
FISCAL ISSUE BRIEF



Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Budget 2000-2001

Senate Office of Fiscal Policy Analysis

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Questions

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Overview

The 1999 Legislature appropriated \$706.738 million for the operations of Environment, Natural Resources, and Agriculture agencies for the 2000-01 biennium and \$991,000 in supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1999. These appropriations are contained in Laws of Minnesota, 1999, Chapter 231. After the Governor's vetoes of \$4.381 million, \$702.357 million was made available for the 2000-01 biennium. This budget is approximately five percent larger than the budget appropriated for these agencies for the 1998-99 biennium (see Table 2, below). Table 1 lists amounts appropriated in Chapter 231 by fund, and the relative percent of the budget represented by each fund. The General Fund portion of this budget, after vetoes of \$2.631 million, is \$421.587 million, or 60% of all direct appropriations.

	Fund	\$Thousands	%
	General	\$ 421,587	60 %
	Petro Tank Release	\$ 6,976	1 %
	State Government	\$ 89	-
	Special Revenue	\$ 723	-
	Environmental	\$ 43,928	6 %
	Solid Waste	\$ 14,382	2 %
	Natural Resources	\$ 52,238	7 %
	Game and Fish	\$ 121,934	18 %
	Future Resources	\$ 14,840	2 %
	Environmental Trust	\$ 25,460	4 %
	Great Lakes Protection	\$ 200	-
		<u>702,357</u>	<u>100%</u>

Table 1: Direct Appropriations
For 2000-2001 Biennium, by Fund

Senate Office of Fiscal Policy Analysis Fiscal Issue Briefs offer background information on new or pending issues in the budgeting process. Senate Budget Divisions include Crime Prevention and Judiciary, Economic Development, Environment and Agriculture, Family and Early Childhood Development, Governmental Operations, Health and Family Security, Higher Education, K-12 Education, and Transportation. Senate Fiscal Briefs can be viewed on the Office of Fiscal Policy Analysis web site at www.senate.leg.state.mn.us/departments/FiscalAnalysis.

In addition to the amounts directly appropriated in Chapter 231 of the session law, Statutory language enacted in Chapter 231 and previous laws is expected to appropriate another \$410 million, more than half again as much as the direct appropriations. Statutory appropriations may be fixed amounts, fluctuating amounts based on revenues generated by fees, or fluctuating depending on level of need. These appropriations are considered on-going commitments of the state. The largest statutory appropriations for the biennium are expected to be:

- \$109 million from the General Fund,
- \$83 million in Federal Funds,
- \$77 million from the Solid Waste Fund
(mostly money from the Solid Waste Management Tax),
- \$64 million from the Special Revenue Fund (mostly fee revenues),
- \$34 million from the newly-created Agricultural Fund (agricultural fees), and
- \$17 million from the Environmental Fund (pollution control fees).

The \$109 million in statutory appropriations from the General Fund includes approximately \$34 million each year for payments to ethanol producers, \$7.5 million each year for payments in lieu of taxes to counties, \$6.2 million per year for treaty payments to tribes, and \$6 million per year for emergency forest fire fighting expenses. The \$83 million in statutory Federal fund appropriations does not include approximately \$16 million each year in Federal grants for fish and wildlife management because these funds are deposited directly to the Game and Fish Fund and are appropriated from that fund. Together, direct and statutory appropriations will provide over \$1.1 billion for Environmental, Natural Resources, and Agricultural programs in the state during the 2000-01 biennium.

Fiscal Summary

Table 2 compares direct appropriations for the 1998-99 biennium with direct appropriations for the 2000-01 biennium by agency. Appropriations to “other agencies” are mostly state contributions in partnership with other governments or with private, non-profit organizations. These organizations are the Science Museum of Minnesota (non-state), the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission (a Minnesota-Wisconsin partnership), the Citizens Committee on Voyageurs National Park (a Minnesota-Federal liaison group), the Minnesota Horticultural Society (non-state) and the Minnesota Academy of Science (non-state).

It should be noted that the decrease in direct appropriations to the Department of Agriculture is off-set by an increase in statutory appropriations to the Department, through the creation (in Chapter 231) of the statutorily appropriated Agricultural Fund. The amount shifted is from agricultural fees.

(\$Thousands)	1998-99	2000-01	Change
<u>Pollution Control Agency</u>			
General Fund	28,801	33,749	17%
Environmental Fund	38,719	40,709	5%
Solid Waste Fund	12,307	14,182	15%
Other Funds	<u>8,261</u>	<u>7,388</u>	<u>-11%</u>
total	88,088	96,028	9%
<u>Office of Environmental Assistance</u>			
General Fund	38,488	40,773	6%
Other Funds	<u>2,604</u>	<u>2,541</u>	<u>-2%</u>
total	41,092	43,314	5%
<u>Department of Natural Resources</u>			
General Fund	221,883	233,410	5%
Game & Fish Fund	110,340	121,934	11%
Natural Resources Fund	46,811	52,171	11%
Other Funds	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>0%</u>
total	379,234	407,715	8%
<u>Board of Water and Soil Resources</u>			
General Fund	32,327	37,124	15%
<u>Department of Agriculture</u>			
General Fund	36,111	45,491	26%
Other Funds	<u>21,056</u>	<u>678</u>	<u>-97%</u>
total	57,167	46,169	-20%
<u>Ag Utilization and Animal Health</u>			
General Fund	13,271	13,334	0%
Other Funds	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>0%</u>
total	13,671	13,734	0%
<u>Minnesota Zoo</u>			
General Fund	13,203	14,378	9%
<u>Minnesota Resources Projects</u>			
Environmental Trust Fund	23,261	25,460	9%
Future Resources Fund	14,668	14,840	1%
Grt Lakes Protection Fund	120	200	67%
Oil Overcharge Money	<u>150</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-100%</u>
total	38,199	40,500	6%
<u>Other Agencies</u>			
General Fund	3,601	3,282	-9%
Other Funds	63	67	6%
TOTALS	666,645	702,357	5%

Equalizing the bienniums by counting the \$20 million in agricultural fees shifted to statutory in 2000-01 would result in a more accurate picture of the change in the Department of Agriculture budget. Instead of a decrease of 20%, the Department's budget would show an increase of 16%. This would also mean the increase in the overall budget would be 8% instead of 5%.

Appropriations for the 1998-99 biennium are in Laws of 1997 (Chapter 216), 1998 (Chapter 401), and 1999 (Chapters 141 and 231). "Other Agency" appropriations for the 1998-88 biennium includes \$293,000 to the University of Minnesota for alternative hog production programs and \$350,000 to the Department of Administration for a watercraft gasoline use study

Appropriations for the 200-01 biennium are in Laws of 1999, Chapter 231. "Other Agency" appropriations for the 200-01 biennium includes \$200,000 to the Department of Transportation for a Savage fen highway study and \$250,000 to the Department of Trade and Economic Development for an agricultural processing facility grant.

Table 2: Direct Appropriations by Agency

Policy Analysis**Pollution Control Agency**

Direct Appropriations:		Statutory Appropriations:	
General Fund	33,749,000	Environmental Fund	13,722,000
Environmental Fund	40,709,000	Solid Waste Fund	77,443,000
Solid Waste Fund	14,182,000	Federal Funds	43,735,000
Other Funds	<u>7,388,000</u>	Other Funds	<u>19,939,000</u>
	96,028,000		154,839,000

The Pollution Control Agency (PCA) is charged with the protection of Minnesota's air, land, and water from pollution. The agency accomplishes this mission through evaluation, education, assistance, and enforcement activities.

Forty-two percent of direct appropriations to the PCA are from the Environmental Fund. This fund receives fee revenues from a wide variety of sources. For the 2000-01 biennium, the funding level remains approximately the same as it was in the 1998-99 biennium. A slight reduction of 5% in direct appropriations is the result of a \$3.2 million annual appropriation to the Superfund account being moved from direct to statutory.

Thirty-five percent of direct appropriations to the PCA are from the General Fund. The main reason the agency's General Fund appropriation grew approximately 17% is a \$2.75 million increase in the Clean Water Partnership grant program. This will more than double the money available for grants and technical assistance to local units of government for watershed-based management projects. The next largest General Fund increase is \$901,000 for grants to counties to do environmental evaluations of feedlots. The feedlot issue was perhaps the most debated pollution issue during the 1999 legislative session and this appropriation increases funding for the feedlot permit program by 37%.

Fifteen percent of direct appropriations to the PCA are from the Solid Waste Fund. The main reason the agency's Solid Waste Fund appropriation grew approximately 15% is a \$965,000 initiative for an expanded Closed Landfill Program. As part of this initiative, Minnesota Statutes 115B was amended to allow an estimated seven new landfills into the program. The implication for the biennium is expected to be an increase of approximately \$400,000 in site evaluation costs.

In the long term, the change in the Closed Landfill Program increases the state's responsibility for eventual cleanup of landfills in the program. To better prepare the agency to meet this future challenge, M.S. 115B was also amended to create a Closed Landfill Investment Fund. Each year from fiscal years 2000 through 2003, \$5.1 million will be transferred from the Solid Waste Fund to the investment fund, where it will be invested for maximum long-term gain. Part of the reason balances in the Solid Waste Fund will be sufficient to make these transfers is that the new landfills

entering the program are required to make “financial assurance” deposits to the fund. During the next four years, these deposits will total an estimated \$12 million.

The other significant new appropriation from the Solid Waste Fund is \$396,000 for the biennium to be transferred to the Department of Health for monitoring of private water supplies in areas contaminated by unpermitted solid waste disposal sites (dumps) statewide. This activity was previously funded with the Metropolitan Landfill Contingency Action Trust (MLCAT) Fund and as such was limited to activities in the metro area.

Partly as a result of the above changes, solid waste activities continue to be the fastest-growing area of the PCA’s budget. These activities are funded mostly through the Solid Waste Generator Tax, which provides over \$22 million annually to the Solid Waste Fund. Statutory appropriations from the Solid Waste Fund during the 2000-01 biennium (mostly for cleanup activities) are estimated to be over \$77 million, which is more than twice the 1998-99 amount.

While these increases represent a continuing rise in the pollution control needs of the state, one program was able to be removed from the PCA’s activities. Following Federal redesignation of the metro area, the vehicle inspection program came to an end in fiscal year 2000 (see box). The

elimination of this program is the main reason appropriations from other funds decreased by 11%.

Emissions Testing Program Repealed

The budget of the Pollution Control Agency was also effected by Chapter 178 of 1999. After re-designation of the Twin Cities area by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as being in attainment for carbon monoxide pollution, this law ends the metropolitan area vehicle emission inspection program. The elimination of this testing requirement, with its \$8 fee, reduces fee collections by approximately \$8 million per year. While over 90% of this fee revenue was statutorily appropriated to the operators of the inspection stations, the PCA’s budget will be reduced by over \$700,000 per year, which funded the equivalent of 6.5 full-time positions.

The largest other fund appropriated to the PCA is the Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup Fund. Including new initiatives of \$1.1 million to continue the Leaking Underground Storage Tank program and \$250,000 for a one-time purchase and distribution of emergency spill response equipment, the biennial appropriation from this fund totals almost \$7 million.

Office of Environmental Assistance

Direct Appropriations:		Statutory Appropriations:	
General Fund	40,773,000	Environmental Fund	2,595,000
Environmental Fund	<u>2,541,000</u>	Federal Funds	583,000
	43,314,000	Other Funds	<u>316,000</u>
			3,494,000

The mission of the Office of Environmental Assistance (OEA) is to encourage waste prevention and resource conservation, including recycling activities. The OEA works with businesses, schools, community organizations and individual citizens. In addition to research and education, one of the main tools the OEA uses to accomplish its mission is financial incentives with grants and loans. For the 2000-01 biennium, the OEA's General Fund appropriation was increased by \$1.614 million for financial assistance and \$350,000 for education assistance. Though not directly connected by statute, the source of the OEA's General Fund appropriations is attributed to deposits to the General Fund from the Solid Waste Management Tax.

The OEA also receives appropriations from the Environmental Fund. A direct appropriation of approximately \$1.2 million per year is for pollution prevention activities pursuant to M.S. 115D. A statutory appropriation of approximately \$1.3 million per year from metropolitan solid waste fees is for metropolitan landfill abatement activities.

Department of Natural Resources

Direct Appropriations:		Statutory Appropriations:	
General Fund	233,410,000	General Fund	40,364,000
Game & Fish Fund	121,934,000	Federal Funds	33,245,000
Natural Resources Fund	52,171,000	Game & Fish Fund	5,446,000
Other Funds	<u>200</u>	Natural Resources Fund	2,994,000
	407,715,000	Other Funds	<u>25,046,000</u>
			107,095,000

The mission on the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is to manage the state's public lands, parks, timber, waters, minerals and wild animals for their commercial and recreational use.

Fifty-seven percent of direct appropriations to the DNR are from the General Fund. For the 2000-01 biennium, the department's General Fund appropriation increased by approximately 5 percent. Over \$3 million was appropriated for flood control activities on the Red River. Another \$3 million was appropriated for capital asset preservation activities. The State Park operations budget was increased by \$850,000 per year and grants to the Metropolitan Council for metro park operations were increased by \$1.5 million per year. An increase of over \$2 million for fish and wildlife management activities, including \$500,000 for walleye stocking, was appropriated in the first year of the biennium but a similar increase for the second year was vetoed by the Governor pending discussions on hunting and fishing license fee increases.

Other General Fund additions for the biennium include \$1.2 million for computer information systems, \$1 million for the continuation of the Forest Resources Council, \$1.1 million for a newly created stream protection and improvement loan program, and \$900,000 for a grant to the city of St. Paul to acquire a portion of the Trout Brook Corridor.

Thirty percent of direct appropriations to the DNR are from the Game and Fish Fund. This Fund receives the revenues of hunting and fishing license fees and has several individual accounts for stamp and surcharge revenues which are dedicated to specific purposes. While appropriations from the Game and Fish Fund increased by approximately 11 percent for the biennium, much of the increase came from actions of previous legislatures or for specific purposes. Over \$3 million in costs which were given a one-time appropriation from the General Fund for the 1998-99 biennium reverted to the Game and Fish Fund budget in 2000-01; \$1.5 million was added to the budget for enforcement as required by the pension act (Chapter 233) of 1997; and \$1.4 million was appropriated from the accumulated balances of dedicated accounts in the Fund. While Federal grants to the Fund increased by \$1.4 million, license revenues were below amounts necessary to support the growth in costs on current activities. Over \$2 million had to be reduced from a variety of areas.

Approximately thirteen percent of direct appropriations to the DNR are from the Natural Resources Fund. This fund is made up of various dedicated accounts. Chapter 231 changed several fees (see Chart 1). Watercraft fees deposited to the Water Recreation Account in the Fund were increased for most categories but Chapter 231 also repealed the \$50 annual personal watercraft surcharge.

The net effect of these changes is that revenues to the account remain at approximately the same level as they would be without the changes. The \$50 annual fee to use metal traction devices (studs) on snowmobiles was repealed in Chapter 4 of Laws of 1999, but later re-established in Chapter 231 at \$12 per year. Revenues from these fees are deposited in the Snowmobile Trails and Enforcement Account in the Fund.

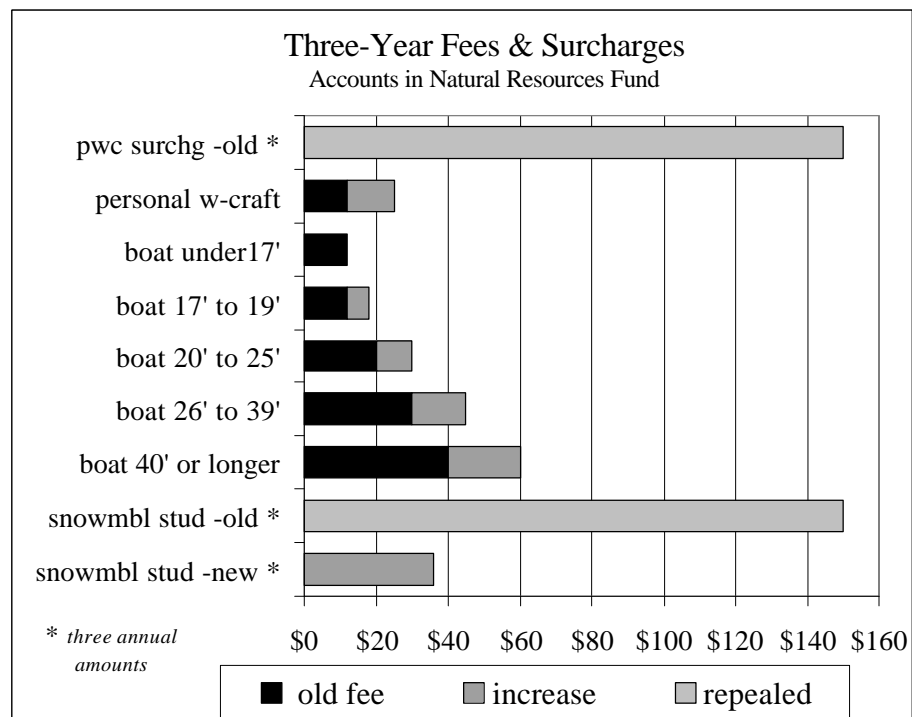


Chart 1: Natural Resources Fund Fee and Surcharge Changes

Board of Water and Soil Resources

Direct Appropriations:		Statutory Appropriations:	
General Fund	37,124,000	Federal and Other Funds	1,302,000

The mission of the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) is to help local units of government manage and conserve soil and water resources. The Board's budget for 2000-01 increased by 15%. The largest new appropriation is \$1.653 million for the administrative costs of the Reinvest In Minnesota (RIM) public easement and enhancement programs. In previous years these costs were appropriated with the capital budget.

Most of the appropriation increases are for grants to local units of government. The most significant increase is an additional \$1 million per year for Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) cost-sharing contracts. This appropriation increases base funding for cost-sharing to \$4.12 million per year and specifies that at least \$1.5 million per year must be for water quality management on feedlots. An increase of \$228,000 per year was added to the general purpose grants given to SWCDs. The grant to the Minnesota River Basin Joint Powers Board was increased from \$63,000 to \$100,000 per year. And a \$100,000 per year grant was added for the Red River Basin Board. With these appropriations, the Board's budget continues to consist of approximately 78% grants.

Department of Agriculture

Direct Appropriations:		Statutory Appropriations:	
General Fund	45,491,000	General Fund	68,447,000
Environmental Fund	<u>678,000</u>	Agricultural Fund	33,713,000
Natural Resources Fund	46,169,000	Federal Funds	3,096,000
		Other Funds	<u>16,541,000</u>
			121,797,000

The mission of the Department of Agriculture (MDA) is to protect public health and safety regarding the content and quality of food and agricultural products and to insure and promote orderly commerce in agricultural and food products. As agricultural activities now rise and fall in the global marketplace, this mission has become a greater challenge.

To better meet the increasing challenge, the MDA's General Fund appropriation was increased by 26 percent. The agency's information technology was significantly strengthened with new computer hardware and software funding of \$2.55 million for the biennium. A new risk-based food protection program received \$1.75 million for the biennium, which will support ten new positions in dairy and food inspection, six new positions in laboratory and analytical work, and three new positions in research, planning and outreach. Export certification and exotic pest management activities were given an increase of \$750,000 per year. Also, food inspection activities were given an increase of \$450,000 per year to fund seven new positions. This increase

is partially off-set by increases in food handling and sales certification fees, which will raise approximately \$200,000 per year for the General Fund. Other General Fund changes totaling over \$4 million for the biennium add funding for a variety of new and existing research, education, and grant programs.

The department’s statutory appropriation of \$68.447 million from the General Fund is larger than the direct General Fund appropriation, but is all for payments to ethanol producers. The Agricultural Fund (see focus section, below) consists of agricultural fee revenues.

Agricultural Utilization Research Institute

Direct Appropriations:

General Fund	7,761,000
Special Revenue Fund	<u>400,000</u>
	8,160,000

The mission of the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute (AURI) is to identify and expand markets for new or existing commodities, ingredients and products, and to develop new uses or value improvements for Minnesota agricultural commodities. AURI works with clients in lab and pilot facilities in Crookston, Marshall and Waseca, and helps link clients with markets and businesses at offices in St. Paul. Except for a one-time reduction of \$500,000 for fiscal year 2000 operations, AURI’s budget remains unchanged from the 1998-99 biennium.

Board of Animal Health

Direct Appropriations:

General Fund	5,574,000
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Statutory Appropriations:

Federal Funds	766,000
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The Board of Animal Health seeks to protect, maintain and improve the health of the state’s domestic animals. For the 2000-01 biennium, the Board’s budget includes a new appropriation of

\$236,000 to investigate avian pneumovirus, which currently appears to be found only in turkeys and only in Minnesota. Also, the appropriation for testing cattle herds for paratuberculosis (“Johne’s Disease”) is increased by a one-time appropriation in fiscal year 2000 of \$100,000. This is in addition to the ongoing appropriation of \$200,000 per year for this activity.

Emergency Pseudorabies Appropriation

In addition to the Animal Health Board’s operating budget, Chapter 45 of 1999 appropriated \$1.255 million to continue the Board’s efforts to control pseudorabies in swine. This emergency appropriation was made early in the session to make the urgently needed money available as quickly as possible.

Minnesota Zoo

Direct Appropriations:		Statutory Appropriations:	
General Fund	15,178,000	Other Funds	17,814,000

The Minnesota Zoo is a state recreation, education and conservation resource. While it is a state agency, the Zoo has a statutory goal of operating independently. Towards this end, revenues from admission fees, food and beverage sales, retail sales, special programs and gifts are statutorily appropriated for Zoo operations. The Zoo also actively pursues partnerships with the private sector. In recent years, however, lower than expected attendance has moved the Zoo further from its goal of independence.

During the 1999 session, the Zoo requested an emergency appropriation to relieve an operating deficiency of over \$1 million. Chapter 141 of 1999 appropriated \$800,000 to solve budgetary problems for fiscal year 1999. This chapter also authorized to the Zoo to raise admission fees after April 1, 2000, and required the Zoo to do a study of how alternative governing structures might move the Zoo towards greater self-sufficiency.

In the mean time, the Zoo's dependence on its General Fund appropriation was increased from approximately 36% of its budget to approximately 46%. Chapter 231 increased the General Fund appropriation by \$1.7 million per year, which is a 9% increase over the supplemented 1998-99 biennium but a 22% increase over the base funding level.

Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission

Direct Appropriations:	
General Fund	304,000
Natural Resources Fund	<u>67,000</u>
	371,000

The Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission is a joint activity between the two states to promote cooperation in the use, protection, and development of the 266-miles of St. Croix and Mississippi river boundary areas. The Commission's budget remains unchanged from last biennium.

Citizens Council on Voyageurs National Park

(Appropriations Vetoed By Governor)

The Citizens Council on Voyageurs National Park has acted over the years as a liaison between Minnesotans and the Federal government on the management of Voyageurs National Park. The Council, made up of 13 citizen members and 4 legislative members, has been involved in park development and water level control issues. Stating that the Council has fulfilled its mission, the Governor vetoed the \$134,000 in appropriations that Chapter 231 would have authorized for the 2000-01 biennium.

Minnesota Resources Projects

Direct Appropriations:

Environmental Trust Fund	25,460,000
Future Resources Fund	14,840,000
Great Lakes Protection Fund	<u>200,000</u>
	40,500,000

Every two years, the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) issues a request for proposals to identify new, innovative or accelerative natural resources projects that help sustain, enhance and wisely utilize the state's natural resources. This request is open to anyone, but some of the main groups that pursue LCMR funds are local units of government, private/non-profit organizations, state agencies and higher education institutions.

The two main sources of funding for LCMR projects are the Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund and the Minnesota Future Resources Fund. Trust Fund money comes from the sale of Minnesota Lottery games and Future Resources Fund money comes from cigarette tax revenue.

Table 3 lists appropriation levels for the 2000-01 biennium by topic. A detailed list of LCMR projects can be found on the LCMR web page at: www.commissions.leg.state.mn.us/lcmr.

LCMR Project Categories and Appropriation Levels

	<u>\$thousands</u>
Recreation	11,127
Historic	690
Water Quality	3,000
Ag & Natural Resources Industries	6,100
Urbanization Impacts	1,373
Energy & Transportation Innovation	325
Decision-Making Tools	1,355
Environmental Education	2,655
Benchmarks & Indicators	4,230
Critical Lands or Habitats	6,230
Native Species Planting	1,540
Native Fish Species	458
Exotic Species	550
Commission Administration	<u>867</u>
	40,500

Table 3: LCMR Appropriations

State-Private Partnerships

Chapter 231 includes General Fund appropriations totaling \$2.574 million to three non-state organizations. These appropriations represent state partnerships with three organizations that have played

Biennial State Appropriations as a percent of Non-State Organization Budgets (approximate)

	<u>\$Thousands</u>	<u>%</u>
Science Museum of Minnesota	2,328	7%
Minnesota Horticultural Society	164	10%
Minnesota Academy of Science	82	24%

Table 4: State-Private Partnerships

significant roles in the environmental, natural resources and agricultural activities of the state. The three organizations are the Science Museum of Minnesota, the Minnesota Horticultural Society, and the Minnesota Academy of Science. Table 4 lists each state appropriation and the approximate percent of each organization's operating budget that the state appropriation represents.

Focus: Agricultural Fund Created

For the 2000-01 biennium, MDA has a new fund from which statutory appropriations are made. The Agricultural Fund is created in Chapter 231 but is made up of eighteen accounts which previously existed in the state's Special Revenue Fund (see Table 5). Nine of these accounts already had statutory appropriations while the other nine had direct appropriations for estimated amounts of necessary expenditures. While the direct appropriations provided for regular legislative review of the activities of these accounts it also made management difficult. Unexpectedly high fee revenues (due to increased requests for inspections, for instance) could not be expended without amending the appropriation law. Unexpectedly low fee revenues did not necessarily trigger reduced spending, since spending was planned at the levels directly appropriated. Because of these problems, the MDA requested that these nine accounts be given statutory appropriations, which is standard practice for fee-driven activities. The language in Chapter 231 creating the Agricultural Fund provides both the statutory appropriations

AGRICULTURAL FUND	
STATUTORY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2000-2001	
<u>Account</u>	<u>\$Thousands</u>
<i>Pesticide Regulatory</i>	9,020
Grain Inspection and Weighing	7,828
Ag Chemical Response & Reimbursement	4,150
<i>Dairy Services</i>	3,318
<i>Fertilizer Inspection</i>	2,089
<i>Seed Inspection</i>	1,548
<i>Commercial Feed Inspection</i>	1,543
<i>Fruit & Vegetable Inspection</i>	1,083
Grain Buyers and Storage	990
<i>Seed Potato Inspection</i>	754
<i>Livestock Weighing</i>	670
Laboratory Services	351
<i>Commodities Research and Promotion</i>	283
Egg Law Inspection	68
Statistical Services	12
Minnesota Grown Labeling	6
Eurasian Wild Pig	0
Minnesota Grown Matching	*
TOTAL	33,713
<i>accounts in italics previously appropriated directly</i>	
*\$71,000/yr directly appropriated to account from the General Fund (to avoid double-counting, this amount not shown)	

Table 5: Agricultural Fund

sought by the MDA and the regular review desired by the legislature, with semiannual reports required by October 15 and April 15 of each year. To help ease past difficulties in two of these accounts, Chapter 231 also makes one-time appropriations of \$250,000 to the Dairy Services Account and \$100,000 to the Seed Potato Inspection Account.