APPROP.	1975 APPROP.	1963-1975
RECREATION FACILITY DEVELOPMENT								
2. State Forests								
a. Forest Roads	300,000	300,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	100,000		1,050,000
b. Tree Planting	300,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000			800,000
c. Nursery Development	200,000						75,000	275,000
d. Forest Campgrounds	100,000							100,000
3. Wildlife Lands								
a. Spawning Land Development	300,000		50,000	50,000	75,000	50,000		525,000
b. Land Development including Game Lake Management			150,000	250,000	250,000		200,000	850,000
c. Operation Pheasant				200,000	200,000	200,000		600,000
d. Artificial Spawning Reefs for Walleyes						40,000		40,000
4. Historic Sites includes Fort Snelling historic restoration	80,000	235,704	368,052	594,105	862,500	1,356,500	1,250,000	4,746,861
5. Public Access	500,000 ¹							5,000
6. Experimental Water Detention Structure - Demonstration Project					40,000			40,000
7. Iron Range Interpretive Center						500,000		500,000
8. Clearwater County - First and Second Lake Recreation Project						10,000		10,000

PROGRAM/PURPOSE	1963 APPROP.	1965 APPROP.	1967 APPROP.	1969 APPROP.	1971 APPROP.	1973 APPROP.	1975 APPROP.	1963-1975
RECREATION FACILITY DEVELOPMENT								
9. Interpretive Center Grants							200,000	200,000
DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS								
1. Natural Resources								
a. Hydrologic Studies	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000		900,000
b. Interpretive Services in State Parks						134,800		134,800
c. Remote Sensing Program						25,000		25,000
d. Environmental Review						37,500		37,500
e. Stream Improvement						50,000		50,000
f. Melrose Dam Repair						100,000		100,000
g. Grand Meadow Dam							60,000	60,000
h. Management Upper St. Croix							93,900	93,900
2. State Planning Agency								
a. Mapping								
(1) Topographic, Geological, Mineral Forest	400,000	200,000	140,000	220,000	232,000		8,000	5,180,000
(2) Topographic		940,000	1,000,000	850,000	750,000	1,060,000		4,600,000
(3) Soils			60,000	40,000	48,000			148,000
(4) Aerial Photos			25,000		25,000		150,000	200,000

PROGRAM/PURPOSE	1963 APPROP.	1965 APPROP.	1967 APPROP.	1969 APPROP.	1971 APPROP.	1973 APPROP.	1975 APPROP.	1963-1975
DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS								
(5) Remote Sensing Plan							10,000	10,000
b. State Land Use Planning						380,000		380,000
2c. Voyageurs National Park								
(1) Peripheral Plan						75,000		75,000
(2) Soils Survey						40,000		40,000
(3) St. Louis-Koochiching County Land Use Control and Protection						60,000		60,000
3. Minnesota Historical Society								
a. Archaeology		21,500	50,000	50,000	55,000	60,000		236,500
b. Paleontology		14,000						14,000
c. Fort Snelling 150th Anniversary Committee			5,000					5,000
d. Historic Site Publications					25,000			25,000
e. Regional Research Libraries					20,000	50,000		70,000
f. Traveling Historical Exhibits						50,000		50,000
g. Map Restoration						25,000	30,000	55,000
h. Historic Sites plan							50,000	50,000
4. University of Minnesota - Archaeology		58,000	38,000	38,000	45,600	45,600		225,200

PROGRAM/PURPOSE	1963 APPROP.	1965 APPROP.	1967 APPROP.	1969 APPROP.	1971 APPROP.	1973 APPROP.	1975 APPROP.	1963-1975
5. Economic Development								
a. Minnesota Natural Resources Folders	25,000							25,000
b. North Star Patrol				50,000				50,000
c. Resort Reservation Facility				30,000	23,000			53,000
d. Iron Range Interpretive Program				75,000				75,000
e. Mobile Tourist Information Center					50,000			50,000
f. Innovative Program Funding						50,200		50,200
6. Education								
a. FFA Stocking Game Birds						60,000	75,000	135,000
b. Minnesota Environmental Education Council						100,000		100,000
c. Weather gauge matching fund							15,000	15,000
7. Health								
a. Abandoned Well Location and Sealing						10,600	11,000	21,600
b. Ground Water Quality Program						86,240		86,240
8. Minnesota Bicentennial Committee						200,000		200,000
9. Voyageurs National Park Committee - Department Administration							35,000	35,000

PROGRAM/PURPOSE	1963 APPROP.	1965 APPROP.	1967 APPROP.	1969 APPROP.	1971 APPROP.	1973 APPROP.	1975 APPROP.	1963-1975
STUDIES								
1. Department of Natural Resources								
a. Red River Basin	70,000	70,000	35,000					175,000
b. Rivers and Streams		50,000						50,000
c. State Park Feasibility Studies		75,000						75,000
d. Memorial Hardwood Forest		25,000						25,000
e. Vegetative Management Study of Park Land in Cooperation with U of M School of Forestry			30,960	60,000	25,000			115,960
f. Duck Depredation Problem			25,000					25,000
g. Walkerbrook Creek Recreation Area Study					14,700			14,700
h. Ground Water Surveys								
(1) Pomme de Terre Ground Water Survey					9,166			9,166
(2) Douglas, Ottertail, Todd Ground Water Survey					15,500			15,500
(3) Bonanza Valley Deep Water Survey					15,500			15,500
(4) Ground Water Survey					15,000			15,500
(5) Sand Plains Areas					5,000			5,000
i. Chisago Chain of Lakes Study					10,000			10,000
j. Dam Inventory and Assessment					30,000			30,000
k. Level B Study Mississippi							50,000	50,000

PROGRAM/PURPOSE	1963 APPROP.	1965 APPROP.	1967 APPROP.	1969 APPROP.	1971 APPROP.	1973 APPROP.	1975 APPROP.	1963-1975
STUDIES								
2. State Planning Agency								
a. Iron Range Planning (701)		16,100						16,100
b. Water Resources Planning			60,500	50,000				110,500
c. Impact on Tourist Development			50,000					50,000
d. Project 80 - Study of Total Environment and 1975 Outdoor Recreation Act (ORA)				50,000	50,000		600,000	700,000
e. Black Bear Recreation Area Feasibility					5,000			5,000
f. Rainy, Kabetogama, Lake of the Woods Corridor and St. Croix River Studies					5,000			5,000
g. Mississippi River Metropolitan Area Corridor and St. Croix River Studies					35,000			35,000
h. Copper-Nickel Study						100,000	920,000	1,020,000
i. Copper Nickel Regional Impact Study -75 Copper Nickel Regional Impact Study -76							1,400,000 ¹⁵	1,400,000 ¹⁵
3. University of Minnesota								
a. Aquatic Nuisance Organisms		30,000	50,000					80,000
b. Lakeshore Development Trends and Projections			87,400	50,600				138,000
c. Limnological Research			50,000	75,000	50,000	35,000		210,000
d. Eagle Lake Pollution Control Project - Morris Campus					35,000			35,000

PROGRAM/PURPOSE	1963 APPROP.	1965 APPROP.	1967 APPROP.	1969 APPROP.	1971 APPROP.	1973 APPROP.	1975 APPROP.	1963-1975
STUDIES								
e. Energy Extraction from Solid Wastes						90,000		90,000
f. Detailed Soil Survey							100,000 ¹⁶	100,000 ¹⁶
4. Minnesota Historical Society -				15,698				15,698
a. Interpretive Center Research								
b. Plan for Interpretive Center System							100,000	100,000
c. Trails Study							20,000	20,000
d. Officers Row Restoration							75,000	75,000
e. Grist Mills							25,000	25,000
5. Department of Economic Development				25,000				25,000
6. Zoo-Planning and Engineering				500,000				500,000
GRANTS IN AID								
1. Watershed, Soil and Water Conservation Projects and SWCB Sediment Control	150,000			9,000			300,000	459,000
2. Interim Commissions								
a. Minnesota River Valley Development	15,000	15,000						30,000
b. Northeast Economic Problems	25,000							25,000
3. Regional Tourist Promotion Folders		25,000	50,000					75,000
4. Local Units of Government -local Facilities		1,000,000	1,900,000	2,500,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	4,000,000	14,900,000
5. Planning - Counties		250,000						250,000
6. Regional Park facilities				4,000,000	7,000,000	6,000,000	4,500,000	21,500,000

PROGRAM/PURPOSE	1963 APPROP.	1965 APPROP.	1967 APPROP.	1969 APPROP.	1971 APPROP.	1973 APPROP.	1975 APPROP.	1963-1975
GRANTS IN AID								
7. Southwest State College Environmental					50,000	50,000		100,000
8. Bemidji State College Environmental Center					14,278			14,278
9. St. Paul Science Museum					7,496			7,496
10. Minneapolis Public Library - Environmental Information Center						100,000		100,000
11. Rainy River Junior College - Voyageurs National Park Seminar						5,000		5,000
12. Historic Sites restoration							570,000	570,000
ADMINISTRATION								
1. MORRC	150,000	125,000	125,000	100,000	150,000	150,000		800,000
2. Other								
a. Tax Collection	55,000	51,000	59,069					165,069
b. Professional Services (DNR)	6	184,000	10	10	10	534,500	(1,026,300) ¹²	718,500
c. Equipment		100,000						100,000
d. Business Development Planning and IRR Study		25,000						25,000
e. Unemployment and Employees Compensation		28,505	672					29,177
f. Professional Services (Administration Dept.)			10	10	10	315,000	(620,750) ¹³	315,000
g. Professional Services (State Planning Agency)						80,000	(196,000) ¹⁴	80,000

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL REQUESTS	1963 APPROP.	1965 APPROP.	1967 APPROP.	1969 APPROP.	1971 APPROP.	1973 APPROP.	1975 APPROP.	1963-1975
FOR BIENNIIUM:	\$7,279,209	\$8,263,704	\$9,136,653	\$17,210,053	\$19,856,740	\$21,735,940	21,963,511	105,445,810
Natural Resources Fund	7,279,209	7,858,704	8,356,653	16,228,053	18,107,240	19,835,940	20,083,900	77,866,638
Reappropriated Balances				61,500	19,500		79,611	160,611
Others - State Parks Development Fund		405,000 ⁴	685,000 ⁴ 95,000 ⁷	920,500 ⁴	1,730,000 ⁴	1,900,000 ⁴	1,800,000 ⁴	

FOOTNOTES:

- 1 Appropriation from General Revenue Fund Repaid from Natural Resources Fund \$900,000.
- 2 1963 Chapter 840, Section 1, provides for transfers to state parks development account.
- 3 Excludes land acquisition funds for Fort Snelling State Park.
- 4 Appropriation from State Parks Development Fund.
- 5 For restoration, development of historic sites within Fort Snelling State Park.
- 6 Costs paid in 1963 as part of appropriations for land acquisition and development. Segregated in 1965 to assure adequate accounting, funds for acquisition by Department of Administration, development services (engineering) by Department of Natural Resources.
- 7 Appropriation from General Revenue Fund for state parks capital improvements, Laws of Minnesota, Extra Session, 1967, Chapter 48, Section 48, Subdivision 7.
- 8 Professional Services - See detailed list of maximum amounts available under Minnesota Laws 1967, Extra Session, Chapter 48.
- 9 Federal earnings from natural resource funds are deposited to this account in addition to the appropriations for distribution after approval by L.A.C.
- 10 Appropriations for professional services allocated to each appropriate program.
- 11 Includes the appropriations made in Laws 1969, Chapter 879.
- 12 (1,026,300) The amount included in appropriations to DNR
- 13 (620,750) This amount included in appropriations to Department of Administration
- 14 (196,000) This amount included in appropriations to SPA for local and regional grants administration

FOOTNOTES CONT.:

- 15 LCMR monitors a 1976 General Revenue Appropriation, Chapter 331 this is not included in total of Natural Resources Acceleration dollars
- 16 Agricultural experiment station coordinates state-local-federal (SCS) funding to accelerate detailed survey.

Subdivision 11 deals with the administration and re-use of receipts from Federal grants match programs, etc., which emanate from natural resource programs.

Natural Resources Federal Reimbursement Account, Subd. 11

Reimbursements and matching moneys received from the Federal government for the purposes described in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 86, regardless of the source of state match, credit or value used to earn the reimbursement or matching funds, shall in the first instance be credited to a Federal receipt account by the state agency receiving such reimbursements or matching moneys.

Any state department or agency, including the Minnesota Historical Society and the University of Minnesota, which receives reimbursements or matching moneys as described above shall transfer those amounts to the natural resources Federal reimbursement account. Of the amount transferred, \$1,000,000 is appropriated for the purposes of that account. The balance of funds so transferred shall not apply to federal aid reimbursements received under Minnesota Statutes, Section 16A.68.

Any Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys received over and above the normal state apportionment from that fund are also appropriated for the purposes of the natural resources federal reimbursement account. This appropriation shall be considered as additional to the specific amount appropriated from the amounts transferred in this subdivision.

Any and all federal reimbursements earned under expenditures made from appropriations for natural resources acceleration for the period from July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1969, shall be deposited to the general fund, provided that the state appropriation was used initially to finance the federal share of project costs.

These appropriations are available for the purposes of state land acquisition and development as described in this section, when such acquisition and development is deemed to be of an emergency or critical nature. In addition these moneys shall be available for studies initiated by the Minnesota Resources Commission which are found to be proper in order for the Commission to carry out its Legislative charge.

All requests for allocation from the account for acquisition or development must be accompanied by a certificate signed jointly by the State Planning Officer and Bureau of Planning of the Department of Natural Resources, showing a review of the application against the state outdoor recreation act of 1975 if enacted, the state recreation plan and project 80. Copies of such certification must be submitted to the appropriate legislative committees and commissions.

The appropriations made under the above paragraphs shall be expended with the approval of the governor after consultation with the Legislative Advisory Committee. The Minnesota Resources Commission shall make recommendations to the Legislative Advisory Committee regarding such expenditures.

Any unexpended balance remaining in the first year from appropriations made in this section shall not cancel but shall be available for the second year of the biennium.

NATURAL RESOURCES FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT ACCOUNT
The Amounts Available, and the Obligations, and the Estimated
Amounts to be Available, for the Year Ending June 30, 1976
The Status as of June 30, 1976

Receipts - Federal Funds Received after July 1, 1975

LAWCON	\$ 841,126.91
UPPER GREAT LAKES COMMISSION	<u>42,331.69</u>
Total Receipts July 1, 1975 through June 30, 1976	\$ 883,458.60
 <u>Less Obligations during Fiscal Year</u>	
Allocations Pursuant to LAC Orders	<u>37,000.00</u>
Balance In Account - June 30, 1976	\$ 846,458.60

Anticipated Federal Reimbursements to be Received

LAWCON CONTRACTS	
Approved Projects	\$ 3,218,006.68
Federal Allocation Available for Projects	<u>4,792,889.41</u>
TOTAL LAWCON	\$ 8,010,896.09
Anticipated Cancellations	<u>800,000.00</u>
Estimated LAWCON Reimbursements to be Received	\$ 7,210,896.09
HUD - Approved Projects	210,000.00
NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE - Approved Projects	34,760.00
UPPER GREAT LAKES COMMISSION - Approved Projects	<u>116,000.00</u>
Estimated Total that will be Received	\$ 7,571,656.09
 <u>Anticipated Total that will be Available</u>	 <u>\$ 8,418,114.69</u>

LBB/leh
10/20/76

NATURAL RESOURCE APPROPRIATION

During the past seven legislative sessions beginning in 1963, the legislature has appropriated \$93,982,739 from the natural resources acceleration moneys (one cent a pack cigarette tax from 1963 through 1969, and two cents a pack beginning in 1971).

Following the classification of appropriations in past Minnesota Resources Commission biennial reports to the legislature, the amount and percent of the total of the 7 session appropriations are listed below.

For each category the percentage of the total appropriations is listed in the second column.

The total Federal receipts to date combined with the best estimate of the amount to be received during the biennium is listed in the third column.

	<u>State Amount</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Estimated Federal Amount</u>
State Park and Recreation land acquisition and development	23,241,404	25	12,733,544
Grants-in-aid regional parks	17,575,000	18.8	8,711,962
Grants-in-aid local parks	15,250,000	16.3	17,933,670
State mapping - all kinds (includes all of U of M mapping and topo)	6,453,000	6.8	5,798,000
Historic Sites and Historical Society	6,939,861	7.1	800,410
Wildlife land acquisition and development	4,115,000	4.5	2,791,300
Contingent accounts - general purpose	3,025,000	3	
Memorial Hardwood Forest	2,175,000	2.3	462,120
Hydrologic and other water studies	1,555,506	2.1	1,375,033
Spawning land acquisition and development	1,465,000	2	775,000

Administrative - tax collection, DNR equipment			
DNR Professional services	1,407,746	1.5	
Forest roads	1,050,000	1.1	
Tree planting and nursery development	1,075,000	1.1	
State Planning Agency - studies, planning, professional services	1,536,000	1.6	37,000
University of Minnesota - land acquisition and studies	924,150	.9	870,800
Commission Administration	1,099,750	1	14,000
Park and recreation, studies, planning and interpretative services	1,989,648	2.2	150,000
Conservation work projects	500,000	.5	
Archaeology and paleontology	475,700	.4	239,200
Economic Development projects	408,200	.4	35,000
Anniversary commemoration	205,000	.2	
Environment - Information centers, review, college centers	196,774	.1	
Soil and Water Conservation Board Sediment - erosion control grants	300,000	.1	1,349,835
Copper Nickel Studies	1,020,000	1.0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$ 93,982,739	100%	\$ 54,076,874