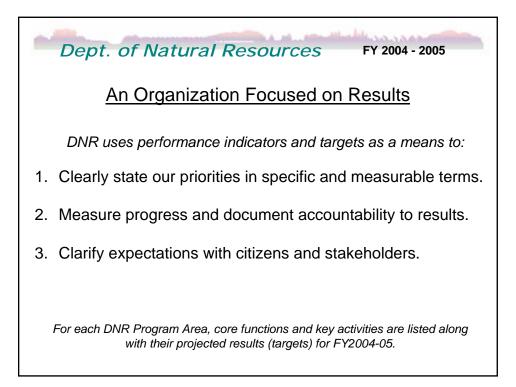
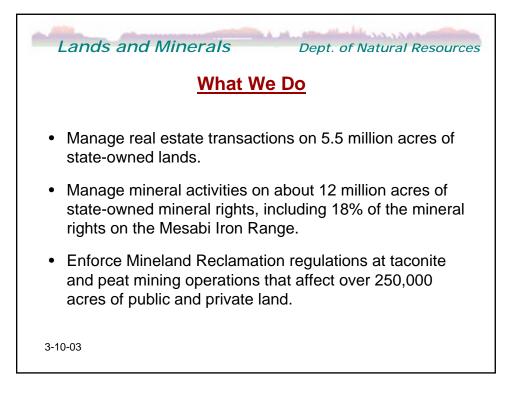


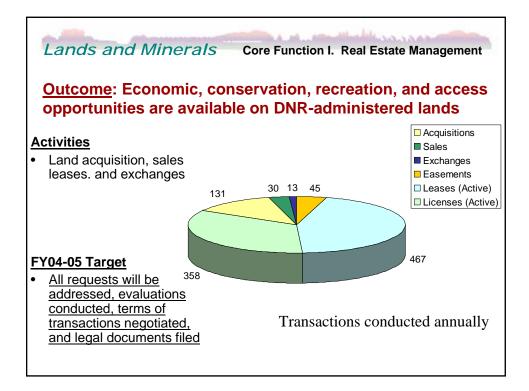
Dept. of Natural Resources FY 2004 - 2005			
Key Principles for Building DNR's Budget			
1. Protect the long term health of the state's natural resources			
2. Provide high profile, citizen-demanded services			
 Deliver sustainable levels of products and services that support Minnesota's natural resources-based economies 			
4. Guard the integrity of dedicated funds			
5. Recognize that some programs provide a return on investment			
These principles provide the basis for a strong organization that <u>achieves</u> <u>results</u> for Minnesota's natural resources			



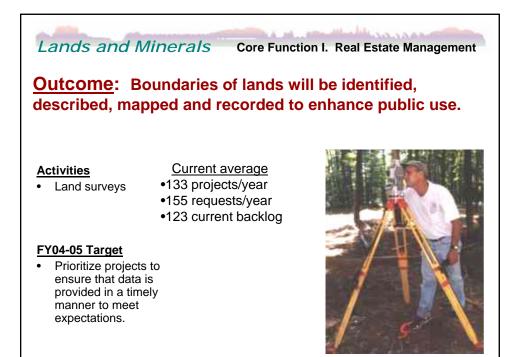


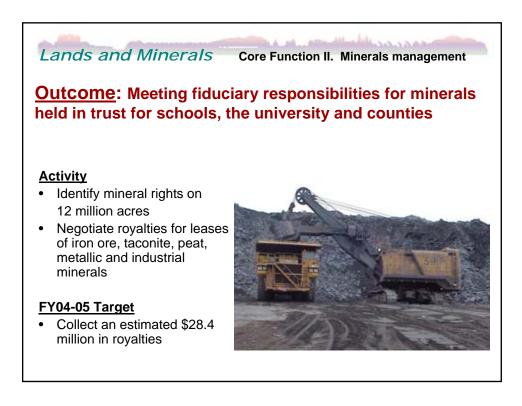


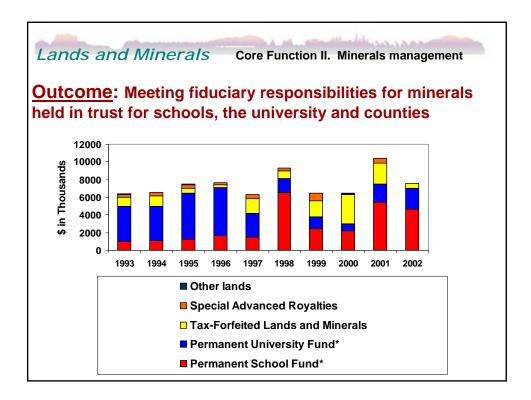




Ainerals	Core Function I. Re	eal Estate Management		
Outcome: Economic, conservation, recreation, and access opportunities are available on DNR-administered lands				
Land Transaction Statistics – FY 2002				
mber A	cres Involved	Cost/Income		
131	7294	\$18,208,621		
30	338	\$858,532		
13 49	93 (acquired)	\$1,515,000		
0100	8 (relinquished)	\$1,510,000		
	nomic, co are availal ransact mber A 131 30	onomic, conservation, recreare available on DNR-adminransaction StatisticsmberAcres Involved131729430338		









Lands and Minerals Core Function II. Minerals management

<u>Outcome</u>: Encourage and support mineral exploration – manage state's drill core and geologic information library

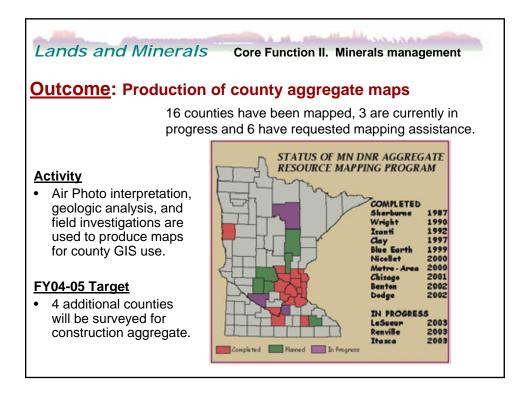
Activity

 Ensuring that geologic data is not discarded, but kept and made available for future interpretation and evaluation

FY04-05 Target

• The core library contains 2 million feet of drill core that is available for inspection and geologic testing

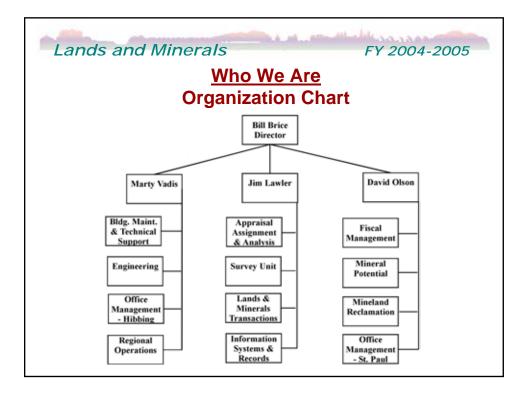


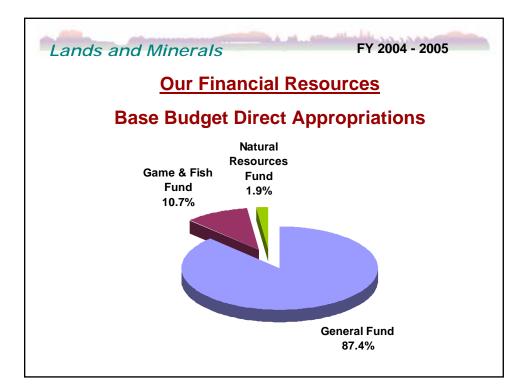


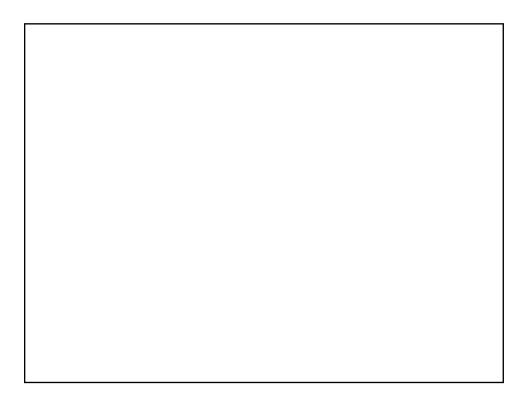




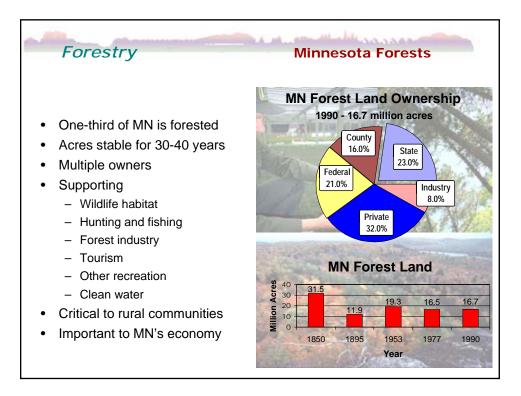








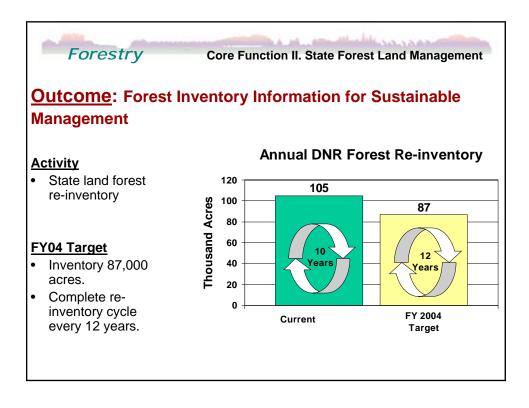


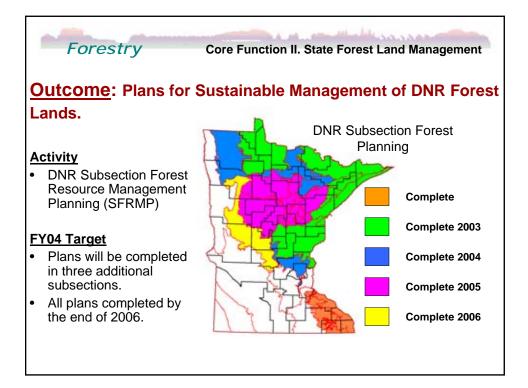


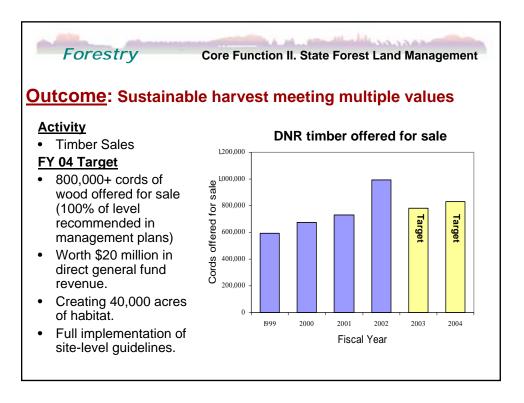
a 11/10.000 Forestry **Core Functions with Key Activities** I. Fire Management - Suppression - Prevention - Preparation - Prescribed fire **II. State Forest Land Management** - Timber sales - State forest road system - Reforestation - Protecting non-timber values - Monitoring change **III. Cooperative Forest Management** - Assistance to non-industrial private forest landowners - Community forestry assistance **IV. Sustainable Forest Resources Act Implementation** - Voluntary timber harvesting guidelines - Landscape planning and coordination - Develop sustainable forestry policies

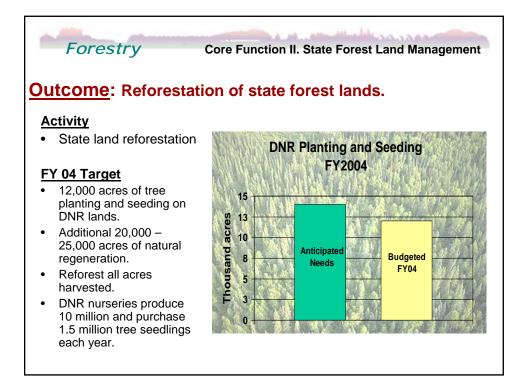


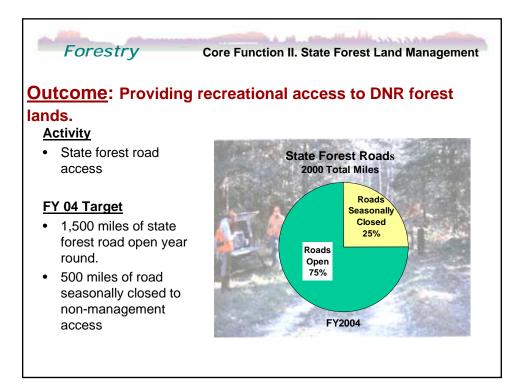


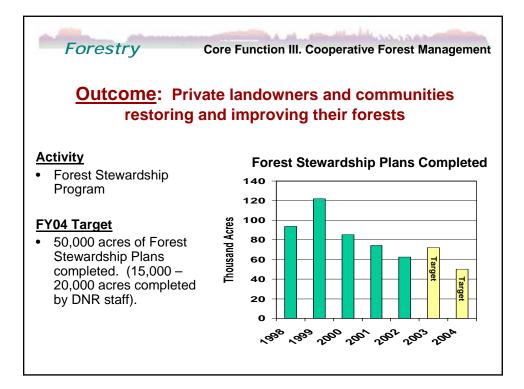


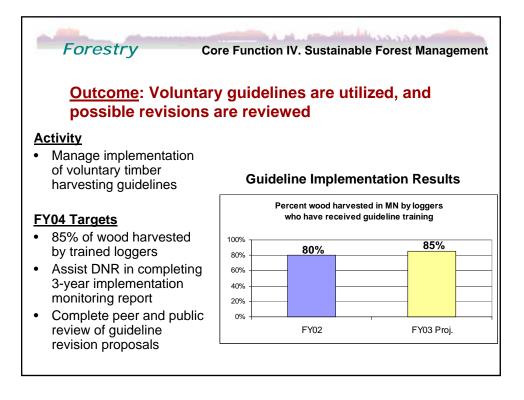


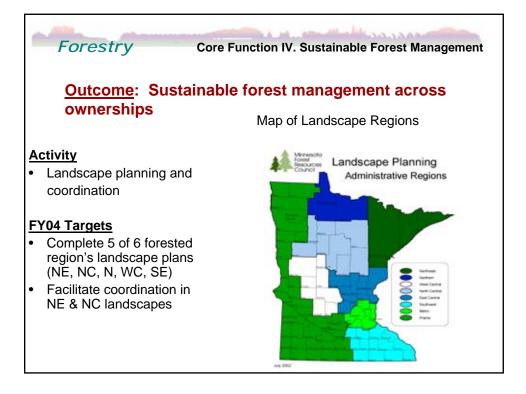




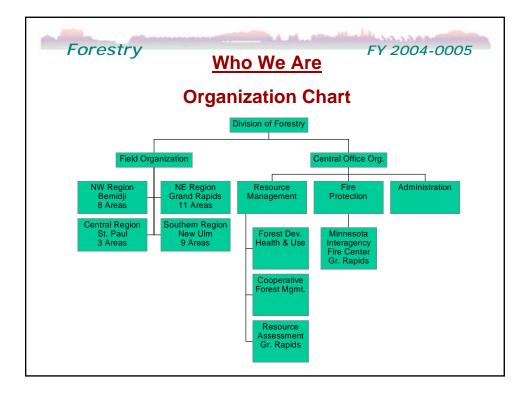




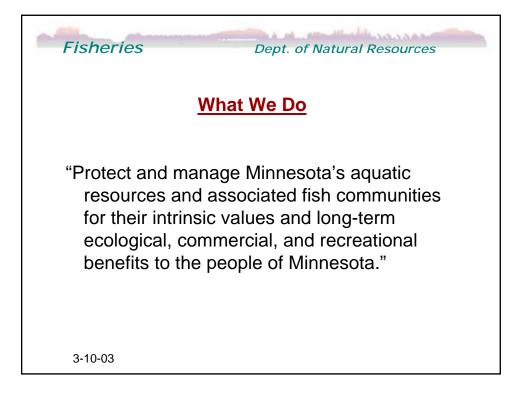






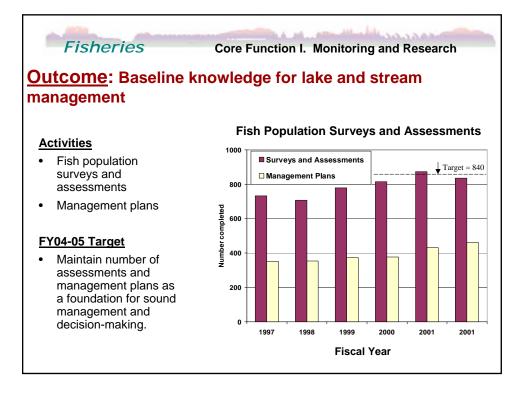


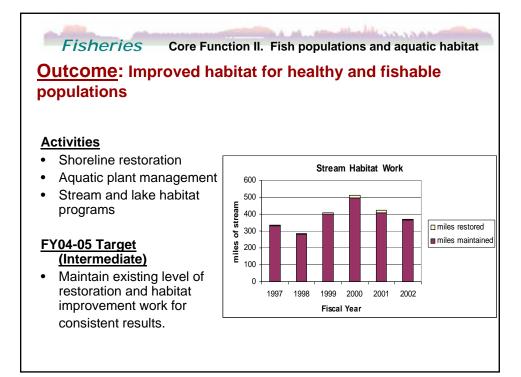


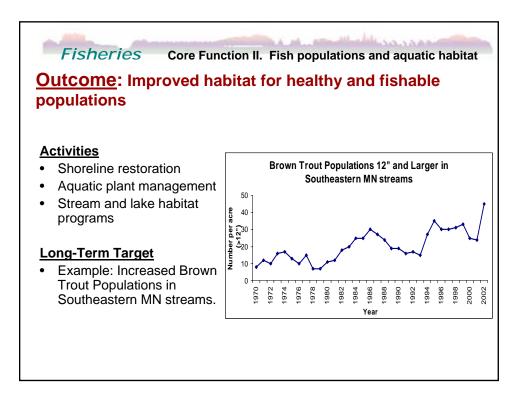


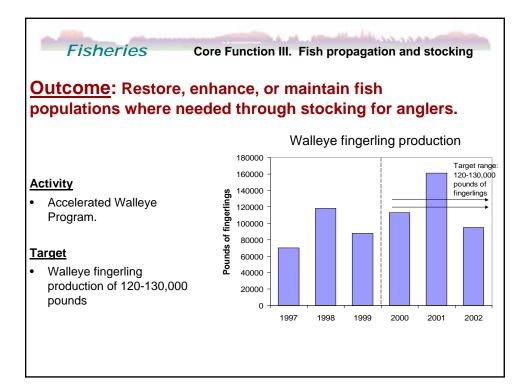


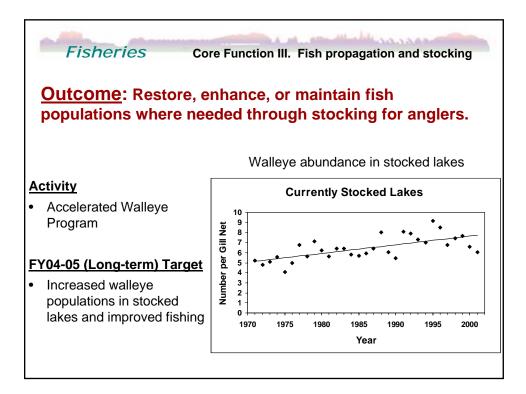
Fisheries	FY 2004 - 2005		
Core Functions with Key Activities			
I. Conduct Fisheries Mon Research Commercial fishing	itoring and Research Individual water body management Treaty area management		
II. Protect, Improve, restore fish populations and aquatic habitat Aquatic plant management Acquisition Habitat programs Laws			
III. Propagate Fish for Stocking in Publicly Accessible Waters Coldwater hatchery program Warm & cool water species programs Accelerated walleye program Warm & cool water species programs			
IV Information and Educ Watershed programs Comprehensive planning	<u>ation</u> MinnAqua (aquatic education program) FIN (Fishing in the Neighborhood)		

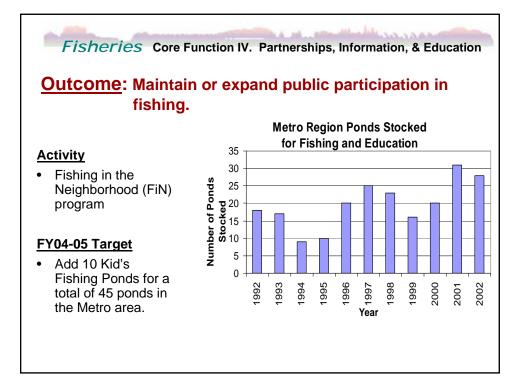


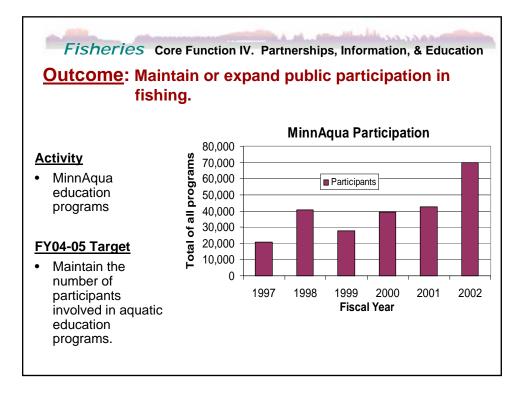


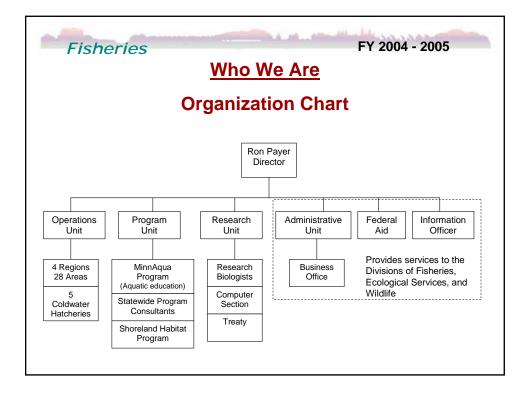


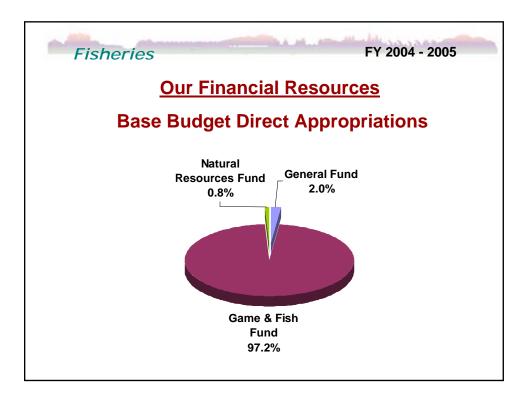




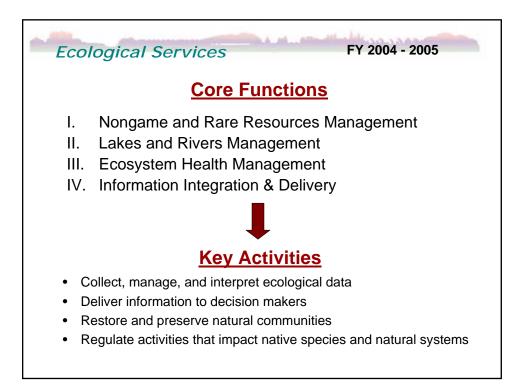












Ecological Services

A New Division

Ecological Services was born in the1950s to provide technical assistance to the department's traditional resource programs in Fisheries and Wildlife. In the 1980s and 1990s *Ecological Services* acquired new mandates and authorities to respond to emerging natural resource challenges, including:

- exotic species threats,
- restoration of native ecosystems grasslands, lakeshores, stream habitats, & rare ecological communities,
- increased public concern for all nongame wildlife, &
- rapidly growing citizen demand for nature observation experiences.

Ecological Services grew to meet these persistent challenges, reorganized, and became a new division in 2000.

Nearly 2 million Minnesotans actively watch, feed, or photograph wildlife—a 54% participation rate. Minnesota ranks No. 2 in the nation.







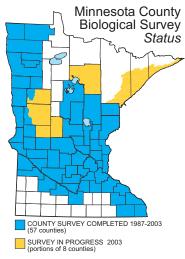
Outcome: Long-term conservation of Minnesota's biological diversity

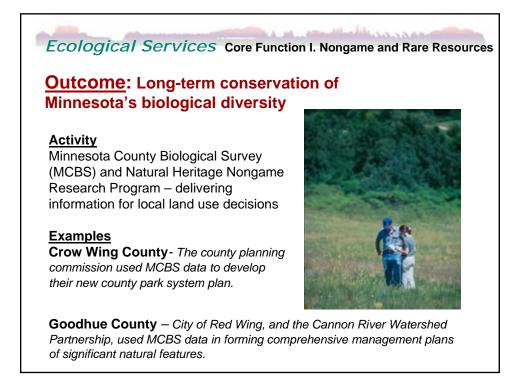
Activity

Minnesota County Biological Survey (MCBS) – collecting ecological data

FY04-05 Target

Conduct work in all or portions of 8 counties





Ecological Services Core Function I. Nongame and Rare Resources

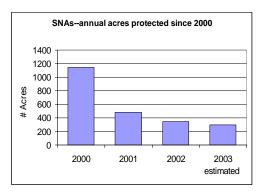
Outcome: Long-term conservation of Minnesota's biological diversity

Activity

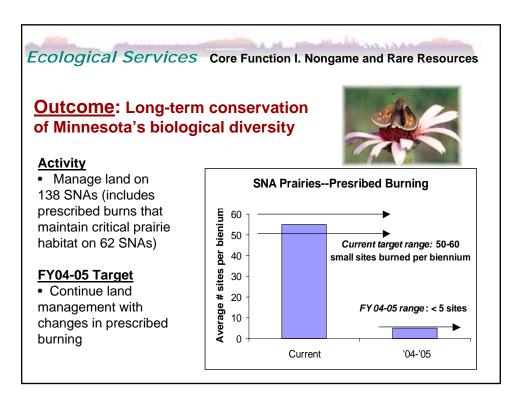
• Acquisition of natural areas across the state



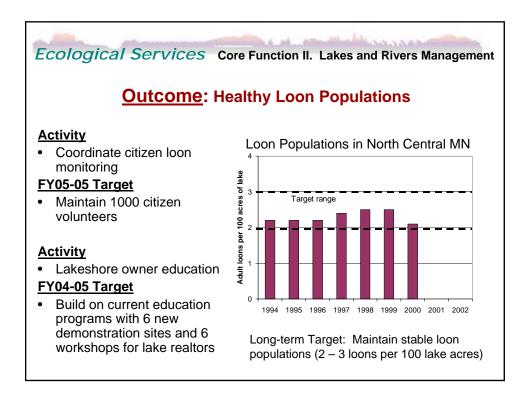
FY04-05 Target • Continue acquisition of high priority sites with LCMR package



The long-term target is to protect multiple sites in each of Minnesota's landscapes to ensure representative examples of Minnesota's natural areas are available for future generations.







Ecological Services Core Function II. Lakes and Rivers Management

Outcome: Restored stream functions, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreation

<u>Activity</u>

We are national leaders in applying unique scientific and technical expertise for innovative stream restorations and dam removals

FY04-05

Maintain unique technical expertise and partnerships

River and stream degradation can increase flooding and erosion and diminish aquatic habitat. Ecological Services assists over 50 initiatives designed to restore degraded rivers throughout Minnesota.

Ecological Services Critical ecosystem health trends and issues Eurasian watermilfoil Harmful, exotic species cause serious problems. They displace native species, degrade valuable fish and wildlife habitat, and limit water recreation in many lakes and wetlands.

Aquatic exotic species include plants (e.g., Eurasian watermilfoil, shown at right), fish (e.g., round goby), and mussels (e.g., zebra mussels).



Ecological Services has three primary goals for exotic species in Minnesota:

- 1. Prevent introductions
- 2. Prevent spread
- 3. Reduce impacts

Ecological Services Core Function III. Ecosystem Health Management

Outcome: limited spread of harmful, invasive exotic species

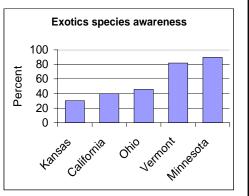
Activity

- Education for 1.6 million boaters
- Inspections and Enforcement

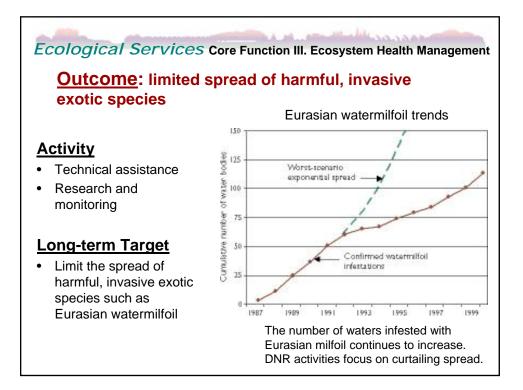


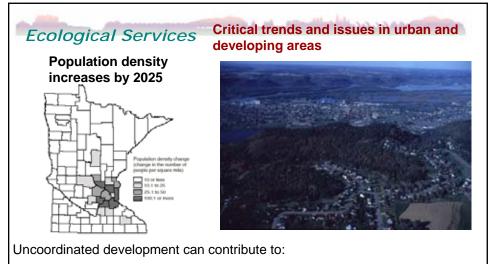
FY04-05 Target

- Maintain activities at present level to meet containment goals:
 - 20,000 hours of inspections/year



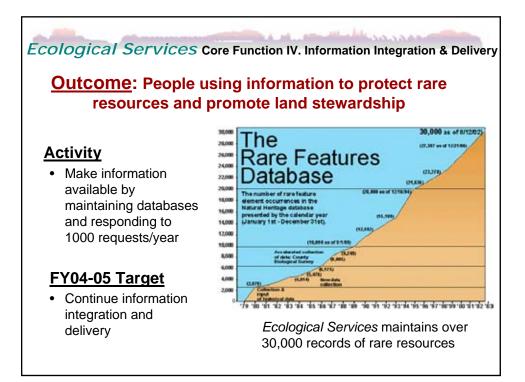
Percentage of respondents to a 2000-01 boater survey who said they took action to prevent the spread of harmful exotic species





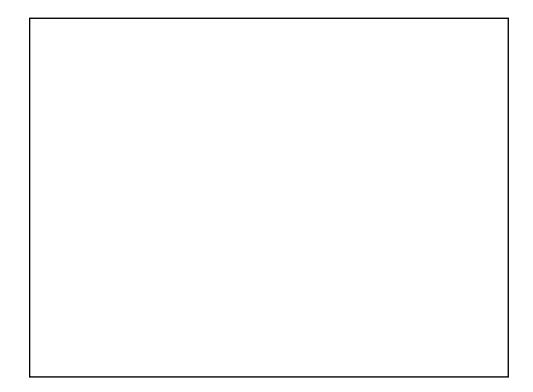
- Loss and fragmentation of natural areas and open space
- Degradation of water quality and aquatic habitat
- Reduction in outdoor recreational opportunities

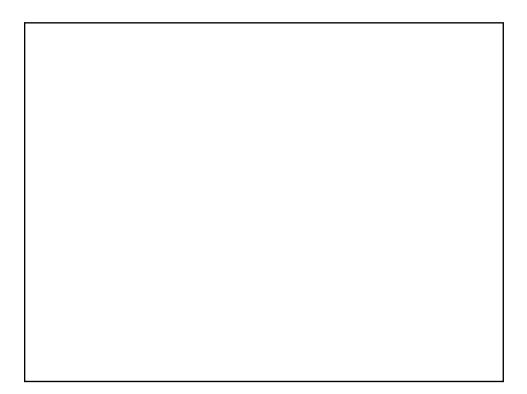
Ecological Services makes information available to guide land use decisions

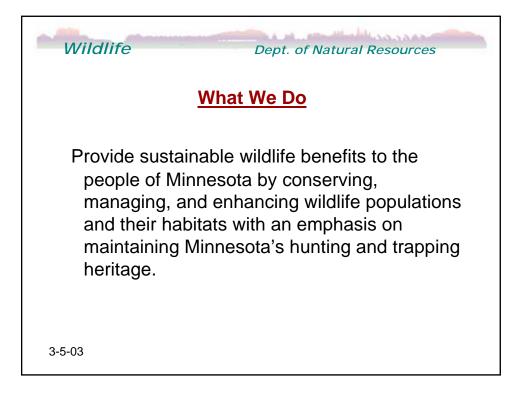


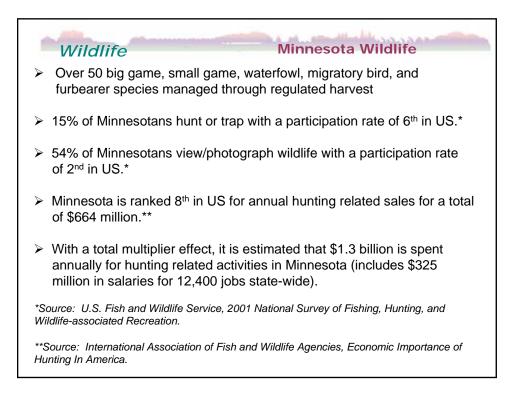


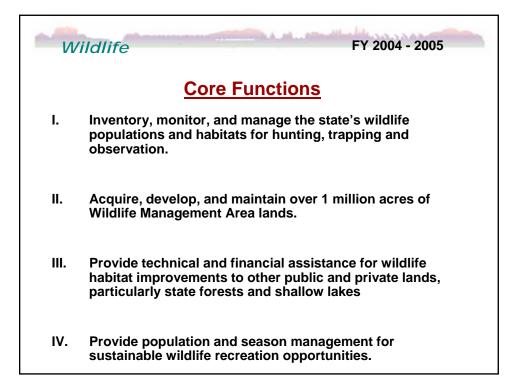




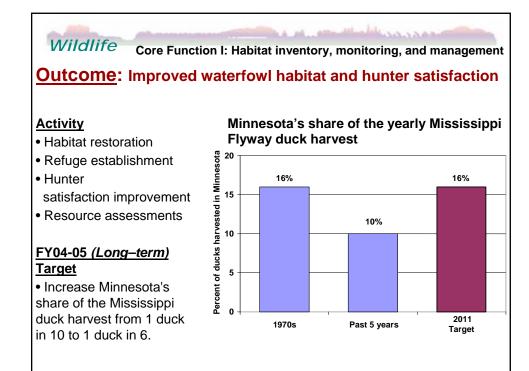


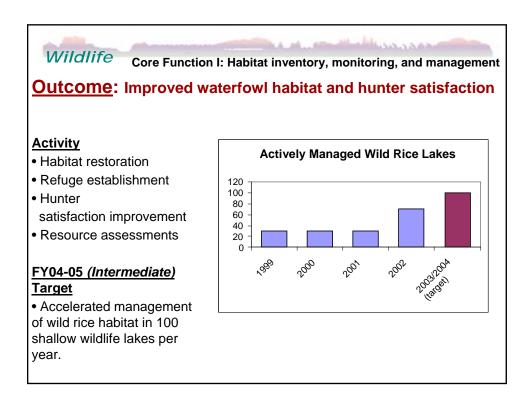












Wildlife

Core Function II: Wildlife Management Areas

Outcome: A conserved and managed statewide network of WMA's.

Activity

• Continue acquisition of Wildlife Management Areas.

FY04-05 Target

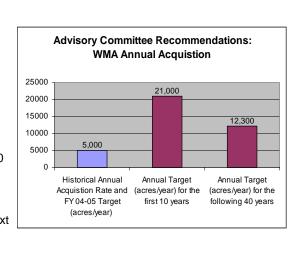
• 5000 Acres/year

Next 50 years

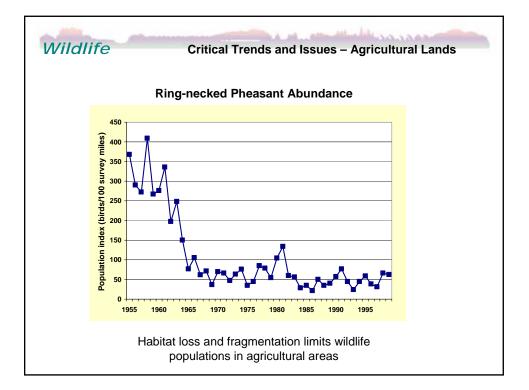
• 21,000 acres/year for first10 years

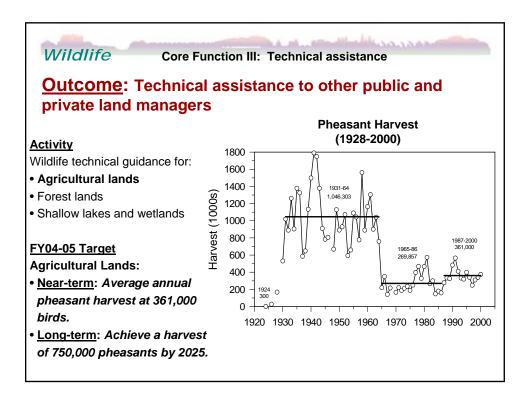
- 12,250 acres/year for following 40 years

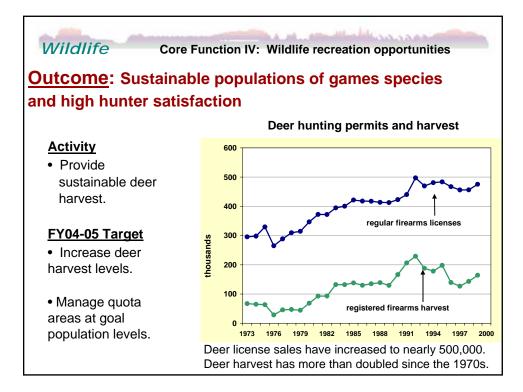
• 700,000 acres total over next 50 years

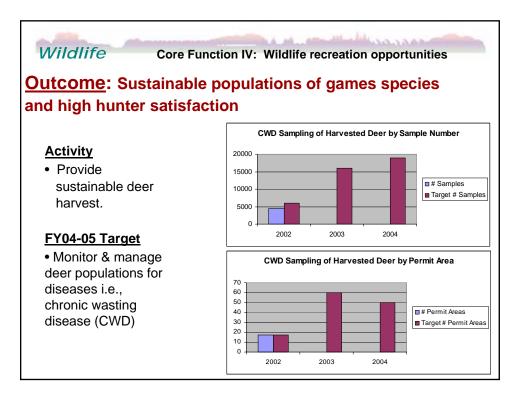


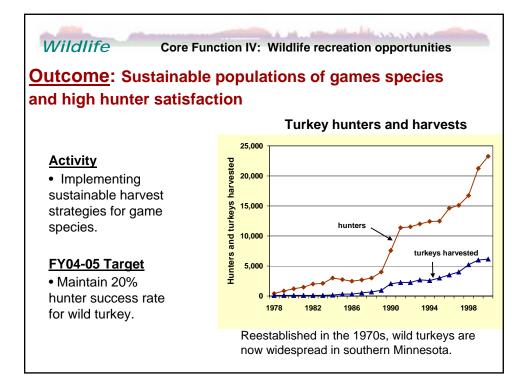


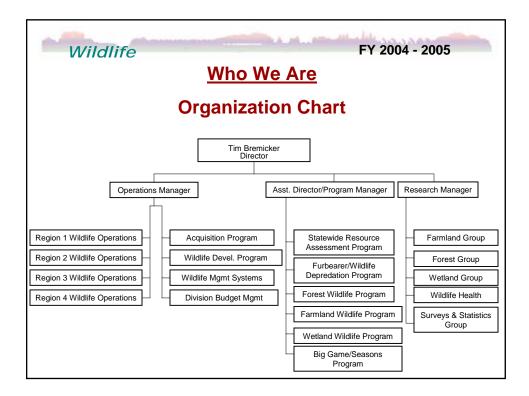


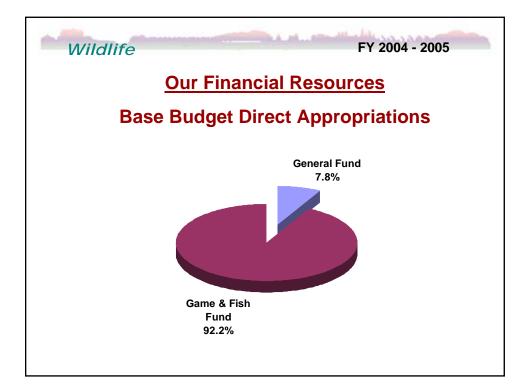




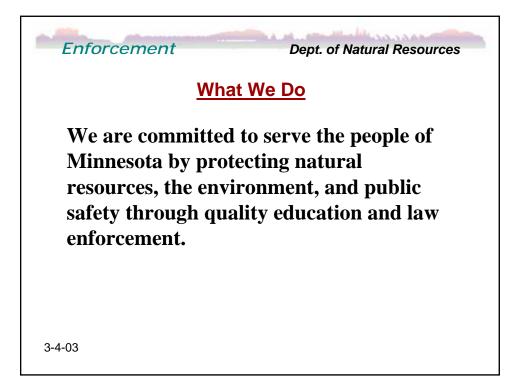




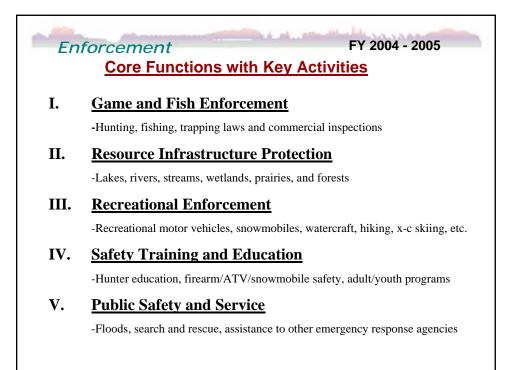


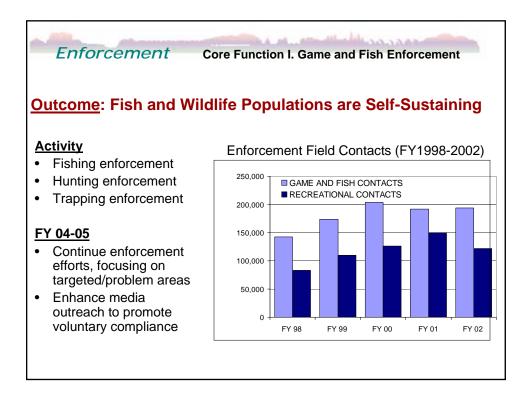




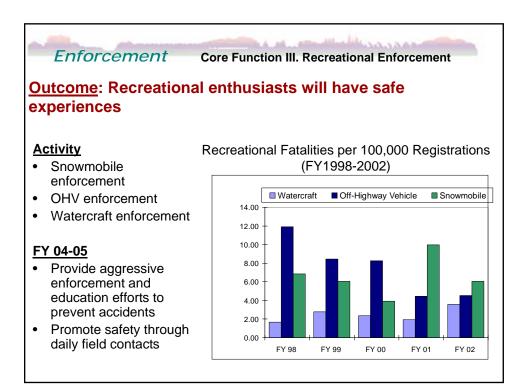


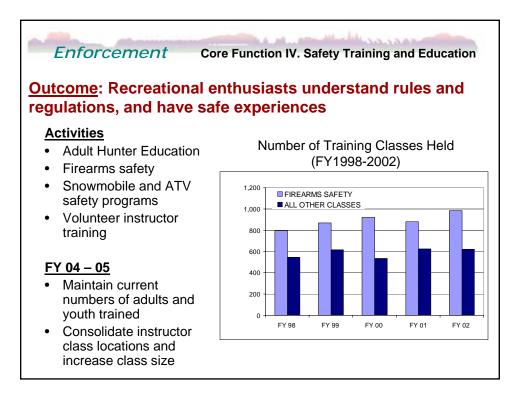




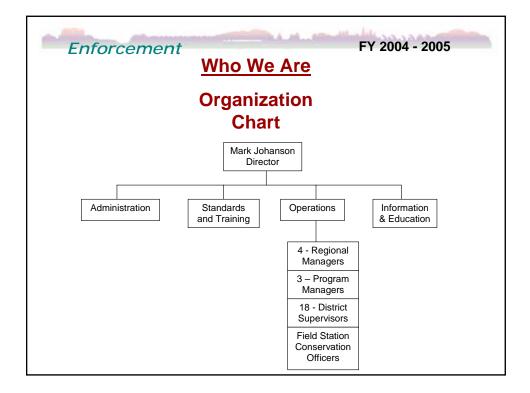


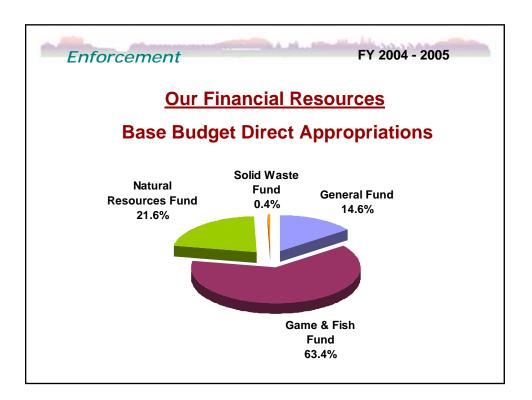


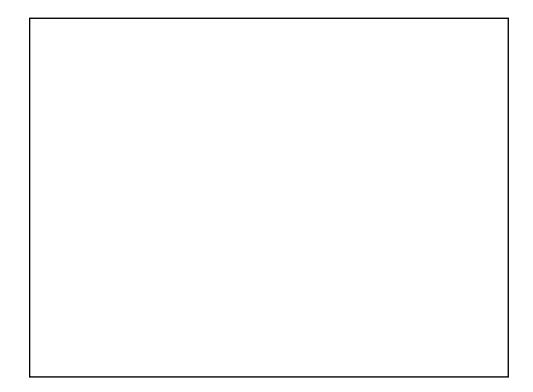


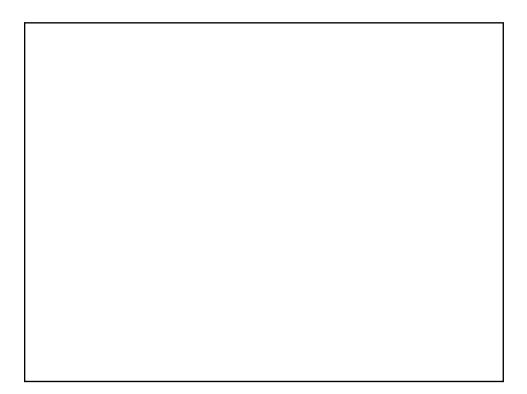


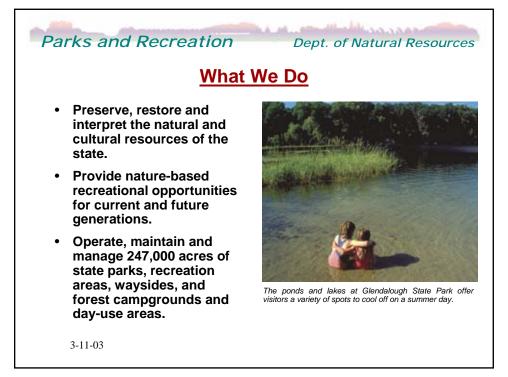














Parks and Recreation

Dept. of Natural Resources

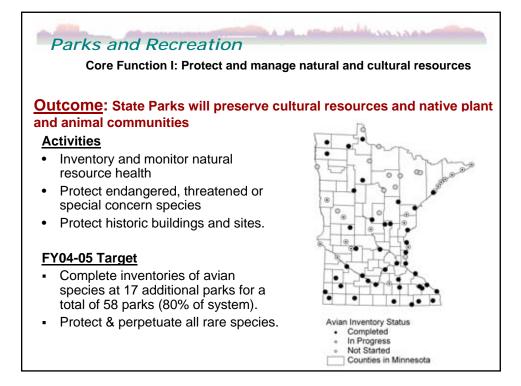
The State Park System serves 8 million annual visitors-89% are day visitors, 11% are campers

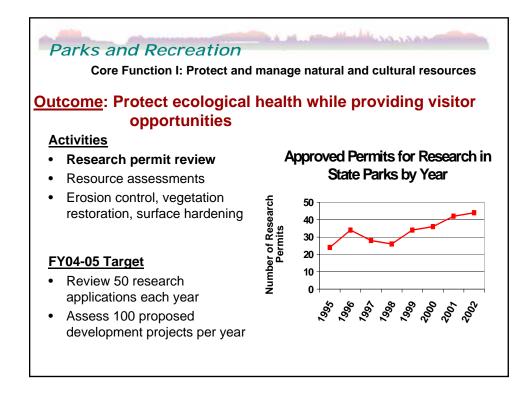
- One in three Minnesotans visit a state park each year
- 16% of all visitors are national or international tourists
- \$178 million added to state economy by state park visitor spending
- On average, day visitors spent \$25.04 per person/ per day in local economy, and overnight visitors spent \$28.84



Ten of the top 35 Minnesota tourism attractions are in state parks.







Parks and Recreation Core Function I: Protect and manage natural and cultural resources **Outcome:** Restored Natural Communities and Ecosystems Activities Acres of Prescribed Burning Prescribed burning Conducted in State Parks by Year • Control exotic species Seed collection & planting 14000 12000 Site preparation 10000 • Species reintroductions Acres 8000 6000 4000 04-05 Target 2000 • Conduct prescribed burns on 0

1999

2000

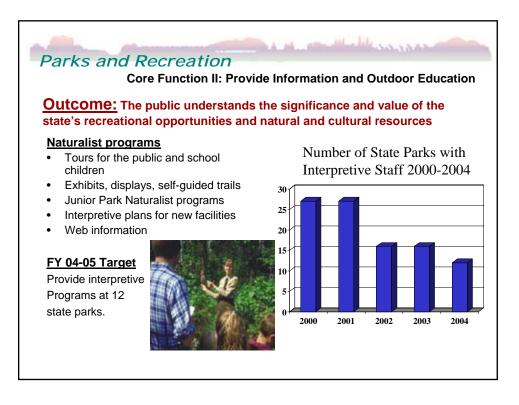
2001

2002

2003

state park land
Implement 650 resource management projects

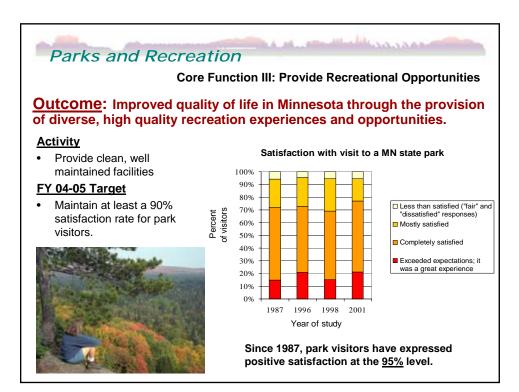
more than 7,000 acres of





 All state parks remain open year round





Parks and Recreation

Core Function IV: Manage Infrastructure

Outcome: State park facilities will be maintained

Activities

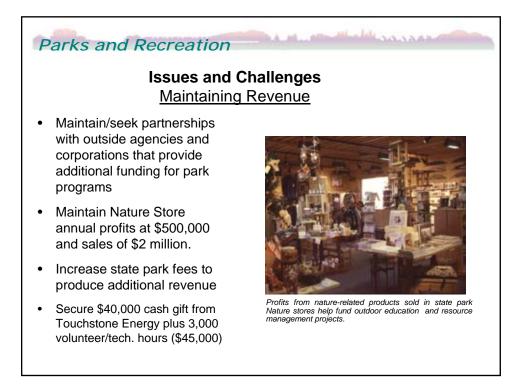
- 1,000 projects evaluated/ prioritized
- \$23.5 million bonding appropriation spent
- 800 acres of land analyzed for resource value/acquisition

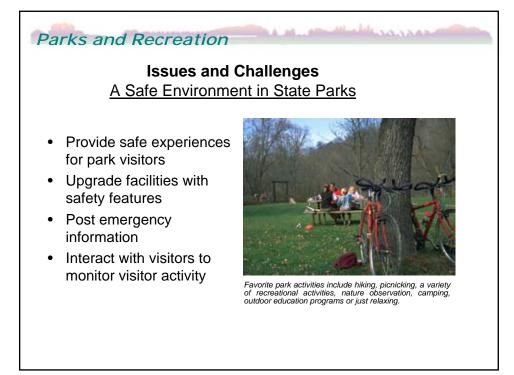
FY 04-05 Targets

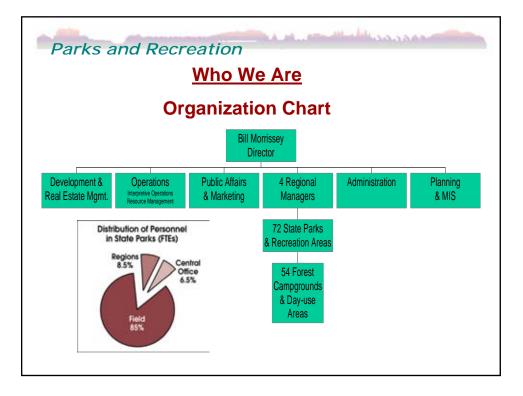
- Upgrade security at all park contact stations
- Design and construct replacement buildings at 16 state parks
- Design and implement building renovation projects at 14 state parks
- Initiate water and sewer projects at 7 state parks.



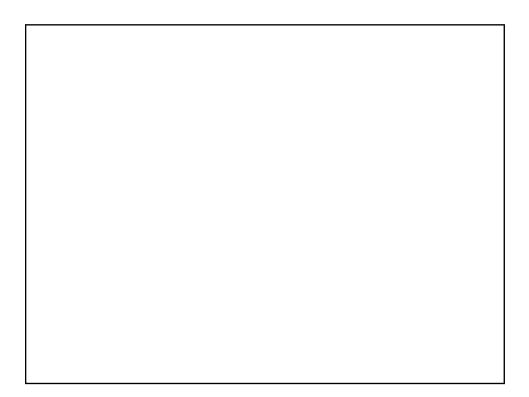
The new visitor center at Itasca State Park serves as the site for exhibits, interpretive programs, classes and visitor orientation for more than half a million people who visited the park annually.



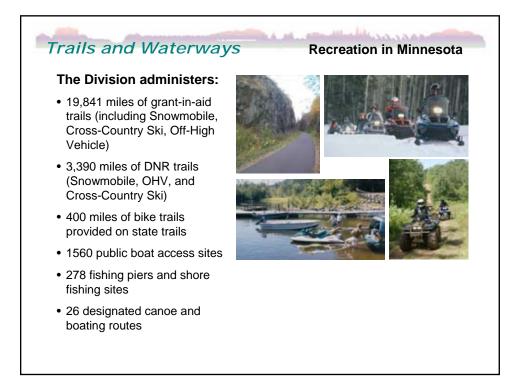




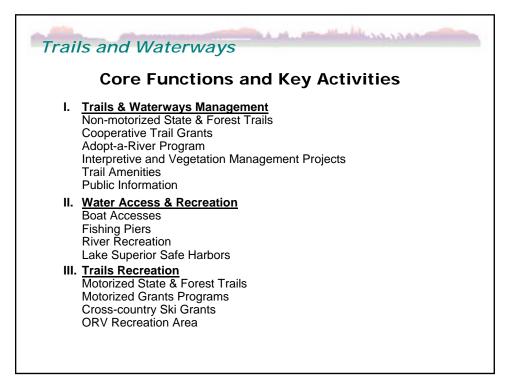










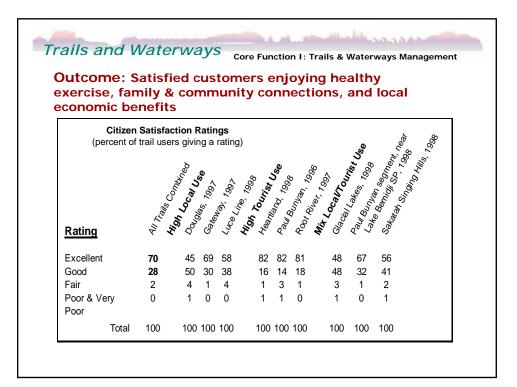


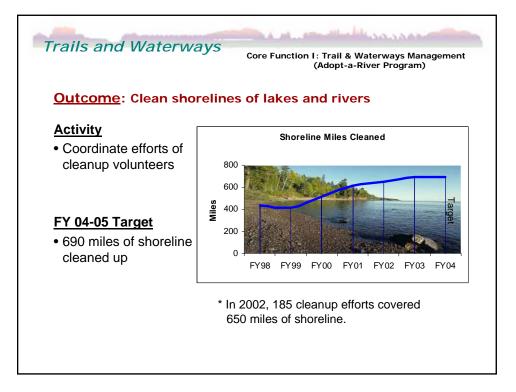
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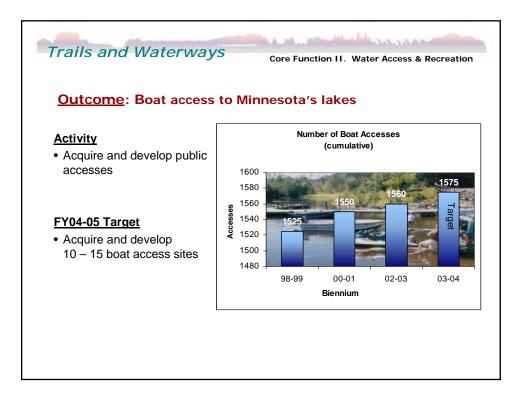
FY 04-05 Target

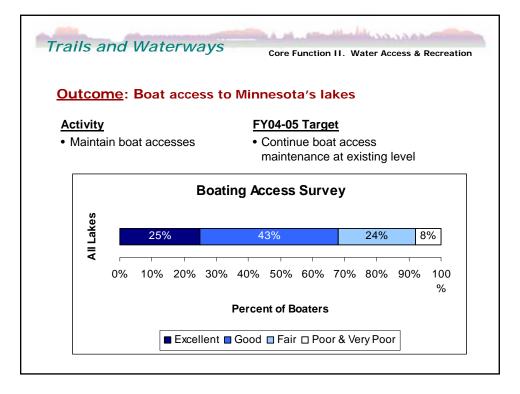
 Maintain non-motorized trails, primarily bike and x-country ski at a reduced level

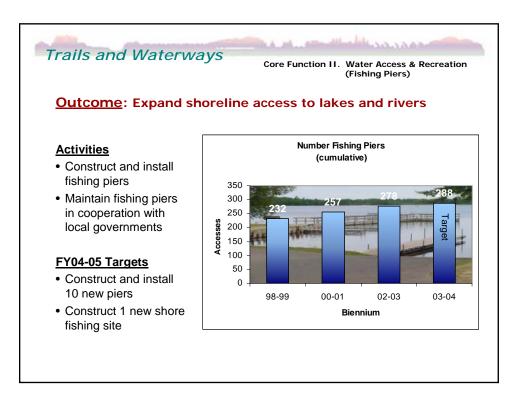








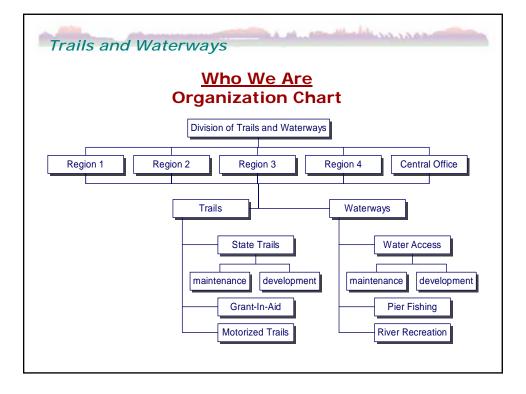




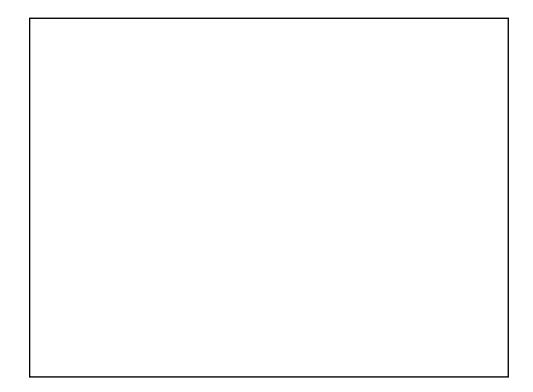


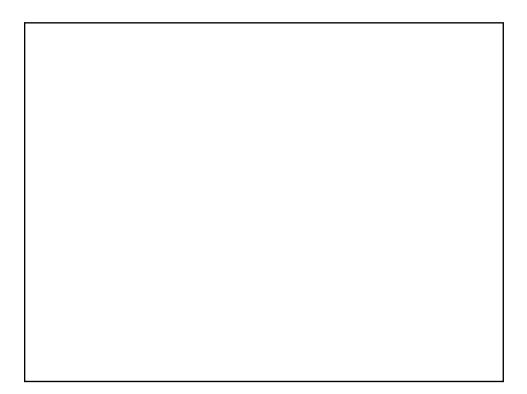
• Plan and design at Grand Marais and Grand Portage



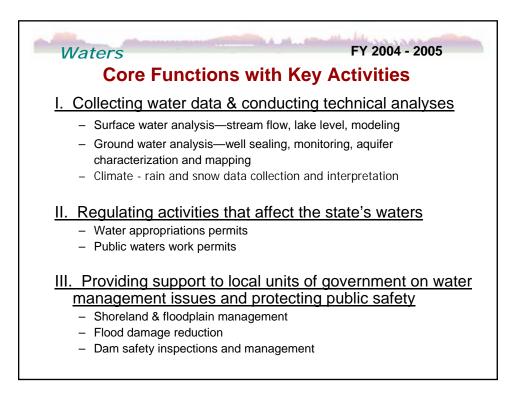


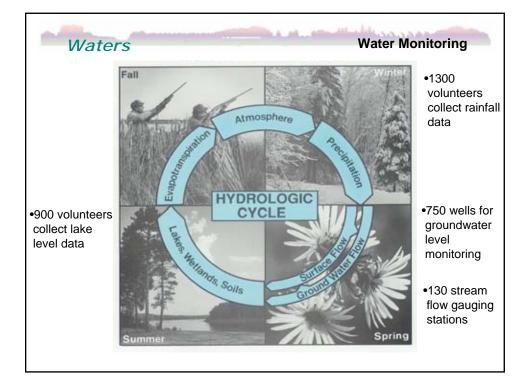


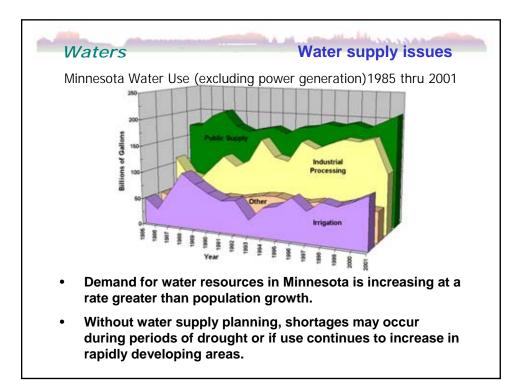


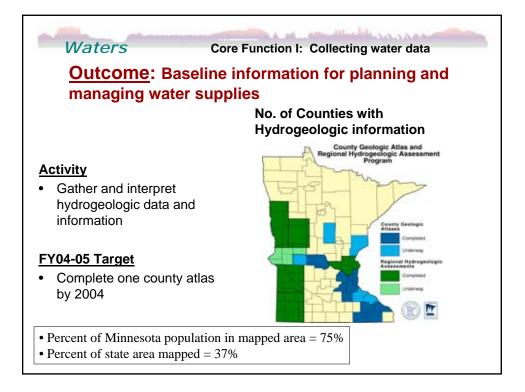


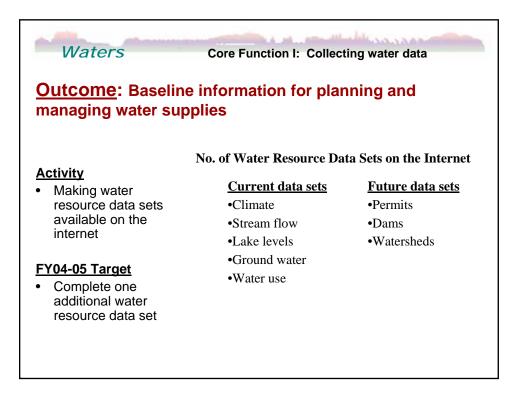
W	Aters Dept. of Natural Resources	
What We Do		
	Helping people ensure the future of our water resources by maintaining the physical integrity of Minnesota's lakes, rivers and water supplies.	
3-04-03	3	

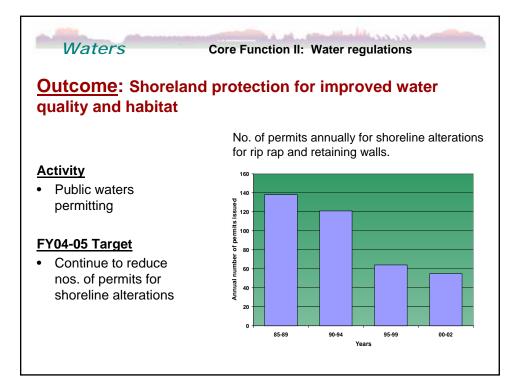


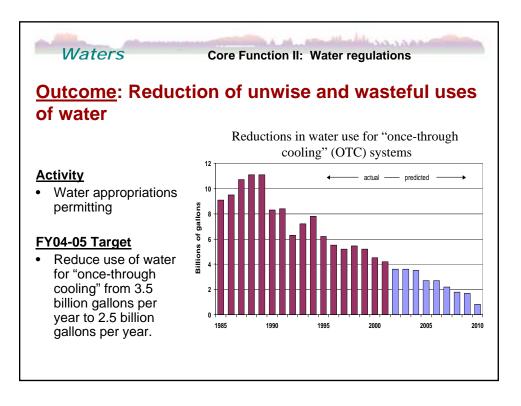


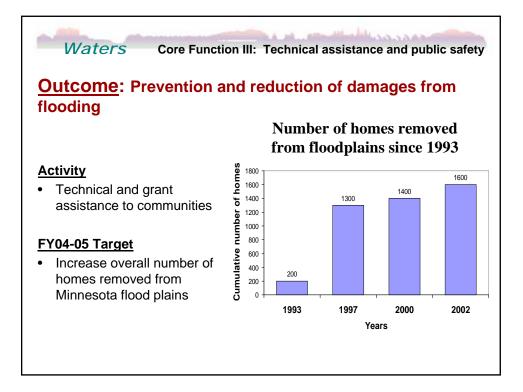


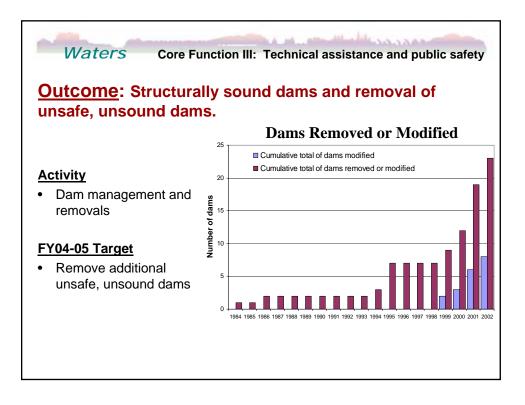


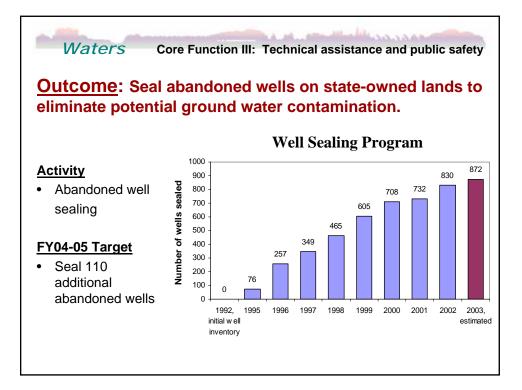


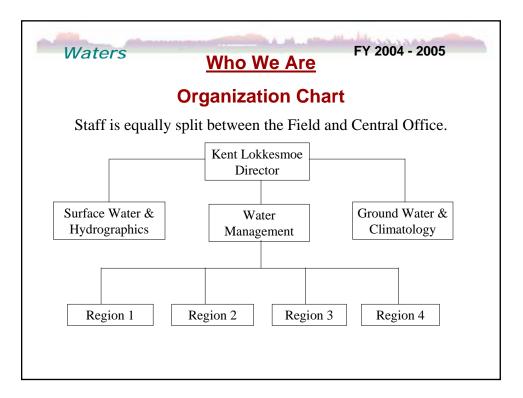




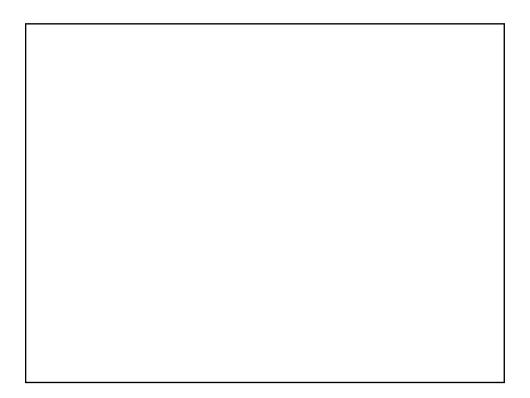


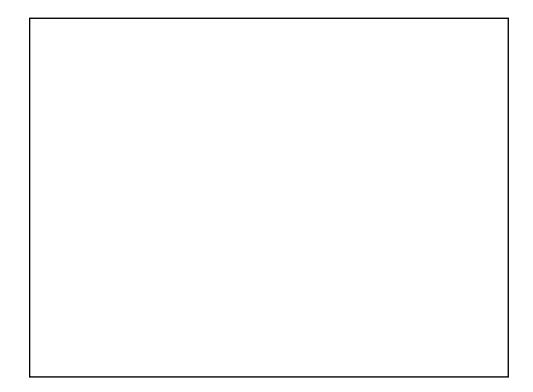


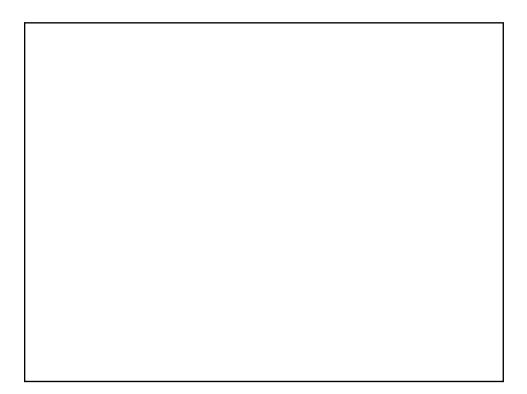








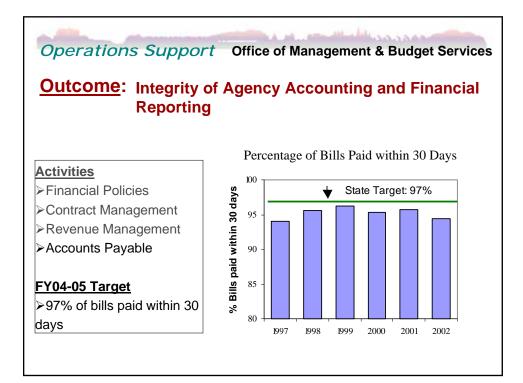


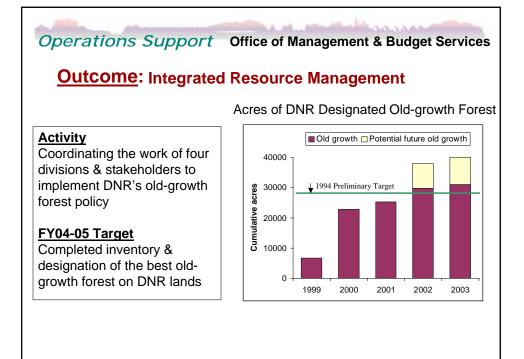


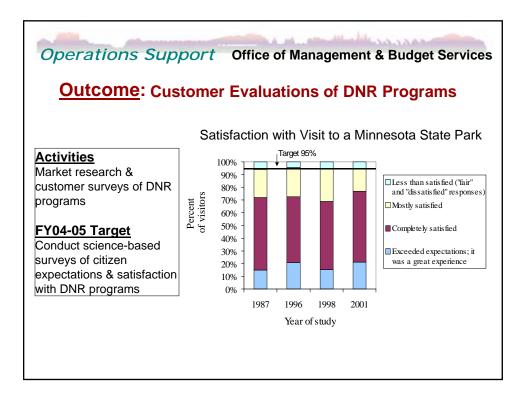


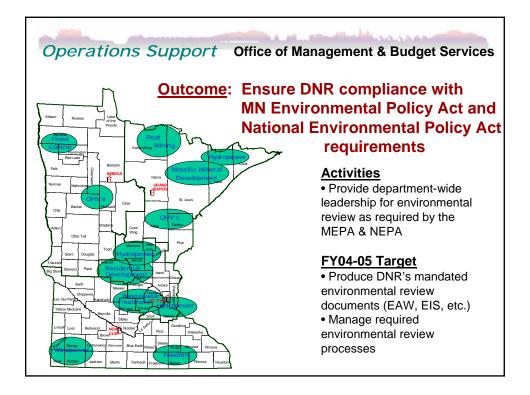














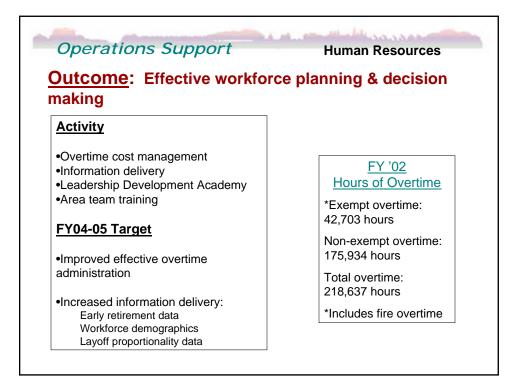
Operations Support

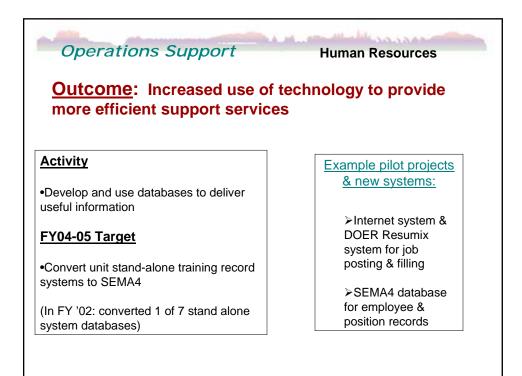
Human Resources What We Do

We provide human resource services to DNR managers to support their business goals. Areas of service include:

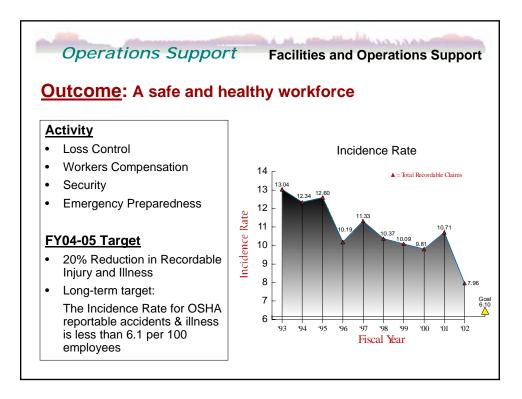
- Job classification & compensation
- Position recruitment & selection
- Employee & organizational learning & development
- Labor/management relations
- Affirmative action & diversity
- Employee payroll & personnel transactions
- Employee benefits & recognition programs
- Compliance with federal & state employment laws, rules, policies & procedures

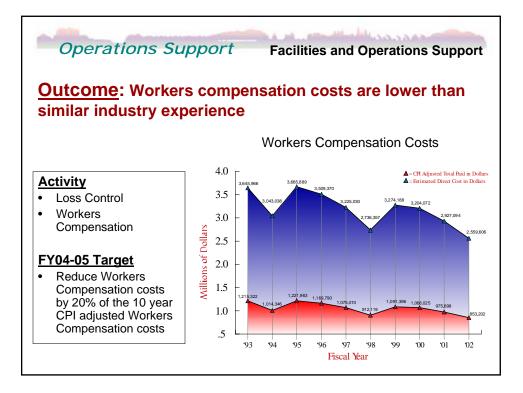


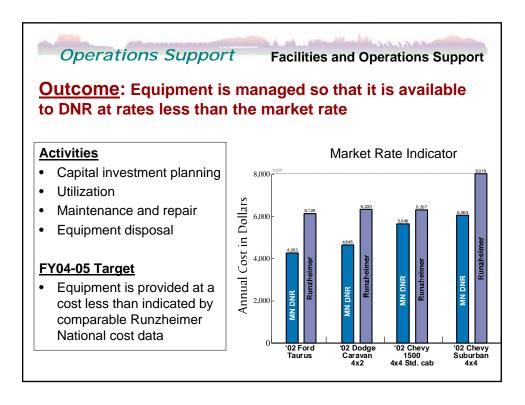




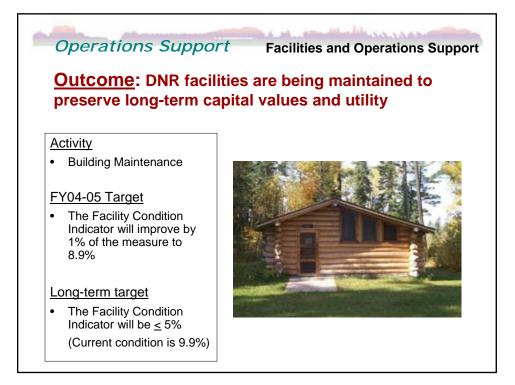








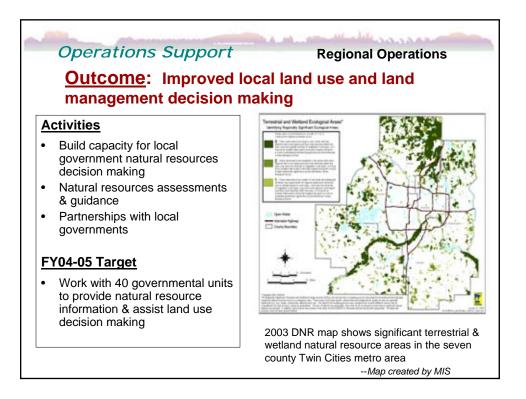












Operations Support

Regional Operations

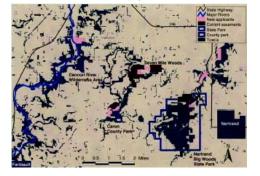
<u>Outcome</u>: Healthy natural resources through partnerships at the local, landscape & regional levels

Activities

- Local strategies for resource conservation
- Landowner & community partnerships
- Natural resources information delivery

FY04-05 Target

 Concentrate on 30 projects statewide to define priority lands, provide technical assistance, & promote targeted conservation practices Forested Areas in the Big Woods Landscape



A partnership among DNR, landowners, & local communities to conserve forest lands in rapidly developing areas. -Map created by MIS

