

**DNR FY 2010-11 Budget
2010 Supplement**

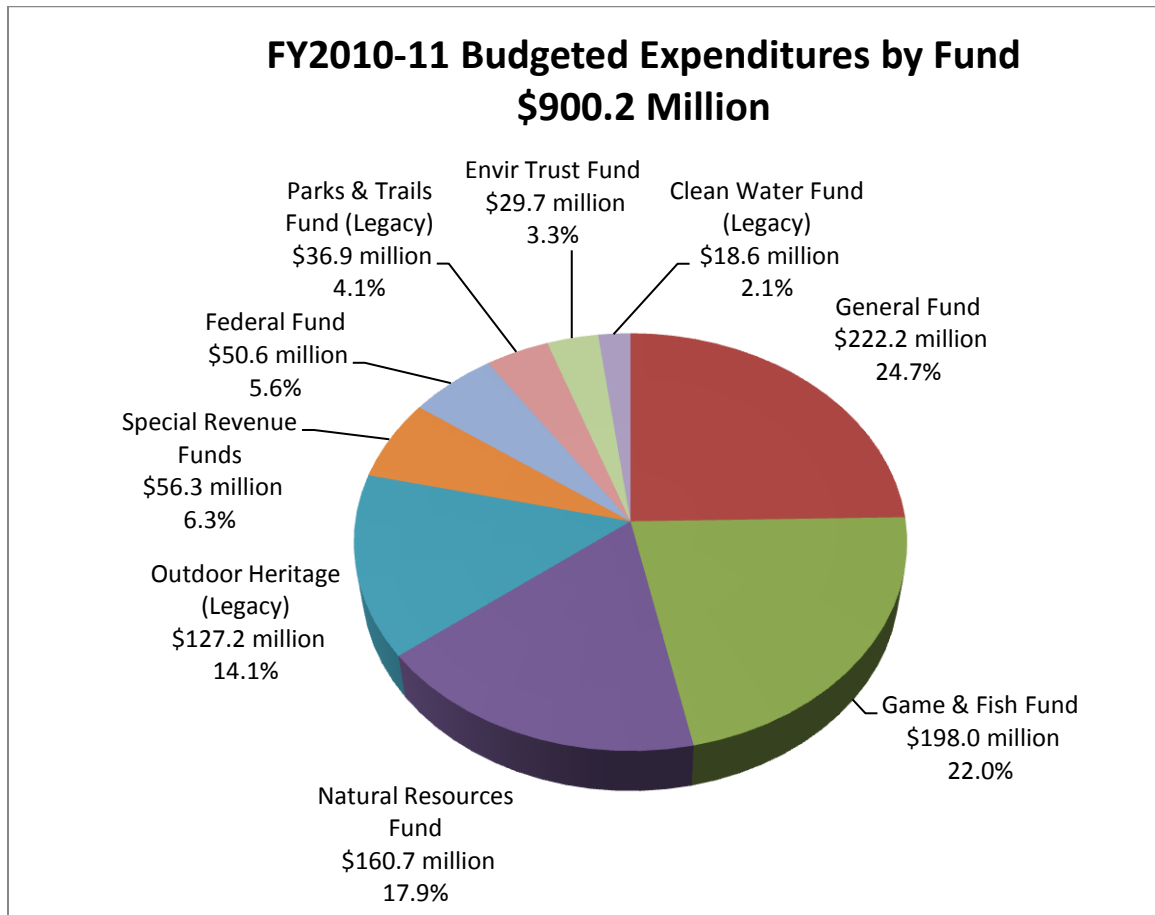
Where Funding Comes From

Funding for state programs is contained in the Biennial (two-year) Budget that is passed by the State Legislature during the odd-year session. During the even-year session the Legislature makes adjustments to the budget by passing a Supplemental Budget. The state fiscal year is from July 1 to June 30.

This is the first biennium that funding was authorized as a result of passage of the constitutional amendment for clean water, wildlife, cultural heritage, and natural areas. This funding is referred to as the Legacy Funds.

In the Biennial Budget the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) was authorized a budget of \$839 million for the fiscal years (FY) 2010-11. In the Supplemental Budget, there were budget reductions of \$9.7 million taken and \$70.9 million of new funding, mostly for pass-through grants in the Legacy Funds, resulting in the DNR budget of \$900.2 million.

The sources of funding for DNR expenditures come from nine fund categories illustrated in the graph below.



General Fund

The General Fund is the state government's main operating fund. By law the fund must remain balanced over a two-year period; state government cannot spend more than it deposits to the fund.

Revenues

Overall state government receipts are estimated at \$29.7 billion for FY 2010-11, with 94% of receipts coming from state taxes. The five biggest tax categories are: income tax, sales tax, corporate tax, statewide property tax, and motor vehicle sales tax.

During the biennium the DNR will deposit an estimated \$16.5 million to the General Fund. Examples of receipts include water use fees; sales tax collected from park permits, merchandise sold at state parks, nursery seedlings, and sale of maps and publications; sale of timber for harvest on state land; fire fighting fees; and leasing of state lands. The receipts deposited by the DNR are intermingled with all other tax and non-tax receipts in the General Fund.

Expenditures

Under current law about 86% of the money in the state General Fund will be spent in the next two fiscal years on the following: K through 12 education, health and human services, higher education, and aid to local governments. Less than 14% of the General Fund money will be spent on all other state agency operations and services. The DNR General Fund budget is less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% of the state wide General Fund budget.

Major expenditures within the DNR from the General Fund are directly related to the protection and managements of Minnesota's wetlands, lakes, rivers, and ground water resources. They support the development and management of state parks and recreation areas, forest management and fire management, 1854 Indian treaty payments, and payments-in-lieu of taxes to counties to offset their expenses incurred in support of natural resources lands.

Game and Fish Fund

The Game and Fish Fund is made up of the following accounts:

- Game and Fish Operations
- Game and Fish dedicated accounts (Deer and Bear Management, Deer Habitat Improvement, Waterfowl Habitat Improvement, Trout and Salmon Management, Pheasant Habitat Improvement, Wildlife Acquisition Surcharge, Wild Turkey Management, Walleye Stamp)
- Heritage Enhancement (Lottery in-lieu of sales tax)
- Lifetime License Trust Fund

Revenues

The DNR will deposit an estimated \$167.9 million to the Game and Fish Fund for FY 2010-11. Receipts come from hunting and fishing licenses; stamps and permits; wildlife surcharges;

license application and issuing fees; timber sales on wildlife conservation lands; and interest earnings. Also included in this total are \$55.0 million of receipts from the federal sport fish and wildlife restoration programs.

In addition, \$23.5 million for the two years will be deposited to the Heritage Enhancement Account in the Game and Fish Fund from in-lieu-of-sales tax on lottery tickets.

Expenditures

Expenditures from the Game and Fish Operations account are to manage, monitor and protect fish and wildlife resources; enforce game and fish laws; provide access to lakes, rivers and streams; and deliver administrative support across those programs.

Authorized expenditures from the Game and Fish dedicated accounts are for programs and purposes directly related to how revenues are generated. For example, funds in the Trout and Salmon Management account are spent on species research, habitat improvement and trout and salmon stocking.

Expenditures from the Heritage Enhancement Account are to improve, enhance or protect fish and wildlife resources. The budget plan for this account includes spending by Forestry, Fisheries, Wildlife, Ecological Resources, and Enforcement.

Natural Resources Fund

The Natural Resources Fund is made up of 20 accounts:

- Recreational Vehicles Accounts (watercraft, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, off-highway motorcycles, and off-road vehicles)
- Land Acquisition
- Non-game Wildlife
- Lottery in-lieu-of-sales tax supported accounts (State Parks and Trails, Metro Regional Parks, Local Trail Grants, and Zoo Grants)
- State Parks Account
- Off-Road Vehicle Damage
- State Land and Water Conservation (LAWCON)
- Cross Country Ski
- Forestry Management Investment
- Natural Resources Dedicated
- Minerals Management
- Invasive Species
- Mining Administration

Revenues

The DNR will deposit an estimated \$102.7 million to the Natural Resources Fund in FY 2010-11. Receipts come from the registration of recreational vehicles (watercraft, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, and off-road vehicles), sale of timber for harvest on state land, iron ore rents and

royalties, camping fees, park permits, sale of parks merchandise, snowmobile trail permits, watercraft surcharge, non-game donations (chickadee check-off on the state tax form), license issuing fees, and interest income. This includes estimated federal receipts of \$1.1 million for land and water conservation (LAWCON).

The Natural Resources Fund will also receive as estimated \$24 million for the biennium from the in-lieu-of-sales tax on lottery tickets.

In addition, an estimated \$38.8 million in gas tax will be transferred to the Watercraft, Snowmobile, All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV), Off-Highway Motorcycle (OHM), and Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) accounts. This is the tax on gasoline used to operate boats, snowmobiles, ATVs, and off-road vehicles.

Expenditures

Authorized expenditures from the Natural Resources Fund are for programs and purposes directly related to how revenues are generated. The tax receipts from the sale of lottery tickets are spent on state parks and trails, grants to the metro regional park system, local trails, and grants to state zoos.

Federal Funds

Revenues

The DNR will deposit an estimated \$50.6 million for FY 2010-11. Federal receipts can be the result of research and special project agreements, grants for boat and water safety, trail development, fire prevention and protection, preservation and protection of Lake Superior coastal resources, and expense reimbursements following a FEMA-declared natural disaster.

Federal funds can vary significantly between biennia due to federal disaster aid from unforeseen catastrophic events or the discontinuation of federal programs.

The \$50.6 million does not include \$55.0 million in federal receipts associated with the federal sport fish and wildlife restoration programs, which are deposited to the Game and Fish Fund, nor \$1.1 million in federal receipts associated with Land and Water Conservation (LAWCON), which are deposited to the Natural Resources Fund.

Expenditures

Authorized expenditure of federal funds is for purposes that are authorized in federal and state law and meet the DNR's goals and strategies documented in the DNR Strategic Conservation Agenda and other strategic planning documents.

Special Revenue Funds

The Special Revenue Fund is made up of the following sources:

- Special Revenue (dedicated receipts)
- Remediation

- Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM)
- Gift
- Permanent School
- Permanent University

Revenues

The DNR will deposit an estimated \$119.4 million in FY 2010-11. Receipts are generated from sources that include iron ore rents and royalties; timber sales on state-owned land; fees for firefighting; sales of nursery seedlings; cooperative agreements; merchandise and consumables sold in state parks; food, lodging and souvenirs at the Douglas Lodge complex in Itasca State Park; and private restricted donations.

The DNR, acting in a fiduciary capacity, manages forests and mineral resources on state lands. Proceeds from the extraction and harvest of resources generate significant revenue to the funds associated with the land classification. For example the Permanent School Trust Fund, which helps fund K-12 education, benefits from timber and mineral revenues generated on school trust lands.

Expenditures

Authorized spending from the Special Revenue accounts is for purposes directly related to how revenues are generated. For example, the DNR is planning to spend

- The amount received under the terms of numerous cooperative agreements for purposes outlined in these contracts.
- State Park resources managements and interpretation projects are funded from the cash surplus in the working capital account generated from the Division's merchandise program.
- The amounts from the Douglas Lodge account for operations at the Douglas Lodge complex at Itasca State Park.
- Donations received under the Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) program to buy land for habitat and the protection of plant and animal species.
- The receipts from nursery seedlings sales to continue operating the forest nursery.

Environmental Trust Fund

Revenue

Lottery proceeds have been used to build up the principal in the Environmental Trust Fund. The Minnesota Constitution provides up to 5.5% of the market value of the trust fund for environmental projects "for the public purpose of protection, conservation, preservation, and enhancement of the statewide air, water, land, fish, wildlife, and other natural resources."

Expenditures

The DNR's spending from the Environmental Trust Fund is for a proposed set of projects recommended by the Legislative-Citizen Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCCMR). Some of these LCCMR-recommended projects have been suggested by the DNR and are closely related to agency's programs and operations. Other local units of government and non-profit

organizations originally proposed other projects. In those cases the DNR will set up and oversee the contract with the outside organization, and reimburse approved project expenses as incurred under the contract terms. The appropriations are made annually.

Legacy Funds

The Legacy Funds are a result of passage of the constitutional amendment for Clean Water, Wildlife, Cultural Heritage and Natural Areas in November, 2008. The DNR has received funding from the following funds:

- Outdoor Heritage Fund
- Clean Water Fund
- Parks and Trails Fund

Revenue

The constitutional amendment increases the state sales tax rate by 3/8 of 1%. Receipts from the increase are dedicated for specific uses and are deposited as follows: 33% in the Outdoor Heritage Fund, 33% in the Clean Water Fund, 14.25% in the Parks and Trails Fund, and 19.75% in the Cultural Heritage Fund. The money dedicated by the amendment is appropriated by law.

Expenditures

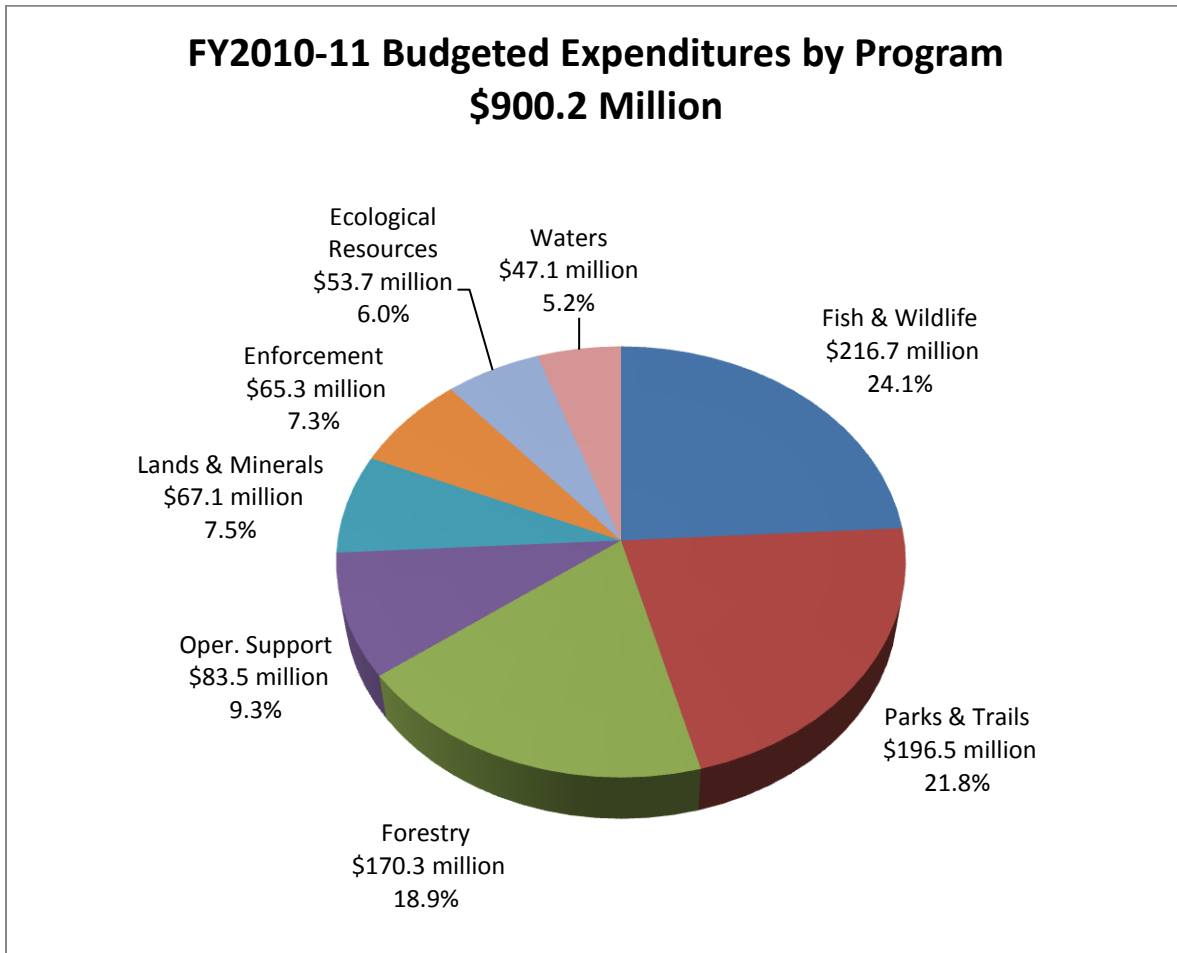
The projects funded from the Outdoor Heritage fund come from recommendations made by the Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council and approved by the legislature. Projects have been proposed by the DNR, local units of government, and non-profit organizations. The appropriations for most projects are made annually; the DNR has been authorized spending of \$127.2 million of which \$36 million is for forest easements and \$58.9 million is for pass-through grants.

The DNR is authorized spending of \$18.525 million from the Clean Water Fund for water quality assessment, drinking water protection, identification of impaired waters, high-resolution digital elevation data, Mississippi River corridor critical area, and the county geologic atlas program.

The DNR is authorized spending of \$36.901 million from the Parks and Trails of which \$8.7 million is for grants for local and regional parks and trails.

Where Funds are Spent

The DNR is organized into eight distinct operating divisions, or programs, for managing where funds are spent. The DNR's funding in FY 2010-11 for each program is shown below.

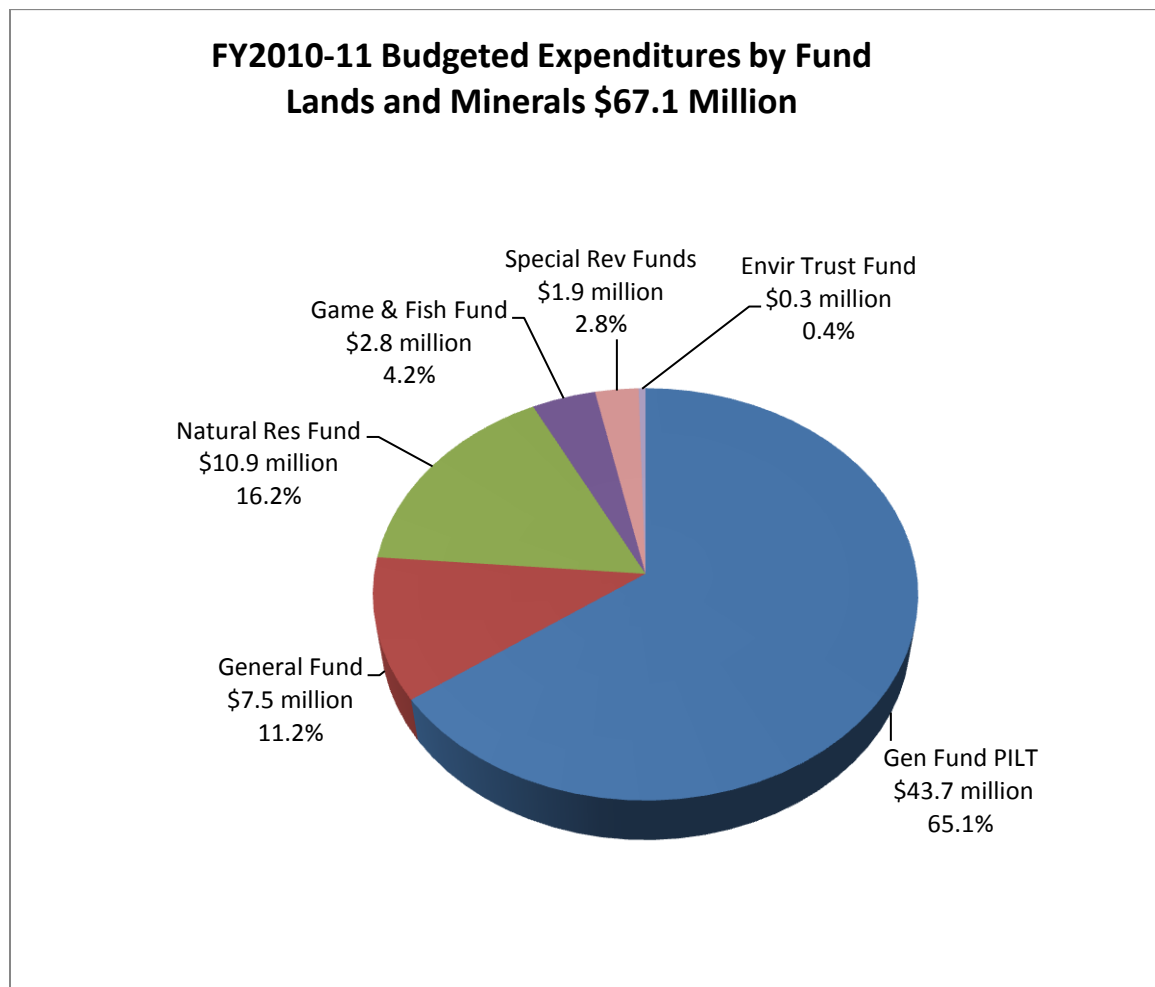


DNR Funding and Spending by Program

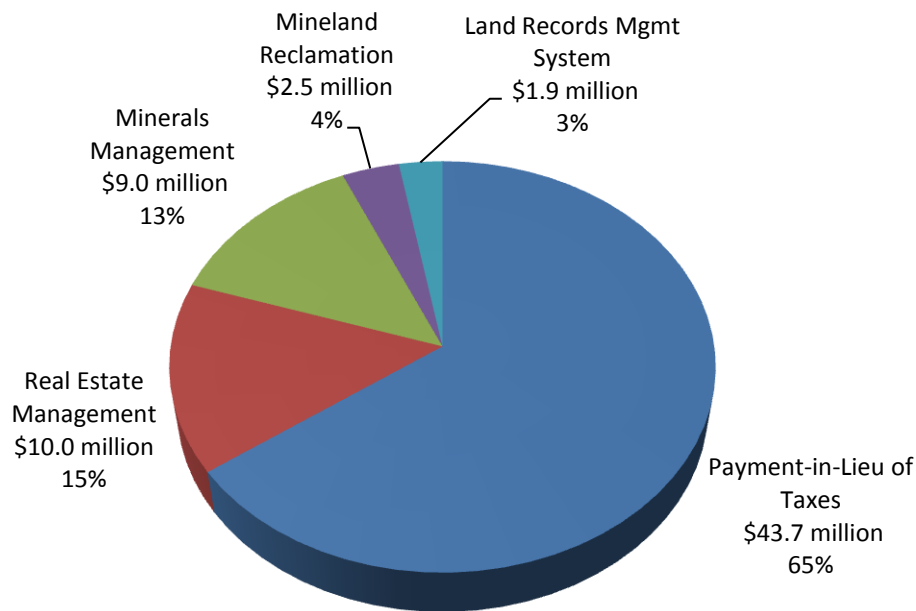
Lands and Minerals

The Division of Lands and Minerals is responsible for implementing land policy on state-owned lands and providing fiduciary oversight for real estate and minerals transactions that relate to state ownership. The division has regulatory authority for reclamation of metallic mineral and peat mines to ensure environmentally sound mining practices. Real estate responsibilities include appraisals, acquisitions, sales, leases, and land exchanges. Mineral management responsibilities include issuing leases for exploration and mining, negotiating lease rates and managing revenue transactions related to mining and exploration. The program also provides technical assistance to local governments on mineral resources and mining issues. For more information on the DNR Division of Lands and Minerals, please visit:

http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/lands_minerals/index.html.



FY2010-11 Lands and Minerals Program Breakdown by Activity



Real estate management is responsible for land acquisitions, land exchanges, land sales, road easements, utility licenses, real estate tax and special assessment payments, agricultural leases, calculating payments in lieu of taxes (PILT), reviews county-proposed tax-forfeited land sales, land surveying and boundary staking and platting for acquisitions, conservation easements, review of encroachments and adjoining rights, and review of quiet title actions.

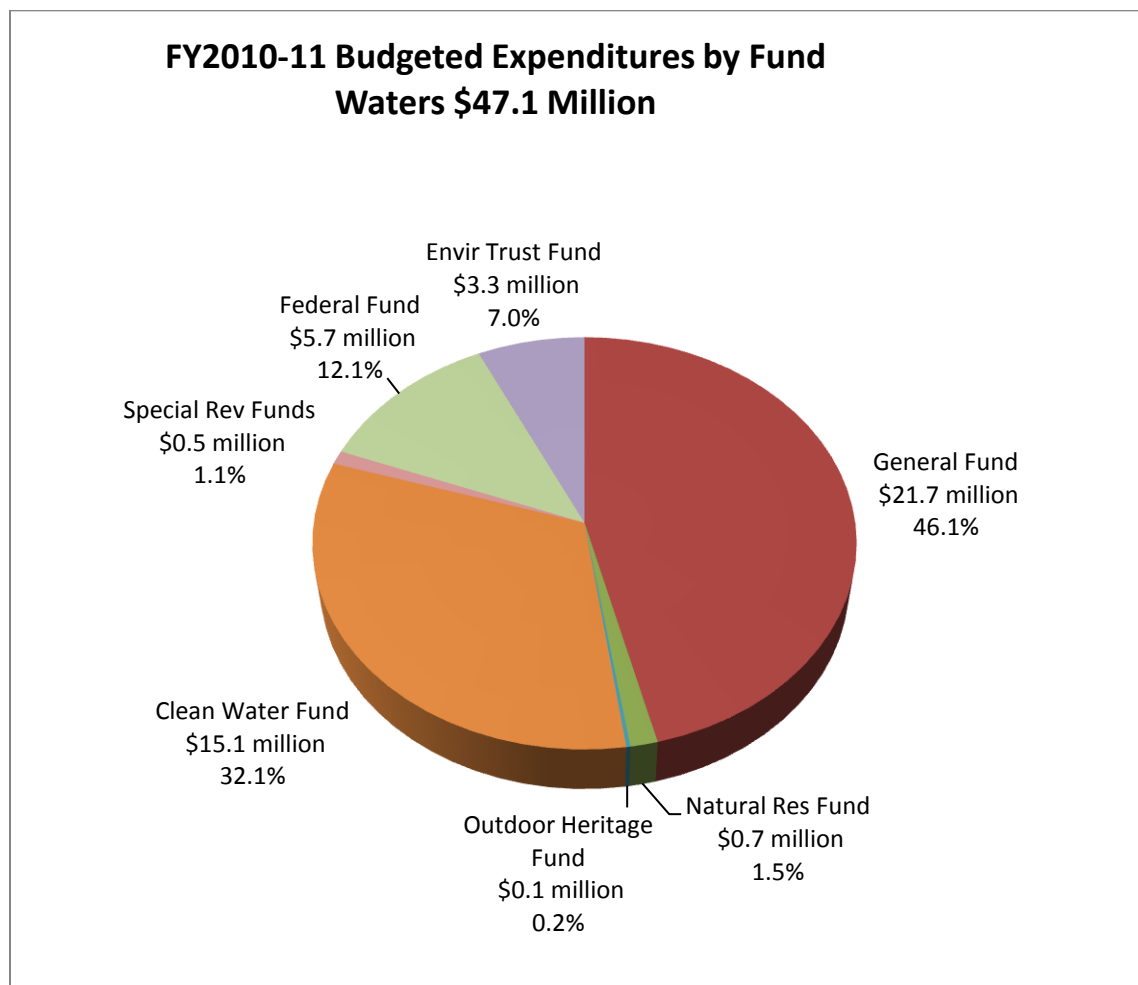
Minerals management is responsible for mineral leases, title research, maintaining land and mineral rights information, monitoring global commodity demand and pricing, determining ore quality, conducting field inspections, technical information on construction aggregate resources, Iron Ore cooperative research, and minerals diversification program.

Mineland reclamation is responsible for issuing mining permits, establishing and enforcing regulations for reclamation of lands disturbed by mining, enforcing reclamation law, developing mine closure plans, and environmental cooperative research program.

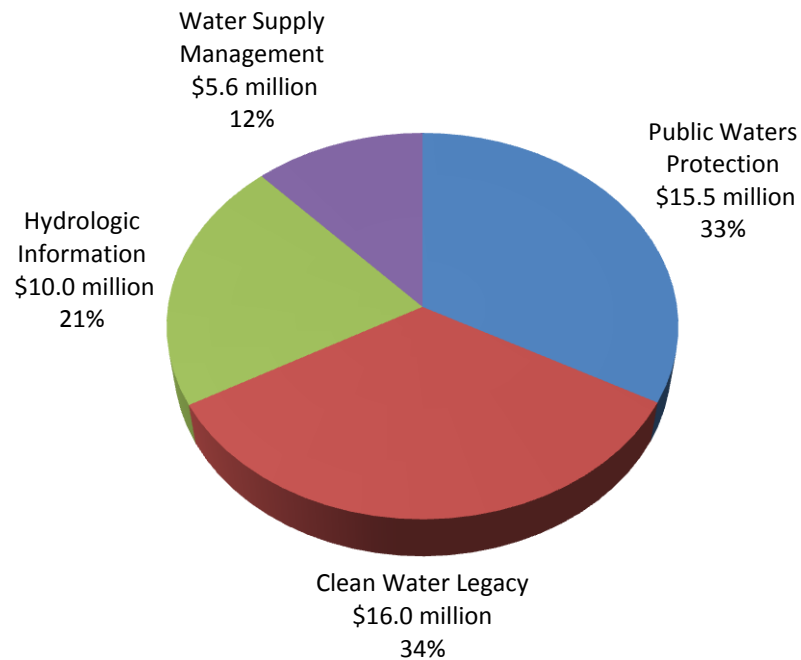
Pass through payments for PILT are made by the Department of Revenue. PILT is a local governmental aid payment, for state owned natural resource lands, that is made by the state to counties, townships, and some school districts.

Water Resources

The Division of Waters maintains the physical integrity of Minnesota's wetlands, lakes, rivers and ground water resources. The division works with local units of governments and the public to measure rainfall, lake levels, stream flow, and ground water levels. They also gather and interpret water resources data to describe how human activities impact the hydrologic system and how negative impacts can be mitigated. The division regulates over 21,000 public waters basins and 69,200 miles of rivers and streams. Floodplains, shore lands and wild and scenic rivers are managed cooperatively with local units of governments. For more information on the DNR Division of Waters, please visit: <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/index.html>



FY2010-11 Waters Program Breakdown by Activity



Public waters protection is responsible for regulating activities that protect, enhance and restore the state's waters and watersheds, regulates filling, excavating, water level controls, bridges, and shore protection.

Clean water legacy is funding provided by the increase of 3/8 of 1% in the state sales tax to protect, enhance, and restore water quality in lakes, rivers and streams, and to protect groundwater and drinking water sources.

Hydrologic information for decision making is responsible for ground water studies and pumping tests, gauging data to support analysis and decisions, county ground water mapping, and technical surface water studies to resolve lake level or flooding issues.

Water supply management is responsible for balancing water demands and resource sustainability.

Forest Management

The Division of Forestry:

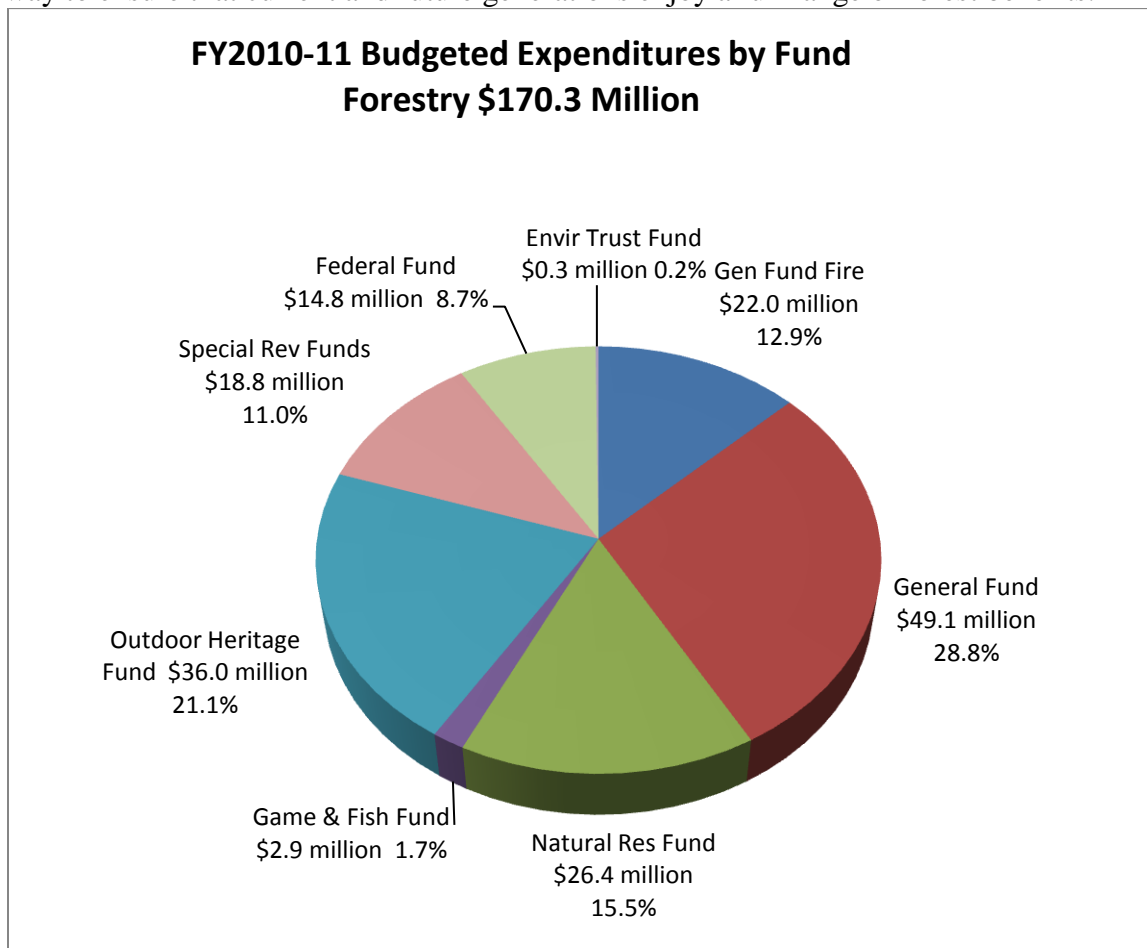
- **Fire Management:** Protects citizens, property, and natural resources from wildfires;
- **State Land Asset Management:** Manages state administered forestlands for multiple forest values, including quality timber, wildlife habitat, recreation, and aesthetics, over the long term;
- **Cooperative Forest Management:** Supports the efforts of private landowners and communities to maintain and enhance their forest resources; and
- **Core Program Support:** Supports our own activities, those of other units in the Department of Natural Resources and other state agencies, and other stakeholders.

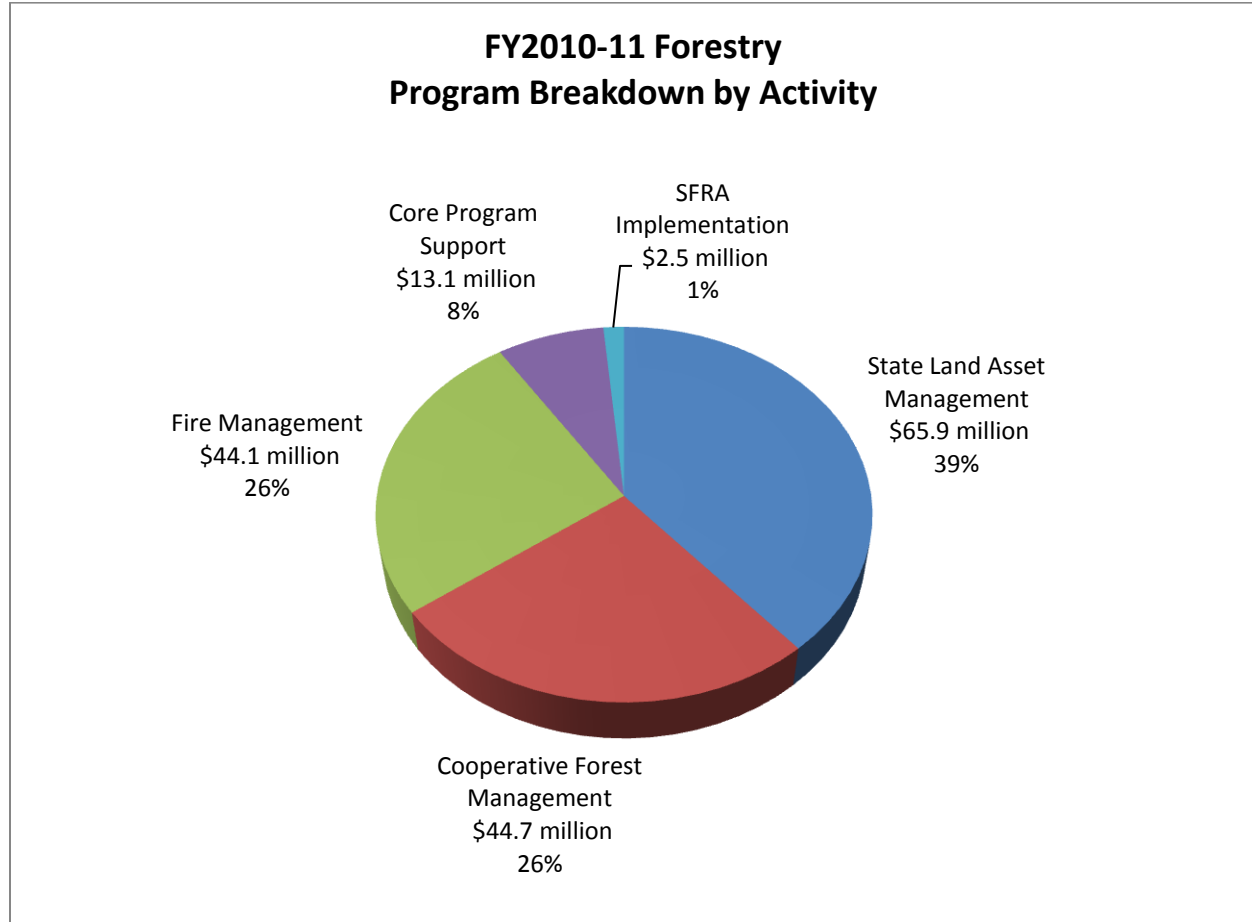
For more information on the DNR Division of Forestry please visit:

<http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/forestry/index.html>.

The Minnesota Forest Resources Council (MFRC) brings together the state's varied forest resource interests to develop and implement programs that promote sustainable site and landscape-based forest management practices (**Implementing the Sustainable Forest Resources Act**). For more information on the MFRC please visit: <http://www.frc.state.mn.us/>.

Sustaining Minnesota's forest ecosystems in a healthy, resilient, and productive state is the best way to ensure that current and future generations enjoy a full range of forest benefits.





State Land Asset Management: The Division of Forestry manages state-administered lands by sustaining and enhancing forest ecosystems, ensuring a sustainable supply of high quality forest products and recreational opportunities, and providing revenue to the permanent school trust fund.

Managing 4.2 million acres of state-owned forestlands includes:

- planning for and managing forest vegetation;
- providing opportunities to harvest forest products, including biomass;
- reforesting harvested areas and improving timber stands;
- conserving old growth, critical ecosystems and habitats, and riparian areas;
- maintaining more than 2,000 miles of state forest roads for public recreational uses and access to state lands;
- supporting outdoor recreation, including motorized and non-motorized activities;
- enforcing state forest rules and regulations; and
- maintaining forest health and minimizing the negative effects of invasive species.

Cooperative Forest Management: The Division of Forestry provides technical and cost-share assistance to non-industrial private forest landowners and Minnesota communities with urban forests. We acquire and monitor permanent conservation easements to ensure that working forests continue to provide Minnesotans with recreational opportunities, forest products, and ecosystem services.

Fire Management: The Division of Forestry provides wildfire protection to avoid loss of life and minimize the loss of property and natural resources. We respond to fires and natural disaster emergencies in Minnesota and other states, and support the effective use of prescribed fire as a natural resource management tool.

Protecting against wildfire includes:

- training firefighters and support personnel, making heavy ground-based and aerial firefighting equipment available, and maintaining emergency communications networks and mobilization plans;
- locating wildfires using aerial patrols, public reports, and lookout towers and controlling the spread of wildfires and the damage they cause;
- training and supporting homeowners, developers, and communities in practices that reduce the risk of wildfire educating children and adults about wildfire;
- regulating open burning and enforcing state wildfire laws;
- assisting other state and federal agencies in fighting fires;
- conducting prescribed burns safely to accomplish many natural resource goals; and
- assisting local fire departments with training and equipment.

Core Program Support: We produce and sell tree and shrub seedlings for conservation planting on public and private lands. We monitor the health, growth, and composition of Minnesota' forests and check on the implementation and effectiveness of forest management practices and guidelines. We develop, and evaluate new management approaches, assist county land managers, and provide marketing assistance to forest-related businesses. And we coordinate forestry related education programs in schools.

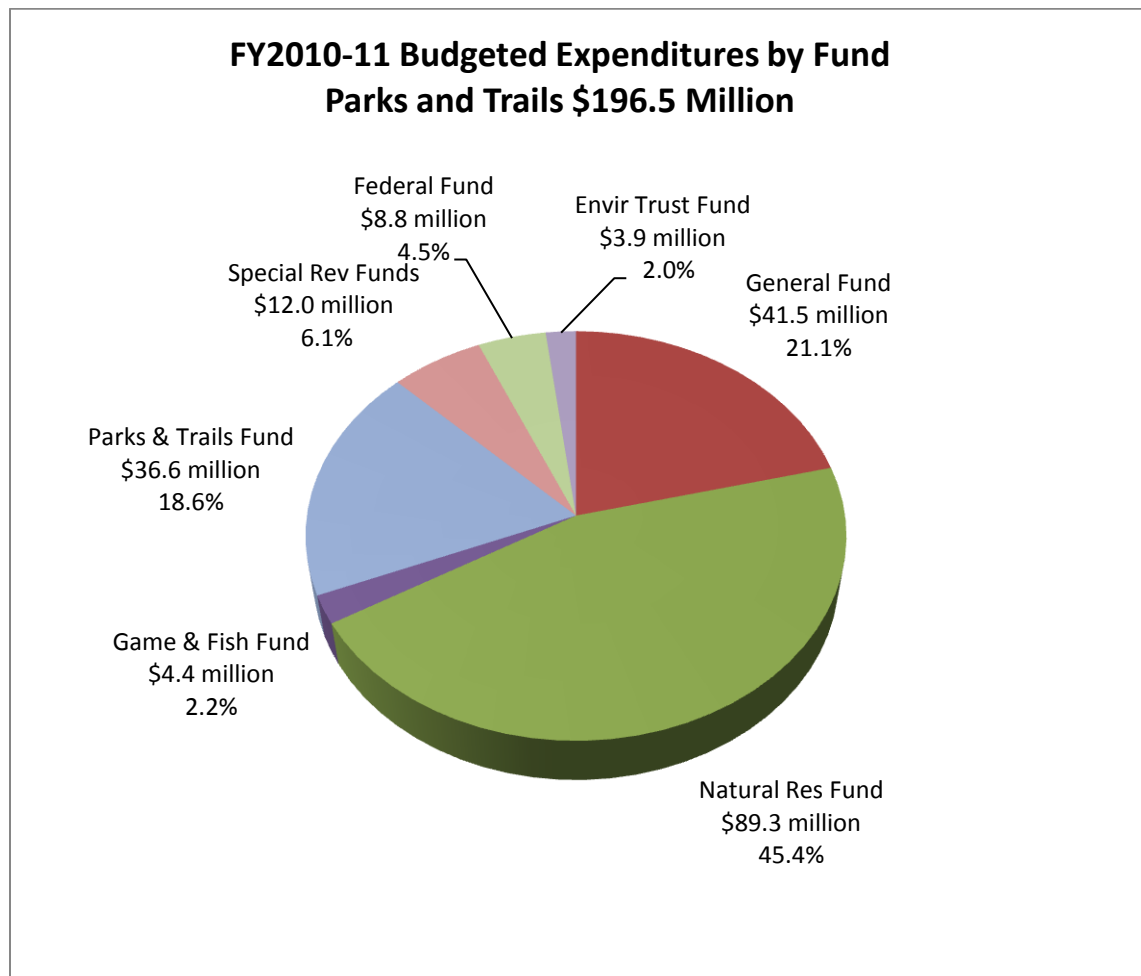
Implementing the Sustainable Forest Resources Act: The Legislature created the Minnesota Forest Resources Council (MFRC) to help implement the Sustainable Forest Resources Act. The MFRC is a forum in which forest stakeholders can solve problems in forest management collaboratively. The MFRC addresses conflicts between economic, ecological and social values associated with forests by focusing on site-based forest resource practices and landscape-level planning and coordination.

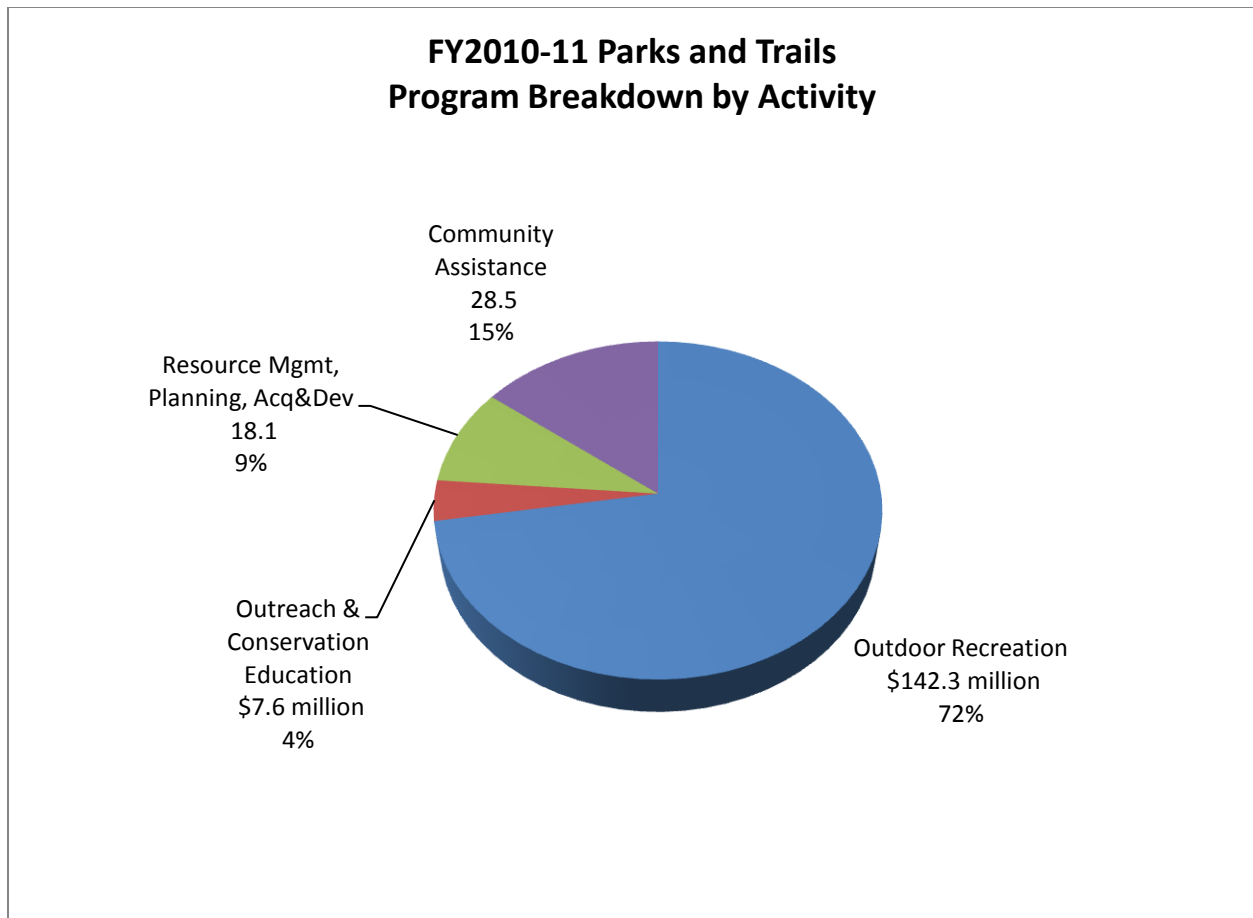
The Minnesota Forest Resources Council:

- provides policy advice to the governor, legislature and public management agencies;
- develops and promotes science-based best management practices;
- coordinates multi-owner, landscape-level forest resource planning and management;
- assesses the implementation and effectiveness of forest management guidelines;
- assesses current trends and conditions of forest ecosystems;
- supports relevant forest research; and
- evaluates citizen concerns regarding timber harvesting and forest management.

Parks and Trails Program

The Division of Parks and Recreation and the Division of Trails and Waterways have been merged to form the new Division of Parks and Trails beginning in FY 2010. The Division of Parks and Trails provides a state park and state recreation system and creates recreation opportunities through a system of trails and water recreation facilities that conserves and manages Minnesota's natural, scenic, and cultural resources, for current and future generations. The division maintains and operates 73 state parks and recreation areas, 54 state forest campground and use areas, and provides access to lakes, rivers, and streams; designates canoe and boating routes; and provides trails to be used for a variety of motorized and non-motorized recreational activities. The division, in cooperation with local governments, constructs boat accesses and fishing piers; acquires shore-fishing sites; and plans, acquires, develops, and manages the state trail system. Eight million visitors visit state park and recreation areas annually generating \$15 million in annual revenue. For more information on the DNR Division of Parks and Trails, please visit: http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/parks_recreation/index.html and http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/trails_waterways/index.html.





Outdoor Recreation- To provide a high-quality, safe and diverse outdoor recreation system for the state of Minnesota that is geographically dispersed and contains natural and cultural landscapes of statewide significance.

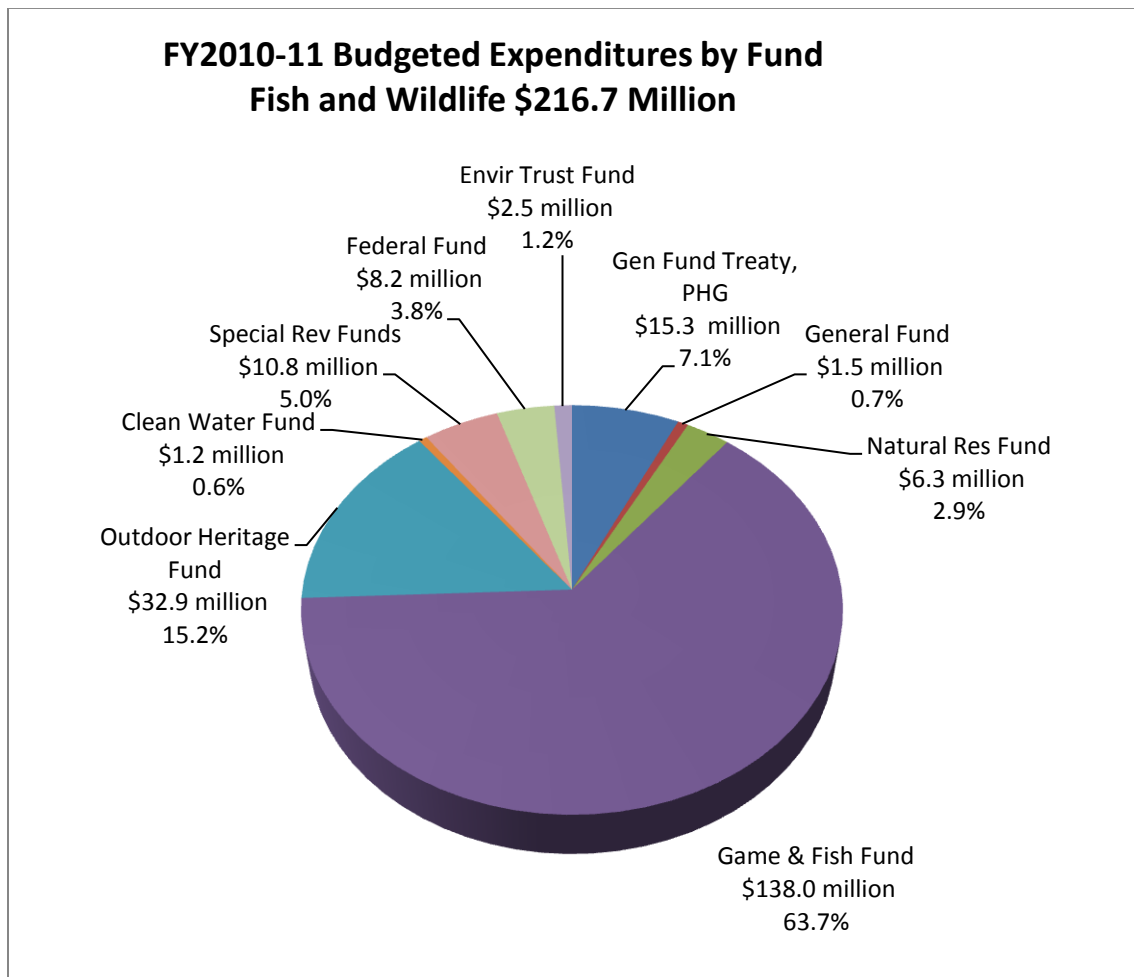
Outreach and Conservation Education - To provide programs that connect people to the outdoors through skill building, conservation educational opportunities, special events and natural and cultural resource interpretation to build the next generation of stewards for Minnesota's great outdoors. To promote, advertise and create awareness and motivation for participating in these conservation education programs and outdoor recreation opportunities offered by the DNR.

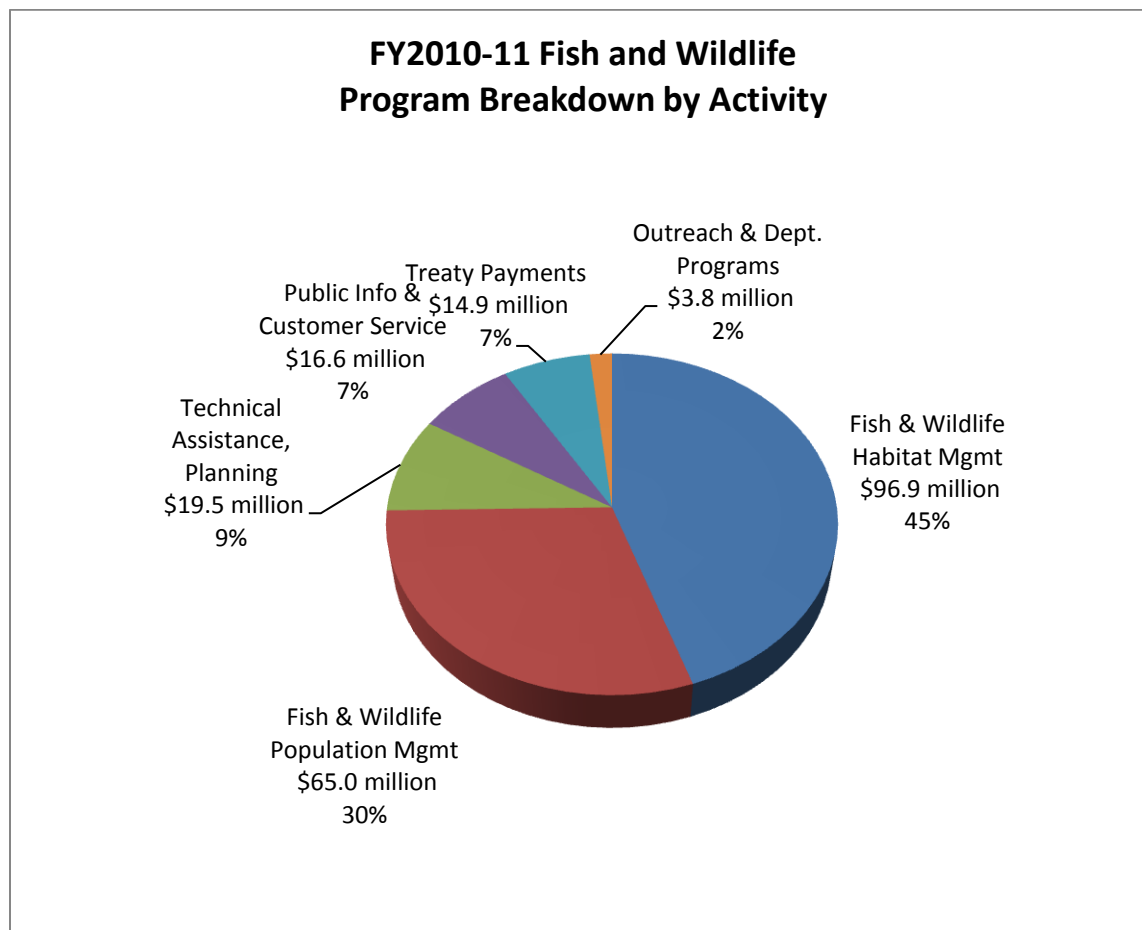
Resource Management, Planning, Acquisition and Development - To protect, manage and restore natural features, plants and animals to maintain high quality recreation opportunities in parks, trails and water access lands. Prescribed fires, control of invasive plant species, reconstruction of native plant communities, repair of visitor impacts and other types of active management are required to insure that important natural features on state park, trails lands and water access sites are maintained.

Community Assistance (Grants & Partnerships) - To manage trail recreation programs through local grants. Grant programs are funded on both public and private lands and provide trail users the opportunity to access and enjoy the outdoors in a safe, responsible manner, while protecting sensitive resources and fostering local economic development. Water access sites provide the public with water-based recreational boating, canoeing, kayaking and fishing opportunities and services. Maintain and enhance partnerships to provide safe and convenient access to state outdoor recreation systems.

Fish and Wildlife

The Division of Fish and Wildlife is responsible for managing fish and wildlife, their habitats, and the public use of fish and wildlife. The division develops, directs and manages statewide fish and wildlife populations, and habitat programs. It monitors progress so that programs are continuously adapted and improved to meet the changing resource conditions and societal needs. The division directs hatchery systems, acquisition and management of aquatic and wildlife management areas. The division oversees education, communication, user recruitment and retention and certain private and public land habitat projects. The division also manages and directs the statewide game and fish licensing and the registration of recreational vehicles and watercraft. The division serves 1.5 million licensed anglers, 578,000 licensed hunters and trappers, 2.2 million wildlife viewers, over 850,000 boaters, 260,000 snowmobile riders and almost 250,000 recreational ATV riders. For more information on the DNR Division of Fish and Wildlife, please visit: <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/fishwildlife/index.html>





Fish and wildlife habitat management activity provides healthy and productive aquatic and terrestrial fish and wildlife habitats maintained on a sustained basis.

Fish and wildlife population management activity provides healthy and productive fish and wildlife populations maintained on a sustained basis.

Technical assistance, planning and public participation activity involves educating the public about social and ecological value of healthy environments and supportive of the conservation of natural resources and ecological systems. Creating effective citizen partnerships to manage fish and wildlife resources.

Public information and customer service activity provides game and fish licensing, commercial permitting, and recreational vehicle registration and titling.

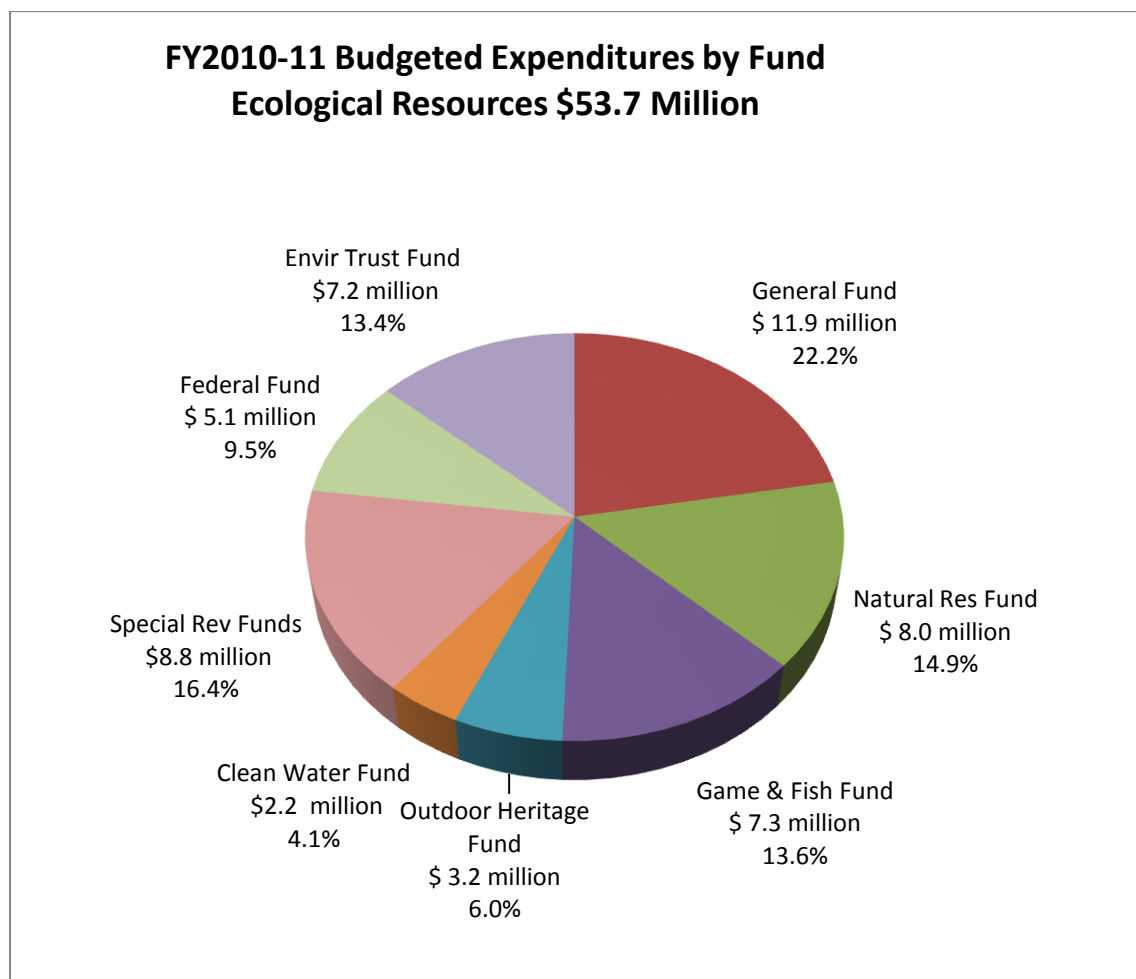
Treaty payments made to certain Indian bands in recognition of rights preserved by federal treaty for hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering of wild rice.

Outreach and department programs activity strives to increase multicultural, urban, and youth participation and appreciation of our outdoor heritage.

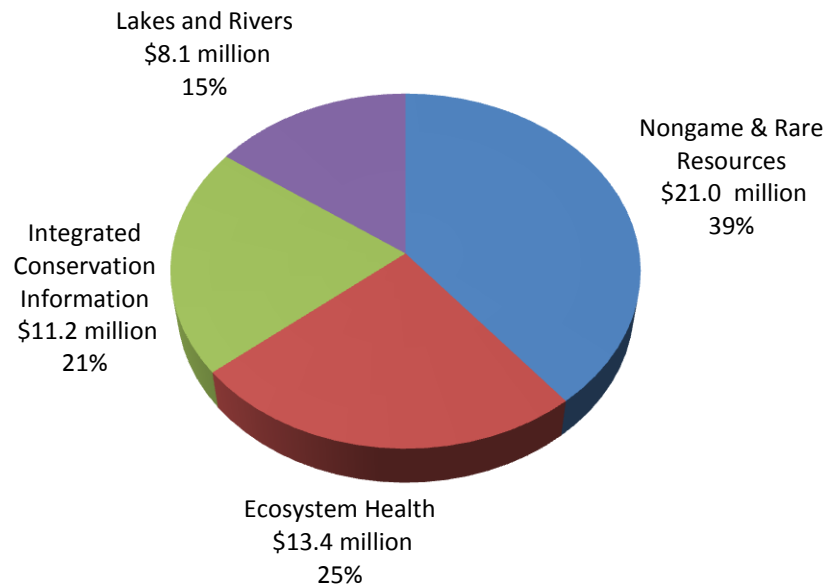
Ecological Resources

The Division of Ecological Resources works to ensure that present and future Minnesotans benefit from healthy and resilient ecosystems. These benefits include opportunities for high quality outdoor recreation such as hunting, fishing, and wildlife observation. The division provides vital ecosystem services such as protecting and managing all wildlife species as well as native plants and natural communities, such as prairies and wetlands. It addresses serious threats such as contaminants and invasive non-native species and the need to restore degraded lakes, rivers and wetlands, to protect and improve the natural resources that are so important to Minnesota's quality of life. The division also supports the clean water initiative by conducting biological assessments, providing technical assistance, and protecting riparian lands. For more information on the DNR Division of Ecological Resources, please visit

http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/ecological_services/index.html



FY2010-11 Ecological Resources Program Breakdown by Activity



Nongame and rare resources activity protects and manages Minnesota's nongame wildlife, native plants, and plant communities with a special emphasis on rare and declining resources.

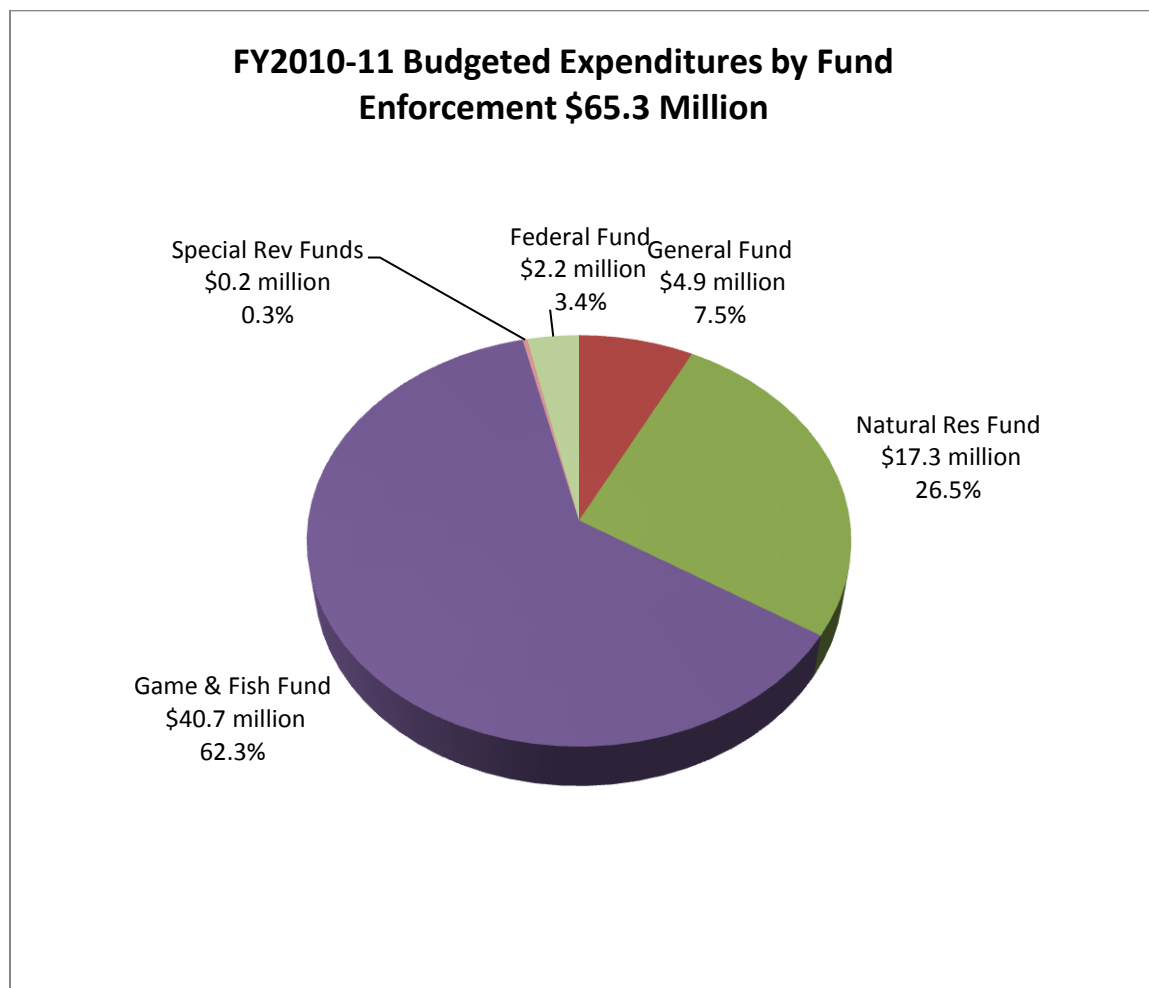
Ecosystem health activity monitors, assesses, and reduces the impacts of threats to Minnesota's natural resources by harmful invasive species, contaminants, fish diseases, and hazardous material spills.

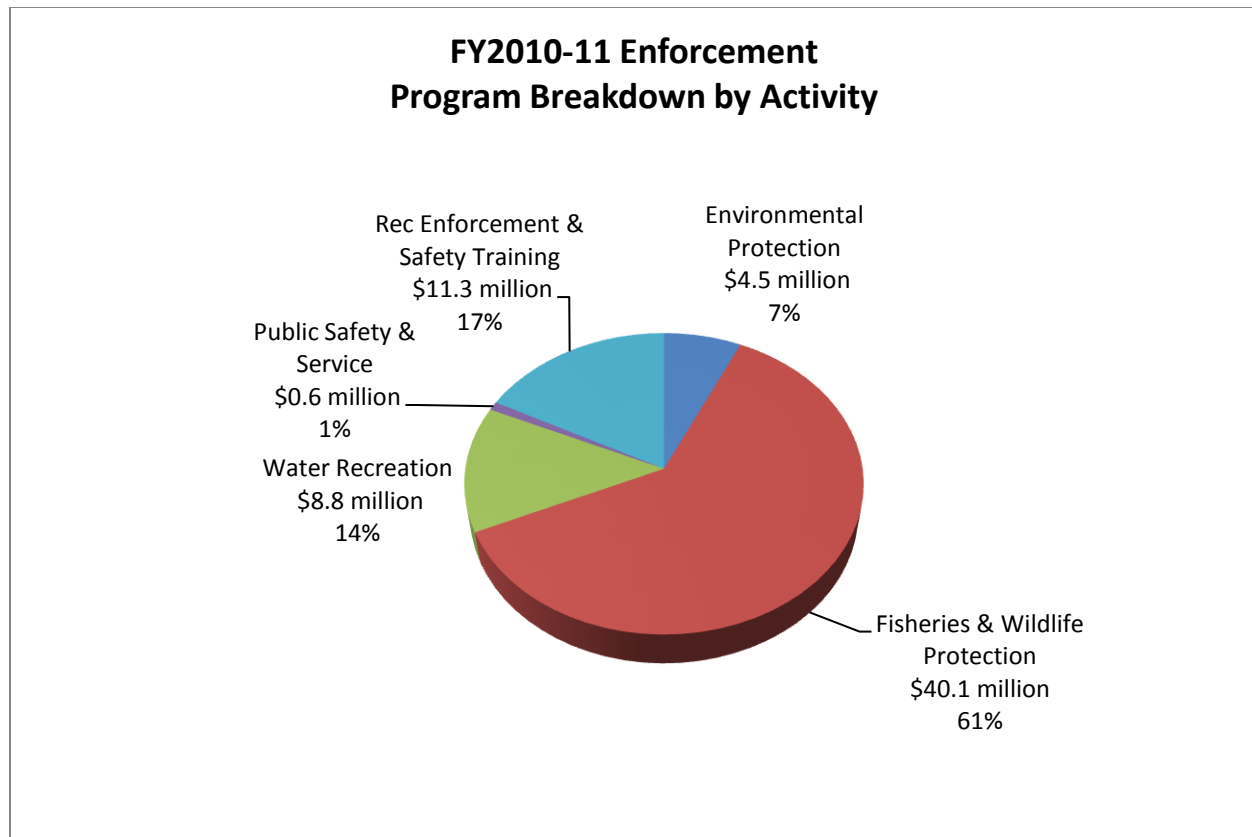
Integrated conservation information activity, delivers ecological data to local units of government as they plan community development, educational products that help guide resource decisions, and an effective information system that provides up-to-date ecological data.

Lakes and rivers activity conserves Minnesota's lakes, rivers, and shoreland resources with a special emphasis on in-stream habitat, aquatic plants, aquatic invertebrates, and nongame fish.

Enforcement

The Enforcement Division ensures compliance with laws regarding state game and fish, recreational vehicles, natural resource commercial operations, environmental protection, and public safety. Major responsibilities include enforcement of rules and regulations related to hunting and fishing seasons, methods of taking fish and wildlife, and daily harvest and possession limits. The division works to ensure public safety, especially as it related to the handling of firearms by hunters and the safe operation of boats and other recreation vehicles. The division also enforces the law on the commercial use and possession of natural resources, the protection of wetlands, and air and water quality regulations. For more information on the DNR Division of Enforcement please visit: <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/enforcement/index.html>





Game and fish protection activity is directed at the protection of fisheries stocks while assuring ample harvest or recreational opportunities and to protect small game, migratory waterfowl, and big game populations from unlawful harvest so that overall populations are sustainable in spite of hunting mortality, natural mortality, and environmental factors that may limit wildlife populations.

Recreational enforcement and safety training activity enforces laws regarding land-operated recreational vehicles including snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), off-highway motorcycles (OHMs) and off-road vehicles (ORVs) and non-motorized enforcement services at state parks, state forests, and state recreational trails. This includes administering the ATV Trail Ambassador Program and introductory level safety training for youth and adults for firearms, and advanced hunter education, and in the use of ATVs, OHMs, ORVs, snowmobiles.

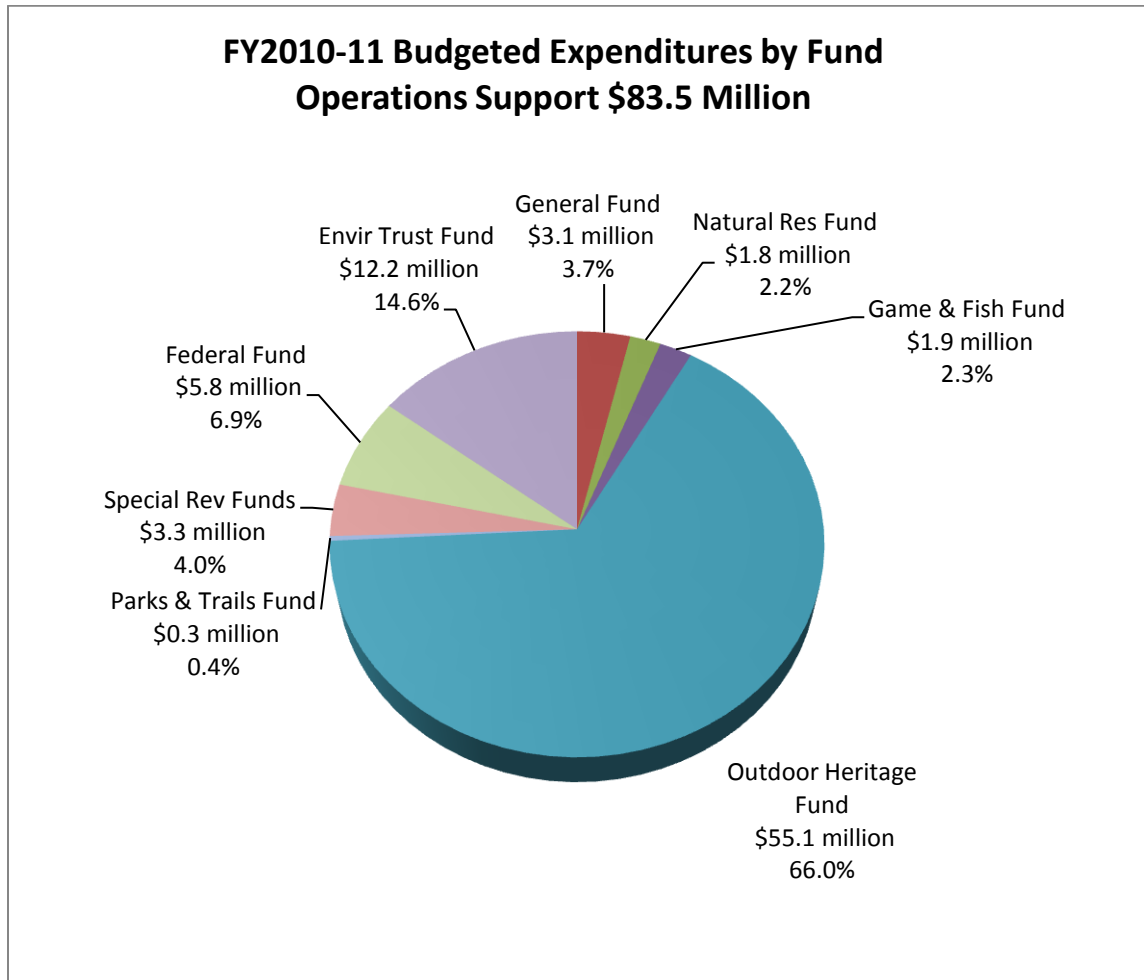
Water recreation activity is responsible for boat and water safety enforcement and public access enforcement. Through a grant program, the DNR enlists law enforcement support from local sheriffs' departments throughout the state.

Environmental protection activity is directed at enforcement of the wetlands conservation act, and enforcement activities involved with protecting water quality, aquatic plants, wildlife management areas, fire, air quality, timber and solid waste.

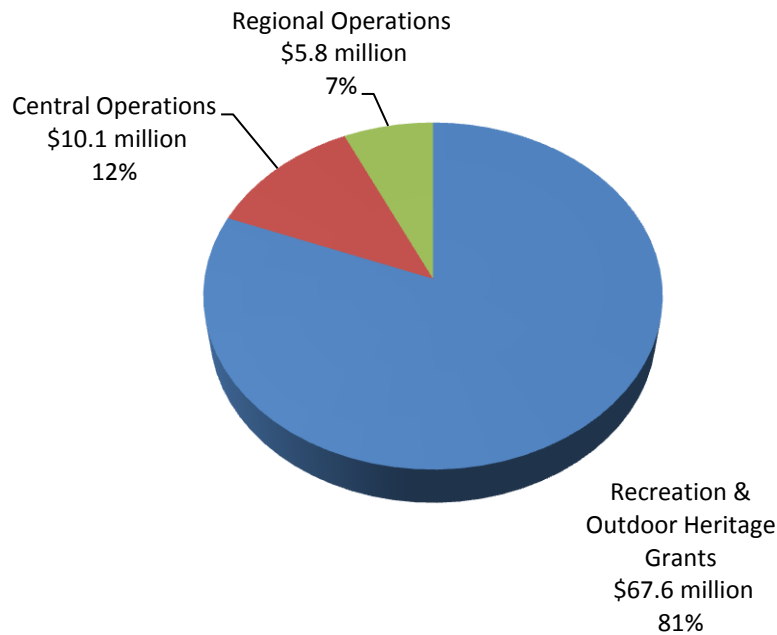
Public safety and service activity is in support of police and sheriff's law enforcement efforts, including disaster response, search and rescue, and nuisance wild animal control.

Operations Support

Operations Support provides administrative leadership and support to the entire agency, direct services to the general public and financial assistance to local governments and private organizations to build recreation facilities and to protect and enhance natural areas.



FY2010-11 Operations Support Program Breakdown by Activity



Recreation and local grants consist of several state and federal pass-through grants and competitive matching grant programs to local governments and private organizations for diverse recreation and natural resource projects and disaster relief. It also includes pass-through grants for projects funded from the Outdoor Heritage Fund.

Central operations support provides agency executive leadership and agency wide administrative leadership and support in accounting, financial and management reporting, agency/statewide financial systems integration, auditing, contracting, grants management, strategic and budgetary planning, interdisciplinary coordination, demographic and natural resource utilization, research and analysis, public information and education, press relations, human resources and payroll management, materials management, motor vehicle fleet management, systems development support and management, and engineering services.

Regional operations support provides regional executive and administrative leadership, regional interdisciplinary coordination, local government relations, and regional planning.