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MRC REPORT

1969 - 71

MINNESOTA RESOURCES COMMISSION
300 Capitol Square Building
St. Paul, Minnesota

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MINNESOTA RESOURCES COMMISSION

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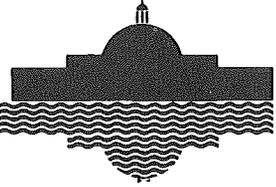
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COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Representative Richard W. Fitzsimons - - - - - Special Studies
Representative Martin O. Sabo - - - - - Legislative Review
Representative Alfred O. Schumann - - - - - Policies and Procedures

STAFF AND CONSULTANTS: Irene C. Grandstrand, Marilyn Lantry
Susan E. Thompson, Enright & Associates, F. Robert Edman and
Associates.

MINNESOTA RESOURCES COMMISSION



300 CAPITOL SQUARE BUILDING ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101 221-2406

May 1, 1971

To Members of the Legislature:

The Minnesota Resources Commission is pleased to submit to the Legislature for review its recommendations for expenditure of funds from the natural resource account.

It should be noted that the Commission is charged by statute to recommend to the Legislature how the \$7,500,000 provided each biennium by one cent of the cigarette tax income should be spent. In addition, the Commission, during the 1969 session, recommended the addition of an additional cent to the cigarette tax for regional parks, etc. (Chapter 879)

The report which follows includes recommendation for expenditure of approximately \$15,000,000 during the biennium of anticipated cigarette tax income plus certain dedicated park development receipts, unexpended funds from the 1969 appropriation, etc.

The Commission has also combined within this booklet its traditional status report on activities of the Commission, a recap of expenditures made to date, etc.

MRC exists as a research resource to the Legislature. Its working relationship with the standing committees involved in resource and environmental matters has resulted in an effective legislative partnership.

I must also give special credit to the state agencies for the cooperation they have given to the Commission and the staff.

And finally, special credit must be given to the members of the Commission for their dedication, hardwork and non-partisan participation in the work of the Commission.

Sincerely,

Thomas W. Newcome, Chairman
Minnesota Resources Commission

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RECREATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

During the past four years the Commission has gradually expanded its work program to include the total environment. The section on "Recreation and the Environment" which follows, reflects the current philosophy of MRC in respect to its environmental legislative responsibilities.

In 1963 the Omnibus Natural Resources Act responded to a concern that natural and recreational lands needed to be preserved and developed to meet the demands of this and future generations for outdoor recreational opportunities. It was an answer to an alarm over the disappearance of raw lands in our state. It established this commission and resulted in a measuring, qualitatively as well as quantitatively, of the projected demands for leisure time pursuits, inventoried the available resources and, with new dollars, provided priority matching of natural resources through development to provide recreational facilities.

Today the concern of MRC still centers on our resources and the demands on them by the people ... but is not limited to recreational or leisure time considerations. Gradually the concern of this commission has been turning toward broad environmental problems. It is obvious that the legislature must recognize and respond to the irrefutable fact that we are mistaken if we look at our resources unilaterally; i.e., to provide recreational facilities. Our land, water and air are part of the total environment.

Thus, we must exercise our responsibilities with a broader view -- one suggested in 1965 when the name of this commission was changed from the limiting title "Outdoor Recreation Resources

Commission" to "Resources Commission." We must view the needs and wealth of our resources -- natural, human, economic -- and all the influences and demands, conflicting and complex as they are ... demands for a clean environment, industrial employment and availability of modern technology, as well as recreation.

In short, just as when in 1963 we recognized recreational activity is not limited to hunting and fishing -- but includes also picnicking, history walking, driving for pleasure, archaeology, etc. -- so must we consider programs, in effect or proposed, as they affect our resources and total environment.

This commission has helped trigger coordination between agencies concerned with the management of public lands and recreational facilities. The coordination of spending to assure most effective use of dollars to buy parks and public accesses now must be broadened to assure that an investment in a park is not negated by the polluting of the airs above it or waters along its shores.

This is not a simple task. Implied is the need to recognize the varying values -- demands upon -- our resources.

Specifically, this suggests two new directions, two new mandates for this commission and the legislature.

We must provide impetus in our own considerations and actions to develop long-range environmental policies through planning which serve to coordinate and integrate an overall, meaningful program to protect our environment and improve its management.

We can no longer react to projections of future growth and scramble to provide highways, water, parks and sewers on the premise of serving the inevitable. We must measure the capabilities of our environment to absorb growth and remain of value -- which means the need is to manage, act to alter foreseeable events such as population concentrations -- when it is obvious that unless such course alterations are made we are magnifying rather than solving our problems.

We need to look closely and learn more about our environment ... need to know far more than we presently do about human behavior, about man's response to environmental factors and about what constitutes an optimum environment for human life. Parallel to the funding of topographic mapping to inventory our lands as part of the natural resources program, we, as a commission, must consider if -- actually how many -- dollars need to be made available to provide such information ... to provide answers to the questions of the relationships between people and environment, including its quality, ecological health, the supply of water and

distribution of open space. These answers will help us, based upon a firm foundation of knowledge, to determine our long-range needs for energy, open space and natural resources.

Government organization and management techniques also need an audit to avoid or minimize damage to our environment. We need to look at the environmental management techniques -- zoning, land fill, open space, flood-plain rights -- to determine how effectively they are being applied and how impetus can be given to broader application and the development of new ways to control our environment.

Needed, obviously, is abandonment of the traditional approach, as evidenced by the natural resources program to date, of single interest treatment of our problems. As we look at laws affecting highway construction, as an example, we, as legislators, must recognize and take into account the resulting influences on such things as air pollution, lake access, open space, etc., and lead the concerned administrative agencies to plan and develop systems -- be they highway, sewer, or any other -- based on the inter-relationships which, while complex, are, in fact, part of the total picture we know as our environment.

Finally, the responsibility is to put into practice in terms of our total environment the concept of the natural resources program that the state and, yes, government cannot do it alone. Just as the resource act acknowledged the right and responsibility of private enterprise to invest and profit in providing recreational facilities, so must we establish that private enterprise has a right and responsibility to actively participate in the management of our environment.

PRESENT ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In 1967 the Natural Resources Bill amended the original 1963 law to formally change the role of the Commission. The responsibility of the Commission to make recommendations to the Governor, counties and municipalities was terminated. Rather, the role and responsibility is limited to the Legislature, with a charge that:

Any data compiled by the Commission will be made available to any standing or interim committee of the Legislature upon request of the chairman of the respective committee.

To emphasize this change in role to that of a service commission to and for the Legislature, the name of the Commission

was also changed to the Minnesota Resources Commission. In addition, the law creating the Commission was amended to broaden the concerns of the Commission from "Outdoor Recreation Resources" to simple "Resources."

The 1967 amendment specified this new role of the Commission:

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

Under the mandate of the 1967 amendments, therefore, the Commission functions to:

1) Undertake, on behalf of the Legislature between regular sessions, in-depth studies in a number of specific areas.

This first responsibility is not necessarily new but is rather a job undertaken each interim since the Commission was created in 1963. However, the responsibility to look at specific areas has been broadened so that the Commission before undertaking any study considers the extent of the problem and determines within the scope of its budget and total commitments the priorities and steps which can most efficiently provide the data sought by the Legislature. (The function roles of the State Planning Agency and Bureau of Comprehensive Planning of the State Department of Natural Resources have eliminated much of the day-to-day data gathering and research normally undertaken by the Commission in the past.)

2) Provide the standing committees of both the House and the Senate with any data compiled by the Commission and, further, to respond to requests from the standing committees for background information or evaluation of programs related to the broad spectrum of Minnesota's resources.

This is a new area of responsibility of the Commission, but it was prompted by the action of the Commission in 1967 in forwarding to the House Appropriations and the Senate Finance Committees the natural resources appropriations recommendations for review and action by the committees and inclusion in regular appropriation measures.

3) Foster an accelerated program to develop and preserve Minnesota's natural and recreational resources.

This third responsibility is not new but rather is a continuation of the mandate of the 1963 law, unchanged, to explore new approaches as well as review for the Legislature the progress of established programs.

ACCELERATION

Throughout the hearings and discussions in the 1963 session that led to the enactment of the Omnibus Natural Resources and Recreation Act, acceleration was the dominant objective. It was reflected in the decision to add and dedicate a one-cent-per-pack tax on cigarettes to provide a new source of revenue--to stimulate and speed the preservation, acquisition and development of both the natural and recreational resources of Minnesota.

From the start, this Commission has viewed its responsibility to identify and limit its recommendations for expenditure of natural resources funds to those programs not previously or adequately financed by other sources. This includes acquisition, development, special studies and planning.

As part of the acceleration philosophy, the Commission has given priority time and time again to programs and projects where federal matching dollars have been available. By constant review of federal legislation and appropriations, the State of Minnesota has been able to use funds available from the Natural Resources Fund as matching dollars.

In short, the natural resources program and funds are intended for land acquisition and facility development, special studies and planning. It was not the legislative intent that it be used to finance on-going programs. Substituting financing is not the purpose; the objective and function is to provide new dollars to finance projects and programs not supported or adequately financed by other sources.

APPROPRIATIONS - 1963-71

The following pages summarize by category all appropriations made by the Legislature from 1963 through the 1969 session from the original natural resource account and as a result of Laws of Minnesota 1969, Chapter 879.

Recommendations for appropriations for the 1971-73 biennium can be found on page 34.

An analysis of all expenditures from Chapter 1139 and Chapter 879, Laws of Minnesota 1969, showing the detailed expenditures of these appropriations is available at the Commission office.

APPROPRIATIONS FROM NATURAL RESOURCES FUND

1963-71

<u>PROGRAM/PURPOSE</u>	<u>1963 APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>1965 APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>1967 APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>1969 APPROPRIATION</u>
MORRC	\$ 150,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 100,000
PARKS				
A) Land Acquisition	1,657,609 ³	964,445	1,000,000	500,000
B) Development	944,000	946,450	890,000	825,000
		405,000 ⁴	685,000 ⁴	920,500 ⁴
			95,000 ⁷	
C) Savanna Portage State Park Development	195,600			
D) Tower Soudan State Park Development/ Operations	265,000			
E) Fort Snelling State Park Land Acquisition and Development	122,000			
F) Development for parks to be turned back to local governments	400,000	200,000 ⁵		
G) Repairs - Flandrau Park Dam		150,000	76,000	
H) Acquisition, Development and Easement of Trails		59,000		
I) Fort Snelling 150th Anniversary Committee			65,000	
			5,000	
MINNESOTA MEMORIAL HARDWOOD FOREST				
A) Land Acquisition	300,000	200,000	200,000	350,000
STUDIES				
A) Red River Basin	70,000	70,000	35,000	
B) Aquatic Nuisance Organisms		30,000	50,000	
C) Hydrologic	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
D) Parks (New state park proposals)		75,000		
E) Memorial Hardwood Forest		25,000		
F) Rivers and Streams		50,000		
G) Iron Range Resources		16,100		
H) Duck Depredation Problem			25,000	
I) Vegetation Management in State Parks			30,960	60,000
J) Lakeshore Development Trends and Projections			87,400	50,600
K) Limnological Research			50,000	75,000

<u>PROGRAM/PURPOSE</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>1965</u> <u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>1967</u> <u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>1969</u> <u>APPROPRIATION</u>
STUDIES cont.				
L) Interpretive Center Research	\$	\$	\$	\$ 15,698
M) Lake of the Woods - Rainy Lake Research				25,000
N) Operation Pheasant				200,000
O) Project 80 - Study of Total Environment				50,000
WILDLIFE LAND ACQUISITION ¹	400,000	400,000	475,000	500,000
WILDLIFE LAND DEVELOPMENT			150,000	250,000
SPAWNING LAND ACQUISITION	150,000	300,000	300,000	50,000
SPAWNING LAND DEVELOPMENT	300,000		50,000	50,000
FOREST ROADS	300,000	300,000	150,000	100,000
FOREST CAMPGROUNDS (Recreational development on forest lands)	100,000			
TREE PLANTING				
A) Planting	300,000	200,000	100,000	100,000
B) Nursery Development	200,000			
MAPPING				
A) Topographic		940,000	1,000,000	850,000
B) Geological, Mineral, Forest/Aerial (U of M Bedrock & Surficial Mapping)	400,000	200,000	140,000	220,000
C) Soils			60,000	40,000
D) Aerial Photos			25,000	
CONSERVATION WORK PROJECTS ¹ (General Revenue Advance) Public Access Development	500,000			
WATERSHED, SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION PROJECTS	150,000			9,000
HISTORIC SITES				
A) Historical Society	80,000	235,704	368,052	594,105
B) Administration Department			158,000	
ARCHAEOLOGY				
A) Pre-historic				
1. University of Minnesota		58,000	38,000	38,000
B) Historic				
1. Minnesota Historical Society		21,500	50,000	50,000

<u>PROGRAM/PURPOSE</u>	<u>1963 APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>1965 APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>1967 APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>1969 APPROPRIATION</u>
PALEONTOLOGY	\$	\$ 14,000	\$	\$
CONTINGENCY FUNDS				
A) General	50,000		250,000	725,000 ⁹
B) Memorial Hardwood Forest		75,000		
C) Land Acquisition		250,000		
ADMINISTRATIVE				
A) Tax Collection	55,000	51,000	59,069	
B) Land Acquisition - Historic Site		100,000		
C) Professional Services (Conservation)		184,000		
D) Equipment		100,000		
E) Business Development Planning & IRR Study		25,000		
F) Unemployment & Employees Compensation		28,505	672	
GRANTS-IN-AID				
A) Planning - Counties		250,000		
B) Local Recreation Development		1,000,000		
C) Regional Tourist Promotion Folders		25,000	50,000	
D) Local Units of Government			1,900,000	2,500,000
PROMOTION-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
A) Minnesota Natural Resources Folders		25,000		
B) North Star Patrol				50,000
C) Resort Reservation Facility				30,000
D) Iron Range Interpretive Program				75,000
STATE PLANNING AGENCY				
A) Water Resources Planning			60,500	50,000
B) Impact on Tourist Development			50,000	30,000
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA				
A) Cedar Creek Natural History Area Land Purchase			103,000	45,650
B) Excelsior Landscape Arboretum Land Purchase			30,000	
INTERIM COMMISSIONS				
A) Northeast Economic Problems	25,000			
B) Minnesota River Valley Development	15,000	15,000		
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL REQUESTS FOR BIENNIUM	\$7,279,209	\$8,263,704	\$9,136,653	\$9,690,553
Natural Resources Funds	7,279,209	7,858,704	8,356,653	8,770,053
Other Funds		405,000 ⁴	685,000 ⁴ 95,000 ⁷	920,500 ⁴

Footnotes

- ¹Appropriation from General Revenue Fund repaid from Natural Resources Fund \$900,000.
- ²1963 Chapter 840, Section 1, provides for transfers to state parks development account.
- ³Excludes land acquisition funds for Fort Snelling State Park.
- ⁴Appropriation from State Parks Development Fund.
- ⁵For restoration, development of historic sites within Fort Snelling State Park.
- ⁶Costs 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.
- ⁷Appropriation from General Revenue Fund for state parks capital improvements, Laws of Minnesota, Extra Session, 1967, Chapter 48, Section 48, Subdivision 7.
- ⁸Professional services - See detailed list of maximum amounts available under Minnesota Laws 1967, Extra Session, Chapter 48.
- ⁹Federal earnings from natural resource funds are deposited to this account in addition to the appropriation for distribution after approval by L.A.C.

	Unallocated Balance 4/1/71
Chapter 879 - Laws of Minnesota 1969	
Subd. 2. <u>\$2,000,000</u> each biennium for acquisition of lands for state parks, waysides, recreational reserves and trails.	\$ 00
Subd. 3. <u>\$1,000,000</u> each biennium for development in the major state parks of the state.	\$ 00
Subd. 4. <u>\$2,000,000</u> each biennium for regional parks and open space in the seven county metropolitan area recommended for funding by the Metropolitan Council.	\$2,000,000
Subd. 5. <u>\$2,000,000</u> each biennium for parks in outstate Minnesota serving regional and subregional needs.	\$1,706,572
Subd. 6. <u>\$500,000</u> is made available for planning and engineering expense for a statewide zoo.	\$ 00

1969-71 WORK PROGRAM

During the past biennium the Commission expanded its work program to include review of funds appropriated under Minnesota Laws 1969, Chapter 879 and 1139. A special subcommittee was organized, with Representative Martin Sabo as chairman, to work in an advisory capacity regarding expenditure of resource account funds with the Finance and Appropriations Committees and L.A.C. The Special Studies Committee under Representative Richard Fitzsimons met regularly with the state agencies to review work programs for expenditures of funds appropriated in 1969. In addition, the Special Studies Committee developed the MRC recommended programs to be funded by the 1971 Legislative Session.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Listed below are brief reports on a number of programs initiated by the Legislature, or the Commission itself. Additional background is available on each of these areas from the Commission.

Pesticides

The Minnesota Resources Commission held two public hearings during the 1969-70 biennium on pesticides and in addition audited the hearings by the Department of Agriculture, State of Minnesota, related to the proposed hard pesticide (chlorinated hydrocarbon) regulation in Minnesota.

Hearings of the Special Studies Committee, testimony at Minnesota Department of Agriculture hearings in 1970, and a review of literature reveal a wide range of opinion--often conflicting--about the use, regulation and environmental effects of pesticides in Minnesota.

Three state agencies license pesticide users; at least two others are concerned about their use. The Department of Aeronautics licenses aerial sprayers and dusters. The Department of Natural Resources issues permits for herbicides used to control aquatic nuisances in public waters. The Department of Agriculture licenses commercial pest-control operators and aerial sprayers; it requires permits for all dealers and users of seven "hard" (persistent) pesticides, which it has classified as "restricted use" chemicals. The Department limits application of these pesticides to thirty prescribed uses, principally in agriculture. The Board of Health is interested from a public health standpoint, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency from an environmental quality viewpoint.

The committee found no comprehensive base-line data on the quantities of pesticides used in Minnesota, or on their levels in wildlife or the environment. The Agriculture Department issued 839 dealers' permits and 340 users' permits for "restricted use" pesticides in 1970, but has no earlier data. A modest fish-sampling program initiated by the Natural Resources Department in 1962 indicates that there has been a general decline in DDT levels; fish with high concentrations usually came from agricultural areas. Excepting eight samples measured for aldrin, no testing was done for pesticides other than DDT. The Pollution Control Agency has taken samples monthly at ten stations for six hard pesticides since 1963. All are well below U. S. Public Health Service drinking water standards. A minimal sampling of bottom sediment and fauna in 1969 and 1970 indicates a decline in DDT but an increase in aldrin. PCA has been unable to determine the source of mercury found in 112 of 115 fish taken in 1970 from 21 lakes and rivers in an inter-agency study made after fish in the Red River were found to exceed the proposed federal standard of .5 parts per million of mercury.

The Department of Agriculture, assigned pesticide regulation by the Legislature in 1969, last year established as "restricted use" chemicals DDT, DDD, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, lindane and aldrin, all long-lasting chlorinated hydrocarbons. It limits those pesticides mainly to uses recommended by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. The effect of this, in 1970 regulations, was to bar the use of DDD and endrin and to permit application of the other five chemicals.

The University listed no recommended uses for DDT in 1970; the Department of Agriculture regulation permits four uses. In a few cases, in which the University offered a choice between a persistent pesticide and another, less long-lasting chemical, the regulation permits application of the persistent pesticide. (The regulation does not contain the University's further suggestion that if fields have been treated annually with aldrin or heptachlor for five years or more, one year should elapse before they are planted with soybeans or alfalfa.) In 1970, Congress shifted federal authority for pesticide regulation from the U. S. Department of Agriculture to the new Environmental Protection Agency. The agency--acting under a court order--began proceedings in January, 1971, aimed at banning all uses of DDT. The federal government apparently will move faster than Minnesota to eliminate use of DDT, but it has not acted--as has this state--against DDT or endrin.

The Natural Resources Department stopped using all seven "restricted use" pesticides, as well as chlordane, in 1968. It ceased applying the herbicides 2,4,5-T and picloram in 1970, after federal authorities termed 2,4,5-T "probably dangerous" to humans. A University Extension bulletin on herbicide use in field crops for 1971 counsels use of 2,4,5-T or 2,4-D or a mixture of the two to control weeds in grass pastures, and says that "repeated treatment for two or more years is usually necessary."

The Natural Resources Department believes that present pesticide regulations "seem to be an adequate control at present," but would like more information on aldrin and dieldrin, which "ordinarily cause fish and wildlife problems," according to testimony before the Special Studies Committee. The "fairly frequent occurrence" of mercury in excess of .5 parts per million in fish is the agency's "greatest concern" now. It recommends that fish taken from the Red River, the Mississippi River from Grand Rapids to Anoka, and the St. Louis River below Cloquet be eaten no oftener than once a week.

The Pollution Control Agency's position, as presented to this committee, is one of "concern" about pesticide levels in the environment. The agency would like more information on the long-range effects of pesticides. Representatives of the Department of Aeronautics say it is a "major problem" that aerial sprayers must obtain license from Aeronautics and Agriculture; they recommend that the former license aerial operators, the latter ground operators.

The Minnesota Izaak Walton League supports a two to four-year moratorium on the sale of all persistent pesticides on grounds they are known to affect the reproductive cycle of some species and could completely alter man's food chain. The Minnesota Environmental Control Citizens Association recommends that all persistent pesticides be banned in Minnesota. It objects to the

Agriculture Department adopting, in its regulations, the recommendations of University entomologists because, it contends, they are oriented toward agriculture.

The University of Minnesota Department of Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife opposes "the complete withdrawal of any insecticide from the market." It asserts that, although "opportunities for environmental contamination are intensified by...continued use of persistent pesticides," such use "is of vital importance in the production of food." The Farm Bureau Federation and Farmers' Union take a similar position. The federation supports present regulations "provided the seven pesticides remain available to farmers." The National Agricultural Chemicals Association believes the regulations cannot be justified. It testified that "if there is any problem, it is a speculative, future problem and not a present one." The Shell Chemical Company testified that there should be no restrictions on persistent pesticides employed in agriculture.

The absence of over-all data on pesticide levels in wildlife or the environment in Minnesota makes it difficult, at best, to assess intelligently the efficacy of present regulations or what the need might be for additional restrictions. A beginning step in an orderly program of pesticide evaluation will be to broaden present monitoring activities. Beyond the routine sampling mentioned earlier, we have discovered only two pesticide studies in Minnesota. The PCA, in a \$23,000 study funded two-thirds by a federal grant, is attempting to determine the amount and sources of seven persistent pesticides in Lake Superior and its drainage basin. A University entomologist is investigating the influence of insecticides on insects and fish in the state. Testimony to the committee indicates no one is compiling data on the effects of herbicides on aquatic organisms in Minnesota, although water plants are the base of the food chain for fish. No investigation of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) was called to our attention, although this group of substances, which has effects similar to those of persistent pesticides, are employed in Minnesota industries. The high concentration of mercury discovered in fish indicates that data on such toxic elements in natural rocks and soils should be compiled. (The Minnesota Geological Survey has recently proposed a \$50,000 two-year study on the concentrations of toxic elements such as mercury in natural rocks and soils.)

Testimony at public hearings on the present regulations for "restricted use" pesticides suggests other potential areas of inquiry. A provision limiting application of these seven chemicals within 100 feet of a body of water may be insufficient to prevent contamination, depending upon drainage. The regulation allows use of the restricted pesticides for additional purposes

in cases of "imminent" danger but does not define "imminent" or specify who should make such a determination. Chlordane and toxaphene, two persistent pesticides whose use has been dropped or severely restricted by the Natural Resources Department in its operations, are not covered by the regulation. Doubts raised repeatedly about the department's ability to enforce the regulation were not satisfied. (The department is requesting four additional inspectors, mainly for pesticide enforcement, in the 1971-73 biennium.) Although the regulations themselves declare that pesticides "may cause injury to man or animals" and "the drifting of pesticides into lakes and streams may cause damage to aquatic life," they appear to contain no effective provisions against drift.

A report by the Natural Resources Department and Pollution Control Agency staff on DDT in fish suggests that high levels of the pesticide "reflect local conditions." Research aimed at identifying such "conditions" could lead to ameliorating high levels where they now exist and a better understanding of practices to be avoided throughout the state in the future.

The director of the Pollution Control Agency recommends that: an inter-agency hazardous substance review board be created in Minnesota and given authority to ban such substances; "serious consideration" be given to banning all economic poisons containing mercury in the state; the agency should consider adopting as Minnesota regulations the proposed federal pesticide limits for drinking water and fish.

Such suggestions, the presence of many unanswered questions about pesticides in Minnesota, and the absence of any independent public body charged with evaluating and anticipating the impact of pesticides and related chemicals such as PCBs all point to a deficiency in Minnesota's public mechanism in this area for protecting its people, its wildlife and its environment.

Project 80*

Under the Laws of 1969, Chapter 1139, Section 48, Subd. 7j, the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 to the State Planning Agency and the Department of Natural Resources for a joint "Study of the Total Environment" called Project 80.

The scope of Project 80 for the current biennium was clarified by letter of intent from the Minnesota Resources Commission. That letter stated that, "The primary purpose of this appropriation is the preparation of a document to guide the Legislature

*Adapted from report to MRC by State Planning Agency.

hereafter in the review of requests for appropriations for land acquisition, development and maintenance of state-owned lands for state parks, campgrounds, public access, rivers and trails. A current inventory, future demands, land acquisition costs, anticipated revenue, etc. must result from this expenditure."

Since this study of recreation was clearly intended to be a single facet of a much broader environmental study, recreation was viewed in more than an activity sense. In general terms, the goal of state government is the improvement of the quality of life, and it is achieved through implementing a wide variety of programs, including recreation. If recreation is to contribute to that goal, it must be guided by two objectives:

1. To preserve an accurate representation of Minnesota's natural and historical heritage for public understanding and enjoyment, and
2. To provide an adequate base of high-quality lands and waters to accommodate the active outdoor recreational needs of the citizens.

The Project 80 recreational recommendations reflect these objectives, and the Classified Outdoor Recreation System is a good example. The eleven components provide a framework for protecting those areas which are valuable in helping man to learn about his inter-relationship with the natural environment. They also recognize the value of sites which provide a suitable base primarily for recreational activities.

While the Outdoor Recreation System provides a means for protecting the on-site environment, it does not provide protection from outside influence. A park or forest, like the state itself, is not a closed system. The rain we receive today was part of an ocean yesterday. Air masses circulate on a global scale. Environmental maintenance must be universal to be effective, and Minnesota must do its part. We need to develop policies which result in the wise use of our natural resources in a manner which does not lower their quality for someone else.

"Total environment" implies both natural and man-made environments. We must devise a means for meshing the two in the most complementary and least destructive manner. To do this, we have to be able to anticipate man's needs, instead of merely reacting to problems as they arise. What is a good environment for man? How large should cities be? What services will man need, including energy and transportation? What is the future demand for products made from renewable or non-renewable resources such as wood and iron ore? What are the future demands for food and for agricultural land? What are the effects of these needs and the demands on the natural environment? How much can it withstand?

These are all questions that must be answered in future phases of the "Study of the Total Environment." The answers will guide us in developing policies which balance man's needs with the limitations of the natural environment.

One important aspect of this study will be the development of an open space plan. This plan will, in effect, zone open space functions in accordance with the limitations of the resource and with the needs of man. These functions will include open space for:

- a. Managed Resource Production - agriculture, forestry, minerals, water recharge, etc.
- b. Preservation of Natural and Human Resources - wildlife refuges, components of the Outdoor Recreation System
- c. Health, Welfare, and Well-being - refuse disposal, visual amenities, etc.
- d. Public Safety - flood plains, unstable soil areas, etc.
- e. Corridors - power lines, transportation, etc.
- f. Urban Expansion

Voyageurs National Park

The following concurrent resolution regarding Voyageurs National Park and the Minnesota Resources Commission was passed by both houses of the 1969 Minnesota legislature:

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that at the request of the standing committee of Legislative Administration and Rules of the House of Representatives and the standing committee on Rules and Legislative Expense of the Senate, may request the Natural Resources Commission to undertake a study of the problems related to the establishment of the Voyageurs National Park, including, but not limited to, land exchange, mineral rights, and area highway needs; and if such study is undertaken the requesting committees may reimburse the cost thereof in whole or in part with moneys allocated from the legislative expense funds in the same manner as expenses of studies by standing committees or duly appointed subcommittees thereof are paid."

On July 21, 1969, Representative Aubrey W. Dirlam, House Majority Leader, requested the Minnesota Resources Commission to proceed with its research activity relating to problems that might arise in the State of Minnesota as relates to the establishment of the Voyageurs National Park. Mr. Dirlam pointed out that it is the Rules Committee's hope that whatever information is now available and will be received during the coming interim can be made available to the appropriate standing committees of the House.

On August 27, 1969, Senator Stanley W. Holmquist, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Expense, informed the Commission that the Senate Committee had approved a motion asking that the Minnesota Resources Commission proceed with its research activity with reference to matters having to do with the establishment of the Voyageurs National Park.

As a result of the actions, the Commission has organized its files and provided each member of the Legislature with a Fact Book as well as responded to specific information requests from the standing committees of the House and Senate in relationship to the Voyageurs National Park.

In addition, the Minnesota Resources Commission has started a research study attempting to identify for the Legislature the state's responsibilities for highway construction supporting recreational facilities, land exchange, donation of land, etc.

It is important to note that the Voyageurs study by the Commission will attempt to project the influence of a national park on the long-range recreational plan of the state for northeast Minnesota. Federal funding for a portion of the study has been announced by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the Department of the Interior from funds provided to the state from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The Commission has not formally been requested at this time to make any recommendations regarding the Voyageurs National Park, and unless specifically requested to do so by either the Rules Committee or the chairman of one of the standing committees, the Commission is not likely to make any recommendations other than to raise questions and to provide necessary background data.

The legislative steps involved to accomplish federal ownership of state public lands by donation are in part as follows:¹

¹ Memorandum to Larry Koll, Special Assistant to the Governor from Philip J. Olfelt, Special Assistant, Attorney General, dated July 22, 1970.

I. Trust Fund Lands

Minnesota Constitution, Article 8, Section 4, provides that trust fund (school and swamp) lands may be sold only at "public sale, and in the manner provided by law." The Minnesota Supreme Court has interpreted this provision to include condemnation. Therefore, the necessary steps to be taken to donate both surface and minerals appear to be as follows:

- A. Legislation to remove affected lands from Kabetogama State Forest;
- B. Legislation directing a state agency to condemn these lands and appropriating money to pay the condemnation commissioners' awards, which would be deposited in the permanent school fund;
- C. Legislation directing the state agency to deed the lands over to the federal government after the condemnation is complete. This legislation should provide that a reverter clause be included in the gift deed which would limit the use of the land to a national park;
- D. Condemnation and turnover to the federal government by the state agency.

II. Non Trust Fund Land

Existing statutory laws provide generally that state lands other than trust fund lands may be sold only if declared surplus and only at public auction. Therefore, legislation is necessary to avoid this procedure. No appropriation should be necessary to donate these lands. In the absence of any limitation relating to a specific parcel of land, such as gift restrictions, the necessary steps appear to be as follows:

- A. Legislation to remove these lands from Kabetogama State Forest;
- B. Legislation directing a state agency to deed these lands over to the federal government. A reverter clause as described in I C, above, should be included;
- C. Turnover of the land, by deed, to the federal government by the state agency.

III. County Administered Lands

Title to tax forfeited lands is in the State, in trust for the taxing districts. County governments administer the surface interests. Deeds to the surface interests, when sold by a county, are executed on behalf of the State by the Commissioner of Taxation. The Natural Resources Department administers and leases the mineral interests. The simplest procedure to donate the surface and minerals appears to be as follows: Legislation could be enacted directing the Commissioner of Taxation and Natural Resources to deed the surface and mineral interests, respectively, to the federal government. A reverter clause as described in I C, above, should be included. Consideration also should be given to the appropriation of money to compensate the local taxing districts for revenues lost as a result of this gift.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED VALUES FOR TRUST FUND AND TAX FORFEITED LANDS WITHIN THE PROPOSED VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK

The Summary of Estimated Values for Trust Fund and Tax Forfeited Lands Within the Proposed Voyageurs National Park can be found on the following pages:

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED VALUES
 FOR THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TRUST FUND LANDS
 WITHIN THE PROPOSED VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK
 As Of May 1, 1971

Trust Fund Land Area.25,185.79 Acres
 (Basis: Original township survey plats and supplemental surveys
 by the General Land Office and Bureau of Land Management)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Area*</u> (Acres)	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Market Value</u>
<u>Land Values</u>		
1. Recreation Potential, Lease Sites, Lakeshore Frontage & Islands	2,472**	\$ 2,809,160
2. Productive Forest Land	17,145	84,963
3. Nonproductive Forest Land	4,555	5,430
4. Land Subtotal	<u>24,172</u>	<u>\$ 2,899,553</u>

<u>Timber Values</u>		
5. Young Growth Trees Below 4" in Diameter	-	\$ 27,610
6. Pulpwood & Poletimber Size Trees, 4" to 9" in Dia. (cords)	105,408	183,071
7. Sawtimber Size Trees, Over 9" in Dia. Thous.Bd.Ft.	8,713	93,201
8. Timber Subtotal	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 303,882</u>

<u>Recapitulation</u>	<u>Area*</u> (Acres)	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Market Value</u>	<u>Average Value</u> <u>Per Acre</u>
Land (Line 4)	24,172	\$ 2,899,553	\$ 120.00
Timber (Line 8)	-	303,882	13.00
Total	<u>24,172</u>	<u>\$ 3,203,435</u>	<u>\$ 133.00</u>

* Actual land area as nearly as can be determined from the most recent available photographs of 1961, 1962 and 1970 and U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangles of 1963 through 1969.

** This area in lakeshore frontage represents 553,370 front feet (104.80 miles), which were valued at specific front foot rates. The total dollar value averages \$5.07 per front foot.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED VALUES
 FOR THE STATE OF MINNESOTA ACQUIRED LANDS
 WITHIN THE PROPOSED VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK
 As of May 1, 1971

Acquired Land Area. 5,360.16 Acres
 (Basis: Original township survey plats and supplemental surveys
 by the General Land Office and Bureau of Land Management)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Area*</u> <u>(Acres)</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Market Value</u>
<u>Land Values</u>		
1. Recreation Potential: Two Camp- grounds, Lakeshore Frontage and Islands	168	\$ 213,046
2. Productive Forest Land	3,940	19,627
3. Nonproductive Forest Land	998	1,198
4. Land Subtotal	<u>5,106</u>	<u>\$ 233,871</u>

<u>Timber Values</u>	<u>Volume</u>	
5. Young Growth Trees Below 4" in Diameter	-	\$ 4,359
6. Pulpwood & Poletimber Size Trees, 4" to 9" in Dia. (cords)	28,973	54,669
7. Sawtimber Size Trees, Over 9" in Dia. Thous.Bd.Ft.	2,017	17,981
8. Timber Subtotal	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 77,009</u>

<u>Recapitulation</u>	<u>Area</u> <u>(Acres)</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Market Value</u>	<u>Average Value</u> <u>Per Acre</u>
Land (Line 4)	5,106	\$ 233,871	\$ 45.70
Timber (Line 8)	-	77,009	15.10
Total	<u>5,106</u>	<u>\$ 310,880</u>	<u>\$ 60.80</u>

* Actual land area as nearly as can be determined from the most recent available photographs of 1961, 1962 and 1970 and U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangles of 1963 through 1969.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED VALUES
 FOR THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY TAX-FORFEITED LANDS
 WITHIN THE PROPOSED VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK
 As of May 1, 1971

St. Louis County Tax-Forfeited Land Area. 4,029.68 Acres
 (Basis: Original township survey plats and supplemental surveys
 by the General Land Office and Bureau of Land Management)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Area*</u> (Acres)	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Market Value</u>
<u>Land Values</u>		
1. Recreation Potential, Lakeshore Frontage & Islands	66	\$ 87,150
2. Productive Forest Land	3,577	17,049
3. Nonproductive Forest Land	406	428
4. Land Subtotal	<u>4,049</u>	<u>\$ 104,627</u>

Timber Values

5. Young Growth Trees Below 4" in Diameter	-	\$ 1,949
6. Pulpwood & Poletimber Size Trees, 4" to 9" in Dia. (cords)	37,354	42,721
7. Sawtimber Size Trees, Over 9" in Dia. Thous.Bd.Ft.	1,650	13,937
8. Timber Subtotal	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 58,607</u>

<u>Recapitulation</u>	<u>Area</u> (Acres)	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Market Value</u>	<u>Average Value</u> <u>Per Acre</u>
Land (Line 4)	4,049	\$ 104,627	\$ 25.84
Timber (Line 8)	-	58,607	14.47
Total	<u>4,049</u>	<u>\$ 163,234</u>	<u>\$ 40.31</u>

* Actual land area as nearly as can be determined from the most recent available photographs of 1961, 1962 and 1970 and U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangles of 1963 through 1969.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED VALUES
 FOR THE KOOCHICHING COUNTY TAX-FORFEITED LANDS
 WITHIN THE PROPOSED VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK
 As of May 1, 1971

Koochiching County Tax-Forfeited Land Area. . . . 2,129.36 Acres
 (Basis: Original township survey plats and supplemental surveys
 by the General Land Office and Bureau of Land Management)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Area*</u> (Acres)	<u>Estimated Market Value**</u>	
<u>Land Values</u>			
1. Recreation Potential: Lakeshore Frontage & Islands	35	\$	32,430
2. Productive Forest Land	1,846		9,301
3. Nonproductive Forest Land	256		259
4. Land Subtotal	<u>2,137</u>	\$	<u>41,990</u>
<u>Timber Values</u>			
	<u>Volume</u>		
5. Young Growth Trees Below 4" in Diameter	-	\$	4,171
6. Pulpwood & Poletimber Size Trees, 4" to 9" in Dia. (cords)	10,165		13,484
7. Sawtimber Size Trees, Over 9" in Dia. Thous.Bd.Ft.	5		13
8. Timber Subtotal	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>17,668</u>
<u>Recapitulation</u>	<u>Area</u> (Acres)	<u>Estimated Market Value</u>	<u>Average Value Per Acre</u>
Land (Line 4)	2,137	\$ 41,990	\$ 19.65
Timber (Line 8)	-	17,668	8.35
Total	<u>2,137</u>	\$ 59,658	\$ 28.00

* Actual land area as nearly as can be determined from the most recent available photographs of 1961 and 1962 and U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangles of 1968 and 1969.

** Includes the value for an undivided 7/12 interest in one parcel containing 36.25 acres.

SUMMARY AND COMPARISON
 ESTIMATES OF VALUE OF STATE LAND FOR
 THE PROPOSED VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK
 (1968, Department of Natural Resources,
 and 1971, Minnesota Resources Commission)

	1968		1971	
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Value</u>
Trust Lands	26,350	\$2,940,000	24,172	\$3,203,435
Acquired Lands	6,350	890,000	5,106	310,880
St. Louis County	4,500	144,000	4,049	163,234
Koochiching County	2,470	110,000	2,137	59,658
Total	39,670	\$4,084,000	35,464	\$3,737,207

Miscellaneous

During the past two years the Commission has reviewed the many on-going programs and studies financed by the natural resource account for the protection of the environment. The Lakeshore Study, Land Use Mapping Program, Lake Improvement Grants, Project 80 and the Accelerated Mapping Programs for topography, soils, bedrock, surficial geology, etc. will all provide necessary management input for the proper protection of our environment.

In addition, the Commission has watched with considerable pride the results from "Operation Pheasant", the state park development program, the historical sites act, the restoration of Fort Snelling, the spawning land program, the wetland acceleration, the grant-in-aid program for local and regional parks, to name but a few of the accomplishments from the natural resource account.

While other states have been forced to finance large bond programs to acquire and protect lands for recreational use, Minnesota through its pay-as-you-go natural resource account has made significant progress in preservation of our major natural, historical, geological and archaeological heritage.

Grant-In-Aid Program to Local Government

The natural resource funded Chapter 1139 grant-in-aid program made \$2,500,000 available for state matching funds to local units of government for 50% of the local cost of land acquisition and development for recreation, archaeology, natural areas, wetlands, etc. The 1969 Legislature also made available funds for experimental lake improvement funds and extended eligibility to non-profit lake improvement organizations.

In addition, Chapter 879 made \$2,000,000 available for outstate regional parks and \$2,000,000 for the metropolitan area for grants for regional parks land acquisition. The regional park funds do not require local matching but are expected to be matched by federal funds.

In addition, grants for outdoor recreation for local governments in Minnesota are available through the state from the federally financed Land & Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON). By Minnesota law 50% of the federal dollars received from this program are made available to local government. It should be noted that funds available for fiscal 1971 are almost three times the average annual allocation. (See following pages for detailed expenditures - 1969-71.)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Minnesota Apportionment</u>
1965	\$ 183,119.00
1966	1,495,630.00
1967	1,018,076.72
1968	1,131,512.03
1969	814,419.00
1970	1,131,799.00
1971 (estimated)	2,993,728.00

GRANTS APPROVED AND FUNDED TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT BY FEDERAL AND STATE PROGRAMS

July 1, 1969 - March 23, 1971

<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>ELIGIBLE* PROJECT COSTS</u>	<u>FROM N.R. CHAPTER 1139</u>	<u>FROM N.R. CHAPTER 879</u>	<u>LAWCON GRANT**</u>	<u>HUD*** GRANT</u>	<u>ACTUAL LOCAL SHARE</u>
ANOKA						
Coon Rapids-A&D	165,000.00	41,250.00	3/		85,341.00	44,091.00 4/
City of Anoka-A	199,500.00	49,875.00	3/		119,000.00	69,125.00 4/
Anoka County-D	68,192.00	17,048.00		34,096.00		17,048.00
Columbia Heights-D	12,100.00	3,025.00		6,050.00		3,025.00
Fridley-A	142,000.00	35,750.00		71,500.00		35,750.00
BECKER						
Lake Park-D	10,410.00	2,602.50		5,205.00		2,602.50
BLUE EARTH						
Blue Earth County-A	35,000.00	8,750.00		17,500.00		8,750.00
BROWN						
Sleepy Eye-A	6,675.00	1,668.75	3/		3,712.50	2,043.75 4/
CARLTON						
Carlton County-D	23,742.87	5,435.72		11,871.43		6,435.72 1/
Carlton County-D	15,000.00	3,750.00		7,500.00		3,750.00
Carlton County-A	46,500.00		46,500.00			
CARVER						
Chanhassen-A	80,000.00	20,000.00		40,000.00		20,000.00
Waconia-D	8,612.00	2,153.00		4,308.00		2,153.00
Chaska-A	84,500.00	21,125.00			43,475.00	22,350.00
CASS						
Walker-D	20,740.00	5,185.00		10,370.00		5,185.00
CHIPPEWA						
Chippewa County-D	19,270.00	4,817.50		9,635.00		4,817.50
CHISAGO						
Chisago City-D	10,000.00	2,500.00		5,000.00		2,500.00
Wyoming-D	2,271.00	567.75		1,135.50		567.75

	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>ELIGIBLE* PROJECT COSTS</u>	<u>FROM N.R. CHAPTER 1139</u>	<u>FROM N.R. CHAPTER 879</u>	<u>LAWCON GRANT**</u>	<u>HUD*** GRANT</u>	<u>ACTUAL LOCAL SHARE</u>
CLAY							
	Moorhead-D	102,026.00	<u>2/</u> 12,440.50		51,013.00		12,450.50
	Clay County-D	956.52	239.13		478.26		239.13
CLEARWATER							
	Clearwater County-D	3,642.50	910.63		1,821.25		910.62
	Clearwater County-A&D	11,929.00	2,982.25		5,964.50		2,982.25
COTTONWOOD							
	Cottonwood County-D	17,300.00	4,325.00		8,650.00		4,325.00
	Windom-A	8,000.00	2,000.00			4,100.00	2,100.00
DAKOTA							
	West St. Paul-A	435,205.00	108,801.25	<u>3/</u>		218,703.00	109,901.75
DODGE							
	Mantorville-D	7,258.00	1,814.50		3,629.00		1,814.50
DOUGLAS							
	Douglas County-A	13,200.00	3,300.00		6,600.00		3,300.00
FREEBORN							
	Albert Lea-D	28,100.00	7,025.00		14,050.00		7,025.00
GOODHUE							
	Zumbrota-D	26,520.00	6,630.00		13,260.00		6,630.00
GRANT							
	Hoffman-A&D	6,531.52	1,632.88		3,265.76		1,632.88
HENNEPIN							
	Bloomington-A	260,000.00	65,000.00		130,000.00		65,000.00
	Golden Valley-D	30,290.00	7,572.50		15,145.00		7,572.50
	Eden Prairie-A	262,000.00	65,500.00		131,000.00		65,500.00
	Plymouth-A	198,000.00	49,500.00	<u>3/</u>		100,000.00	50,500.00 <u>4/</u>
	Hopkins-A	32,450.00	8,112.50	<u>3/</u>		16,875.00	8,762.50 <u>4/</u>
	Hopkins-A	45,200.00	11,300.00	<u>3/</u>		22,925.00	11,625.00 <u>4/</u>
	Brooklyn Park-A&D	375,610.00	93,902.50			187,805.00	93,902.50 <u>4/</u>
	St. Louis Park-A	75,000.00	18,750.00	<u>3/</u>		39,500.00	20,750.00 <u>4/</u>
	Brooklyn Center-A	139,150.00	33,675.00	<u>3/</u>		69,575.00	35,900.00 <u>4/</u>
	Minneapolis-D	85,463.34	21,365.83		42,731.67		21,365.84
	Eden Prairie-A	186,000.00	46,500.00		93,000.00		46,500.00

<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>ELIGIBLE* PROJECT COSTS</u>	<u>FROM N.R. CHAPTER 1139</u>	<u>FROM N.R. CHAPTER 879</u>	<u>LAWCON GRANT**</u>	<u>HUD*** GRANT</u>	<u>ACTUAL LOCAL SHARE</u>
HENNEPIN (continued)						
Bloomington-A	1,100,000.00	200,000.00	7/		561,792.00	361,792.00
Eden Prairie-A	76,000.00	19,000.00			38,249.00	19,249.00
St. Louis Park-A	102,817.00	25,704.25			51,972.00	26,268.23
St. Louis Park-A&D	17,800.00	4,450.00			8,900.00	4,450.00
Hennepin County-D	66,600.00	33,300.00				33,300.00
HUBBARD						
Park Rapids-D	6,045.00	1,511.25		3,022.50		1,511.25
KOOCHICHING						
Little Fork-D	5,700.00	1,425.00		2,850.00		1,425.00
Big Falls-D	6,400.00	1,600.00		3,200.00		1,600.00
Koochiching County-D	8,593.25	2,148.31		4,296.62		2,148.32
International Falls-D	8,000.00	2,000.00		4,000.00		2,000.00
LE SUEUR						
Waterville-D	9,500.00	2,375.00		4,750.00		2,375.00
City of LeSueur-A	12,700.00		12,700.00			
LINCOLN						
Lincoln County-D	14,012.00	3,503.00		7,006.00		3,503.00
MARTIN						
Martin County-A	58,000.00	14,500.00		29,000.00		14,500.00
MORRISON						
Pierz-D	9,575.00	2,393.75		4,787.50		2,393.75
MOWER						
Austin-A	230,000.00		230,000.00			
Adams-D	19,995.00	4,998.75		9,997.50		4,998.75
MURRAY						
Murray County-A	1,100.00	275.00		550.00		275.00
NICOLLET						
North Mankato-D	140,000.00	35,000.00		70,000.00		35,000.00
North Mankato-D	94,970.00	47,485.00				47,485.00
St. Peter-A	4,228.00		4,228.00			

<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>ELIGIBLE* PROJECT COSTS</u>	<u>FROM N.R. CHAPTER 1139</u>	<u>FROM N.R. CHAPTER 879</u>	<u>LAWCON GRANT**</u>	<u>HUD*** GRANT</u>	<u>ACTUAL LOCAL SHARE</u>
OLMSTED						
Olmsted County-D	25,337.84	6,334.46		12,668.92		6,334.46
Rochester-D	15,400.00	3,850.00		7,700.00		3,850.00
Rochester-D	9,400.00	2,350.00		4,700.00		2,350.00
OTTER TAIL						
Otter Tail County-D	30,000.00	3,000.00	6/	15,000.00		7,500.00
Fergus Falls-D	22,324.00	5,581.00		11,162.00		5,581.00
POLK						
Polk County-D	10,000.00	2,500.00		5,000.00		2,500.00
POPE						
Starbuck-D	9,300.00	2,325.00		4,650.00		2,325.00
Gilchrist Twp.-A	16,000.00	4,000.00		8,000.00		4,000.00
RAMSEY						
New Brighton-A	100,000.00	25,000.00		50,000.00		25,000.00
North St. Paul-A	107,500.00	26,875.00	3/		57,650.00	30,775.00 4/
Shoreview-A	47,427.40	11,856.85	3/		24,514.00	12,657.15 4/
North St. Paul-A	93,500.00	23,375.00	3/		50,825.00	27,450.00 4/
St. Paul-A	118,400.00	29,600.00	3/		59,200.00	29,600.00 4/
St. Paul-A	48,000.00	12,000.00		24,000.00		12,000.00
St. Paul-A	57,000.00	14,250.00		28,500.00		14,250.00
St. Paul-A	97,100.00	24,275.00	3/		53,113.00	28,838.00 4/
St. Paul-A	34,300.00	8,575.00	3/		19,675.00	11,100.00 4/
St. Paul-A	51,000.00	12,750.00	3/		26,700.00	13,950.00 4/
St. Paul-A	302,000.00	65,268.75	3/		157,500.00	92,231.25 4/
RED LAKE						
Red Lake County-D	20,444.70	5,111.17		10,222.35		5,111.18
Red Lake County-D	6,000.00	1,500.00		3,000.00		1,500.00
Red Lake Falls-D	21,432.80	10,716.40				10,716.40
REDWOOD						
Redwood County-A	33,020.00	8,255.00		16,510.00		8,255.00
Redwood County-A	12,660.00	3,165.00		6,330.00		3,165.00
RICE						
Rice County-A	3,200.00	800.00		1,600.00		800.00
Rice County-A	6,500.00	1,625.00		3,250.00		1,625.00
Rice County-A	10,000.00	2,500.00		5,000.00		2,500.00

<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>ELIGIBLE* PROJECT COSTS</u>	<u>FROM N.R. CHAPTER 1139</u>	<u>FROM N.R. CHAPTER 879</u>	<u>LAWCON GRANT**</u>	<u>HUD*** GRANT</u>	<u>ACTUAL LOCAL SHARE</u>
ROSEAU Warroad-A	6,000.00	1,500.00		3,000.00		1,500.00
ST. LOUIS Tower-D	12,640.00	3,160.00		6,320.00		3,160.00
Duluth-D	56,465.06	14,116.26		28,232.53		14,116.27
Duluth-D	37,580.00	9,395.00		18,790.00		9,395.00
Duluth-D	16,000.00	4,000.00		8,000.00		4,000.00
Duluth-D	16,915.00	4,228.75		8,457.50		4,228.75
SCOTT Prior Lake-D	4,350.00	1,087.50		2,175.00		1,087.50
Scott County-A	20,000.00	5,000.00	3/		10,200.00	5,200.00 4/
SHERBURNE St. Cloud-D	66,000.00	16,500.00		33,000.00		16,500.00
SIBLEY Sibley County-D	6,500.00	1,625.00		3,250.00		1,625.00
STEARNS Paynesville-D	1,734.00	433.60		867.20		433.60
STEELE Owatonna-A	55,666.00	13,916.50		27,833.00		13,916.50
STEVENS Morris-D	17,121.00	4,280.25		8,560.50		4,280.25
SWIFT Swift County-D	17,100.00	4,275.00		8,550.00		4,275.00
TODD Staples-D	6,880.00	1,720.00		3,440.00		1,720.00
Long Prairie-D	4,347.20	1,086.80		2,173.60		1,086.80
Clarissa-A&D	11,008.44	2,752.11		5,504.22		2,752.11
WABASHA Elgin-D	2,677.00	669.25		1,338.50		669.25
Zumbro Falls-D	5,092.00	1,273.00		2,546.00		1,273.00

GRANTEE	ELIGIBLE* PROJECT COSTS	FROM N.R. CHAPTER 1139	FROM N.R. CHAPTER 879	LAWCON GRANT**	HUD*** GRANT	ACTUAL LOCAL SHARE
WADENA						
Sebeka-D	8,300.00	2,075.00		4,150.00		2,075.00
WASECA						
Waseca County-A	32,800.00	8,200.00		16,400.00		8,200.00
Waseca County-A	7,227.00	1,806.75		3,613.50		1,806.75
WASHINGTON						
Washington County-D	28,300.00	7,575.00		14,150.00		6,575.00
Washington County-A	134,000.00	33,500.00		67,000.00		33,500.00
Cottage Grove-A	100,000.00	25,000.00		50,000.00		25,000.00
WILKIN						
Breckenridge-D	6,930.00	1,732.50		3,465.00		1,732.50
WINONA						
City of Winona-A&D	34,500.00	8,500.00	3/		17,250.00	8,750.00 4/
TOTALS	7,314,759.44	1,697,298.90	293,428.00	1,436,349.31	2,048,551.50	1,939,981.21

* Eligible Project Costs determined by Minnesota Guidelines for Natural Resources Grants-In-Aid Programs 1968 Part 8230.2.5 and Part 3130.6.1.

** Land and Water Conservation Fund.

*** Housing and Urban Development - Open Space Program
(Includes cost sharing on either demolition, administrative or inspection fees or relocation costs.)

1/ Local unit requesting Chapter 1139 grant for \$500.00 due to error in application request (3/71 LAC)

2/ Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission Supplemental Grant - \$26,132.00.

3/ Chapter 1139: Demolition, administrative and inspection fees or relocation costs are not fundable for assistance. (May be 50% of eligible N.R. request)

4/ HUD Grant: Acquisition or Development includes cost sharing on or either, demolition, administrative, inspection fee, relocation.

5/ Chapter 879: Outstate Local Units - 100% grant assistance.

6/ Previous Natural Resource Grant \$4,500.00 - 6/21/68.

7/ Although the total State Assistance Requested is for \$200,000, it covers two separate sites, none which exceeds \$100,000.00 individually.

In addition to the above, the following grants have been made for lake improvement projects under Laws of Minnesota 1969, Chapter 1139, Section 48, Subd. 7g:

PILOT LAKE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS			
GRANTEE	ELIGIBLE PROJECT COST	FROM N.R. CHAPTER 1139	ACTUAL LOCAL SHARE
ANOKA COUNTY			
Crooked Lake	4,300.00	2,150.00	2,150.00
BECKER COUNTY			
Cormorant Lake	25,920.00	12,960.00	12,960.00
KANDIYOHI COUNTY			
Eagle Lake <u>8/</u>	30,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
RAMSEY COUNTY			
White Bear Lake	50,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
STEARNS COUNTY			
Horseshoe Lake Chain	3,812.00	1,906.00	1,906.00
Horseshoe Lake Chain	4,171.00	2,085.50	2,085.50
WATONWAN COUNTY			
St. James Lake	25,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	142,603.00	71,301.50	71,301.50

8/ Not funded because local unit has been unable to raise their share.

1971-73 NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM

The Minnesota Resources Commission, during the 1969-71 biennium, working closely with the Senate Finance and House Appropriations Committees, has reviewed requests of over \$30,000,000 for funding from the two cents of the cigarette tax fund set aside by the Legislature for resource acceleration, innovation and protection. (Chapter 790, Laws of Minnesota 1963 and Chapter 879, Laws of Minnesota 1969.)

The recommendations listed below have been submitted to the Finance and Appropriations Committees for their recommendations as part of the legislative state department bill. The total of the appropriations listed is \$18,201,740.

Funds for the appropriations will be provided as follows:

1) Anticipated cigarette tax income	\$15,000,000*
2) Unexpended funds, Chapter 879, Minnesota Laws 1969	3,000,000
3) Unencumbered appropriations from Chapter 1139, Minnesota Laws 1969	645,000
4) It should also be noted that Subdivision 15 provides for a reimbursement account under the jurisdiction of L.A.C. to be funded with federal earnings from the expenditures listed below. Anticipated deposits to this account during the 1971-73 biennium are estimated to be over \$3,500,000.	
TOTAL	<u>\$18,645,000</u>

* See page 46 for details of cigarette tax income.

Recommended Funding - 1971-73

Subd. 1. Minnesota Resources Commission together with any sums received as grants-in-aid from federal sources and any sums granted by private sources to carry out the purposes of the Commission. Such monies shall be available to the Commission until expended. \$ 150,000

The Commission during the biennium shall continue its review of Project 80, study state and federal policy regarding payments in lieu of taxes, land use policies and practices, lake and lakeshore protection and continue its studies regarding the Voyageurs National Park.

Subd. 2. Economic Development

a. Mobile tourist information centers \$ 50,000
b. Resort reservation and facility identification system 23,000

Subd. 3. State Planning Agency

a. Mississippi River metropolitan area corridor and St. Croix River studies \$ 35,000
b. Continuation of Project 80 50,000
c. Black Bear recreation area feasibility and master plan study 5,000

Studies a, b and c above are to be done in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources.

d. Rainy, Kabetogama, Lake of the Woods corridor study, in cooperation with regional commissions 2 and 3 \$ 5,000

Subd. 4. Regents of the University of Minnesota

a. Prehistoric archaeology \$ 45,600
b. Limnological research 50,000
c. Soils survey 48,000
d. Statewide geologic mapping (surface) 72,000
e. Statewide geologic mapping (subsurface) 160,000
f. Eagle Lake pollution control project - Morris Campus 35,000

Spending program to be submitted for review and comment to the Department of Natural Resources and Limnological Research Center of the University of Minnesota.

Subd. 5. Minnesota Historical Society

a. Fort Snelling restoration		\$ 682,500
b. Historic sites program		280,000
Site engineering	\$ 50,000	
Historic site publication series	25,000	
Historic archaeology	55,000	
Sanitation and stabilization	20,000	
Lindbergh museum	45,000	
Interpretation and development	65,000	
Regional research libraries	20,000	

The unexpended balances of the appropriations made in Laws 1969, Chapter 1139, Section 48, Subdivision 5, "d" Lower Sioux Agency Museum, "i" Petroglyphs Interpretive Center, and "k" Lindbergh Interpretive Center, shall not cancel.

The Minnesota Historical Society is hereby authorized to establish and collect such fees as it may deem reasonable for admission to the state-owned sites under its control. All such fees that are collected from the operation of these state-owned sites shall be deposited in and for the benefit of the general fund.

The Minnesota Historical Society is exempted from the competitive bidding procedures of Minnesota Statutes Chapter 16.07 in its completion of these projects.

The appropriations made in Subdivision a and b of this section shall be subject to the allotment and encumbrance provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 16.

Subd. 6. Department of Natural Resources

a. Accelerated State Recreational Land Program

(1) Development	\$3,035,000
Of this amount \$1,210,000 is appropriated from the state parks development account.	

The Commissioner of Natural Resources will review the proposed expenditures from this fund against priorities established by Project 80 in consultation with the Legislative Building Commission.

(2) Planning, development and protection of boating rivers	85,000
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The funds are to be expended in cooperation with the State Planning Agency.

(3) Planning and development of bicycle trails	30,000
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b. Accelerated Forestry Program

(1) Tree planting	100,000
(2) Forest roads	100,000
(3) Vegetative management study on park land in cooperation with the University of Minnesota School of Forestry	25,000
(4) Aerial photography	25,000

c. Accelerated Fish and Wildlife Acquisition and Development Program

(1) Spawning land development	75,000
(2) Operation pheasant	200,000
(3) Wildlife development	250,000

d. Accelerated Water Investigations and Studies	\$ 150,000
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e. Dam Inventory and Assessment	30,000
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f. WesMin R.C. & D. Projects

(1) Experimental water detention structure - demonstration project	40,000
(2) Pomme de Terre ground water survey	9,166
(3) Douglas, Ottertail, Todd ground water survey	15,500
(4) Bonanza Valley deep water survey	15,000
(5) Ground water surveys	5,000

g. Cannon River study	15,000
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h. Walkerbrook Creek recreation area study	14,700
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i. Chisago chain of lakes study	10,000
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Appropriations d, f, g, h and i are to be made available to the county, or appropriate unit of government assuming responsibility for the studies, upon submission of a work program acceptable to the Department of Natural Resources.

Subd. 7. Department of Administration

a. Acquisition of state recreation lands \$2,000,000

To be expended according to priorities established in Project 80.

b. Land acquisition - Memorial Hardwood Forest 350,000

c. Wildlife land acquisition under Minnesota Statutes 1967, Sections 97.48, Subdivision 13, and 97.481 500,000

d. Spawning land acquisition 50,000

e. Topographic mapping 750,000

To be expended on a matching basis with the U.S. Geological Survey in accordance with priorities to be approved by the State Planning Agency.

f. Grants to local units of government

For repair, remodeling and expansion of existing facilities.

The moneys appropriated to the Commissioner of Administration by Laws 1965, Chapter 810, Section 9, and Extra Session Laws 1967, Chapter 48, Section 48, Subdivision 9, g, from the natural resources account to properly repair Pine Tree State Park is reappropriated for the above purpose for the biennium beginning July 1, 1971.

After conveyance of the following park to the local communities, the commissioner shall transfer the sum listed subject to the following provisions: one-half upon presentation of qualifying plans, specifications and job estimates for individual units of work; and the balance upon proof of completion and final inspection.

Pine Tree State Park in Beltrami County	\$ 19,500
g. Grants-In-Aid to Local Units of Government	2,750,000

Not more than \$35,000 may be expended for professional services in administration of the grants-in-aid to state and local units of government.

This appropriation is for acquisition, long term lease and development for recreational projects in accordance with Laws 1965, Chapter 810, Section 21, Subdivision 4, and Section 23, as amended by Extra Session Laws 1967, Chapter 48, Section 48, Subdivision 9, h, Chapter 1139, Laws 1969, Subdivision 7, g.

The Office of Local and Urban Affairs, in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources, is authorized to enter into agreements with local units of government to pay for 50% of local share for demonstration grants for flood plain zoning and studies.

The State Office of Local and Urban Affairs will administer the natural resources and land and water grants-in-aid programs to local units of government.

This appropriation shall be expended with the approval of the Governor after consultation with the Legislative Advisory Committee as provided by Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 3.30.

h. Grants-In-Aid for Regional Parks	7,000,000
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The State Office of Local and Urban Affairs will administer the natural resources and land and water grants-in-aid programs to local units of government.

Not more than \$25,000 may be expended for professional services in administration of the grants-in-aid to state and local units of government.

This appropriation is available to pay 100% of the local share for acquisition and lease of land for recreation areas and open space serving a regional need to counties, local units of government and special

governmental units authorized to acquire, maintain and operate regional parks.

Priorities for use of funds will be given to projects eligible for federal funding and which are consistent with priorities established by Project 80, State Recreation Plan and the distribution formula, Minnesota Laws 1969, Chapter 879, Section 4, Subd. 4 and 5.

Up to \$100,000 will be available from this appropriation to Wright County for state participation in the repair and rebuilding of the Fairhaven Dam providing that the plans for construction are approved by the Department of Natural Resources, that public access and recreation lands are provided for the general public consistent with the state and county recreation plan and that maintenance of the facilities will be assured by the governmental agencies of the area.

This appropriation shall be expended with the approval of the Governor after consultation with the Legislative Advisory Committee as provided by Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 3.30.

Subd. 8. Southwest State College Environmental Program	\$ 50,000
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This appropriation is to be matched wherever possible by federal funds. Projects developed are to be demonstration programs to bring the scientific expertise of the college to bear on environmental problem solving for southwestern Minnesota. Proposed projects are to be submitted to the appropriate state agencies for comment and review.

Subd. 9. Bemidji State College Environmental Center	\$ 14,278
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The spending plans for this project shall be referred to the Legislative Building Commission for review and comment.

Subd. 10. St. Paul Science Museum	\$ 7,496
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Subd. 11.

a. Natural Resources Professional Services

Of the amounts appropriated for the following purposes the amounts indicated shall be transferred to this account and are hereby reappropriated to the Commissioner of Natural Resources for professional services: spawning development (subdivision 6, c(1) \$9,000; forest roads (subdivision 6, b(2) \$3,000; parks capital improvement acceleration (subdivision 6, a(1) \$15,500; wildlife development (subdivision 6, c(3) \$50,000; spawning land acquisition (subdivision 7, d) \$12,500; hardwood forest (subdivision 7, b) \$52,000; state parks (subdivision 7, a) \$4,000; and wildlife land easements and acquisition (subdivision 7, c) \$50,000.

The State Auditor shall establish a single control account for the amount made available to the Commissioner of Natural Resources for professional services.

b. Administration Professional Services

Of the amounts appropriated for the following purposes the amounts indicated shall be transferred to this account and are hereby reappropriated to the Commissioner of Administration for land acquisition expenses: spawning areas (subdivision 7, d) \$12,500; hardwood forest (subdivision 7, b) \$70,000; state parks (subdivision 7, a) \$30,000; and wildlife land easements and acquisition (subdivision 7, c) \$100,000.

The State Auditor shall establish a single control account for the amount made available to the Commissioner of Administration for professional services.

Subd. 12.

The Departments of Administration, State Planning and Natural Resources shall report annually their expenditures from the professional services accounts to the appropriate legislative committees and commissions.

Subd. 13.

Within the funds available, the Commissioner of Administration shall acquire the lands for spawning areas, wildlife areas, hardwood forests, state recreation areas and parks as designated by the Commissioner of Natural Resources.

Subd. 14. Natural Resource Federal Reimbursement Account

Reimbursement and matching funds received and to be received by the state from federal programs for expenditures made by appropriations from Laws 1969, Chapter 879, Section 2 and 3, and expenditures made from the appropriation in this section Subd. 6, a(1), (2) and (3), and Subd. 7, a and b, or from the appropriation made in Laws 1965, are transferred to the natural resource reimbursement account and are reappropriated for the purposes of that account.

Any balance in the natural resources contingent account established by Laws 1969, Chapter 1139, Section 48, Subd. 7, h, shall be transferred to this account.

This appropriation is available for professional services, land acquisition, easements and development for parks, natural areas, historic and archaeological sites and hardwood forests by the State of Minnesota or the University of Minnesota.

The appropriations made under the above paragraphs shall be expended with the approval of the Governor after consultation with the legislative advisory committee as provided by Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 3.30.

All requests for allocations from the account must be accompanied by a certification signed jointly by the state planning officer and the Bureau of Planning of the Department of Natural Resources, showing a review of the application against the state recreation

plan. Copies of such certification must be submitted to the appropriate legislative committees and commissions.

Reimbursements received and to be received from federal funds under Chapter 879, Laws 1969, Section 2 and 3, are to be transferred to the natural resources reimbursement account and are appropriated for the purposes of that account.

Subd. 15.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, all amounts appropriated in subdivisions 1 to 14 are appropriated from the general fund.

Subd. 16.

All unencumbered funds made available under Chapter 879, Laws 1969, are cancelled and shall be credited to the general fund. Section 4, Subdivisions 1 through 6 are repealed effective June 30, 1971.

Subd. 17.

The appropriations in Subdivisions 1 through 13 shall be expended in accordance with the limitations prescribed by Laws 1965, Chapter 810, Section 13, Subdivision 5, and Section 20, and Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 86.53.

Balances remaining on hand on June 30, 1972, from appropriations made in this section shall not cancel but shall be carried forward and available for expenditure during the following fiscal year.

Except as otherwise stated in this section, the unexpended balances of monies appropriated from the natural resources account by Laws 1965, Chapter 810 and Extra Session Laws 1967, Chapter 48, Section 48, and Chapters 839 and 1139, Section 48, Laws 1969, shall cancel into the general fund, with the exception of Subdivision 1.

Subd. 18.

Work programs for studies authorized under Subdivision 3, a, b and c, Subdivision 6, a (2) and (3), d, f; guidelines and individual grant applications under Subdivision 7, g and h, are to be submitted to the Minnesota Resources Commission for review and comment.

SUB TOTAL	\$19,411,740
	- <u>1,210,000*</u>
TOTAL	\$18,201,740

*From state park development account
\$1,210,000 net total. (See page 33 for anticipated
income for 1971-73)

MRC - 1971-73 WORK PROGRAM

Revenue Sharing and Payments in Lieu of Taxes on the Public Land

During hearings held throughout the state by the Minnesota Resources Commission on proposed new state parks, the Voyageurs National Park, and wetland and hardwood forest programs, the local units of government have constantly called to the attention of the Commission problems caused by the present payments in lieu of taxes policies of the federal and state government.

The Public Land Review Commission has now completed its reports on "Revenue Sharing and Payments in Lieu of Taxes on the Public Land." With the availability of considerable data from this study, MRC has instructed its staff to undertake an adaptation of the federal report for consideration by the Commission and the appropriate standing committees during the 1971-73 biennium.

Objectives of Study:

The general objective of the study will be to provide data that will be helpful to the Legislature in assuring that the public lands in the State of Minnesota are retained, managed and disposed of in a manner to provide maximum benefit to the public.

Toward this end, the study will provide information to the Legislature to properly react to new federal proposals, particularly the recommendations of the Public Land Review Commission.

To accomplish this objective, the following general procedures will be followed:

1. Review in cooperation with the federal land study, the effects of public land ownership on the financial structure and taxing policies of local governmental units in areas where federal and state holdings make up a substantial part of the land in a particular jurisdiction.

2. Review the effects of isolated state holdings on the financial structure and taxing policies of the local governmental units and particularly the demands for extra services in isolated state holdings such as the Hardwood Forest acquisition, state parks or wildlife areas.

3. Determine the amount of federal and state payments in lieu of taxes and/or other benefits on the financial structure of a local governmental unit.

4. Determine the amount, character and influence of contributions and kind by the federal and state government on the financial structure of the local governmental unit.

5. Determine and chart the appropriate federal and state legislation currently in effect, and proposed, for payments in lieu of taxes and revenue sharing on public lands in Minnesota.

6. Examine the results of the federal study on the effects of revenue sharing on the management of public investment on federal lands and apply this knowledge to the extent of budget and time to the administration of state lands.

7. Update the revenue sharing in payments in lieu of taxes data in MORRC Report No. 6, Minnesota Ownership.

8. Evaluate from the federal study the contributions and kind, receipts, revenue sharing against the type, use and value of land in private ownership within the same governmental jurisdiction.

9. Using both federal and state data, review alternative procedures for current revenue sharing in lieu of tax payments and contributions and kind identified in the federal study and proposals developed by the state. Furthermore, test the probable effect of each alternate on amounts of payments, distribution and timing of receipts and use and management of resources.

Voyageurs National Park

The Commission, in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources, has received a federal grant of \$15,000 from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, to help update the northeast Minnesota state recreation plan and to identify for the 1973 Session of the Legislature any further responsibilities of the state in the implementation of the Voyageurs National Park. Included in the study will be a review, in cooperation with the affected counties and the Arrowhead Regional Commission, of zoning and land use protection for recreational investment in northeastern Minnesota.

Lakeshore and Land Use Studies

The Commission has expressed its concern in the financing of the University of Minnesota lake studies, the grant programs for demonstration lakes and its funding recommendation to the 1971 Session of the Legislature for a systematic and coordinated program to protect the lakes of the State of Minnesota.

An "ad hoc" committee has been organized by the State Planning Agency, with funds provided from the resource contingency account, to develop state guidelines and priorities for investment of state funds for research and demonstration projects and to present alternate action programs for protection of the lakes of the state.

The Commission will meet regularly during the biennium with the "ad hoc" committee as well as the standing committees concerned with the problems identified during the MRC hearings. It is hoped that a consensus will be developed and a recommended legislative program will be ready for consideration by the 1973 legislative session.

Concern has been expressed by many legislators during the 1971 session about the need for state zoning action to protect the natural resources of the state, and specifically lands abutting federal and state recreational lands.

The Commission, in addition, has recognized that new federal legislation regarding land use planning may require a new state approach to land use planning, protection and development. Therefore, the Commission in its work program for 1971-73, has combined land and lakeshore studies as one of the major study items for the biennium.

Legislative Review

The Commission will review during the biennium the work programs for the continuation of Project 80 as well as the State Planning Agency proposed studies of the Mississippi River metropolitan area and St. Croix corridor studies. The guidelines for distribution of the state grant-in-aid program to local government and the regional park program will also be reviewed by the Commission. A special subcommittee has also been appointed to work with the staffs of the House Appropriations and the Senate Finance Committees to review applications for funding from the grant programs, the land acquisition account and the natural resource contingency account.

CIGARETTE TAX INCOME

CIGARETTE TAXES - Resources Account F.Y. 1963 through F.Y. 1971

F.Y. 1963	\$ 233,197.20
F.Y. 1964	3,548,808.73
F.Y. 1965	3,729,330.81
F.Y. 1966	3,793,404.57
F.Y. 1967	3,968,406.30
F.Y. 1968	3,947,390.82
F.Y. 1969	4,080,942.48
F.Y. 1970	3,636,037.24
F.Y. 1971 (estimated)	4,144,000.00

The Commission has anticipated tax receipts of 7½ million each biennium for the natural resources account and 7½ million for Chapter 879, or \$15,000,000 for the biennium.