

Game and Fish Fund Annual Report



For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

12/15/2022

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Letter from Leadership

Dear reader,

We are pleased to submit the annual Game and Fish Fund Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022 (FY22) as required by Minnesota Statutes 97A.055 Subd. 4. The purpose of this report is threefold: to examine the outcomes of Game and Fish Fund (GFF) for Minnesotans, to assess the long-term health of the fund and its accounts, and to demonstrate appropriate use of funds.

There are some changes in how we have structured this report compared to past years. Based on feedback from stakeholders and other readers, we begin by describing the purpose and outcomes of the GFF, then illustrate key program outputs that can impact those outcomes, and then describe the financial and other input components that make those outputs possible. We believe these changes will help provide a broader understanding and ultimate value of the work we and our partners do with GFF dollars.

While the structure of the report is a bit different, the report continues to provide all legislatively required information. The financials section in particular keeps the same basic structure and information on sources and uses of funds. The reader will also find examples of FY22 expenditures from each account within the GFF, which should help for those wishing to learn more about how the individual funds tie to the outputs and outcomes noted earlier in the report. The DNR remains committed to using funds appropriately according to statute, and interested parties can always reach out to us with more specific questions about any account or expenditures made from the GFF (or any other fund).

What Minnesota has experienced the last few years is similar to what many other states across the country have experienced. We see hunting and fishing license sales decreasing from their peak levels during the pandemic, and we expect demographic trends to drive a longer term decline in license sales. We continue to have foundational concerns about the structural health of the fund for this and related reasons.

Minnesota's current funding system does not sustainably support conservation and outdoor recreation in ways commensurate with the value Minnesotans place on our natural resources. That is why, starting in 2021, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources initiated a transformational effort, in collaboration with a diverse cross-section of people, to identify Minnesotans' priorities for the future of conservation and outdoor recreation, and what steps we collectively need to take to reach that future. This effort resulted in our "[4 the Outdoors](#)" vision with four guideposts to guide us over the next several years:

- Future generations benefit from sustained and improved outdoor recreation experiences and conservation of natural resources;
- Minnesotans work together to support diverse outdoor recreation opportunities and conservation of our state's natural features;
- Conservation and outdoor recreation opportunities equitably meet the needs of all Minnesotans; and
- Conservation and outdoor recreation align with and are integrated into Minnesota state priorities.

We invite readers to learn more about 4 the Outdoors, explore this FY22 GFF report, and provide input to us about our work. Thank you for taking the time to learn more about this fund and its critical importance to Minnesota’s natural resources.



Dave Olfelt
Director, Fish and Wildlife Division



Joseph Henderson
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Director, Parks and Trails Division



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Director, Ecological and Water Resources Division



Rodmen Smith
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Executive Summary and Report Orientation

Minnesota’s Legislature established the Game and Fish Fund (GFF) in 1927 as a fund in the state treasury (M.S. 97A.055) for the purpose of sustaining Minnesota’s fish and wildlife, supporting healthy habitats, and fostering hunting and fishing opportunities. Monies received under game and fish laws and all income from state lands acquired by purchase or gift for game and fish purposes contribute to the GFF. This fund supports critical work of Minnesota’s Department of Natural Resources (DNR), resulting in sustainable and healthy fish and wildlife populations; healthy and productive habitats for fish and wildlife; high quality and abundant wildlife viewing, fishing, hunting, and trapping that is accessible to all Minnesotans; and enhanced connections between people and the natural environment.

The DNR is required under Minnesota Statutes 97A.055 Subd. 4 to submit reports on revenues and expenditures made from the accounts within the GFF by December 15 each year to the legislative committees having jurisdiction over appropriations for the environment and natural resources. The report must include the commissioner's recommendations, if any, for changes in the laws relating to the stamps and surcharges for programs under the GFF. This report is the annual accounting and use report which serves many purposes. First, it gives the DNR the opportunity to communicate the fund’s status and activities with individuals, stakeholder groups, Tribal nations, the game and fish oversight committees, legislators, and others. It provides transparency and accountability to these audiences on the DNR’s financial management and the outcomes of the game and fish program; and it fosters discussion regarding future operations, priorities and outcomes. Finally, it allows for review of assumptions used in the financial forecast for management of the state’s game and fish natural resources.



The Fund in Brief

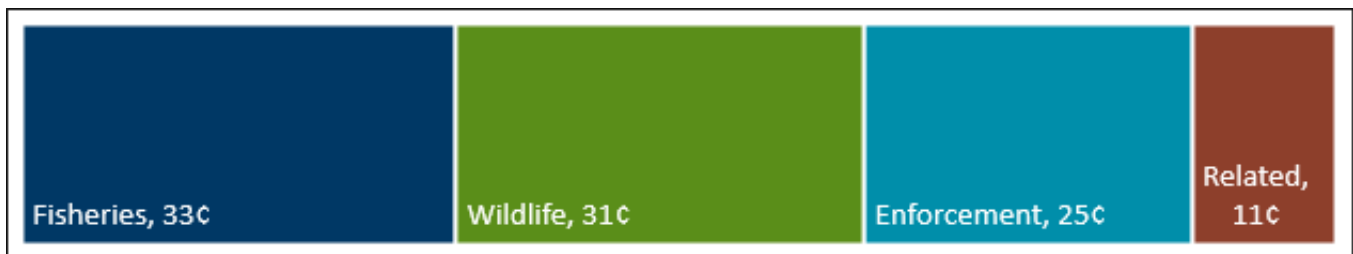
The GFF is a substantial and strategic portion of the State of Minnesota’s budget for conserving and managing natural resources. For fiscal year 2022 (FY22), the GFF comprised 18.7 percent (\$116.8 million) of the total DNR expenditures (\$624.2 million). The money in the GFF comes from a variety of revenues that relate directly to the programs they support. Sales of fishing and hunting licenses contribute over half of the GFF, while federal dollars for fish and wildlife conservation contribute a bit less than a third (see Figure 1). Other revenue sources include sale and lease of natural resources, investments and sales-tax-in-lieu from the Minnesota Lottery. The relative percentages of license, federal funds, and non-license revenue can vary from year to year, depending upon federal contributions, license revenue, and other factors.

Figure 1. GFF Dollar Sources: Where Do the Dollars Come From? (Cents Per Dollar, FY 22)



By statute, the DNR must spend GFF dollars on specific purposes related to game and fish. Figure 2 shows the summary “cents per dollar” breakdown of GFF expenditures. The majority of expenditures are for agency and partner activities that support fisheries and/or wildlife within the Fish and Wildlife Division itself, as well as required enforcement and licensing activities by the DNR. Small amounts (“Related” in Figure 2) go to the DNR’s Ecological and Water Resources, Forestry, and Lands and Minerals Divisions for activities that conserve or enhance habitat for the species enumerated in GFF authorizing statute. For detailed information by account, refer to the “Investments We Make” section.

Figure 2. GFF Dollars at Work: Where Do the Dollars Go? (Cents Per Dollar, FY 22)



Report Orientation

This report has three main parts, bringing the reader through a narrative that begins with the broadest and most interdisciplinary view and progresses through the most detailed and account-specific. The first section,

Outcomes, reviews the overall strategic purpose of the GFF. Here, the narrative refrains from listing activities by division or account. Instead, this section is structured around four broad outcomes that support the goals of the fund and reflect the benefits Minnesotans receive, as well as some overarching trends in Minnesota’s natural resources.

The second section, Outputs, begins to break down the DNR’s accomplishments in categories that stakeholders familiar with the fund may recognize: population management, habitat restoration, and recreation management. These are the results of DNR activities that the GFF pays for, and this section represents a statement of accountability for members of the public to understand the programs and activities of the DNR. These outputs may be the result of several programs, accounts, and/or teams working together in interdisciplinary fashion; and many of these activities receive essential support from partners.

The third section, the Investments We Make, explains the purposes, uses, trends, and representative activities of each specific account. This is where readers who wish to learn about specific accounts can get relevant data. Even at an account level, it is impossible to detail every activity with every dollar in an annual report. Readers interested in more detail are welcome to contact the DNR with specific requests related to the GFF and its component accounts.

Throughout this report, the reader will find highlighted stories (blue background, as shown here) that exemplify the GFF-funded work of the DNR. These stories represent a small but illustrative fraction of the critical work the GFF supports.

The appendices include a variety of supplemental information, most of which details information found in one of the sections noted above. Included within the appendices is a glossary of acronyms that the reader may encounter more than once throughout the report.

Outcomes: The Ultimate Results of Fund Investments



Any public effort to enhance natural resources has to start with the end in mind. The GFF exists to ensure Minnesota has one of the premier state public land and water systems in the country. These resources provide habitat for fish and wildlife as well as a multitude of outdoor recreational opportunities for people, including wildlife viewing, trapping, angling, and hunting. These lands and waters also provide habitat for nongame wildlife, Species of Greatest Conservation Need, threatened and endangered species, and pollinators.

Healthy biodiversity, carbon capture and storage, surface and groundwater filtering, pollinator protection, public spaces to connect with nature – these are all ultimate benefits of the collective effort represented by the GFF and its multiple accounts with varied statutory uses. If Minnesota is doing right by its natural resources, the success will come not only in good program outputs (the following section), but in sums greater than their component parts. Healthy and sustainable fish and wildlife populations, healthy and productive habitats for those populations, high quality and abundant opportunities for Minnesotans to engage with natural resources, and stronger connections between people and their natural environment are the four broad and interdisciplinary outcomes established here for reader consideration.

Unsurprisingly, most of these outcomes have other dedicated funding streams and organizations. Neither the DNR as an organization nor the GFF as a funding source can take credit or responsibility for all of it. Additional governmental and non-governmental partners, including Tribal nations, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), United States Forest Service, the Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources, the University of Minnesota, The Nature Conservancy, Pheasants Forever, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, Minnesota Deer Hunters Association, and many others, expand the impact and perspective of the DNR on these issues. As vast and complex as our natural resources are, it requires all of us working together to ensure continued health, sustainability, and access.

Key Outcome 1: Healthy and Sustainable Fish and Wildlife Populations

The GFF supports the long-term sustainability of over a hundred fish and game species, as well as the conservation of threatened and endangered species, Species of Greatest Conservation Need, pollinators, and many more nongame species.

The DNR closely monitors many populations of wildlife. This includes activities such as conducting aerial surveys for waterfowl, elk, and moose; other mammal surveys; and resident gamebird surveys. In partnership with the USFWS, the DNR conducts waterfowl surveys, as well as population monitoring of migratory bird species in the Central and Mississippi flyways. It also tracks the health of wildlife species by responding to reports of sick animals and mortality events and through disease surveillance. The DNR also surveys fish communities, conducts fish disease surveillance, evaluates fish kills, and stocks fish to maintain sustainable and healthy fish populations.

Fisheries

The DNR monitors fish communities inhabiting approximately 4,500 lakes and more than 16,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers across the state of Minnesota. Surveys are completed to inform decisions on regulation changes, management strategies, and stocking proposals. These surveys also play an important role in the collection of specimens for fish pathogen surveillance, assessment of fish contaminants, and a range of fisheries research efforts.



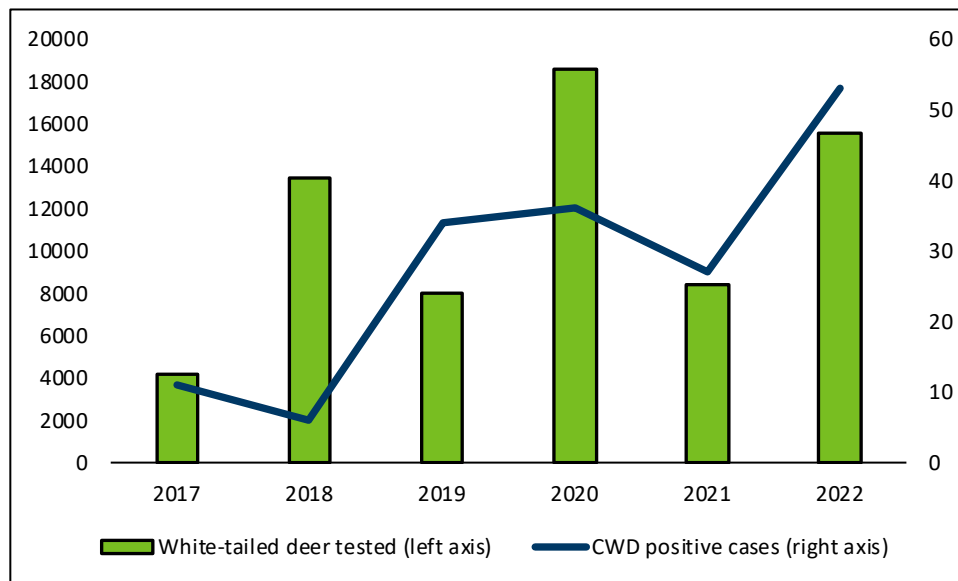
In 2022 lake sturgeon were observed spawning in Minnesota's Pelican River for the first time in more than 100 years. This was a direct result of GFF-funded fish management efforts. The DNR's work over twenty-five years to reintroduce the species, which had been driven to extinction in the Red River Basin, involved stocking sturgeon fingerlings, population protection, and ongoing monitoring. These conservation efforts involved many partners and provided conditions for the sturgeon to reproduce without intervention. Sturgeons, often referred to as living fossils, are iconic in Minnesota and are a species of special concern.

White-tailed Deer and Chronic Wasting Disease

Maintaining a healthy deer population is the major goal in the Minnesota White-tailed Deer Management Plan, available at <https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/mammals/deer/management/planning>. The GFF supports surveillance of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD), through testing of thousands of hunter-harvested deer each fall in high-risk areas of the state. Research efforts have focused on understanding deer movements in southeast Minnesota, where CWD persists in the local deer herd, and gaining insights into dispersal patterns that may promote disease spread. In addition to monitoring, the DNR implements prevention strategies to reduce risk of CWD spread through deer feeding and attractant bans, carcass movement restrictions, staffed and self-service sampling stations, and provision of dumpsters for hunters to safely dispose of butchered remains in known CWD areas.

While CWD is still rare and localized in wild deer in Minnesota, the DNR is implementing strategies to better respond to hunters' and other Minnesotans' concerns about CWD across the entire state. Increased CWD sampling is now available through hunter mail-in kits, appointments at local DNR Wildlife offices, and through the services of one of 150 taxidermists who partner with the DNR to extract samples.

Figure 3. Chronic Wasting Disease: White-Tailed Deer Tested and Positive Cases, by Fiscal Year



In 2021, the Minnesota State Legislature changed Minnesota statutes to require co-management of farmed white-tailed deer by the DNR and the Board of Animal Health. The agencies are committed to working with farmers to reduce the risk of disease spread from farmed white-tailed deer to wild white-tailed deer. The DNR is active in co-management activities, including annual inspections and resolving escaped deer and elk. Updated and detailed information about the state's ongoing response to CWD is at <https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/cwd>.

Game and Nongame Birds

Population monitoring by the DNR and federal partners shows different trends among game and nongame species of birds. Table 1 below identifies three-year averages over the last 17 years. (The table represents

multiple survey efforts; Appendix G contains all original source data links.) The first two lines/species (duck survey and prairie-chickens) are estimates or counts of individual birds. The remaining data are indices created by surveying birds along predetermined routes which are averaged across Minnesota. These indices may not tell us how many birds are in any specific area, but they do let us determine if populations are generally increasing or decreasing by comparing indices over time.

The 2005-2007 time period is used as a good baseline for grassland wildlife as these were some of the peak years for Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) enrollments in Minnesota. Over this time period, mallard numbers generally trended upward, while prairie-chickens trended down. Pheasants saw a drop with large losses in CRP but have stabilized over the last few years with more stable CRP acres. Ruffed grouse populations typically cycle every decade, but the general trend in their population has been increasing over the last decade. Among the songbirds, forest dependent species, primarily in the eastern and northern part of the state have been increasing. In contrast, wetland and grassland species in western and southern Minnesota have declined.

Table 1. Game and Nongame Bird Species Population Trends

Species and Survey	2005-07	2010-12	2019-21	Trend
By Count				
DNR Mallard Survey	213,900	250,100	270,900*	Up
DNR Prairie-chicken Booming Ground Survey	988	647	448	Down
By Index (non-comparable, various surveys)				
DNR August Roadside Pheasant Survey	107.3	41.7	44.3	Down
DNR Ruffed Grouse Drumming Counts	1.0	1.4	1.5	Up
USFWS Woodcock Singing Ground Survey	3.5	4.1	3.9	Level
By Index (comparable, Breeding Bird Survey)				
BBS Yellow-headed Blackbird (wetland indicator)	5.2	3.2	2.2	Down

Species and Survey	2005-07	2010-12	2019-21	Trend
BBS Bobolink (grassland indicator)	12.8	10.1	7.1	Down
BBS Western Meadowlark (grassland indicator)	6.0	4.3	2.9	Down
BBS Black-capped Chickadee (generalist species)	4.3	5.2	6.0	Up
BBS Golden-winged Warbler (young forest indicator)	0.8	0.9	1.3	Up
BBS Ovenbird (mature forest indicator)	12.4	13.6	18.6	Up

*Table Notes: Because the DNR did not conduct mallard surveys in 2020-21, this number is an average of the years 2018, 2019, and 2022.

Key Outcome 2: Healthy and Productive Habitats Crucial for Fish and Wildlife Populations

The foundation of healthy fish and wildlife populations is productive and diverse habitats. Protecting and monitoring these habitats is critical to supporting the fish, wildlife, and the many ecosystem services these habitats provide to Minnesotans. GFF resources help the DNR and its partners restore, protect, and enhance these state-managed lands for the benefit of a wide range of wildlife and pollinator species, as well as unique plant communities. The GFF also supports the control of invasive plants that outcompete critical wildlife habitat plants, and the mapping and correlation of native plant communities to wildlife habitat. This ensures restoration efforts have the greatest chance of success. The preservation of WMAs also provides a diverse range of recreational opportunities for Minnesotans, including foraging, hiking, nature photography, and ricing to name a few. By absorbing heavy rainfalls and snowmelt, and filtering water before it gets to lakes and rivers, these lands reduce potential flooding and provide cleaner water for fishing, swimming, boating, and even drinking. Because natural lands absorb and store so much carbon, they are a key element in Minnesota’s climate adaptation strategies.

In Little Rock Creek, a designated trout stream near Rice, Minnesota, groundwater water levels and surface water flows are closely connected. The DNR recently completed an analysis of groundwater pumping to examine the impact of water use on aquatic habitats in Little Rock Creek. Biologists supported by the GFF completed extensive habitat surveys and fish sampling and used the Instream Flow Incremental Methodology, a modular decision support system for assessing potential flow management schemes. An interdisciplinary team determined that low flows are significantly reduced by the currently authorized groundwater pumping. The impact of these low flow reductions in Little Rock Creek corresponds to a significant loss of fish habitat. Five of six habitat guilds lose significant (more than 20 percent) habitat as flows decrease under the current groundwater pumping levels. Based on these findings, the aquatic science literature, and the goal of minimizing ecological harm and working towards water management sustainability, the DNR will be working with agricultural water users in the area to offset or mitigate the impact on low flows.



Forest

Healthy and diverse forests provide wildlife and plant habitat for a wide array of species. The primary outcome in forests that the GFF directly contributes to is the prevention and mitigation of terrestrial invasive species (TIS). Certain plants and animals can cause considerable damage to the character and habitat value of forests that the fish and wildlife targeted by the GFF depend upon. With support from the GFF, DNR staff identify and treat TIS before they are fully established, degrading the forest habitat and making reforestation more difficult. The Heritage Enhancement account in the GFF helps fund the Division of Forestry's Ecological Classification System mapping program, which produces Native Plant Community data. Foresters, wildlife managers, and ecologists use this data to inform forest management decisions and techniques to best maintain or improve the health and vitality of the forest.

Grassland

Minnesota's DNR continues to combine GFF with Outdoor Heritage Fund and other dollars to accelerate work for grassland habitat and wildlife. The DNR restores newly acquired WMAs with high diversity seed mixes for the

benefit of both wildlife and pollinators. At the same time, research shows that diverse seedings maximize carbon capture and storage on these acres. High diversity seedings also make these lands more resistant to invasive species. The DNR's monitoring for invasive species focuses on identifying early establishment allowing control of the invasive species on small areas before they become bigger and more expensive issues over larger acres. Having healthy grasslands within a watershed also reduces erosion and chemical inputs into river and lakes, creating healthier aquatic habitats for fish and other species.

Wetland, Lake, and Stream

Minnesota's DNR has restored wild rice to numerous wetlands and lakes across Minnesota in recent years. Wild rice is a preferred food resource for dozens of wildlife species and is an integral part of the culture of many Tribal nations.

The DNR partners with many entities to restore fish passage at barriers to migration such as dams or undersized culverts. Restoring fish passage expands fishing opportunities, enhances fish and mussel populations, and addresses safety concerns from deteriorating infrastructure.

Recently, GFF and other funds were used to replace two undersized culverts on Fredenberg Creek, Coldwater Stream in Cook County. Upgrading these culverts to an appropriate size restored access to the upper portions of streams that provide cold water refuge, diversified habitat available to fulfill requirements of different life stages of brook trout, and expanded fishing opportunities.

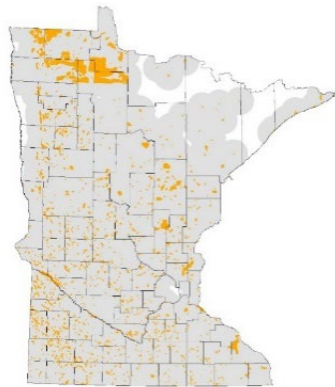
Key Outcome 3: High Quality and Abundant Wildlife-Viewing, Fishing, Hunting and Trapping Opportunities Accessible to all Minnesotans

Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) and Aquatic Management Areas (AMA) provide opportunities for people to enjoy these lands in a wide variety of ways. These lands have traditionally been used primarily for hunting and fishing with the focus on game species. In recent years, nongame species, pollinators, and Species of Greatest Conservation Need have garnered heightened interest from the DNR as well as the public. In addition to hunting, fishing, and trapping, WMAs and AMAs can be used for birdwatching; wildlife observation; environmental education; nature photography; hiking, gathering, and foraging; or simply as a place to relax and connect with the natural world.

Nearly every Minnesotan lives within 15 miles of a WMA and/or AMA. The map below (Figure 4) highlights WMAs across Minnesota in orange while the gray area shows all lands within 15 miles of a WMA. In northeast Minnesota where there are fewer WMAs, there are a number of state and federal forests open to the public.

In addition to protecting lands across the state, the DNR also strives to encourage WMA use by diverse recreationists. For example, 75 facilities on WMA lands have been built for hunting or wildlife viewing. Sixty-four facilities are hunting blinds for deer, turkey and goose or duck hunting; the remaining 11 facilities are wildlife viewing structures, boat docks, trails, or accessible parking lots.

Figure 4. Land in Minnesota within 15 Miles of a Wildlife Management Area



The DNR administered 11 deer hunts for hunters with disabilities in 2021, including four on WMA lands. 2021 accessible hunt-sponsoring organizations included Access North, Capable Partners, Crane Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, Middle River Veterans, Minnesota Veteran Outdoor Programs, Rice Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Rydell National Wildlife Refuge, Sons of American Legion, among others. These opportunities, combined with the climate, carbon, and water holding capacity of these lands benefit all Minnesotans.

Recreation Infrastructure and Accessibility

The Division of Forestry's Terrestrial Invasive Species Outreach Specialist, funded by the GFF, works with Parks and Trails division to research outdoor recreation users in the St. Croix, Nemadji, General CC Andrews, and Chengwatana State Forests to develop Terrestrial Invasive Species Prevention Plans that identify strategies to prevent the spread of invasive species by recreationists. To support increased access to outdoor recreation, the DNR maintains ongoing efforts to translate signs, regulations, and safety standards. In addition, this research helps identify recreation infrastructure needs and upgrades such as boat launches and trail heads.

Eh Tah Kuh used to fish and hunt often in his home country of Burma (now Myanmar) but stopped after immigrating to Minnesota out of fear of breaking regulations. When some friends invited him to come fishing with them, he phoned the DNR to ask specifically about fishing regulations and was told these were being translated into his native Karen language. Eh Tah got his fishing license, enjoyed his fishing outing and is now a regular on Minnesota's lake and rivers. As Co-Director of the Karen Organization of Minnesota, Eh Tah has been able to distribute copies of the Karen-translated fishing regulations to share with other members of the Karen community and help them return to the traditions many enjoyed in their home country. Eh Tah is grateful to the DNR for translating fishing regulations and says without these, he might still be waiting to go fishing out of fear of the unknown. He has enjoyed his time on the water and fishing so much that he bought a boat and now spends even more time on Minnesota's waterways, taking family and friends with him to share in the pleasure.

Key Outcome 4: Enhanced Connections Between People and the Natural Environment

Research studies have found that people who are frequently exposed to nature and who participate regularly in outdoor recreation, especially at a young age, are much more likely to be good stewards of the environment as adults (DeVillie et al. 2021). In addition, young people who play, study, and spend time in nature learn more, feel better, and have improved social skills (Wells and Lekies, 2006; Fyfe-Johnson et al. 2021). The DNR is committed to helping Minnesotans discover, explore, hunt, and enjoy our diverse wildlife and the forests, prairies, woods, and wetlands on 11 million acres of public land.

Outdoor-based education and recreation programs connect Minnesotans to the outdoors in meaningful ways that contribute to human health and quality of life, and build stewardship for our shared natural resources. With a focus and prioritization on audiences with limited opportunities, educational programs also inform and enhance the DNR's ability to serve all Minnesotans.



One way to measure Minnesotans' engagement with outdoor activities is to monitor hunter numbers. Over the last fifteen years, pheasant numbers and hunter numbers have generally tracked each other (Figure 5). However, during the last seven to ten years, pheasant numbers have been slowly increasing while hunter numbers continue to decline, although at a slower pace than previous years.

Figure 5. Pheasant Hunters and Pheasant Roadside Count Numbers

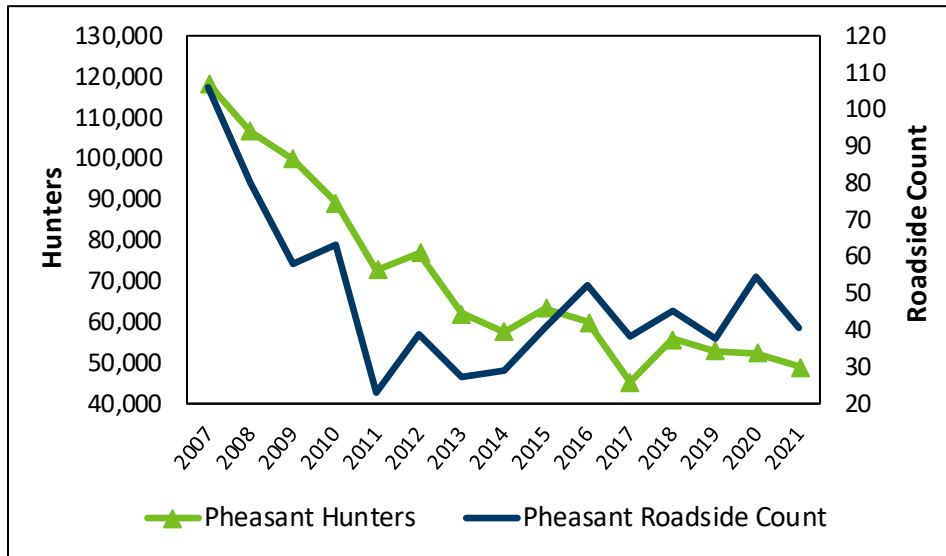
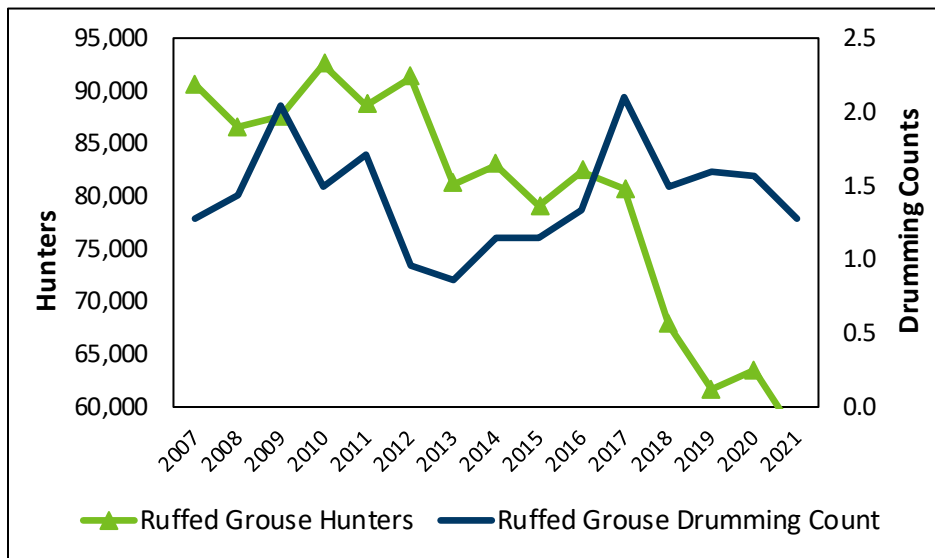


Figure 6 indicates a different, cyclical pattern often seen in grouse populations. Even in the context of those cycles, grouse numbers have been increasing for the last eight to ten years while hunter numbers have declined significantly.

Figure 6. Ruffed Grouse Hunters and Ruffed Grouse Drumming Count



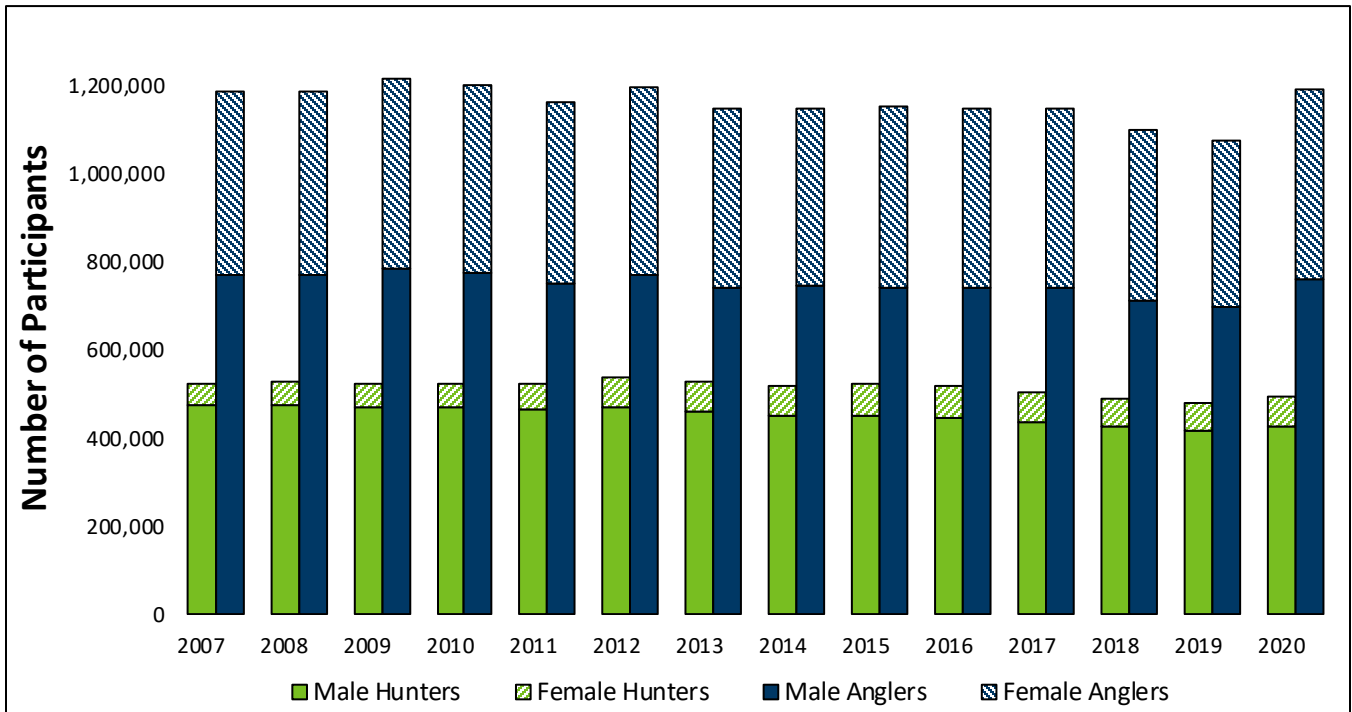
Outreach programs are one strategy the DNR employs to address these declines. These programs strive to connect with Minnesotans in a variety of ways, especially with those who have limited opportunities to experience fishing, hunting and related outdoor recreation. The DNR’s Becoming an Outdoors Woman (BOW) program is one of the largest in the country and provides a variety of workshops that help women gain and improve outdoors skills in a relaxed, fun, and supportive atmosphere. The Adult Learn to Hunt Deer program has

proven to attract new and diverse audiences to hunting, keep them active in the activity over the three-year program period, watch them continue hunting deer and other species on their own, and even return to mentor subsequent cohorts of students. Fishing in the Neighborhood strives to connect new audiences in the seven-county metro area to fishing opportunities by stocking game fish in ponds across the metro and maintaining these areas for a quality fishing experience. In a proactive move, during the pandemics, the DNR significantly increased online offerings to make it easy for Minnesotans to access basic information to help them participate in these activities. These include new web and social media content, weekly skills webinars, and translation of fishing and hunting regulations into four languages.

Connecting New Users to the Outdoors

Equity in outdoor recreation is a top priority of the DNR; all Minnesotans should have equitable access to the state’s natural resources. Since 2000, the DNR has tracked the participation of resident hunters and anglers according to age, class, and gender (Figure 7 for data since 2007; 2021 data is pending as of this report). After many years of stability, the overall numbers of hunters and anglers shows a recent steady decline, with a surge in 2020 coinciding with the worldwide COVID pandemic. While there are signs that more women are becoming hunters and anglers, this trend has not offset the long-term decrease in the men’s subtotals. This pattern underscores the importance of connecting with new hunters and anglers, across all demographic categories. The support of hunters and anglers has been and will remain critical to the DNR’s management of lands and waters to ensure to healthy ecosystems, healthy human communities, and healthy wildlife populations.

Figure 7. Number of Minnesotans Licensed as Hunters and Anglers by Gender (16+ years old), by License Year



Impact of the BOW Program

The DNR has focused on involvement and input from historically underserved populations in hunting and fishing with specific programming such as the Adult Learn to Hunt program and the Becoming an Outdoors Woman (BOW) work that cultivates opportunities for women to learn from other women mentors. The GFF's resources allow for tailored programming to specific audiences. Historically, participants from underrepresented communities are introduced to hunting or fishing through this programming because they did not know how to get started in these activities on their own. Not only do these programs strive to create a safe and welcoming learning environment, but participants typically remain as learners in the programs for multiple years before participating in these activities independently. In addition, many of these individuals then return to these programs to teach and mentor other learners. This demographic representation provides a critically important connection to activities for individuals who may not come from hunting and fishing families, to experience how people from different backgrounds and experience levels can connect to Minnesota's outdoors.

When Holly Moen became a veterinary technician, people who knew her did not think she would be interested in carrying on her family tradition of hunting anymore. Holly was interested in learning to hunt turkey with a bow but needed help to get started. In the DNR's BOW program, Holly learned how to make turkey calls and was surprised the first time she practiced and actually got a response! She was paired with an experienced mentor who helped her figure out exactly what she would need and what to expect from a hunt. Holly then progressed to a 3-D course to test her skills in using a bow with such a small animal. She also learned how to set up a blind with decoys to invite turkeys to the site. Holly was filled with emotion on harvesting her first jake (male) on a mentored hunt. She made turkey and wild rice soup with the meat and saved the tail fan, wings, and beard for a display of her accomplishments. Holly keeps in touch with her mentors and praises their assistance. "The mentors take time to show you everything about a hunt more than if I had to read about what to do or speak with someone in a store." Holly recommends that anyone who might be interested in learning to hunt with a bow join the BOW program and give it a try. "It's an amazing experience!"

Outputs: Agency and Partner Activities Impacting Outcomes

Outputs are more specific and narrow than outcomes. Whereas the outcomes in the prior section are about the broad trends in our natural resources that human activities may influence, outputs are more about tangible accomplishments. The DNR administers an array of programs designed to deliver outputs that positively influence natural resources outcomes. These programs conserve and enhance water and land habitats; monitor population trends and health; regulate hunting, trapping and fishing; and foster environmental stewardship. The DNR's work is informed by biological and social sciences, cultural and economic values, and the obligation to the public to manage fisheries and wildlife in perpetuity.

The DNR continues to identify measures to inform the work impact and continuous improvement opportunities. In addition to identifying programmatic outputs and outcomes, measures evaluate how people experience the fish and wildlife programs and assets as well as the accessibility of DNR services.

As climate change continues to impact natural and human communities, the DNR serves as one of many partners taking actions to address climate change risks to Minnesota's habitats and species. Programs supported by the GFF are important to supporting effective actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Population Management Accomplishments

With modern social media communications and technology, Minnesotans are more in-tune with the status of game and fish populations than ever before. Strong and diverse fish and game populations support ecosystem function, maintain our natural heritage, foster connections between people and nature, and catalyze recreational interests such as fishing, hunting, trapping, and wildlife viewing. The DNR manages for long-term sustainable fish and wildlife populations through the development of strategic plans; establishment of population objectives and sustainable hunting, trapping, and fishing seasons; and application of research and population monitoring data to agency decision-making. Public engagement, along with the use of social science, is also key to informing management responsiveness to Minnesotans' needs.



Research and Monitoring

As a science-based state agency, the DNR requires strong, accurate, and timely data and information to make informed management decisions. Agency staff and partners collect data through long-term standardized monitoring programs and short-term focused research to address specific questions. Although most state natural resource agencies rely on partnerships with academic institutions and other agencies for their research needs, the DNR augments its partnerships with universities and agencies with its own research program in the Division of Fish and Wildlife. Monitoring efforts track trends and changes in populations and habitat conditions over time. These data enable DNR researchers and managers to determine the shorter-term effects of a specific management action as well as track longer-term effects of climate change, changes in land use, and other related factors. Examples of applied research include the short-term effects of prescribed fire on pollinators, the long-term effects of warming water temperatures on fish populations, the changes in the pheasant populations across western Minnesota as a result of changes in the amount of grassland habitat, or the changes in water quality in lakes and rivers due to land use changes in the watershed. Research projects completed in recent years have resulted in management recommendations including habitat suitability maps for cavity-dependent wildlife, forest management direction to diversify fruit and nut species for wildlife, grassland management direction to reduce the edge effects of insecticide drift, and the potential use of trail cameras for monitoring carnivore populations. Recent research on public attitudes has informed the design of turkey hunting seasons, the DNR response to chronic wasting disease in deer, and the updated Minnesota Wolf Management Plan.

DNR accomplishments for FY22 include:

- Completed 742 lake and stream surveys and initiated or completed 20 creel (angler) surveys.
- Genotyped ("DNA fingerprinted") more than 5,100 fish from seven species to determine genetic population structure, ancestry, stocking success and strain comparisons, or reproductive success. The DNR used genotyping techniques to identify species from fish tissues or muskellunge gut contents (diet analysis).
- Used information from long-term monitoring, annual surveys, and mandatory harvest registration to track population trends of over 60 wildlife species to inform population management and support the establishment of hunting and trapping seasons.
- Produced 18 DNR research project reports and 16 peer-reviewed scientific publications focused on wildlife populations, with staff as primary authors or collaborators. This illustrates the DNR's commitment to science-based management and advancing knowledge about wildlife management and best practices.

Fish Production and Stocking

Fish production and stocking involves collecting spawning fish, taking of eggs and milt, rearing, and stocking fish to create or enhance fisheries populations. Stocking priorities are guided by lake and stream fisheries' management plans, which are designed to support fish community balance, sustain diverse and desirable angling opportunities, and maintain the significant economic benefits of recreational fishing.

Highlights of FY22 DNR work include:

- Produced 1,015,646 trout (brook, brown, lake, rainbow, and splake) at four cold water hatcheries that were stocked into 278 lakes and streams in Minnesota.
- Produced 156,704 muskies (fry, frylings, yearlings and adults) that were stocked into 42 lakes across the state.
- Produced 194 million walleye fry and 53,182 pounds of walleye fingerlings, yearlings, and adults that were collectively stocked into 210 waters of the state.
- Completed improvements and repairs, ranging from pond bank stabilizations and vegetation removal to plumbing repairs and water heater replacements, at a dozen facilities to maintain and improve fish production at strategically important locations throughout Minnesota.



Fish and Wildlife Health

The DNR works to monitor and protect the health of Minnesota’s fish and wildlife resources. The DNR’s fish and wildlife health units investigate fish and wildlife kills, provide diagnostic services to state and private hatcheries, review fish and wildlife transportation permits, and coordinate surveillance efforts for diseases and the pathogens that cause diseases such as CWD, avian influenza, bacterial kidney disease, and other hemorrhagic diseases. Monitoring and controlling disease problems and outbreaks is necessary to help meet population objectives for some species and to prevent the spread of diseases to other populations within and outside of Minnesota.

Some highlights of DNR outputs for FY22 include:

- Performed diagnostic surveillance of more than 10,000 fish tissue samples to ensure disease-free status of all DNR cold and cool water hatcheries as well as private fish farms and bait production facilities.
- Examined white-tailed deer exposure to neonicotinoids by soliciting help from 1,770 deer hunters in 12 deer permit areas across the state (farmland, transition, and forest regions) to collect 474 spleen samples for quantification of neonic contamination.

- Monitored Minnesota’s free-ranging elk population for disease and parasites by collecting samples from 25 hunter-harvested elk.
- Responded to reports of sick, injured, and dead wildlife and received morbidity or mortality reports for three amphibians, 907 birds, 151 mammals (including 93 cervids), and one reptile.
- Collected 15,541 samples from free-ranging deer for chronic wasting disease surveillance.
- Complied 667 reports of sick or found dead wild birds during an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza and tested 117 for the disease.
- Implemented deer feeding and attractant bans in areas surrounding positive detections of CWD to reduce the risk of spreading the disease through activities that concentrate deer.

Season Management and Regulations

The DNR reviews and revises hunting, fishing, and trapping regulations in response to population changes and objectives (increases or decreases), weather (severe winters or droughts), disease-related concerns (CWD), and past harvest results. In the future, climate change impacts may be another factor that informs population management decisions. In recent years, the DNR increased its use of virtual engagement tools like surveys and web-based town halls to help gather input and inform regulatory and management decisions. The annual establishment of season regulations provides opportunities for Minnesotans and visitors to connect with the outdoors through participation in hunting, trapping, and fishing activities, as individuals or families engaging in cherished traditions or learning new outdoor skills. Season regulations are also designed to support population management objectives.

Highlights of key achievements of FY22 include:

- Implemented special and experimental fishing regulations to achieve lake-specific management objectives, including maximizing fishing opportunities, maintaining allocation limits on Red Lake and Mille Lacs Lake and implementing additional Quality Sunfish Initiative lakes with the goal of increasing fish size.
- Completed and published 11 administrative rules to provide annual hunting and trapping opportunities and to manage CWD.
- Established more than 100 special hunts to assist with local wildlife population concerns or provide mentoring opportunities for new hunters.
- Implemented and evaluated the first year of an experimental early teal hunting season in coordination with the USFWS and Mississippi Flyway.
- Worked with organized stakeholder groups, Tribal nations, and individuals to streamline trapping regulations and provide opportunities that are consistent with sustainable furbearer populations.

Technical Assistance, Planning, and Coordination

Many DNR staff have specialized knowledge and provide technical assistance, advising and answer questions from professional colleagues within and outside the DNR (e.g., serving on committees focused on resource management or environmental drivers like climate change). Working with Minnesotans in support of fish and

wildlife management is a core element of the DNR mission. The DNR consults and coordinates with all eleven Ojibwe and Dakota Tribal nations within the boundaries of present-day Minnesota on topics of mutual interest, including fish and wildlife population management and treaty-reserved hunting, fishing, and gathering rights. Partnerships and public engagement efforts contribute to the development of strategic plans and decisions regarding management priorities and activities.

Highlights of DNR FY22 accomplishments include:

- Coordinated with biologists and Tribal nations in the development of state hunting seasons, approach to chronic wasting disease management and surveillance, and resource management within Ceded Territories.
- Convened 13 species technical committees (walleye, catfish, northern pike, muskie, bass, and sunfish) of Fisheries Research and Management to review data, discuss management challenges, and develop recommendations for species management.
- Released a draft, updated Minnesota Wolf Management Plan for tribal and public comment. The draft plan represented the collective work of the wolf plan technical committee, the public wolf plan advisory committee, and DNR staff.
- Revised deer population goals in 28 deer permit areas to better align deer population management with public sentiment, disease management concerns, and moose conservation priorities.
- Consulted with local working groups and Manitoba Natural Resources on elk population management and hunting season implementation.

Outreach

Minnesota's DNR looks for opportunities to listen to the thoughts and concerns of stakeholder groups and individuals as well as explain its work, solicit input prior to making decisions, and be transparent about how and why decisions are made. The DNR also strives to provide effective outreach programs that reach traditional stakeholders along with new and diverse audiences. The DNR provides a variety of online and in-person programming that offers individuals the information and basic skills they need to connect with the outdoors in a way that is accessible to all Minnesotans.

Summaries of DNR FY22 outreach activities include:

- Hosted biannual deer open houses/office hours in area offices statewide to engage the public on deer and other local resource management issues.
- Highlighted fisheries programs and opportunities via 22 radio shows, displays at more than 20 county fairs, provision of the fishpond and information booth attendants at the Minnesota State Fair, and participation in more than 40 lake association, watershed organizations, and fishing club events.
- Hosted three online public meetings to discuss deer population goals proposed for deer permit areas in three regions of the state.
- Conducted 788 interviews with media on various topics related to game and fish.
- Certified new harvest and catch-and-release muskellunge state records and generated news releases to generate excitement about fishing in Minnesota.

Permits and Licensing

The DNR issues permits and licenses for harvest of commercial fisheries, including rough fish, Lake Superior fisheries, and bait fish. Monitoring permits and license holders promotes conservation by ensuring compliance with regulations and protects worker safety through standards for equipment and training. The DNR also issues scientific and educational permits that provide coordination among projects and ensures that work complies with rules and regulations.

Highlights of FY22 accomplishments:

- Processed, reviewed and/or issued more than 2,500 Aquatic Commercial Program licenses or permits associated with private aquaculture, commercial fisheries harvest, and Lake Superior Charters.
- Reviewed and processed more than 1,500 licenses associated with bait harvest.
- Engaged in a minnow harvest outreach project to review and improve permitting minnow harvest in zebra mussel infested waters.
- Processed 260 scientific and educational permits for fisheries-related projects.
- Processed 195 permits to support wildlife research, exhibition, or salvage of wildlife for education purposes and 202 shooting permits to reduce wild animals in response to damage concerns.

Habitat Protection, Enhancement, and Restoration Activities

Beginning with the Save the Wetlands program in the 1950s and continuing through the passage of the Legacy Amendment in 2008, Minnesota has long been a leader when it comes to acquiring, restoring and enhancing habitat for a wide range of wildlife species. The DNR and agencies and organizational partners continue to research and monitor to learn from these efforts in the context of continuous improvement. By monitoring habitat management efforts and the wildlife response to these projects, each management action is used as a learning experience and a way to improve future actions.



Habitat Protection and Acquisition

Minnesota is a leader in the country with its WMA and AMA system. This growing system of public lands supports outdoor recreation and fish and wildlife populations. These lands also provide ecosystem services such as carbon storage, groundwater recharge, and water filtration. In recent years, most acquisitions have been funded by the Outdoor Heritage Fund with appropriations to the DNR or partners such as Pheasants Forever, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, and other groups.

Some DNR accomplishments of FY22 include:

- Secured three trout stream easements (1.4 miles of shoreline and 26 riparian acres) and secured four fee-title tracts (1.0 shoreline miles and 71 acres) for AMAs.
- Conducted six AMA boundary surveys.
- Acquired 2,797 acres of WMAs by gift or purchase, including: 2,047 acres in the prairie section; 576 acres in the northern forest section; 103 acres in the metro section; and 70 acres in the southeast forest section. Sections are defined by the Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council's Ecological Sections.

Habitat Enhancement and Restoration

Wildlife and fish populations are dependent on diverse, productive habitats. Minnesota is one of the leaders in the country in terms of public land habitat enhancement and restoration.

FY22 DNR's achievement summary:

- Conducted shallow lake assessments on 52,654 acres, treated 1721 acres of invasive cattail via helicopter herbicide application and manipulated water levels on over 9,216 acres of lakes to maintain and enhance habitat quality.
- Restored 272 acres of wetlands.
- Removed woody vegetation from 3,397 acres at 141 sites and invasive plants from 2,441 acres across 274 sites of state-administered prairie grassland habitat.
- Conducted grassland prescribed fire and conservation grazing on an additional 12,799 and 6,298 acres, respectively.
- Restored 2,326 acres of grassland at 108 sites on WMAs using diverse seed mixes that will be beneficial for game and nongame wildlife as well as pollinators.
- Conducted 13 prescribed fires on 1,418 acres of forest habitat and 26 prescribed fires on 8,124 acres of brushland habitat, enhanced 183 forest openings totaling 258 acres, conducted stand improvement on 4,720 acres, and enhanced 3,707 acres of brushland.
- The Scientific and Natural Areas program completed 43 prairie management projects on private lands, including woody encroachment removal on eight sites totaling 172 acres, invasive species treatment on 14 acres totaling 155 acres, grassland restoration/reconstruction on two acres over three sites, and prescribed burn/hay/graze on 533 acres across 13 sites.
- Treated 350 acres in 33 invasive plant management projects on state forest lands to restore forest habitat. The DNR leveraged GFF funds to use other diverse fundings sources and treat an additional 456 acres.

Research and Monitoring

In addition to research on a range of wildlife and fish populations (described earlier), the DNR also conducts research on the restoration and enhancement of habitats to improve outcomes. As an example, in recent years, DNR's grassland restorations include far more plant species than even a few years ago and which more closely resemble the native prairie being replicated.

In FY22, the DNR:

- Marked and recaptured more than 1,700 Largemouth Bass, Walleye, Northern Pike, and Muskie to estimate the abundance of each species in order to estimate and compare total food consumption by species.
- Contracted surveys of 5,531 acres of DNR Forestry-administered forest land for terrestrial invasive species, locating 63 infested stands totaling 2,570 acres. Surveyed stands were selected using a model that prioritized stands likely to contain invasive plants. These stands will be monitored and treated when funding is available to restore forest habitat.
- DNR Foresters documented 144 observations of terrestrial invasive plant species using the online national reporting system [EDDMapS](#). Tracking infestations enables resource managers to locate treatment sites to prioritize for restoration of forest habitat when funding is available.

- Produced nine DNR research project reports and seven peer-reviewed scientific publications focused on wildlife habitat, with staff as primary authors or collaborators, documenting our commitment to science-based management and advancing knowledge about wildlife management and best practices.
- Continued long-term research of fish habitat associations throughout the state; this research will ultimately support in-channel habitat and water management to protect fish and wildlife. These monitoring sites included: the Ottertail River, Zumbro River, Snake River, Otter Creek, and Little Rock Creek.
- Continued development of geomorphic database for river monitoring, restoration design, and evaluating trends over time.
- Continued to revise existing and develop new custom Geographic Information System (GIS) tools that aid in geomorphic assessments and watershed characterization via extracting topographic information from LiDAR-derived high resolution digital elevation models. These tools aid in stream and floodplain slope change detection, channel stream type classification, valley type classification, locating channel incision and identifying likely perched and/or undersized culverts.
- Continued to provide vital information on key components of lake ecosystems including monitoring and assessment of benthic macroinvertebrates and zooplankton. Monitoring of these food web components for the Sentinel Lakes Program and the Large Lakes Program includes analysis of 35 zooplankton samples and 110 benthic macroinvertebrate samples.

Technical Assistance, Planning, and Coordination

Much of the habitat-related assistance and planning occurs with partner agencies and organizations to better coordinate larger regional efforts. The best statewide wildlife and fish outcomes can only be met through partnership and coordination of efforts.

Examples of partnership efforts for FY22 include:

- Developed 10 Prairie Stewardship Plans with private landowners, provided technical assistance about prairie management to more than 800 other landowners, and supported implementation of the Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan.
- Assisted 83 foresters, biologists, and ecologists with Ecological Classification System determinations and other questions or concerns related to forest resource and habitat management. Completed a Terrestrial Invasive Species Prevention Plan for the Paul Bunyan, Finland, and General CC Andrews State Forests. Initiated prevention plans on the St. Croix, Nemadji, Huntersville and Foot Hills State Forests to provide site-specific strategies for managers to initiate and improve existing invasive species prevention measures.
- Submitted seven case studies to the University of Minnesota Sustainable Forests Education Cooperative Great Lakes Silviculture Library to share knowledge gained with resource managers.
- Provided technical assistance to support sustainable water management that protects fish and wildlife habitat for Little Rock Creek, Line 3, Lake Bronson Dam, and Fargo/Moorhead Diversion Project.

Protecting, enhancing and restoring habitat cannot occur without accurate data about the land. The DNR's Land Record System (LRS) provides comprehensive information about the lands impacted by this work and facilitates

the work being done. The LRS is used to manage all real estate transactions, route information for resource and environmental review and comment, and support compliance with deed and use restrictions and grant requirements. The system supports over 600 users throughout the state with over 150 different workflows that help those users successfully navigate land management functions. Day-to-day support for the LRS is provided information technology staff working within the Division of Lands and Minerals. These staff also coordinate with vendor Thompson Reuters to execute regular system updates and facilitate enhancements to the application.

The LRS is integral to real estate management throughout the DNR. The application manages the flow of work from beginning to end for all land acquisitions, sales, and exchanges conducted; as well as creating and maintaining leases, licenses, and easements given on existing state lands. Conservation easement baseline reports and monitoring reports are also filed in this application. Data from the LRS is used in the DNR's Strategic Land Asset Management program to help divisions identify managed areas in need of transactional assistance. Specific improvements made to the LRS during the fiscal year include:

- Creation of a new workflow to manage the acquisition of temporary construction leases, which are used to facilitate maintenance work done on adjacent DNR lands.
- Updates to template language on invasive species control.
- Improvements to the application's GIS viewer.
- Improved user access to resource review result information.

Outreach

Local input, often obtained through workshops, project meetings, and other public meetings, is vitally important to large-scale habitat projects, such as drawdowns on shallow lakes or dam modifications. The DNR also works to help minimize the spread of invasive species in fish and wildlife habitats by informing and engaging the public. The GFF supports Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) outreach through the transfer of a five-dollar non-resident surcharge on angling licenses to the AIS Account in the Natural Resources Fund for AIS outreach and management. The DNR educates the public about the prevention of AIS when conducting AIS inspections at public water accesses statewide.

Some sample DNR outreach efforts from FY22:

- Posted regularly to social media on invasive species prevention, reaching more than 10,000 people.
- Distributed invasive species materials, including newly-designed terrestrial invasive species tattoos, at the 2021 Minnesota State Fair, to educate people on preventing the spread of invasive species.
- Provided professional trainings and information for the public, decision makers, and natural resource professionals by hosting workshops on the Fundamentals of River Science and Restoring River Ecosystems: Design & Application.
- Met with many communities and local road authorities (county, city, township, and private) to inform and advance Geomorphic Approach of infrastructure design.
- Presented at professional conferences, provide multiple interviews for news articles, and hosted stream table presentations at youth/school events.

Recreation Management Accomplishments

Minnesotans' license dollars pay for fish and wildlife management, public land infrastructure maintenance and habitat management that the DNR performs across the state. License dollars also help fund the work of conservation officers, who have a critical role in protecting the state's people and natural resources, and ensuring future generations have the same or better opportunities than today. This work creates some of the nation's most sought-after outdoor experiences.



Research and Monitoring

In addition to research on a range of wildlife and fish populations and habitat (described earlier), Minnesota's DNR also conducts conservation social science research on the recreational activities of hunters, trappers, and anglers to improve recreation outcomes. Specifically, during FY22 the DNR produced reports for surveys of deer hunters, lapsed small game hunters, and hunters who participated in the experimental early teal season. The DNR also published peer-reviewed scientific papers focused on hunter responses to CWD and wildlife habitat and sharp-tailed grouse response to people using viewing blinds. These research findings inform efforts to recruit, retain, and reactivate people participating in those activities and the DNR's management of those activities, documenting the commitment to science-based management and advancing knowledge about wildlife management and best practices.

License and Permits

The License Center is responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining the statewide Electronic Licensing System (ELS). Hunting and fishing licenses can be purchased at any of the 1,500 ELS agent locations, by phone, or online. License Center responsibilities include issuing commercial licenses (e.g., minnow dealers, game farms, and shooting preserves) and the lottery system for issuing controlled hunt permits (e.g., turkey, antlerless deer, bear, moose, and elk). In support of Minnesotans' outdoor recreation, the license center issues all watercraft registration and titles and the registration of all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles, off-road vehicles, and off-highway motorcycles through the web-based ELS and distributed through 170 deputy registrar locations.

Additionally, a walk-in service counter provides service to customers for all types of license, registration, and titling transactions.

Here are some highlighted DNR activities for FY22:

- Provided more than 1.8 million hunting and angling licenses serving about 1.2 million customers (see Appendix D for details).
- Distributed more than 1.1 million copies of hunting and angling regulation brochures.
- Translated fishing and hunting regulation brochures into Hmong, Karen, Somali, and Spanish languages.
- Processed more than 76,000 lottery applications and worksheets.
- Responded to more than 50,000 license-related inquiries from license agents or license holders.
- Issued 408 fishing tournament permits.
- Managed 81 falconry permits and supported falconry-based hunting recreation.

Marketing

Marketing efforts are aimed at retaining existing license holders, reducing attrition and lapse rates, and increasing hunting, fishing, and trapping license sales overall. Collaborating with external partners to “tell the DNR’s story” and to promote hunting and fishing in Minnesota helps to reach new customers and current customers in new ways. Analyzing and researching market trends helps to build adaptive management into marketing strategies.

FY22 marketing efforts include:

- Reached 109,016 potential new anglers via fishing opener influencer campaign where influencers interested in the outdoors used their own platforms and authentic voices to encourage their followers (primarily women and mothers) to give fishing a try.
- Executed an interest- and location-based Facebook and Instagram ad campaign to encourage the purchase of fishing licenses. The ads had 1,089,290 impressions and 11,439 clicks to our online license sales webpage. Imagery and audience targeting were aimed at women and parents.
- Utilized Google Ads to remind the core fishing audience (adult males), to purchase fishing licenses. The ads resulted in 4,454 clicks to the online license sales webpage.

Recruitment, Retention, and Reactivation (R3) and Education

With national trends of hunting and angling license purchases trending downward, the DNR works to recruit Minnesotans into all forms of outdoor recreation, including a dedicated effort related to hunting and fishing. The DNR continues to help Minnesotans make connections with these activities by providing programming that supports accessing information on-line and in-person. The DNR also works closely with other organizations to build their capacity to provide these types of programming.

Some educational efforts for FY22 include:

- Produced a weekly webinar program, the Minnesota Outdoor Skills and Stewardship Series. In FY22 there were 52 webinars with over 3,000 unique registered emails and over 2,200 views online who watched 15 minutes or more of the posted webinars.
- Developed multiple tools to evaluate the success of these outdoor skills and stewardship webinars including summaries of registration data and the development and implementation of follow up surveys to registered participants. As a result of these efforts, it appears that these webinars are having more of an effect on retaining existing participants than recruiting new audiences.
- Continued the ongoing partnership with YMCA Camps in the Twin Cities Metro Area, despite restrictions on in-person outreach efforts due primarily to the pandemic. Due to the pandemic, YMCA staff implemented a limited number of aquatic and fishing education programs in calendar 2021, including Specialty Fishing Camps and utilized MinnAqua programming serving a total of 1,714 participants. During the winter of 2021-2022, multiple ice fishing events served 125 participants. The YMCA documented the purchase of 16 fishing licenses at their camp welcome center due to family fishing promotions at their YMCA Camp, Northern Lights, and Ely events.
- Produced 12 monthly newsletters for the BOW program, hosted monthly conference calls to maintain the BOW volunteer mentor network, and hosted an in-person learn-to archery turkey hunt in the spring of 2022 that reached 32 women and offered a mentored hunt for 10 women with 10 mentors. Numbers of in-person events were limited due to pandemic restrictions.
- Formed the second iteration of the Citizen Advisory R3 Council, a two-year term served by volunteers.

Outreach to New and Diverse Communities

Participants in outdoor recreation generally do not reflect the changing demographics of Minnesota. The DNR strives to serve all Minnesotans and offer programs for new and diverse populations. In order to help people make these connections, it is important to meet them where they are and make information accessible, including in other languages.

FY22 outreach efforts include:

- Translated the 2021 Minnesota hunting regulations and the 2022 Minnesota fishing regulations into Hmong, Karen, Somali and Spanish. Electronic versions of the documents are available on the DNR website. The DNR printed 22,000 copies of the fishing regulations and 20,000 copies of the hunting regulations; these are available at targeted locations throughout the state and the DNR Information Center.
- Launched the #MyMNOOutdoorAdventure campaign at the 2021 fishing opener, which shares the stories that connect people to the great Minnesota outdoors and to one another. In the spirit of building a more diverse and inclusive outdoor experience for all Minnesotans, the DNR invites all people to share photos, memories and stories of connection from their outdoor adventures.
- Presented forest habitat and invasive species prevention concepts to underserved young people in the Inner-City Intern Opportunity Program.

Grants and Equipment Agreements

The DNR realizes the essential role partners play in recruiting Minnesotans into outdoor recreation, hunting, and fishing. Grants give partners the funds to initiate and sustain recruitment efforts. By providing these critical resources, the DNR has helped many organizations have the capacity to effectively connect their members and program participants to outdoor activities.

Some FY22 grant examples:

- Continued to monitor and manage the 88 grants totaling \$858,000 of the “No Child Left Inside” grant program, which was initially funded by a one-time appropriation from the GFF and General Fund in 2019. The first phase of grants impacted over 12,000 youth. In 2021, an additional funding appropriation of \$900,000 for the biennium was provided for No Child Left Inside. Forty-four third phase mini grants were awarded in December of 2021 and 16 fourth phase larger grants in May of 2022.
- Issued nine National Archery in the Schools Program equipment cooperative agreements and one 3-D cooperative agreement in FY21, reaching 1,205 students.

Safety Education and Outreach

In a tradition that started in the 1950s, the DNR partners with volunteer instructors to provide safety training classes and hands-on field days that give students the knowledge they need to be safe while hunting. The Legislature passed a law in 1991 requiring firearms safety for anyone born after 1979 in order to buy a hunting license in Minnesota. Since then, the average annual number of hunting-related injuries and fatalities has dropped dramatically. In addition to safety messaging during classes, the DNR works closely with the media on safety-related stories. Safety training programs often represent people’s first exposure to the idea that conservation and hunting are tightly linked. In addition, the foundation in safety provides the knowledge and skills people need to enjoy and participate in the outdoors throughout their lives.

Some safety education results for FY22:

- Certified 14,061 youth in firearms safety and hunter education; 801 individuals in bow hunter education; and 61 individuals in the advanced hunter education program.
- Conducted more than 550 interviews with local, statewide and national media to provide safety information; remind viewers, listeners and readers about regulations and why they are in place; and offer insight into the job of a conservation officer.

Enforcement and Educational Outreach

DNR conservation officers interact with hunters and anglers during routine compliance checks and in other educational settings. They work to educate all Minnesotans about the state’s natural resources and help people understand the reasons why regulations are in place. During these contacts and outreach events, conservation officers take time to explain why rules and regulations are in place and help hunters and anglers understand their role, via voluntary compliance with regulations, in maintaining healthy populations and ensuring future generations have the same or better opportunities than today.

Educational Outreach for FY22 included:

- Devoted 153,095 hours to game and fish-related law and regulation enforcement.
- Engaged with 28,593 individuals or groups of individuals during game and fish checks, and on lakes, waterways, trail systems, public and private lands.
- Taught students and adults about fish, wildlife and conservation during 582 conservation officer visits to schools and community events.

Recreation Infrastructure

The DNR maintains public water access facilities for activities like boating, canoeing, kayaking and angling. The focus is on improving existing facilities for accessibility, safety, aquatic invasive species prevention, and storm water management, often in partnership with local government units. Game and Fish funds are used for planning and developing recreational boating access facilities.

Highlights of DNR recreational efforts in FY22:

- Contracted with the Minnesota Historical Society for cultural resource reviews of compliance with state and federal laws for planned water access development projects.
- Started or completed engineering, design and permitting work for nine water access rehabilitation projects.
- Constructed/redeveloped one and made major repairs to two existing boating access sites using universal design principles and best management practices.
- Acquired land at one existing access and started the process of condemning the trust on four existing water access sites.

Fishing piers and shore fishing areas provide people with safe and convenient places to fish. The DNR maintains approximately 370 fishing piers and shore fishing areas, both directly and with local government unit partners. Game and Fish funds are the main source of funding for fishing piers and developed shore fishing areas, especially for facility rehabilitation and maintenance.

Accomplishments for FY22 include:

- Purchased replacement parts and performed general maintenance and repairs to fishing piers and developed shore-fishing areas statewide.
- Completed major repairs and rehabilitation work on three fishing piers.

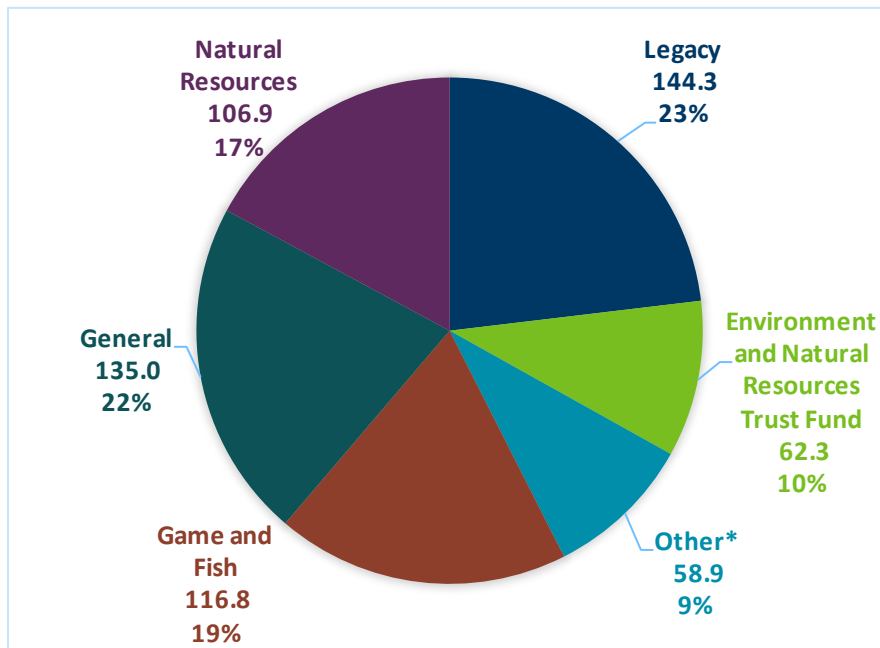
Game and Fish Fund: The Investments We Make

Game and Fish Fund

Minnesota’s Legislature established the GFF in 1927 as a fund in the state treasury (M.S. 97A.055) for the purpose of sustaining Minnesota’s fish and wildlife, supporting healthy habitats, and fostering hunting and fishing opportunities. Game and fish-related license revenue and federal monies serve as the major revenue sources to the GFF.

The GFF plays an important role in the DNR’s budget. One of many funds, it comprised 18.7 percent (\$116.8 million) of the DNR’s FY22 expenditures (\$624.2 million). (See chart below. “Other” includes Federal, Gift, Other, Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) and Special Revenue funds.) This fund supports critical work resulting in sustainable and healthy fish and wildlife populations; healthy and productive habitats for fish and wildlife; high quality and abundant wildlife viewing, fishing, hunting, and trapping that is accessible to all Minnesotans; and enhanced connection between people and the natural environment.

Chart: How the Game and Fish Fund Fits in the DNR’s Funding Structure (\$ in millions, FY 22)



GFF Overall Analysis

The GFF balance at the end of FY22 was \$91.5 million. Three accounts make up the largest part of the GFF: the Game and Fish Operations Account (2200, \$40.5 million balance); the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209, \$15.9

million); and the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210, \$18.9 million). (A more detailed treatment of all fifteen accounts comes later in the report, as well as in the appendices).

Following are key trends that impact the fund's major revenues:

- Hunting license revenues in FY22 nearly matched FY21 but are projected to decline through FY27 as participation in hunting returns to prior downward trends after experiencing a temporary increase during the pandemic.
- Fishing licenses revenues declined to just below pre-COVID levels after a significant increase in FY20. The forecast assumes a slow, steady downward trend through FY27 based on fishing license trends prior to the pandemic.
- The FY23 projections for Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson, or PR) federal reimbursement revenues are higher due to a growing federal apportionment. Although FY22 PR revenues declined compared to FY21 and FY20, the upcoming years show notable increased PR revenues. The increased apportionment creates an opportunity to take advantage of a federal law clarification making existing state expenditures plainly eligible for PR match.
- Sport Fish Restoration Act (Dingell-Johnson, or DJ) federal reimbursement revenues were stable compared to FY21 and are anticipated to remain flat at a slightly lower amount for FY23 forward.
- Lottery-in-lieu revenues continued to exceed projections and are an upward trend through FY27.
- Lifetime license revenue will continue to grow and become a larger part of the total fund balance because lifetime license sales continue to exceed annual activations. When people purchase a lifetime license, the revenue goes into an interest-earning trust fund. When people want to hunt or fish in any given year, they "activate" their license and the DNR moves the related revenue from the trust fund into the GFF Operations Account. Lifetime license sales are projected to exceed annual activations throughout the forecast horizon.

Chart: Game and Fish Fund Actual and Projected Revenues, Expenses, and Balance (in Millions)

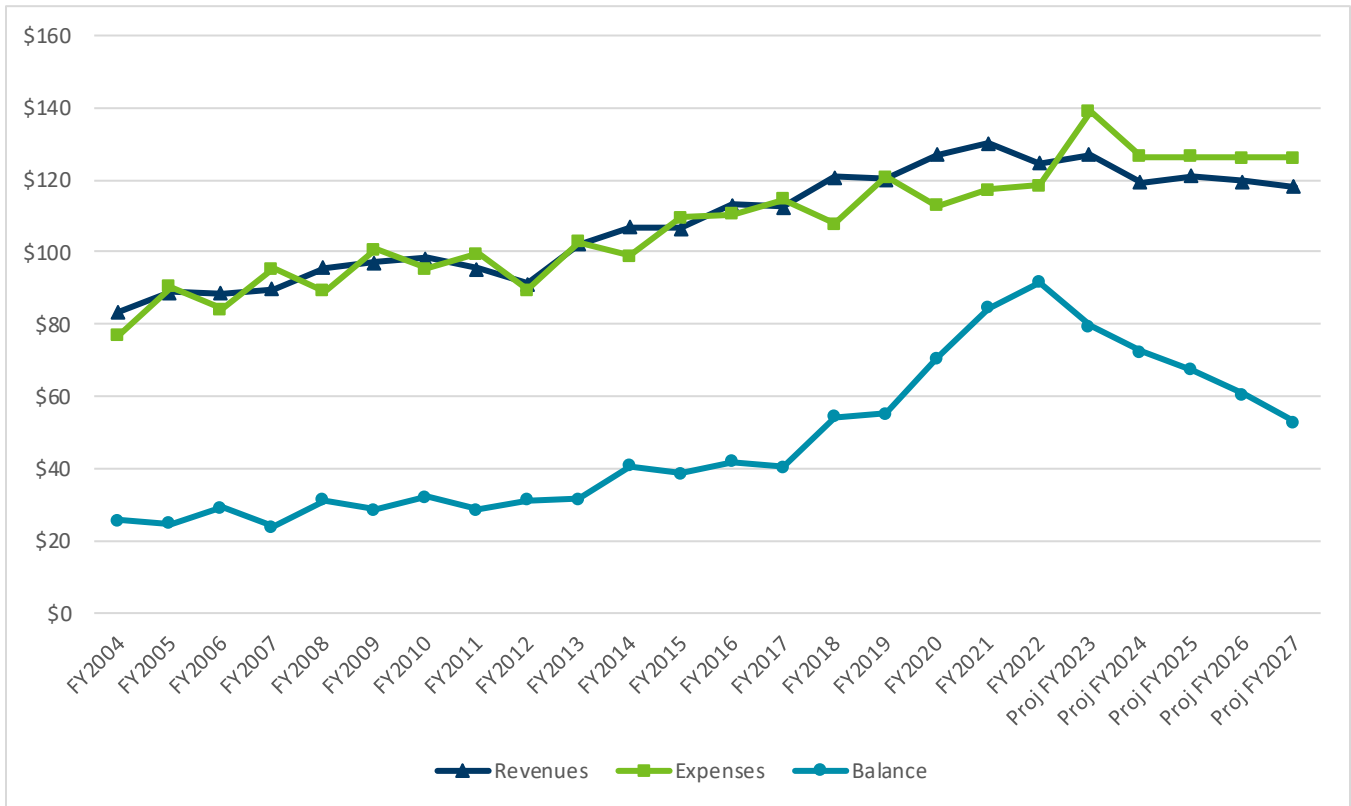


Chart Notes:

- Transfers-in and transfers-out are included in revenues and expenses, respectively.
- Projected expenses are based on all current appropriations from the fund, including direct appropriation amounts and estimates for statutory appropriations.
- Projected revenues are based on current statutory fee rates.

Game and Fish Fund Revenues

The DNR deposits an array of receipts into the GFF. The majority of the funds relate directly to the sale of hunting and fishing licenses. Other revenue includes:

- **Sport Fish Restoration Act (DJ)** — Reimbursement from the federal government for 75 percent of allowable expenses up to federal apportionment amount.
- **Wildlife Restoration Act (PR)** — Reimbursement from the federal government for 75 percent of allowable expenses up to federal apportionment amount.
- **Lottery in Lieu of Sales Tax** — Allocation of lottery in lieu of sales tax receipts.
- **License Issuing and Application Fees** — Electronic Licensing System (ELS) license issuing fees and fees for hunting applications.
- **Sale and Lease of Natural Resources** — Lease of lands and easements, timber sales, mineral revenues, wild rice licenses revenue, sale of fish eggs, etc.

- **All Other Receipts** — Refunds from prior periods, reimbursement of excess agency direct charges, credit rebates, cash over/short, fines and restitution, hunter education, firearm safety training, aeration permits, credit card fees, and miscellaneous revenue.
- **Transfers of Police State Aid** — Distribution from Minnesota Management and Budget (MMB) of insurance premium taxes to cover part of enforcement officer pension costs.

Table: Game and Fish Fund Receipts and Transfers-In by Fiscal Year (in Thousands)

Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hunting Licenses	\$21,383	\$21,674	\$21,591	\$23,813	\$23,584	\$25,329	\$24,888
Fishing Licenses	\$26,651	\$26,912	\$29,667	\$29,873	\$33,940	\$32,671	\$29,444
Sports Licenses (Hunting and Fishing)	\$5,605	\$5,471	\$5,775	\$5,541	\$5,887	\$5,383	\$5,010
Hunting and Angling Stamps	\$2,211	\$2,205	\$2,158	\$2,179	\$2,415	\$2,579	\$2,346
Small Game Surcharge	\$1,580	\$1,545	\$1,483	\$1,411	\$1,465	\$1,491	\$1,395
Lifetime Licenses	\$762	\$1,038	\$1,123	\$983	\$1,047	\$1,631	\$1,616
Commercial Licenses	\$347	\$344	\$342	\$336	\$328	\$342	\$322
Federal Grant Fisheries (Dingell-Johnson)	\$14,532	\$11,897	\$12,384	\$12,326	\$13,270	\$14,950	\$14,934
Federal Grant Wildlife (Pittman-Robertson)	\$19,506	\$21,623	\$25,269	\$21,478	\$22,643	\$20,101	\$18,942
Lottery In-lieu-of-sales Tax	\$13,909	\$13,211	\$14,054	\$14,964	\$15,316	\$19,039	\$17,553
License Issuing and Application Fees	\$3,429	\$3,453	\$3,468	\$3,404	\$3,551	\$3,642	\$3,441
Sale and Lease of Natural Resources	\$1,162	\$841	\$1,228	\$946	\$682	\$680	\$1,006
Investment Income	\$191	\$298	\$506	\$1,021	\$765	\$236	\$273
All Other Receipts	\$744	\$943	\$632	\$788	\$1,118	\$1,015	\$2,337
Transfer-in: Police State Aid	\$1,046	\$951	\$1,026	\$1,026	\$1,035	\$1,120	\$999
Total Receipts	\$113,058	\$112,406	\$120,706	\$120,088	\$127,046	\$130,210	\$124,506
Total Transfers-in	8	6	6	8	6	0	3

Game and Fish Fund Expenditures

The DNR spent \$116.8 million from the GFF in FY22. The chart and table below show spending by expenditure type.

Chart: Game and Fish Fund Expenditures by Type for Fiscal Year 2022 (in thousands)

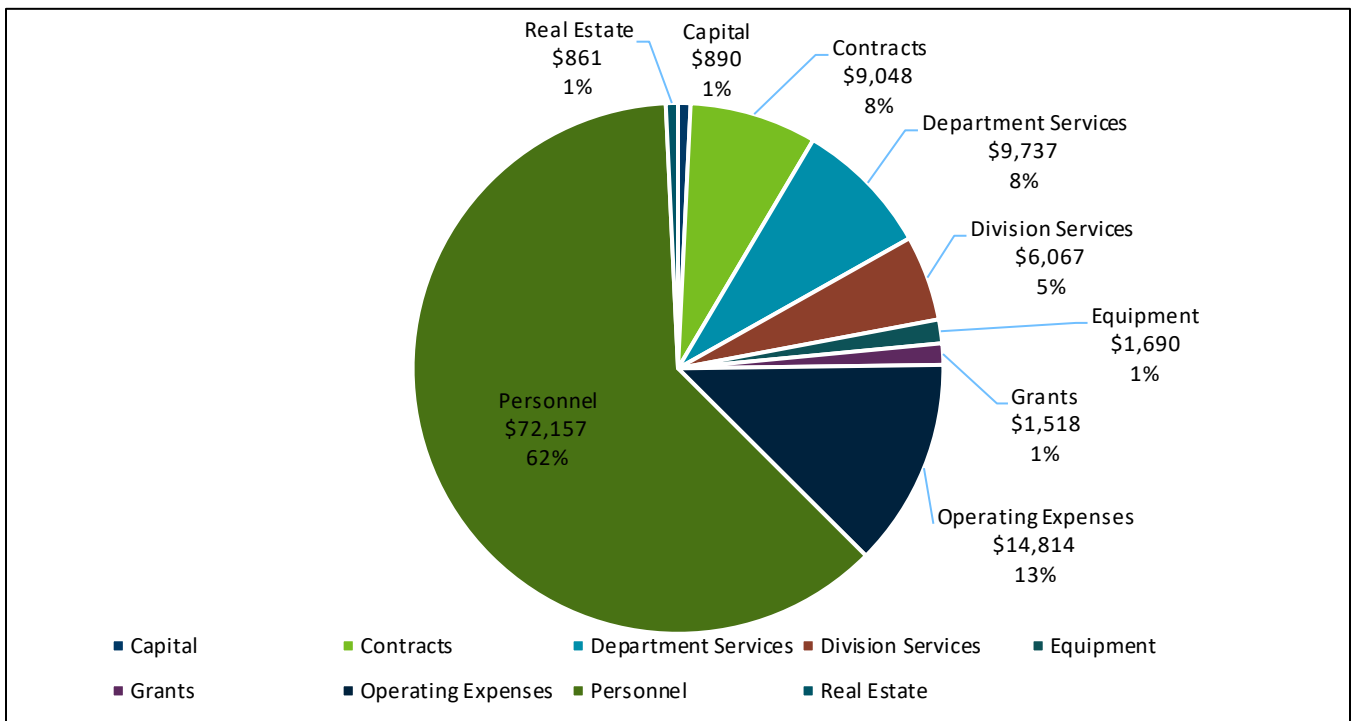


Chart Notes:

- “Department Services” includes costs for leadership (Commissioner’s Office and Regional Operations), Shared Services (Human Resources, Management Resources, Facilities, Office of Management and Budget Services, and Office of Communications and Outreach), mailroom, and MNIT services (computer and technology support).
- “Division Services” are the divisions’ administrative support costs.

Table: Game and Fish Fund Expenditures by Type and Year, Fiscal Years (In Thousands)

Expenditure Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Capital	\$1,955	\$1,647	\$144	\$2,233	\$896	\$3,621	\$890
Contracts	\$5,683	\$7,319	\$5,756	\$7,422	\$7,185	\$17,179	\$9,048
Department Services	\$8,727	\$8,908	\$9,274	\$9,531	\$9,455	\$9,903	\$9,737
Division Services	\$5,865	\$6,535	\$5,653	\$5,889	\$5,998	\$6,062	\$6,067
Equipment	\$2,936	\$1,445	\$900	\$3,744	\$1,172	\$846	\$1,690
Grants	\$1,177	\$1,828	\$1,633	\$1,672	\$1,350	\$1,054	\$1,518
Operating Expenses	\$21,266	\$21,387	\$19,647	\$23,381	\$19,034	\$12,455	\$14,814
Personnel	\$60,025	\$62,436	\$61,867	\$63,909	\$64,624	\$62,514	\$72,157

Expenditure Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Real Estate	\$1,272	\$1,463	\$1,235	\$1,230	\$1,262	\$1,242	\$861
Agency Total Expenditures	\$108,906	\$112,967	\$106,110	\$119,012	\$110,976	\$114,875	\$116,783

The Accounts of the Game and Fish Fund

The fund consists of 15 separate accounts—each designated in state law for a specific purpose. See the table below for more detailed information about each account. The Game and Fish Operations Account is the largest account representing over 75 percent of the FY22 GFF expenditures. The following sections provide an overview of the GFF as a whole and then detail about each account, including:

- Creation and Purpose of the Account,
- Sources and Uses of the Funds,
- Description of Revenues,
- Financial Review,
- Account Analysis, and
- Example Fund Uses, which are illustrative descriptions (and not necessarily a complete list) of the ways the DNR uses the account to generate the program outputs described in earlier sections of this report.

Table: Accounts in the Game and Fish Fund

Account Name	Sources and Uses of the Account Funding
Game and Fish Operations Account (2200)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include licenses and permits issued, all income from state lands acquired by purchase or gift for game or fish purposes, fines and forfeited bail, sales of contraband, wild animals and other property under the control of the division, fees from advanced education courses for hunters and trappers, reimbursements of expenditures by the account, contributions to the account, and federal aid reimbursements. (M.S. 97A.055) • Funds pay for game and fish activities and related activities. Fund uses are restricted by the federal aid in the Wildlife Restoration Act and the federal aid in the Fish Restoration Act. (M.S. 97A.057)
Deer and Bear Management Account (2201)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include \$1 from deer, bear, and super-sports license fees. • Funds pay deer and bear management programs, including the computerized licensing system. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1c)
Emergency Deer Feeding and Wild Cervidae Health Management Account (2201)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include \$.50 from deer and super-sports license fees. • Funds pay for emergency deer feeding and wild cervidae health management. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1d)

Account Name	Sources and Uses of the Account Funding
Deer Management Account (2202)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include \$16 from deer (\$2 youth) and super-sports license fees. • Funds pay for deer habitat improvement or deer management programs. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1b)
Waterfowl Habitat Improvement Account (2203)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include 90 percent of the revenue from the Minnesota migratory waterfowl stamps. • Funds pay for development of wetlands and lakes in the state and designated waterfowl management lakes for maximum migratory waterfowl production including habitat evaluation, the construction of dikes, water control structures and impoundments, nest cover, rough fish barriers, acquisition of sites and facilities necessary for development and management of existing migratory waterfowl habitat and the designation of waters. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 2)
Trout and Salmon Account (2204)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include 90 percent of the revenue from trout and salmon stamps. • Funds pay for the development, restoration, maintenance, improvement, protection, and preservation of habitat for trout and salmon in trout streams and lakes, including, but not limited to, evaluating habitat; stabilizing eroding stream banks; adding fish cover; modifying stream channels; managing vegetation to protect, shade, or reduce runoff on stream banks; purchasing equipment to accomplish these tasks; rearing trout and salmon, including utility and service costs associated with cold-water hatchery buildings and systems; stocking trout and salmon in streams and lakes, including Lake Superior; monitoring and evaluating stocked trout and salmon; acquiring easements and fee titles along trout waters; identifying easement and fee title areas along trout waters; researching; and implementing special management projects on trout streams, trout lakes, and Lake Superior and portions of its tributaries. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 3)
Pheasant Habitat Improvement Account (2205)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include 90 percent of the revenue from pheasant stamps. • Funds pay for the development, restoration, and maintenance of suitable habitat for ring-necked pheasants on public and private land including the establishment of nesting cover, winter cover, and reliable food sources; reimbursement of landowners for setting aside lands for pheasant habitat; reimbursement of expenditures to provide pheasant habitat on public and private land; promotion of pheasant habitat development and maintenance, including promotion and evaluation of government farm program benefits for pheasant habitat; and the acquisition of lands suitable for pheasant habitat management and public hunting. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 4)
Wild Rice Management Account (2206)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues from the sale of wild rice licenses. • Funds shall be used for management of designated public waters to improve natural wild rice production. (M.S. 84.0911)
Wildlife Acquisition Account (2207)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues from the small game surcharge. • Funds are used for acquisition and development of wildlife lands, and maintenance of the lands, in accordance with appropriations made by the Legislature. (M.S. 97A.071)

Account Name	Sources and Uses of the Account Funding
Wild Turkey Management Account (2208)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include \$4.50 from each turkey license sold, except youth licenses. • Funds pay for the development, restoration, and maintenance of suitable habitat for wild turkeys on public and private land including forest stand improvement and establishment of nesting cover, winter roost area, and reliable food sources; acquisitions of, or easements on, critical wild turkey habitat; reimbursement of expenditures to provide wild turkey habitat on public and private land; trapping and transplantation of wild turkeys; and the promotion of turkey habitat development and maintenance, population surveys and monitoring, and research. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 5)
Heritage Enhancement Account (2209)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include lottery payments in lieu of sales tax on lottery tickets. • Funds are only for activities that improve, enhance, or protect fish and wildlife resources, including conservation, restoration, and enhancement of land, water, and other natural resources of the state. (M.S. 297A.94)
Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund Account (2210)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues are from lifetime license sales. • Funds are used to transfer from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) to the GFF an amount equal to the amount that would otherwise have been collected from annual license fees for each lifetime license. (M.S. 97A.4742)
Walleye Stamp Account (2211)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues are from walleye stamps sales. • Funds may pay only for stocking walleyes purchased from the private sector in waters of the state. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 6)
Peace Officer Training Account (2212)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue from a portion of the surcharges assessed to criminal and traffic offenders. • Funds may only be spent for peace officer training for staff of the DNR who are licensed to enforce game and fish laws. (M.S. 97A.052)
Wolf Management and Monitoring Account (2213)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues include \$.50 from each deer and super-sports license. • Funds are only for wolf management, research, damage control, enforcement, and education. (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 7b)

Game and Fish Operations Account - Fund 2200

Creation and Purpose of the Account

Minnesota's Legislature established the GFF in the state treasury (M.S. 97A.055). Funds are credited to the GFF for all money received under the game and fish laws and all income from state lands acquired by purchase or gift for game or fish purposes, except for certain dedicated revenues. This account supports core activities (day-to-day) such as facility management, staff salaries, information technology support, and vehicle use for fieldwork. With this account, staff can conduct surveys of lakes and creels, carry out research and other habitat activities, conduct outreach and education programs, and carry out enforcement activities. The Heritage Enhancement Account, or other dedicated accounts, are often used together with this account.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

The major sources of revenue for the Game and Fish Operations Account (2200) are hunting and fishing licenses; license issuing fees; application fees; federal reimbursements for hunting (Wildlife Restoration Act) and fishing (Sport Fish Restoration Act) activities; sale of natural resources (timber sales, leases, mining, etc. from lands acquired with Game & Fish Fund dollars); fines, forfeits, and restitution; occupational permits; non-occupational permits; police state aid; and interest income.

Money accruing to the state from fees charged for hunting and angling licenses will not be used for any purpose other than game and fish activities and related activities under the administration of the commissioner.

Description of Revenues

- **Fishing Licenses** — Includes fishing and spearing licenses, and fishing contests.
- **Hunting Licenses** — Including deer, bear, elk, small game, furbearing, and trapping licenses.
- **Sports Licenses** — Includes sports and super-sports licenses. Allows certain types of hunting and fishing with one license.
- **Sport Fish Restoration Act (DJ)** — Federal reimbursement for 75 percent of allowable fishing-related expenses up to federal apportionment amount.
- **Wildlife Restoration Act (PR)** — Federal reimbursement for 75 percent of allowable wildlife expenses up to federal apportionment amount.
- **License Issuing and Application Fees** — ELS license issuing fees and fees for hunting applications.
- **Hunting Surcharge** — Surcharge on non-resident hunting licenses and surcharge on bonus deer licenses.
- **Fishing Surcharge** — Surcharge on non-resident fishing licenses.
- **Sale and Lease of Natural Resources** — Lease of lands, easements, timber sales, mineral revenues, sale of fish eggs, etc.
- **Fines, Forfeits, and Restitution** — Receipts due to law enforcement actions.
- **Occupational Permits** — Commercial hunting and fishing licenses.
- **Non-occupational** — Hunter education, safety training and aeration permits.
- **Investment Income** — Monthly interest paid on balance in fund.
- **Other** — Refunds from prior periods, reimbursement of excess agency direct charges, cash over/short, credit card fees, credit rebates, and miscellaneous revenue.

- **Transfers of Police State Aid** — Distribution from MMB of insurance premium taxes to cover part of the enforcement officer’s pension costs.

Financial Review

Table: Game and Fish Operations Account Financial Activities

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$42,780,147
Prior year adjustment	\$725,437
Receipts	
Fishing Licenses	\$28,259,075
Hunting Licenses	\$14,657,991
Sports and Super-Sports Licenses	\$5,010,390
Sport Fish Restoration Act (Dingell-Johnson)	\$14,933,808
Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson)	\$18,942,397
License Issuing Fees	\$3,272,079
Fishing Surcharge	\$1,184,736
Hunting Surcharge	\$242,470
Sales of Natural Resources	\$994,764
Fines, Forfeits, and Restitution	\$251,771
Application Fees	\$117,057
Occupational Permits	\$321,619
Non-occupational Fees	\$196,519
Investment Income (Interest)	\$266,439
Other	\$1,263,230
Transfers-in (Police State Aid & Transfers from Federal Funds)	<u>\$998,645</u>
Total Revenues and Transfers-in	\$90,912,989
Expenditures	
Fish and Wildlife (includes License Center)	\$56,957,300
Ecological & Water Resources	\$2,603,458
Enforcement	\$29,907,332
Parks and Trails	\$1,603,937
Lands & Minerals	\$344,000
Subtotal: Programmatic Expenditures	\$91,416,028
Statewide Indirect Costs	\$875,138
Transfers-out (FMIA, Invasive Species, Venison Donation, and Walk-in-Access)	<u>\$1,652,849</u>
Total Expenditures and Transfers-out	\$93,944,015

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Ending fund balance	<u>\$40,474,558</u>
Net change for FY2022	(\$2,305,589)

Account Analysis

The GFF Operations Account ended FY22 with a slightly lower fund balance in FY22 (\$40.5 million) than in FY21 (\$42.8 million) due to decreases in hunting and fishing licenses and federal reimbursements. Hunting and fishing license sales dipped to or below pre-pandemic levels, most notably with hunting license sales. In FY19, hunting license revenue was \$20.5 million. In FY22, it was \$14.5 million (a 29 percent decrease). Fishing licenses stayed relative flat compared to FY19, \$28.5 million in FY19 and \$28 million in FY22, but showed a sharp decline since a highpoint in FY20 of \$32.5 million. The DNR anticipates the overall downward trend in license sales to continue.

Wildlife and Sport Fish federal reimbursements were below anticipated levels in FY22 by approximately \$3 million. This is largely 1) because the value of acquired land was less than expected and 2) because of vacancies in key staff that carry out grant eligible work. The federal reimbursements are available in FY23 and the DNR will leverage them, most likely in FY23.

A higher starting balance in FY22 (up \$5.4 million compared to FY21) offset lower revenues of \$4.1 million to net to \$1.3 million difference in resources in available. FY22 expenditures were higher by \$3.7 million due to increased appropriations, most notably for conservation officer compensation increases. Together, these revenue and spending changes reduced the fund balance by approximately \$2.6 million.

In FY22, the DNR learned of higher-than-anticipated apportionments for Pittman-Robertson in the coming year. This provided an opportunity to take advantage of a federal law change making existing state expenditures newly eligible for match. The DNR has incorporated this into the November forecast (shown below) which improves the fund balance by roughly \$7.2 million per year. With the additional federal match available for match on current state expenditures, the DNR projects an improved long-term outlook relative to last forecast. Although the structural deficit remains, these additional federal monies reduce it by almost half, leaving the GFF with a projected balance of \$3.2 million in FY27.

Chart: Game and Fish Operations Account Financial Summary FY10 to FY27

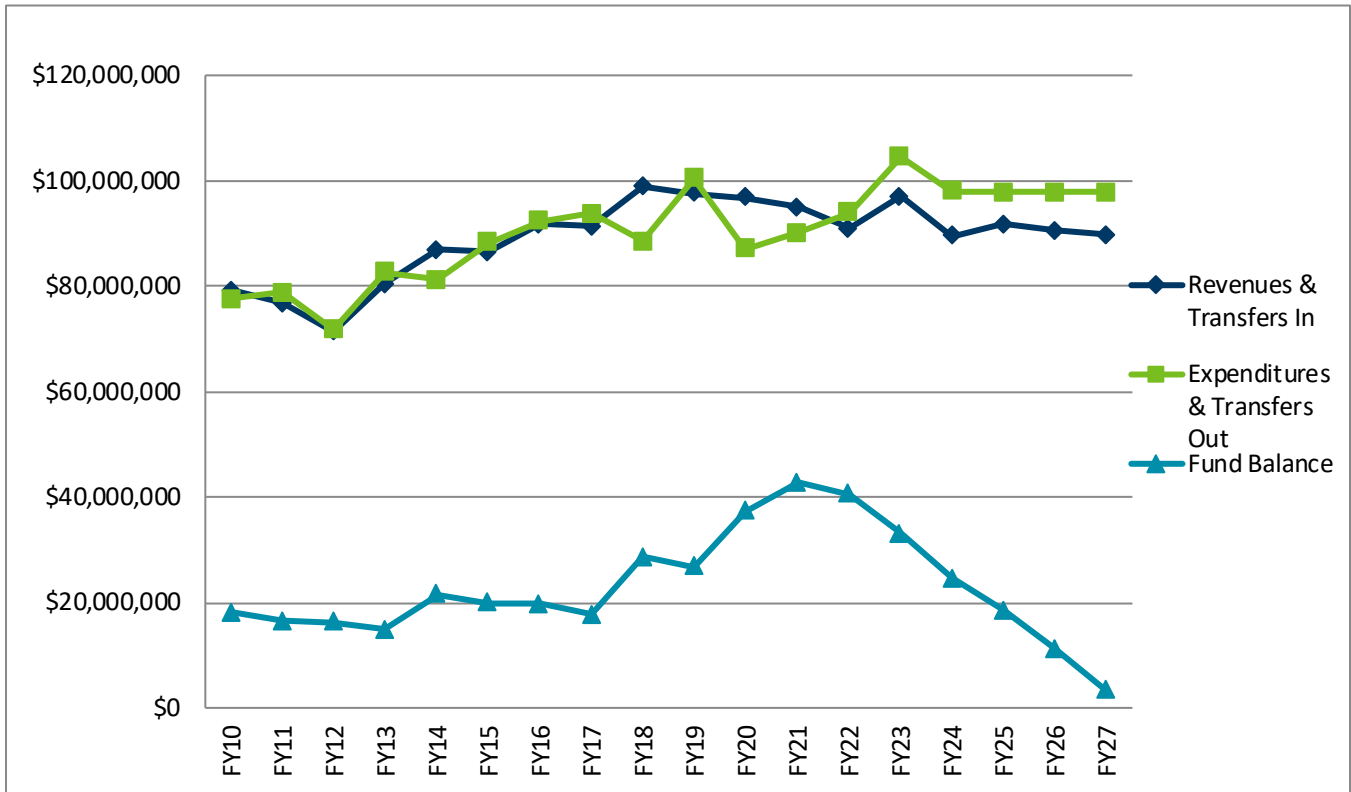


Chart Note: Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2027. Data for FY2010-2022 represent actual expenditures and FY2023-2027 represent projected expenditures.

Example Fund Uses

This is a primary account in support of core activities (day-to-day) such as facility management, staff salaries, information technology support, and vehicle use for fieldwork. With this account, the DNR conducts surveys of lakes and creeks, carries out research and other habitat activities, conducts outreach and education programs, and carries out enforcement activities. The Heritage Enhancement Account or other dedicated accounts are often used together with this account.

Deer and Bear Management Account - Fund 2201

Purpose of the Account

This account is for deer and bear management.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

One dollar from each annual deer, bear, and super-sports license and one dollar annually from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210), established in section M.S. 97A.4742, for each license issued under section M.S. 97A.473, Subd. 4, shall be credited to the Deer and Bear Management Account (2201) (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1c).

By statute, money in the account can only be used for deer and bear management programs, including a computerized licensing system.

Financial Review

Table: Deer and Bear Management Account Financial Activity

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$612,419
Prior year adjustment	\$0
Receipts	
Hunting License	\$642,232
License Issuing Fees	<u>\$51,403</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$693,735
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$498,850
FY2022 Ending fund balance	<u>\$807,303</u>
Net change for FY2022	\$194,885

Account Analysis

The DNR continually monitors hunting participation, with the anticipation of a declining trend in hunter numbers within the foreseeable future. Plans are to spend down the current balance over time while maintaining sufficient funds to meet cash flow needs.

Chart: Deer and Bear Management Account Financial Summary FY10 to FY27

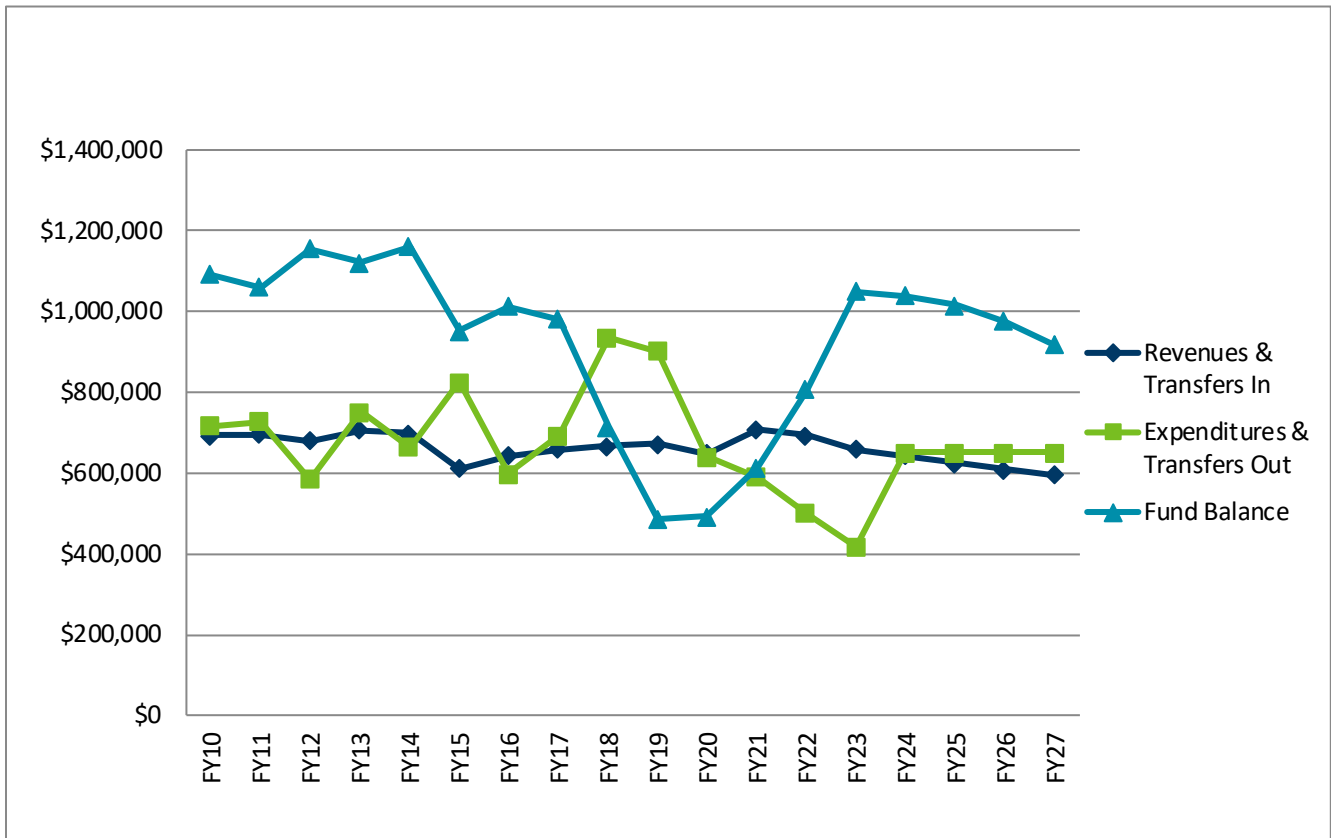


Chart Note: Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2027. Data for FY2010-2022 represent actual expenditures and FY2023-2027 represent projected expenditures.

Example Fund Uses:

Disclaimer: Many of the DNR’s activities involve multiple funds. The below example activities may involve more than one fund. The list of activities is not comprehensive.

- Purchased and refurbished GPS collars for black bear;
- Traveled to bear dens during winter to assess reproduction, replaced collars, and examined the teeth of bears harvested by hunters to determine bear ages and better understand their population dynamics, which inform harvest season management decisions;
- Deer population modeling and monitoring;
- Landowner assistance in response to bear and deer-related damage.

Emergency Deer Feeding and Wild Cervidae Health Management Account - Fund 2201

Purpose of the Account

This account is for emergency deer feeding and wild cervidae health management.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Fifty cents from each deer and super-sports license is credited to the Emergency Deer Feeding and Wild Cervidae Health Management Account (2201) (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1d). These funds are used to support surveillance, monitoring and research of health issues that pertains to Minnesota deer, elk, and moose. From broad surveillance programs, such as CWD sampling, to individual cases investigations of sick moose or elk, staff collected biological samples and tested for a number of diseases and parasites that can impact these populations.

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

Emergency deer feeding and wild cervidae health management. Funds are available until expended. When the unencumbered balance in the appropriation for emergency deer feeding and wild cervidae health management exceeds \$2.5 million at the end of a fiscal year, the unencumbered balance in excess of \$2.5 million is canceled and available for deer and bear management programs and computerized licensing.

Financial Review

Table: Emergency Deer Feeding and Wild Cervidae Health Management Account Financial Activity

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$1,060,957
Prior year adjustment	\$0
Receipts	
Hunting License	<u>\$342,510</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$342,510
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$93,140
FY2022 Ending fund balance	<u>\$1,310,237</u>
Net change for FY2022	\$249,370

Account Analysis

The DNR generally works to maintain a reserve balance of \$1 million to ensure the ability to meet the needs of an emergency cervid disease outbreak. However, during FY17, positive chronic wasting disease (CWD) detections in

wild and captive deer were discovered, and work and costs to manage the disease have rapidly increased. Lower-than-anticipated expenditures in FY22 brought the fund balance up to desired levels.

The DNR received appropriations in the 2021 legislative session to broaden the base of support for management of this disease in wild deer populations. From the General Fund, this totaled \$1.6 million in FY22, \$2.5 million in FY23, and \$282,000 thereafter. The DNR also received one-time funding for CWD from the Heritage Enhancement Account in FY22/23 of \$750,000 annually. The costs of managing CWD far exceed the resources in this account. These appropriations provided the funding needed for CWD and as a secondary result, the balance in this fund has improved.

Chart: Emergency Deer Feeding and Wild Cervidae Health Management Account Financial Summary FY10 to FY27

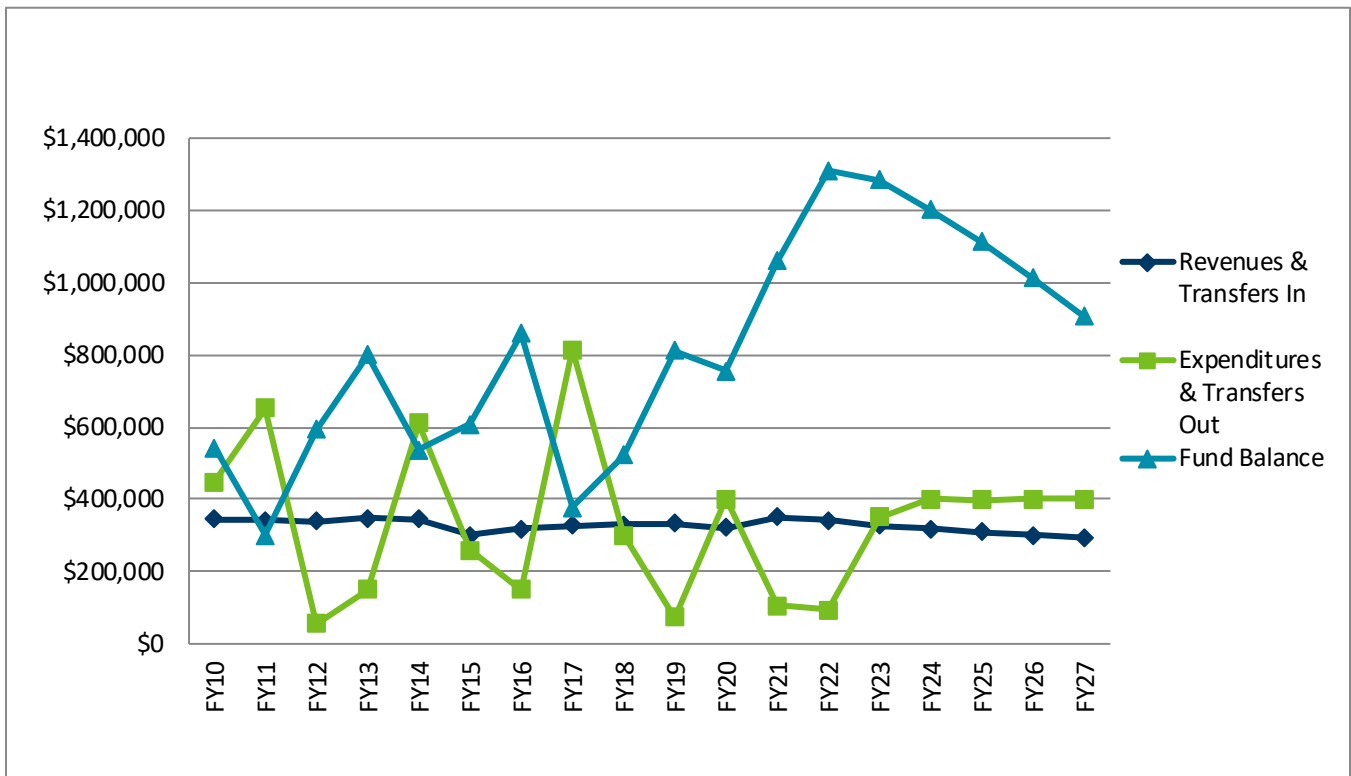


Chart Note: Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2027. Data for FY2010-2022 represent actual expenditures and FY2023-2027 represent projected expenditures.

Example Fund Uses

Disclaimer: Many of the DNR’s activities involve multiple funds. The below examples may involve more than one fund. The list of activities is not comprehensive.

- Staff response to reports of sick or dead wild deer, elk, and moose. Veterinary diagnostic lab expenses to test for disease in wild deer, elk and moose.

Deer Management Account – Fund 2202

Purpose of the Account

This account is for habitat improvement and deer management programs.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

The amounts of \$16 from each adult annual deer and super-sports license, \$2 from each youth annual license, \$16 from each adult annual license and \$2 from each youth annual license from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210), established in section M.S. 97A.4742, for each license issued under section M.S. 97A.473, Subd. 4, shall be credited to the Deer Management Account (2202). (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1b).

By statute, money in the account can only be used for deer habitat improvement or deer management programs.

Financial Review

Table: Deer Management Account Financial Activity

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$2,625,905
Prior year adjustment	\$8,079
Receipts	
Hunting License	\$8,400,028
Refunds of Prior Year Expenditure	<u>\$43</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$8,400,071
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$7,223,222
FY2022 Ending fund balance	<u>\$3,810,834</u>
Net change for FY2022	\$1,184,928

Account Analysis

Revenues into this account benefited from increased outdoor recreation during the pandemic. Based on current trends, the DNR anticipates that revenues will resume a downward trend caused by slowing hunting license sales. The increased FY19 revenues and expenditures in the graph below relate to an increased allocation of deer license revenue to this account per a statutory change. This change did not increase funding for deer management, as there is a corresponding reduction to the Game and Fish Operations Fund Account (2200) in FY19.

Chart: Deer Management Account Financial Summary FY10 to FY27

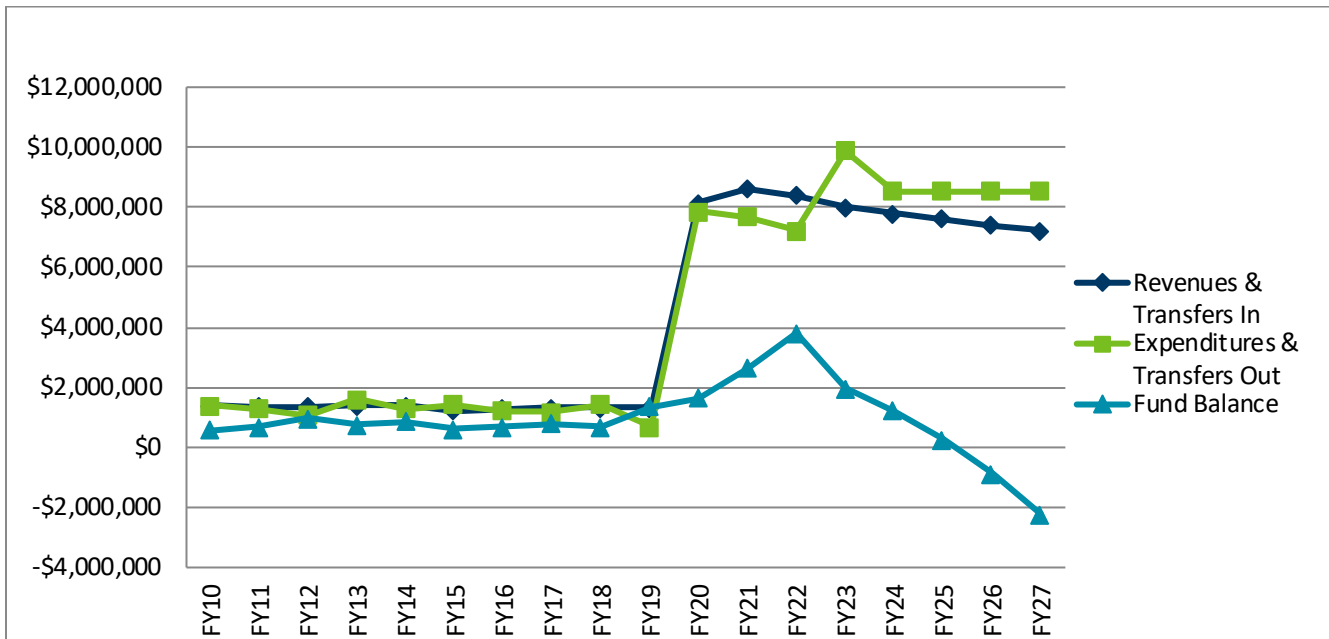


Chart Note: Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2027. Data for FY2010-2022 represent actual expenditures and FY2023-2027 represent projected expenditures.

Example Fund Uses:

Disclaimer: Many of the DNR’s activities involve multiple funds. The below example activities may involve more than one fund. The list of activities is not comprehensive.

- These funds primarily support the work of staff in the field to protect and improve habitat for deer. Fieldwork funded in 2022 included resource assessments; prescribed fire treatments in grasslands, brushlands, and forests; prairie grassland development; forest stand improvement; winter food development; and cooperative farming.
- Coordinated with the DNR divisions on forest management planning, timber harvest implementation, and site management practices to enhance deer habitat.
- Developed and implemented annual deer season recommendations and regulations.
- Purchased supplies for and mailed sampling kits to deer hunters who volunteered to collect and ship back to the DNR the spleen from harvested deer, which vendors then tested for the presence and concentration of neonicotinoid chemicals to determine the feasibility of assessing the impacts of those chemicals on free-ranging deer populations and informing future deer management decisions.
- Provided technical guidance to and developed cooperative wildlife damage management agreements with landowners in response to deer depredation.
- Hosted over 30 public engagement events to discuss deer management and activities in support of the white-tailed deer management plan.

Waterfowl Habitat Improvement Account - Fund 2203

Purpose of the Account

This account is for the improvement of waterfowl habitat and management of waterfowl populations.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Ninety percent of the revenue from the Minnesota migratory waterfowl stamps must be credited to the Waterfowl Habitat Improvement Account (2203) and is appropriated to the DNR (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 2). Currently, the waterfowl stamp is \$7.50 (M.S. 97A.475, Subd. 5).

Per statute, money in the account can only be used for:

1. Development of wetlands and lakes in the state and designated waterfowl management lakes for maximum migratory waterfowl production including habitat evaluation, the construction of dikes, water control structures and impoundments, nest cover, rough fish barriers, acquisition of sites and facilities necessary for development and management of existing migratory waterfowl habitat and the designation of waters under section M.S. 97A.101. In addition to the expenditure items listed above, this category includes costs for related coordination and operational support.
2. Management of migratory waterfowl; examples of migratory waterfowl management expenditures include public information, census and surveys, special hunt management, and related coordination and operational support.
3. Development, restoration, maintenance, or preservation of migratory waterfowl habitat; examples of expenditures in this category include wetland maintenance, wetland restoration, food plot development, planting nesting cover, prescribed burns, and related coordination and operational support.
4. Acquisition of and access to structures sites.
5. Promotion of waterfowl habitat development and maintenance, including promotion and evaluation of government farm program benefits for waterfowl habitat.
6. Money in the account cannot be used for costs unless they are directly related to a specific parcel of land or body of water under, (1), (3), (4), or (5), or to specific management activities under (2).

Financial Review

Table: Waterfowl Habitat Improvement Account Financial Activity

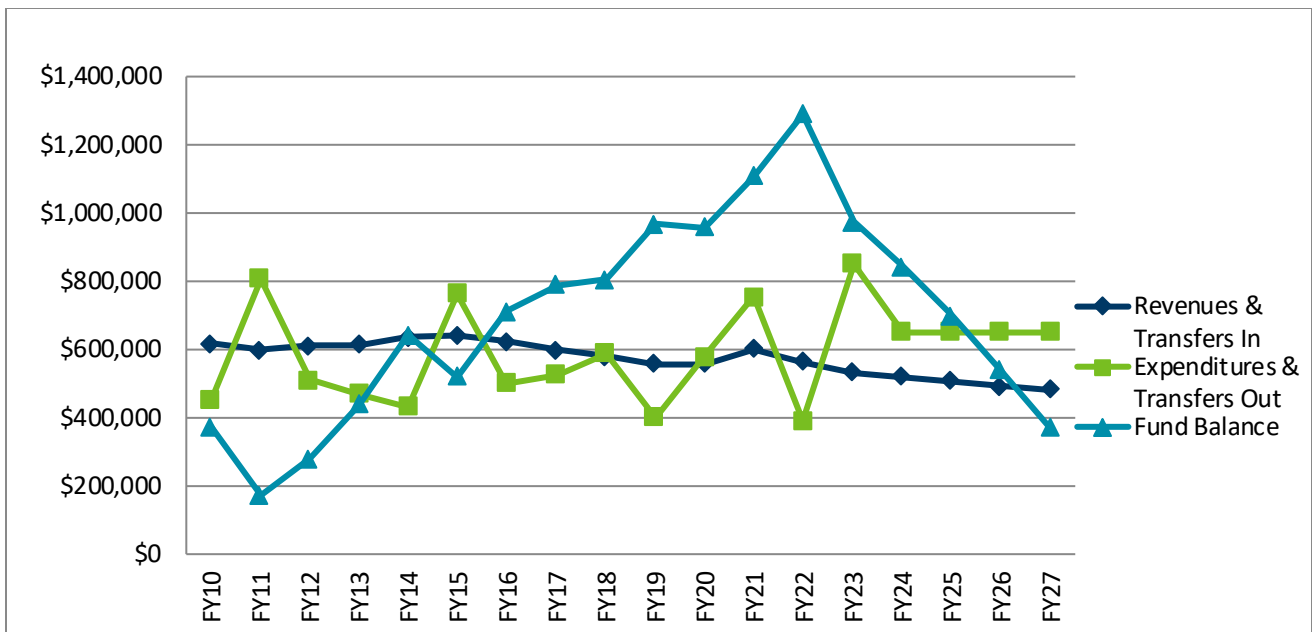
Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$1,106,680
Prior year adjustment	\$10,935
Receipts	
Waterfowl Stamp	\$562,576
Sale of Useable Equipment	<u>\$0</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$562,576
Expenditures	

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
Total Expenditures	\$391,140
FY2022 Ending fund balance	<u>\$1,289,052</u>
Net change for FY2022	\$182,371

Account Analysis

The sale of waterfowl stamps in the 1970s averaged 133,000 per year. The average annual sale has declined every decade since then, down to an average of 75,000 in the 2010s. Annual revenues since then have ranged from approximately \$550,000 to \$650,000. Project spending did not keep pace with revenues generating a growing balance since FY11. The DNR is committed to increasing the investment in waterfowl as shown on the graph below. This will bring down the account balance to a healthier long-run level of \$600,000.

Chart: Waterfowl Habitat Improvement Account Financial Summary FY10 to FY27



Char Note: Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2027. Data for FY2010-2022 represent actual expenditures and FY2023-2027 represent projected expenditures.

Example Fund Uses

Disclaimer: Many of the DNR’s activities involve multiple funds. The below example activities may involve more than one fund. The list of activities is not comprehensive.

- These funds support the work of staff in the field to protect and improve habitat for waterfowl. Fieldwork funded in 2022 included resource assessments; prescribed fire treatments in grasslands and

brushlands; wetland habitat enhancement; prairie grassland development; noxious weed control and woody plant removal.

- Aerial surveys to monitor spring waterfowl populations and develop annual population estimates.
- Purchased radio-collars and other field equipment, hired temporary staff, and paid for vehicle expenses, temporary lodging, and aircraft flight time to track wood ducks in northern Minnesota to better understand the quality of forested and aquatic habitats for nesting and rearing broods and the overall population dynamics of wood ducks to inform habitat management decisions.
- Capturing flightless waterfowl during summer to apply leg bands for population modeling.

Trout and Salmon Account - Fund 2204

Purpose of the Account

This account is for the improvement of trout and salmon streams and lakes.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Ninety percent of the revenue from trout and salmon stamps has to be credited to the Trout and Salmon Account (2204) (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 3). Currently, the trout and salmon stamp costs \$10. (M.S. 97A.475, Subd. 10).

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

1. The development, restoration, maintenance, improvement, protection, and preservation of habitat for trout and salmon in trout streams and lakes, including, but not limited to, evaluating habitat; stabilizing eroding stream banks; adding fish cover; modifying stream channels; managing vegetation to protect, shade, or reduce runoff on stream banks; and purchasing equipment to accomplish these tasks;
2. Rearing trout and salmon, including utility and service costs associated with cold-water hatchery buildings and systems; stocking trout and salmon in streams and lakes, including Lake Superior; and monitoring and evaluating stocked trout and salmon;
3. Acquiring easements and fee titles along trout waters;
4. Identifying easement and fee title areas along trout waters; and
5. Researching and conducting special management projects on trout streams, trout lakes, and Lake Superior and portions of its tributaries.

Money in the account cannot be used for costs unless they are directly related to a specific parcel of land or body of water, to specific fish rearing activities under (2), or for costs associated with supplies and equipment to implement trout and salmon management activities.

Financial Review

Table: Trout and Salmon Account Financial Activity

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$1,608,315
Prior year adjustment	\$0
Receipts	
Trout Stamp	<u>\$1,105,046</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$1,105,046
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$984,055
FY2022 Ending fund balance	<u>\$1,729,307</u>
Net change for FY2022	\$120,991

Account Analysis

Trout and salmon stamp sales had record sales each year from FY15-21. A substantial sales increase occurred in FY20 due to increased outdoor participation during the COVID-19 pandemic and was followed by a more moderate increase in FY21. Sales in FY22 were reduced from these COVID-19 levels but remained higher than our FY19 totals. Some stamp sales may be benefitting by historically strong brown trout angling opportunities in southeast Minnesota streams.

In FY17, the DNR increased the annual expenditure with the goal of reducing fund balance. Due to complexities with initiating and managing habitat improvements, there may be continued fund balance increases over the next few years. There may be a countervailing impact from anticipated sluggishness in future stamp sales.

Chart: Trout and Salmon Account Financial Summary FY10 to FY27

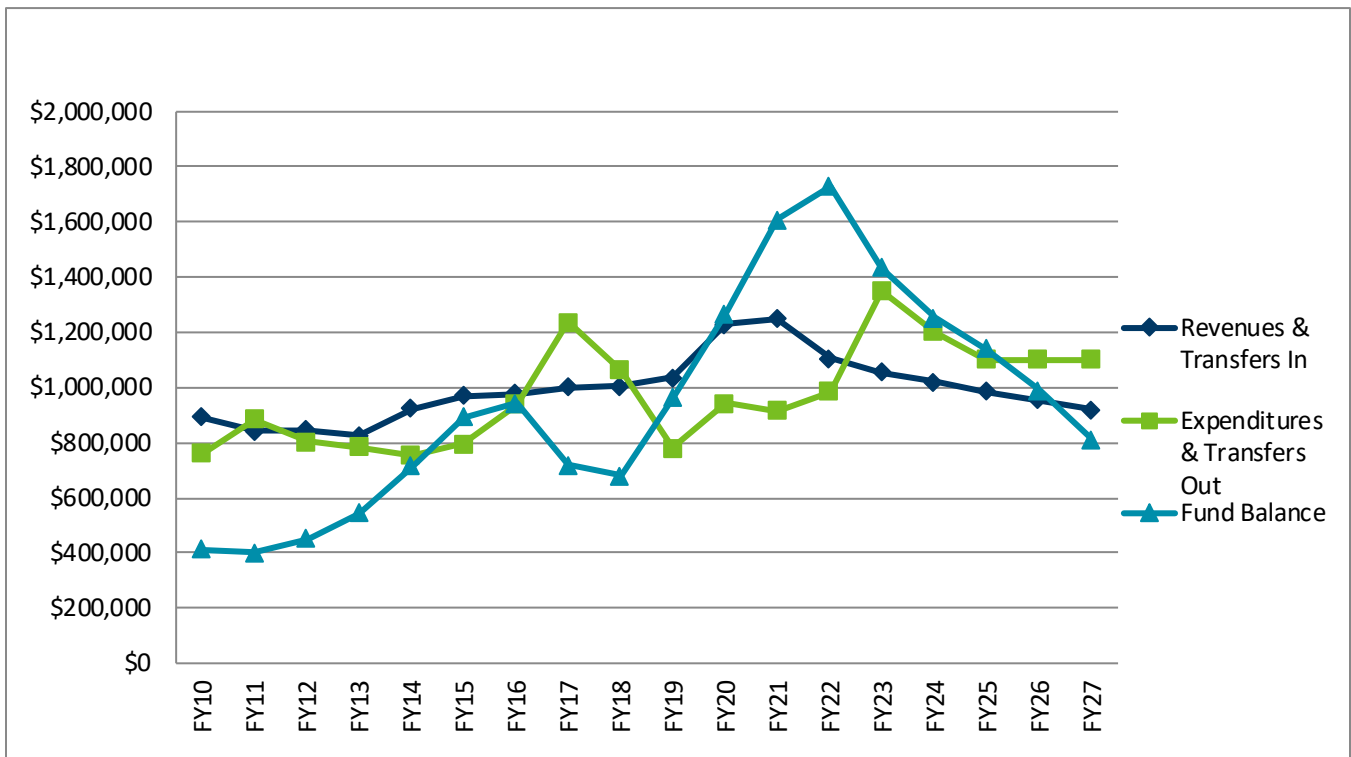


Chart Note: Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2027. Data for FY2010-2022 represent actual expenditures and FY2023-2027 represent projected expenditures.

Example Fund Uses

Disclaimer: Many of the DNR’s activities involve multiple funds. The below example activities may involve more than one fund. The list of activities is not comprehensive.

- Completed habitat maintenance on nine cold water streams that benefitted more than 137 miles of trout habitat using funds from the sale of Trout and Salmon Stamps.
- Produced more than one million trout to improve and create fishing opportunities in a multitude of lakes and streams across the state. Trout production is funded by a combination of Trout and Salmon Stamp and Game and Fish Fund resources.
- Secured three trout stream easements (1.4 miles of shoreline) to improve trout angler access to fishing opportunities using Trout and Salmon Stamp funds.

Pheasant Habitat Improvement Account - Fund 2205

Purpose of the Account

This account is for pheasant habitat improvement.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Ninety percent of the revenue from pheasant stamps is deposited in the Pheasant Habitat Improvement Account (2205) (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 4). The current stamp price is \$7.50. (M.S. 97A.475, Subd. 5).

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

1. Development, restoration, and maintenance of suitable habitat for ring-necked pheasants on public and private land including the establishment of nesting cover, winter cover, and reliable food sources;
2. Reimbursement of landowners for setting aside lands for pheasant habitat;
3. Reimbursement of expenditures to provide pheasant habitat on public and private land;
4. Promotion of pheasant habitat development and maintenance, including promotion and evaluation of government farm program benefits for pheasant habitat; and
5. Acquisition of lands suitable for pheasant habitat management and public hunting.

Money in the account cannot be used for:

1. Costs that are not directly related to a specific parcel of land; or
2. Any personnel costs, except that prior to July 1, 2019, personnel can be hired to provide technical and promotional assistance for private landowners to implement conservation provisions of state and federal programs.

Financial Review

Table: Pheasant Habitat Improvement Account Financial Review

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$601,482
Prior year adjustment	\$2,178
Receipts	
Pheasant Stamp	\$520,320
Refunds from Prior Period	<u>\$0</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$520,320
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$352,891
FY2022 Ending fund balance	<u>\$771,089</u>
Net change for FY2022	\$169,607

Account Analysis

Pheasant stamps sales have been trending downward, but the decline has somewhat flattened in the last few years. As existing hunters age, there could be another steeper decline. The DNR plans to reduce spending in this account as a proactive strategy to offset anticipated lower revenue.

Chart: Pheasant Habitat Improvement Account Financial Summary FY10 to FY27

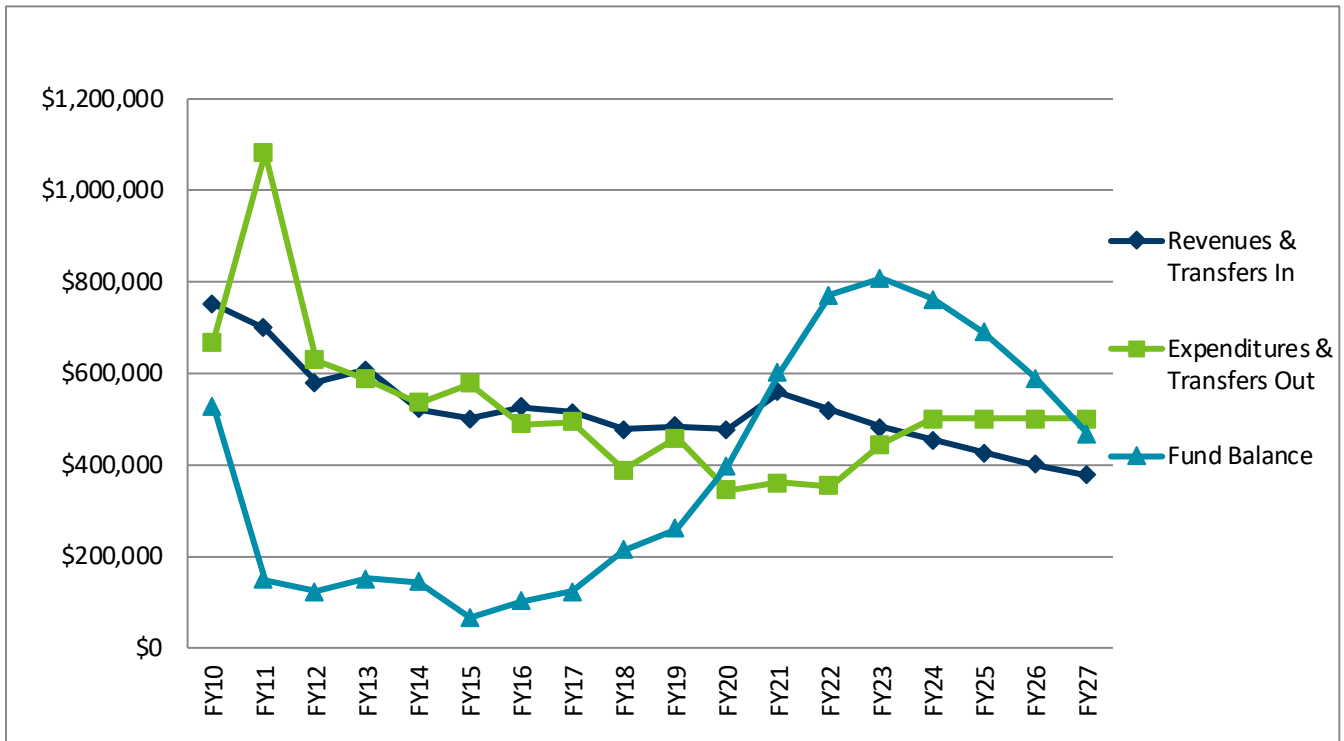


Chart Note: Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2027. Data for FY2010-2022 represent actual expenditures and FY2023-2027 represent projected expenditures.

Example Fund Uses

Disclaimer: Many of the DNR’s activities involve multiple funds. The below example activities may involve more than one fund. The list of activities is not comprehensive.

- These funds support the work of staff in the field to protect and improve pheasant habitat. Fieldwork funded in 2022 included: prescribed fire treatments in grasslands, prairie grassland development, noxious weed control and woody plant removal.
- Conducting the August Roadside Survey for pheasants and other farmland wildlife which help the DNR estimate populations of pheasants across southern Minnesota.
- Working with private landowners to enroll agricultural and forest lands in conservation programs and easements and supporting the Farm Bill Assistance Program in three counties.

Wild Rice Management Account - Fund 2206

Purpose of the Account

This account is for wild rice management.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Wild Rice license sales (M.S. 84.0911).

By statute, money in the account can only be used for management of designated public waters to improve natural wild rice production.

Financial Review

Table: Wild Rice Management Account Financial Review

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$61,323
Prior year adjustment	\$0
Receipts	
Wild Rice License	<u>\$39,939</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$39,939
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$38,000
FY2022 Ending fund balance	<u>\$63,262</u>
Net change for FY2022	\$1,939

Account Analysis

Wild rice license revenues fluctuate year to year depending on the wild rice crop available for harvest. The DNR targets annual expenditures at \$38,000 per year to fund wild rice lake water level management through a cooperative agreement with United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Wildlife Services and/or private contractors.

Chart: Wild Rice Management Account Financial Summary FY10 to FY27

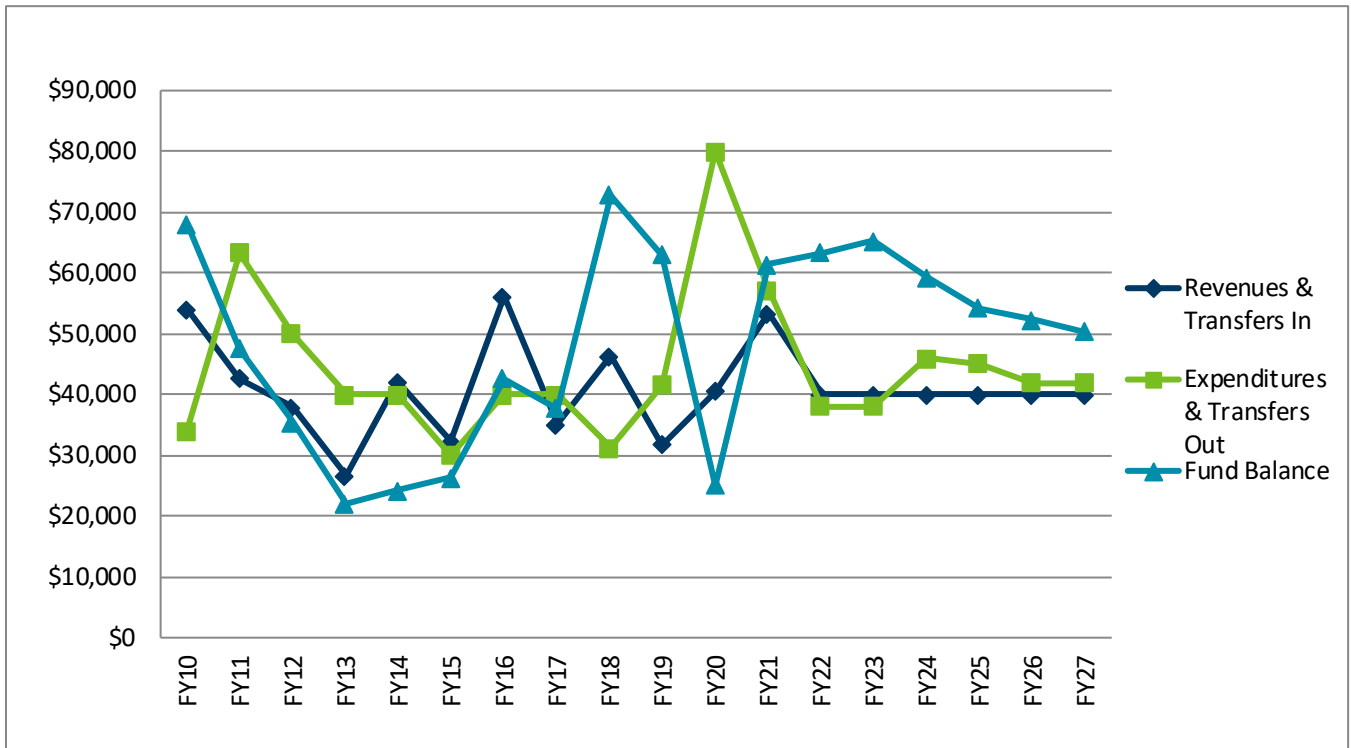


Chart Note: Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2027. Data for FY2010-2022 represent actual expenditures and FY2023-2027 represent projected expenditures.

Example Fund Uses

Disclaimer: Many of the DNR’s activities involve multiple funds. The below example may involve more than one fund.

- USDA contract for beaver control and dam removal for the benefit of wild rice. This is one of the few accounts where the “example fund uses” is comprehensive.

Wildlife Acquisition Account - Fund 2207

Purpose of the Account

This account is for land acquisition for the benefit of wildlife.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Revenue from the small game surcharge and \$6.50 annually from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210), established in section M.S. 97A.4742, for each license issued under sections M.S. 97A.473, Subds. 3 and 5, and M.S. 97A.474, Subd. 3. (M.S. 97A.071) is credited to this account.

By statute, money in the account can only be used for;

Subd. 2a Use of Wildlife Acquisition Account (2207) money.

1. At least 50 percent must be used for land costs; and
2. The remainder can only be used for other land acquisition costs, development, and maintenance of wildlife lands, and activities under Subd. 3.

Subd. 3 Waterfowl breeding grounds in Canada.

The Wildlife Acquisition Account (2207) can be used for developing, preserving, restoring, and maintaining waterfowl breeding grounds in Canada under agreement or contract with any nonprofit organization dedicated to the construction, maintenance, and repair of projects that are acceptable to the governmental agency having jurisdiction over the land and water affected by the projects. The commissioner can execute agreements and contracts if the commissioner determines that the use of the funds will benefit the migration of waterfowl into the state.

Financial Review

Table: Wildlife Acquisition Account Financial Activity

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$3,515,812
Prior year adjustment	\$4,191
Receipts	
Wildlife Acquisition Surcharge	\$1,395,371
Sale of Buildings	<u>\$0</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$1,395,371
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$835,481
FY2022 Ending fund balance	<u>\$4,079,894</u>
Net change for FY2022	\$564,081

Account Analysis

Revenues from the small game surcharge have declined slightly in recent years for reasons similar to long-term trends in many accounts relating to hunting and fishing. Expenditures vary from year to year due to the timing of land acquisitions.

Chart: Wildlife Acquisition Account Financial Summary FY10 to FY27

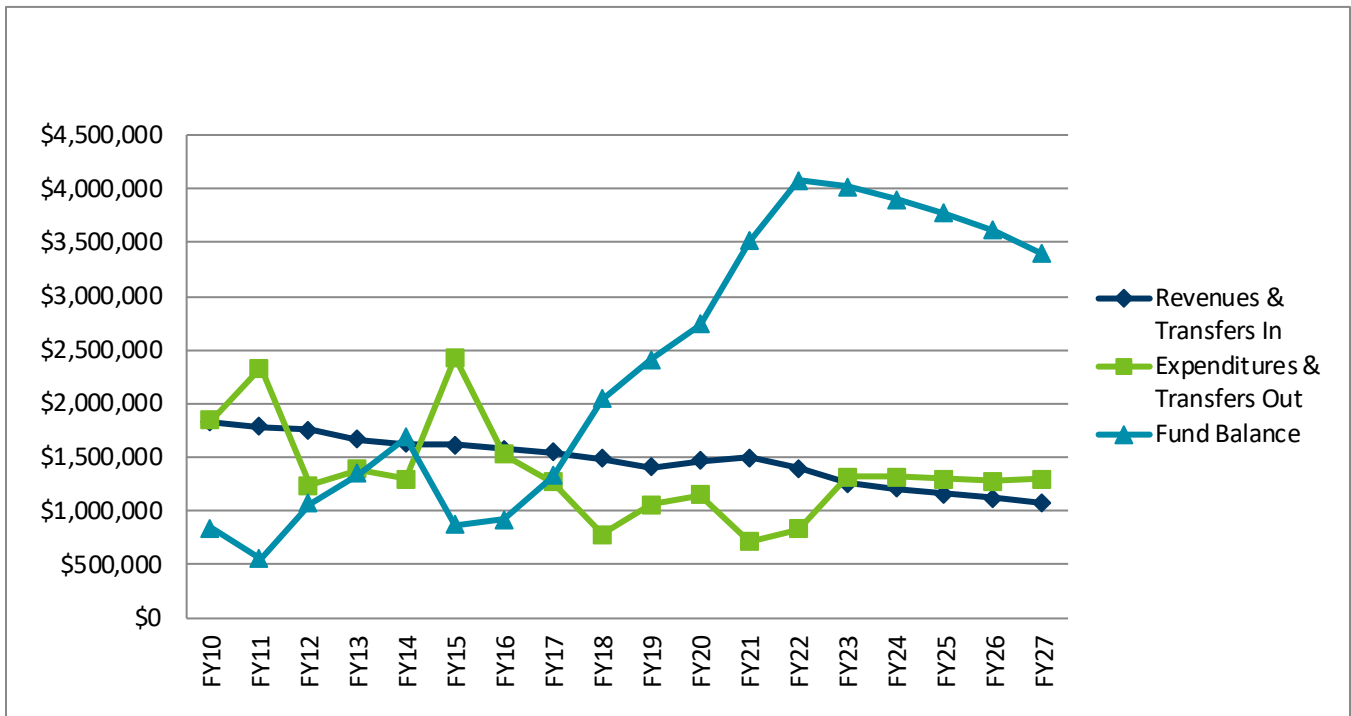


Chart Note: Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2027. Data for FY2010-2022 represent actual expenditures and FY2023-2027 represent projected expenditures.

Example Fund Uses

Disclaimer: Many of the DNR’s activities involve multiple funds. The below examples may involve more than one fund. The list of activities is not comprehensive.

- Provided partial funding for three WMA acquisitions that permanently protected 377 acres and made them available for public recreation.
- This budget helps pay for professional services on dozens of WMA acquisitions which ultimately result in permanent protection of thousands of acres every year.

Wild Turkey Management Account - Fund 2208

Purpose of the Account

This account is for turkey habitat management.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

\$4.50 from each turkey license sold, except youth licenses under section M.S. 97A.475, Subd. 2, clause (4), and Subd. 3, clause (7), has to be credited to the Wild Turkey Management Account (2208) (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 5).

By statute, money in the account can only be used for:

1. Development, restoration, and maintenance of suitable habitat for wild turkeys on public and private land including forest stand improvement and establishment of nesting cover, winter roost areas, and reliable food sources;
2. Acquisitions of, or easements on, critical wild turkey habitat;
3. Reimbursement of expenditures to provide wild turkey habitat on public and private land;
4. Trapping and transplanting wild turkeys; and
5. Promotion of turkey habitat development and maintenance, population surveys and monitoring, and research.

Money in the account cannot be used for:

1. Costs that are not directly related to a specific parcel of land under paragraph (a), clauses (1) to (3), a specific trap and transplant project under paragraph (a), clause (4), or to specific promotional or evaluative activities under paragraph (a), clause (5); or
2. Any permanent personnel costs.

Financial Review

Table: Wild Turkey Management Account Financial Activity

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$634,432
Prior year adjustment	\$2
Receipts	
Hunting Licenses	<u>\$220,262</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$220,262
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$136,395
FY2022 Ending fund balance	<u>\$718,300</u>
Net change for FY2022	\$83,868

Account Analysis

Revenues credited to the Wild Turkey Management Account (2208) from turkey license sales have been level for almost a decade. In FY20, there was a significant increase in wild turkey license sales and associated revenues. The DNR attributes this increase to changes made in eliminating the spring turkey lottery and allowing turkey hunting statewide, along with increases in outdoor participation during the COVID-19 pandemic. License sales in FY21 decreased somewhat from the FY20 peak but remained 25 percent over sales from FY19. FY22 license sales were 17 percent above FY19 totals but declined slightly from peak numbers in FY20 and FY21.

Chart: Wild Turkey Management Account Financial Summary FY10 to FY27

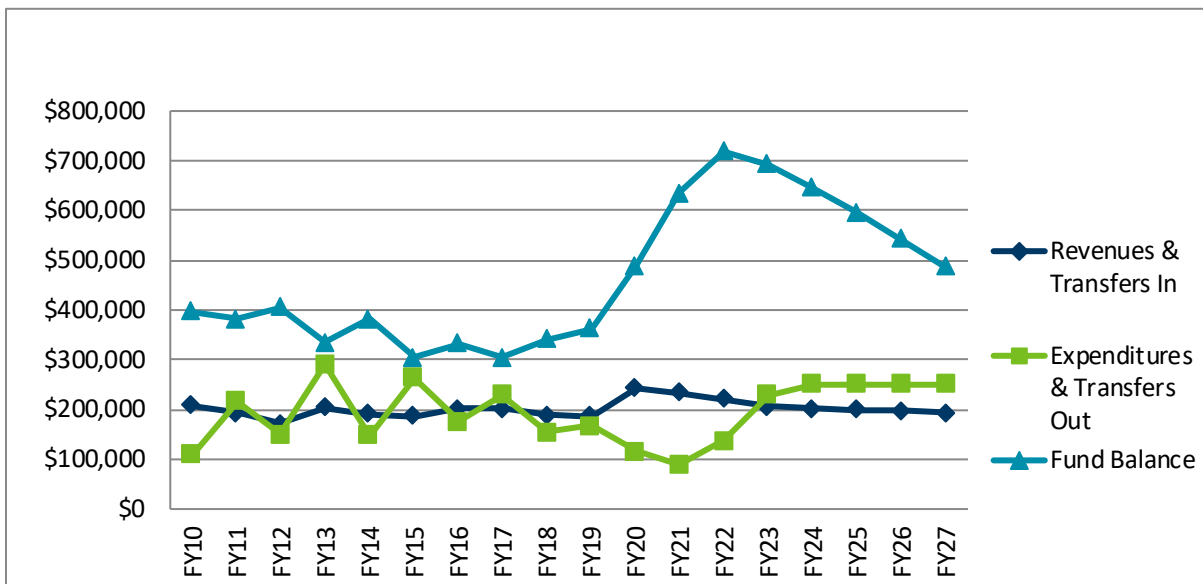


Chart Note: Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2027. Data for FY2010-2022 represent actual expenditures and FY2023-2027 represent projected expenditures.

Example Fund Uses

Disclaimer: Many of the DNR’s activities involve multiple funds. The below example activities may involve more than one fund. The list of activities is not comprehensive.

- These funds support the work of staff in the field to protect and improve turkey habitat. Fieldwork funded in 2022 included: prescribed fire treatments in brushlands and forest stands, prairie grassland development, creation of forest openings, noxious weed control and woody plant removal.
- Working with private landowners to enroll agricultural and forest lands in conservation programs and easements, develop cooperative farming agreements through support of the Farm Bill Assistance Program in two counties.

Heritage Enhancement Account - Fund 2209

Creation and Purpose of the Account

Minnesota’s Legislature established the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209) in the GFF in 2000. This account is for enhancement and protection of fish and wildlife resources.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Revenue in the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209) comes from the in-lieu-of-sales tax on the sale of lottery tickets. Of total in-lieu-of-sales tax receipts, 72.43 percent are currently deposited to accounts spent for environmental and natural resource purposes, 50 percent of which is directed to the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209) for spending on activities that improve, enhance, or protect fish and wildlife resources, including conservation, restoration, and the enhancement of land, water and other natural resources (M.S. 297A.94).

Financial Review

Table: Heritage Enhancement Account Financial Activity

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$11,084,760
Prior year adjustment	\$104,573
Receipts	
Heritage Enhancement - Lottery-In-Lieu	\$17,552,991
Credit Agreement Rebate	\$2,060
Refund of Prior Period Expenditures	\$632
Sale of Useable Equipment	\$6,785
Agency Indirect Cost Reimbursement	\$546,193
Total Revenues and Transfers-in	\$18,108,661
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$13,373,956
Transfers-out	\$0
Total Expenditures & Transfers-out	\$13,373,956
FY2022 Ending fund balance	\$15,924,038
Net change for FY2022	\$4,839,278

Description of Revenues

- **Heritage Enhancement - Lottery-In-Lieu** — Receipts collected in lieu of sales tax on lottery sales— 50 percent of 72.43 percent of in lieu of lottery sales tax revenue must be deposited into the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209) in the GFF.
- **Credit Agreement Rebates** — Rebate received from purchasing card transactions.

- **Refund of Prior Period Expenditures** — Return of prior year payments to vendors.
- **Agency Indirect Cost Reimbursement (Regional Indirect Cost Plan)** — Reimbursement for unused funds that were paid to the Regional Cost Plans.

Account Analysis

Lottery revenues vary from year to year. Minnesotans increased consumption of lottery tickets during the pandemic causing a sharp rise in FY21 revenues. This trend has decreased relative to FY21 but forecasted sales return to pre-pandemic years and outpace current uses resulting in a growing fund balance.

Chart: Heritage Enhancement Account Financial Summary FY10 to FY27

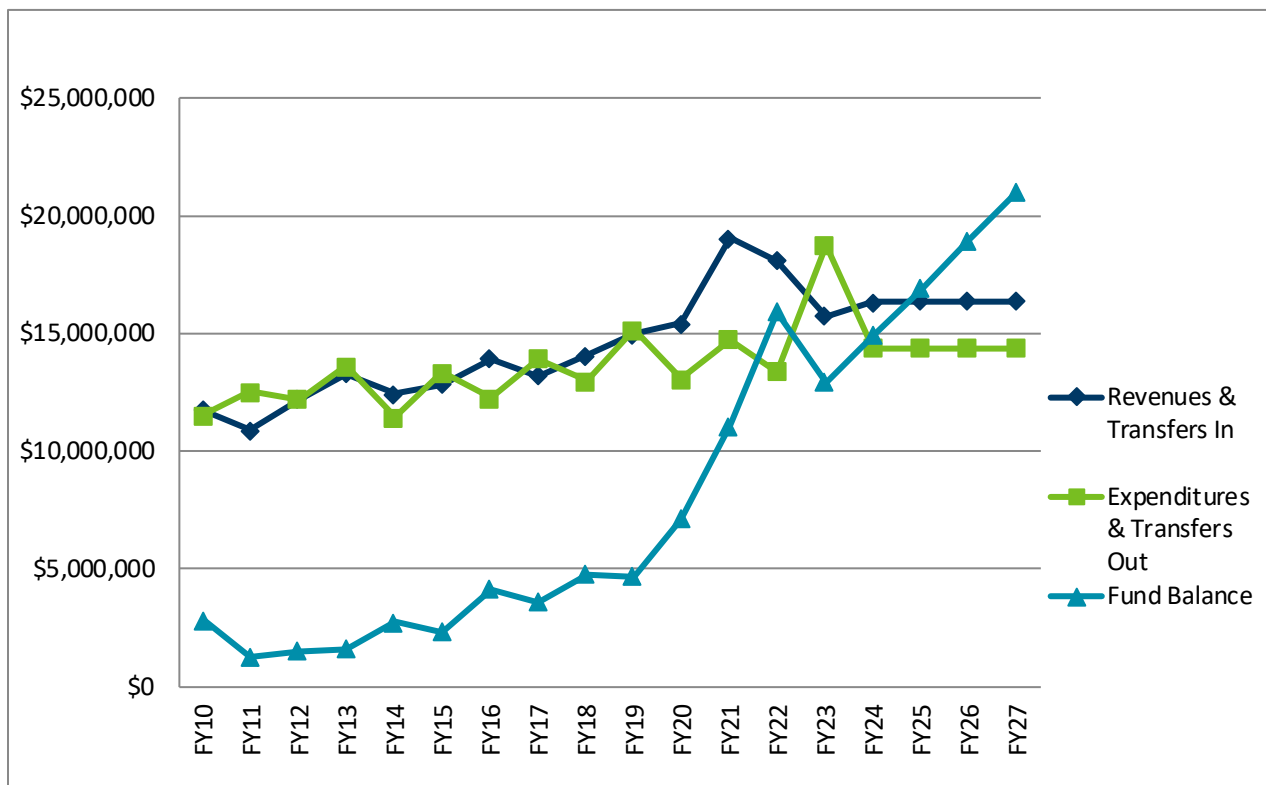


Chart Note: Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2027. Data for FY2010-2022 represent actual expenditures and FY2023-2027 represent projected expenditures.

Example Fund Uses:

Disclaimer: Many of the DNR’s activities involve multiple funds. The below example activities may involve more than one fund. The list of activities is not comprehensive.

Similar to the Game and Fish Operations account, use of this account includes an emphasis on activities that improve, enhance, or protect fish and wildlife resources, including conservation, restoration, and the enhancement of land, water and other natural resources. Sample activities include forest, grassland, and

wetland habitat enhancement, providing technical guidance to the public, research, evaluation, and monitoring activities.

- Hired temporary staff, purchased radio-collars, and paid for temporary lodging to capture, mark, and track prairie-chickens to study the effects of various aspects of cattle grazing on prairie-chickens and inform grazing management decisions that will both enhance prairie conservation and prairie-chicken populations.
- Mapped 71,828 acres of state forest land and WMAs by native plant community type to inform habitat management decisions using the Heritage Enhancement Account to pay for staff time.
- Treated 350 acres in 33 invasive plant management projects on state forest lands to restore forest habitat using Heritage Enhancement Account funds for staff field work to identify and set up control projects and to pay contractors to treat the sites. The DNR also used non-GFF funding to treat an additional 456 acres.
- Surveyed over 5,530 acres of state forest land for terrestrial invasive species, locating 63 infested stands totaling 2,570 acres using the Heritage Enhancement Account to pay for contractors to complete the surveys. An additional 144 invasive species observations were made by field staff while performing other duties under non-GFF funding. These observations and survey data will be used to prioritize sites for control projects next season. Heritage Enhancement Account funds will be used to fund staff to set up control projects and pay contractors to treat the sites.
- Completed Terrestrial Invasive Species Prevention Plans for the Paul Bunyan, Finland and General CC Andrews State Forests, and initiated prevention plans on the St. Croix, Nemadji, Huntersville and Foot Hills State Forests to provide site-specific strategies for managers to initiate and improve existing invasive species prevention measures. Heritage Enhancement Account funds were used to purchase monitoring equipment necessary to understand recreational user habits and to fund staff time to analyze the monitoring data and develop plans specific to each forest to best address the recreational user spread of terrestrial invasive species.
- Submitted seven case studies to the University of Minnesota Sustainable Forests Education Cooperative Great Lakes Silviculture Library to share knowledge gained on forest habitat management with resource managers using Heritage Enhancement Account funds for staff time to collect and analyze field data and draft case study documents.
- Reached more than 10,000 people through regular social media posts on invasive species prevention and distributed invasive species materials, including newly-designed terrestrial invasive species tattoos, at the 2021 Minnesota State Fair, to educate people on preventing the spread of invasive species using Heritage Enhancement Account funds for product development.

The Minnesota Biological Survey systematically collects, interprets, monitors, and delivers data on plant and animal distribution as well as the ecology of native plant communities and functional landscapes. The following accomplishments were made with support from the Heritage Enhancement Account.

- Field surveys of previously undocumented native prairies, wetlands and forests in and near Prairie Plan core areas. This work also includes re-sampling of historic vegetation plots. 97 STL prairies and oak savannas surveyed, another 31 with surveys initiated.

- Conducted field surveys with internal and external collaborators advancing conservation efforts of rare salamanders, turtles, and grassland snakes.
- Provided public outreach, including presentations for MN Ornithologists' Union, answering numerous bird and bird identification questions from public.
- Wrote several rare animal and plant profiles for the DNR online Rare Species Guide.
- Routinely provided quantitative plant species presence and abundance information (from relevés) to internal and external users per request. Recipients include NatureServe, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Environment Protection Agency, National Park Service, and U.S. Forest Service.
- Continued to deliver internal and external technical guidance related to Minnesota Biological Survey survey results, native plant communities, rare plant identification and relocation, ecological management, climate change adaptation and site protection (e.g. review of potential scientific and natural areas).

Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund - Fund 2210

Creation and Purpose of the Account

The Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) account was established as a fund in the state treasury by Minnesota's Legislature in 2000 (M.S. 97A.4742).

Sources and Uses of the Funds

All money received from the issuance of lifetime angling, spearing, angling and spearing, small game hunting, deer hunting, sporting, and sporting with spearing option licenses and earnings on the fund is credited to the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210).

Money in the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) is invested by the State Board of Investments (SBI) to secure the maximum return consistent with the maintenance of the perpetuity of the fund. Returns on investments of the fund are also deposited in the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210). Each year, the MMB commissioner transfers from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) to the GFF an amount equal to the amount that would otherwise have been collected from annual license fees for each lifetime license.

For the purposes of using this account, lifetime licenses that have been validated for use toward hunting or fishing activities are considered. Revenue is transferred annually from the trust fund to the respective accounts. Moreover, the State Board of Investment manages the account's investment efforts.

Financial Review

Table: Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund Financial Activity

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$17,307,807
Prior year adjustment	\$0
Receipts	
Fishing Licenses	\$777,970
Hunting Licenses	\$860,969
Sportsman Licenses	\$925,607
G-F Lifetime License Activations	(\$948,263)
ITC Interest Earnings	\$6,604
Total Revenues and Transfers-in	\$1,622,887
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$0
FY2022 Ending fund balance	\$18,930,694
Net change for FY2022	\$1,622,887

Description of Revenues

- **Sales of Lifetime Licenses** — Hunting, fishing, small game, and sports.
- **GFF Lifetime License Activations** — Deposit correction for total amount of activations for the license year (number of activations multiplied by current license prices). Funds are transferred from the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (2210) to the fund and revenue accounts related to those licenses.
- **ITC Interest Earnings** — Interest earning on balance not invested with SBI. Per accounting rules, SBI investment income is not reflected in the fund statement.

Account Analysis

The amount of the lifetime license activation transfers-out increases each year due to the growing number of lifetime license holders. The lifetime license activation cost reflects as negative revenue. The fund balance will continue to increase until the amount of the activation transfers-out exceeds the amount of new licenses sold, which should not happen until after the time period shown on this chart. Investment income from the State Board of Investment (SBI) is not included in the fund statement per statewide fiscal policy.

Chart: Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund Financial Summary FY10 to FY27

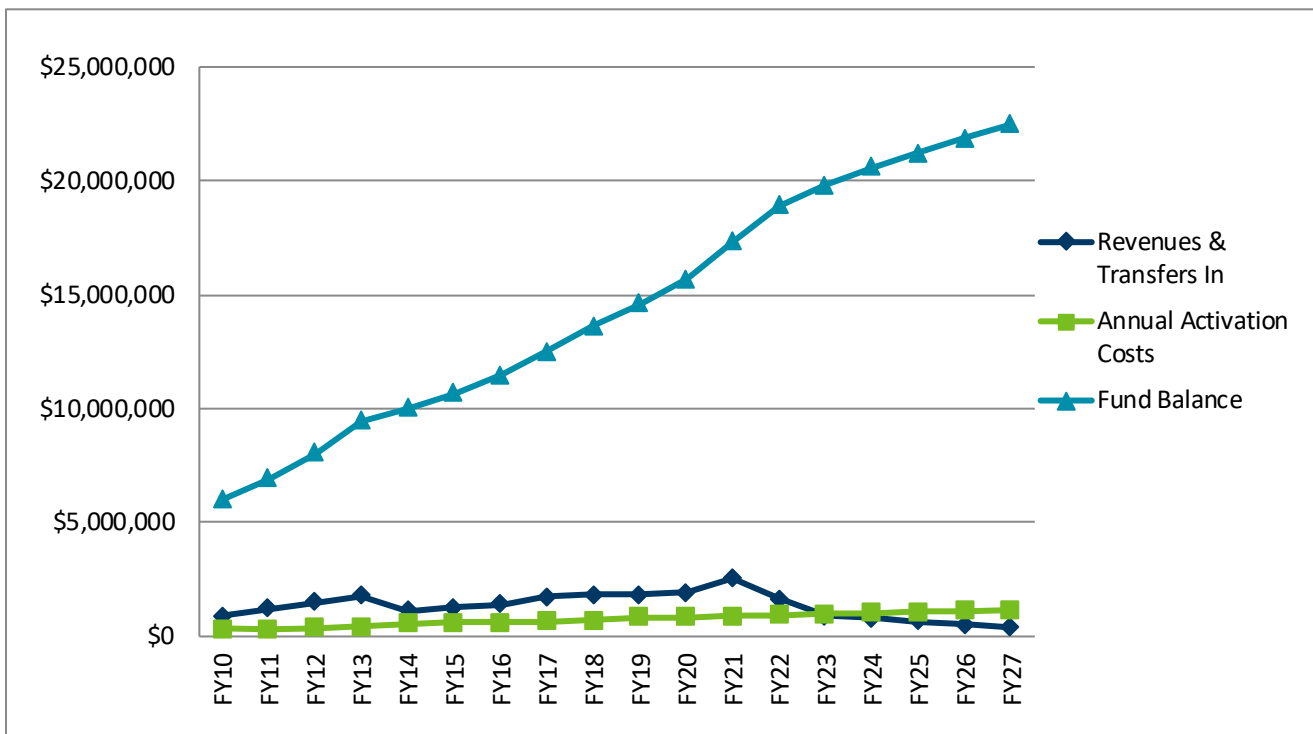


Chart Note: Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2027. Data for FY2010-2022 represent actual expenditures and FY2023-2027 represent projected expenditures.

Example Fund Uses:

This account does not directly fund activities. See “Sources and Uses of the Funds” above for explanation.

Walleye Stamp Account - Fund 2211

Purpose of the Account

This account is for stocking walleyes purchased from the private sector in waters of the state.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Revenue from walleye stamps must be credited to the Walleye Stamp Account (2211) and is appropriated to the commissioner only for stocking walleyes purchased from the private sector in waters of the state (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 6).

Financial Review

Table: Walleye Stamp Account Financial Activity

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$244,091
Prior year adjustment	\$0
Receipts	
Walleye Stamp	<u>\$158,155</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$158,155
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$175,000
FY2022 Ending fund balance	<u>\$227,246</u>
Net change for FY2022	(\$16,845)

Account Analysis

Walleye stamp revenue increased by 9.2 percent between FY17 and FY19, 50 percent in FY20, and approximately 15 percent in FY21. In FY22, walleye stamp revenue decreased from the FY21 peak by approximately 8 percent but remained above FY21 and prior sales. As required by statute, walleye stamp revenue is fully dedicated to the purchase of walleye fingerlings. The state purchases 40,000 pounds of walleye fingerlings annually from private producers at an approximate rate of \$20 per pound. Because the account balance remains significantly less than what is needed for the total annual walleye fingerling purchase, the estimated account balance in October of each fiscal year is fully budgeted to offset the expenditure. Remaining funds necessary to complete the annual walleye fingerling purchase come from the Heritage Enhancement Account (2209).

Chart: Walleye Stamp Account Financial Summary FY10 to FY27

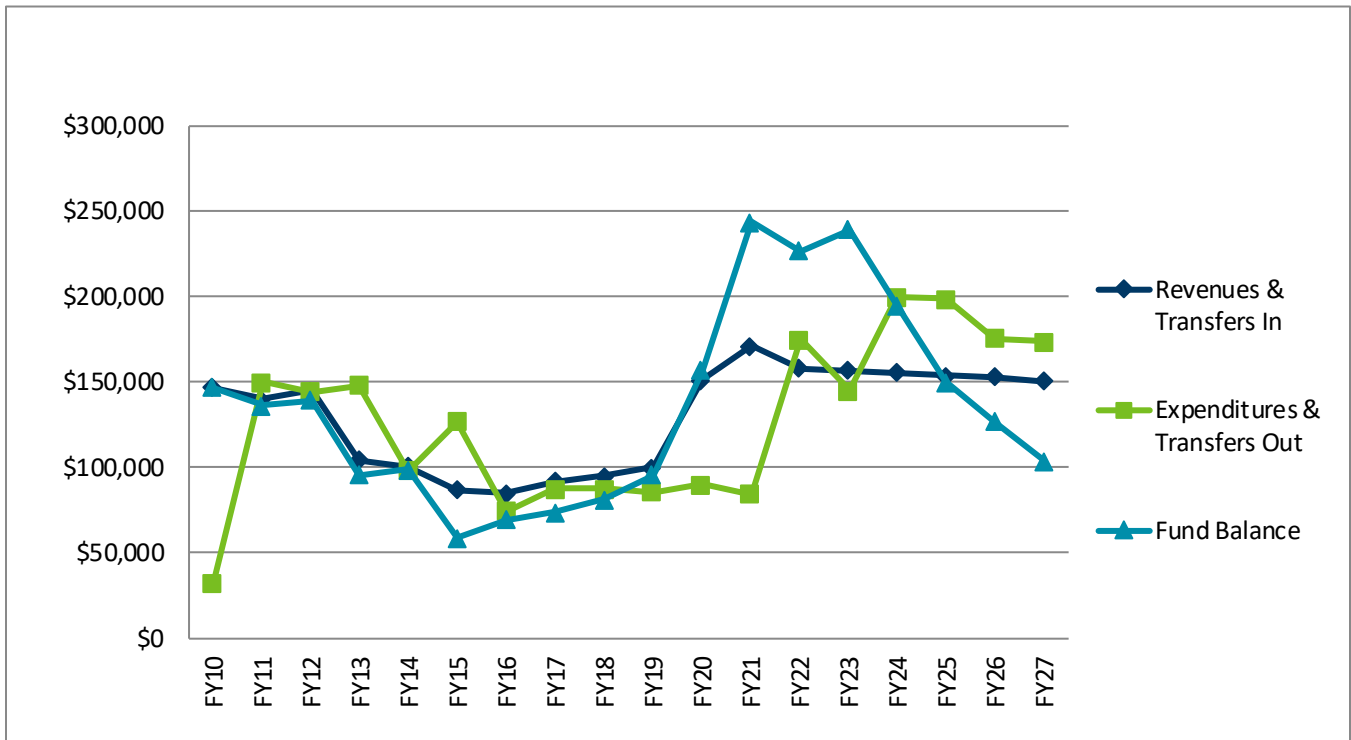


Chart Note: Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2027. Data for FY2010-2022 represent actual expenditures and FY2023-2027 represent projected expenditures.

Example Fund Uses

Disclaimer: Many of the DNR’s activities involve multiple funds. The below example may involve more than one fund.

- The section of Fisheries purchased 40,000 pounds of walleye fingerlings to supplement walleye populations in more than 40 lakes. A portion of these 40,000 pounds was paid for using funds from the sale of walleye stamps. This is one of the few accounts where the “example fund uses” is comprehensive.

Peace Officer Training Account - Fund 2212

Purpose of the Account

The Peace Officer Training Account (2212) was established by the Legislature in the GFF in the state treasury. Money in the Peace Officer Training Account (2212) can only be spent by the commissioner for peace officer training for DNR staff who are licensed under sections M.S. 626.84 to 626.863 to enforce game and fish laws, (M.S. 97A.052).

Sources and Uses of the Funds

The state assesses fines for criminal citations including but not limited to game and fish citations. Once collected, MMB distributes one percent of this revenue to this account and the remaining 99 percent to the General Fund. Most of this revenue relates to nongame and fish citations.

Money in the Peace Officer Training Account (2212) can only be spent for peace officer training for enforcement officers of the DNR.

Financial Review

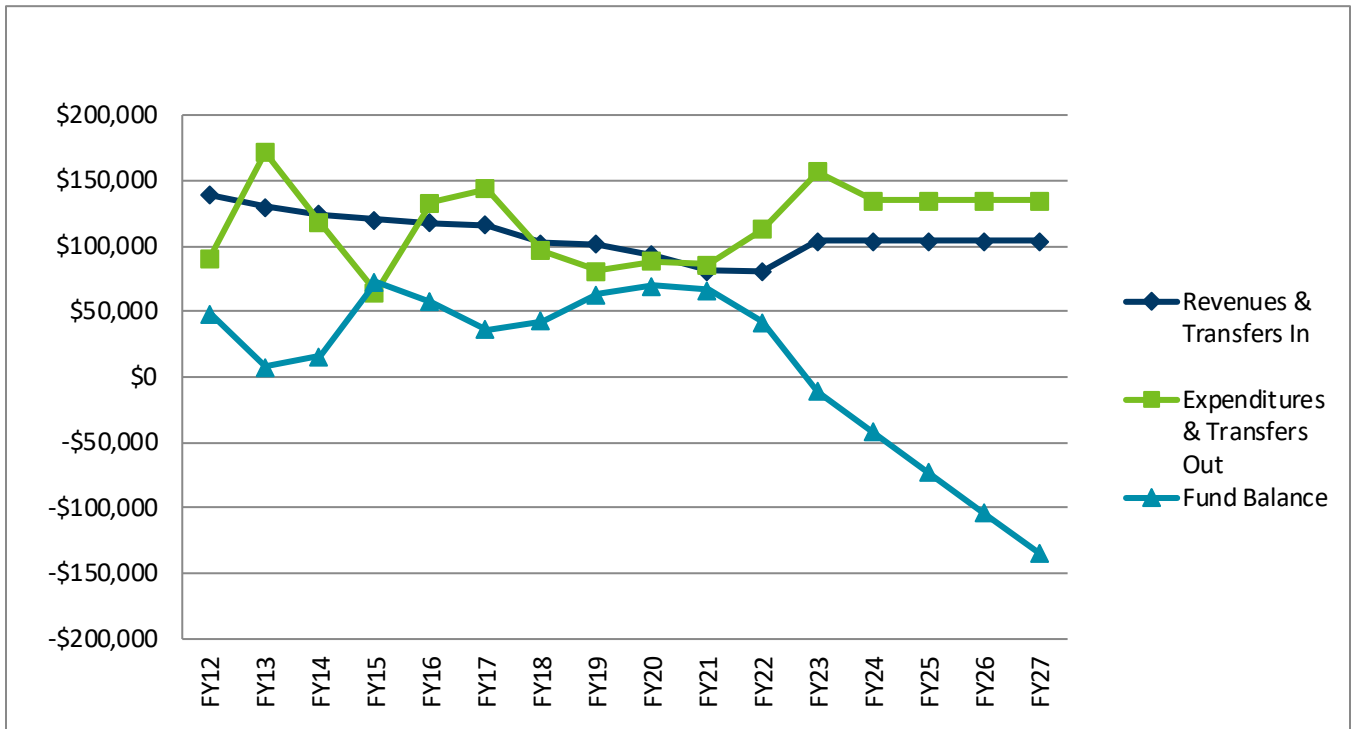
Table: Peace Officer Training Account Financial Activity

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$66,249
Prior year adjustment	\$8,286
Receipts	
General K/T Surcharge	\$80,545
Credit Agreement Rebate	<u>\$120</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$80,664
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$113,033
FY2022 Ending fund balance	<u>\$42,166</u>
Net change for FY2022	(\$24,083)

Account Analysis

Revenues from citations have been in decline since the inception of the account. In FY22, these totaled \$80,545 and are not expected to increase in future years. While anticipated expenses (based on historic appropriation levels) may drive the account nominally into deficit, the DNR is confident it can manage actual expenses so that the technical deficits shown on the chart below do not occur.

Chart: Peace Officer Training Account Financial Summary FY12 to FY27



Char Note: Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2027. Data for FY2010-2022 represent actual expenditures and FY2023-2027 represent projected expenditures.

Example Fund Uses

Disclaimer: Many of the DNR’s activities involve multiple funds. The below example activities may involve more than one fund. The list of activities is not comprehensive.

The Peace Officer Training Account covers costs for all annual Peace Officer Standards and Training Board continuing education requirements:

- Firearms qualifications
- Defensive tactics
- Medical/first aid training
- Emergency vehicle operations

Wolf Management and Monitoring Account - Fund 2213

Purpose of the Account

The Wolf Management and Monitoring Account (2213) was established by Minnesota's Legislature in the GFF in the state treasury. Revenue from wolf licenses is credited to the Wolf Management and Monitoring Account (2213) and is appropriated to the commissioner only for wolf management, research, damage control, enforcement, and education.

Sources and Uses of the Funds

Wolf license application fees and licenses sales, and \$0.50 from each deer and super-sports license sold are credited to this account (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1e and 7b).

Wolf hunting and trapping seasons and associated license sales ceased when the gray wolf hunting and trapping were prohibited on December 19, 2014, due to a federal court ruling related to the wolf's recovery status in the Great Lakes region under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).

An amendment to Subd. 1 by Minnesota Laws 2017, chapter 93, article 2, section 70 (removal of \$.50 from deer licenses), is effective July 1 of the year following the year the wolf was delisted under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). With the de-listing of wolves on January 4, 2011 the \$0.50 contribution to the account will end on July 1, 2022 and the November forecast reflects this change.

Funds are only used for:

Wolf management, research, damage control, enforcement, and education (M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 7b).

Financial Review

Table: Wolf Management and Monitoring Account Financial Activity

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$1,291,181
Prior year adjustment	\$3,338
Receipts	
Wolf Hunting and Trapping Licenses	\$0
Wolf Allocation	<u>\$342,510</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$342,510
Expenditures	
Total Expenditures	\$276,683
FY2022 Ending fund balance	<u>\$1,360,345</u>
Net change for FY2022	\$69,164

Account Analysis

Wolf account revenues declined with the loss of wolf license application fees and license sales when the federal Endangered Species Act protections were restored per court order in December 2014. The account’s current source of revenue is \$0.50 from each deer license. The USFWS delisted the wolf throughout the lower 48 United States, effective January 4, 2021. While listed, the state had committed to match \$110,000 with the USDA federal wolf damage control program. With the delisting, additional expenditures occurred totaling \$220,000 for a cooperative agreement with USDA. As a consequence of delisting, the \$0.50 per deer license revenues were anticipated to cease beginning FY23. Effective February 10, 2022, the grey wolf was once again federally protected. As a result, FY22 expenditures were less than anticipated, providing additional resources into the future for this account; however, expenditures are expected to increase to support wolf plan implementation strategies and the increased cost of wolf depredation management. With expenditures resuming higher levels and revenues ending with no replacement stream, current projections show the fund depleting in FY27.

Chart: Wolf Management and Monitoring Account Financial Summary FY13 to FY27

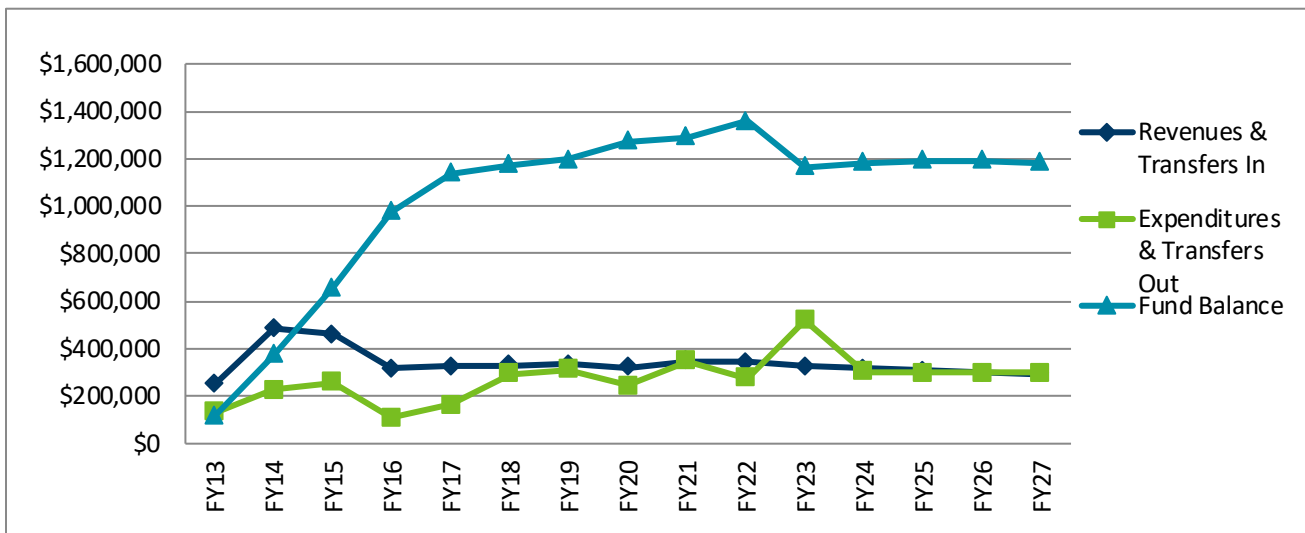


Chart Note: Expenditure projections are based on spending authorized in law for the current biennium and carried out through 2027. Data for FY2010-2022 represent actual expenditures and FY2023-2027 represent projected expenditures.

Example Fund Uses

Disclaimer: Many of the DNR’s activities involve multiple funds. The below example activities may involve more than one fund. The list of activities is not comprehensive.

- Contracted with USDA Wildlife Services and certified wolf control trappers to address impacts of wolf predation on livestock and pets.
- Captured, radio-collared, and monitored wolves to develop the annual wolf population estimate and monitor the wolf population trends.

Appendices



Appendix A - Game and Fish Fund Statement

CONSOLIDATED GAME & FISH FUND

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			55,200,454	70,428,468	84,601,562	91,538,416	79,488,304	72,429,904	67,761,389	61,696,389
		Prior Year Adjustment	863,226	1,237,866	867,019	0	0	0	0	0
		Adjusted Balance Forward	56,063,680	71,666,334	85,468,581	91,538,416	79,488,304	72,429,904	67,761,389	61,696,389
Receipts		Taxes	15,316,038	19,039,429	17,552,991	15,754,000	16,342,000	16,931,000	16,931,000	16,931,000
		<i>Federal Grant Fisheries (D-J)</i>	13,269,808	14,949,929	14,933,808	15,685,000	13,475,000	13,475,000	13,475,000	13,475,000
		<i>Federal Grant Wildlife (P-R)</i>	22,643,161	20,101,365	18,942,397	28,999,000	24,812,000	27,812,000	27,812,000	27,812,000
		<i>Federal Grants</i>	35,912,970	35,051,293	33,876,205	44,684,000	38,287,000	41,287,000	41,287,000	41,287,000
		Departmental Services	36,319,994	35,477,421	34,412,012	45,101,000	38,704,000	41,704,000	41,704,000	41,704,000
		Departmental Sales	479,670	433,712	637,165	427,000	427,000	427,000	427,000	427,000
		Licenses and Fees	72,239,983	73,080,717	68,480,721	63,514,000	61,949,600	60,394,400	58,946,000	57,535,000
		Departmental Penalties	309,042	635,569	251,654	437,000	307,000	437,000	302,000	302,000
		Investment Income	765,477	236,392	273,043	442,000	442,000	442,000	442,000	442,000
		<i>Fines and Surcharges</i>	93,645	81,095	80,545	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000
		<i>Internal Reimbursement</i>	366,646	10	1,742,105	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
		<i>Sale of Property and Equipment</i>	35,201	50,473	43,061	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
		<i>Other Revenue</i>	63,503	44,771	17,741	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		<i>Cost Recovery/Reimbursement</i>	22,368	10,302	16,014	20,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
		All Other	<u>581,364</u>	<u>186,651</u>	<u>1,899,466</u>	<u>174,000</u>	<u>175,000</u>	<u>175,000</u>	<u>175,000</u>	<u>175,000</u>
		Total Receipts	126,011,567	129,089,891	123,507,052	125,849,000	118,346,600	120,510,400	118,927,000	117,516,000
Transfer In:		General Fund (State Aid)	1,034,711	1,119,838	998,645	1,056,000	1,106,000	1,152,000	1,204,000	1,261,000
Transfer In:		Federal Funds	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Total Transfer In	1,034,711	1,119,838	998,645	1,056,000	1,106,000	1,152,000	1,204,000	1,261,000
		Total Receipts and Transfers In	<u>127,046,278</u>	<u>130,209,729</u>	<u>124,505,697</u>	<u>126,905,000</u>	<u>119,452,600</u>	<u>121,662,400</u>	<u>120,131,000</u>	<u>118,777,000</u>

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			183,109,958	201,876,063	209,974,278	218,443,416	198,940,904	194,092,304	187,892,389	180,473,389
Expenditures		Land and Minerals	339,474	348,526	344,000	344,000	344,000	344,000	344,000	344,000
		Forest Management	1,266,178	1,246,196	1,660,175	2,173,633	1,417,000	1,417,000	1,417,000	1,417,000
		Parks & Trails	1,128,947	3,149,191	1,603,937	2,996,063	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
		Fish & Wildlife Mgmt	73,096,045	76,186,816	73,849,209	89,961,007	81,513,000	81,406,915	81,337,000	81,356,000
		Fish & Wildlife Mgmt, Licensing	3,242,204	3,294,491	2,964,108	3,269,000	2,981,000	2,913,000	2,852,000	2,788,000
		Ecological and Water Resources Mgmt	5,208,578	5,621,496	5,138,125	5,909,875	5,524,000	5,524,000	5,524,000	5,524,000
		Enforcement	25,973,528	24,008,992	30,348,321	32,038,535	30,173,000	30,173,000	30,173,000	30,173,000
		Operations Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Statewide Indirect Costs	<u>721,047</u>	<u>1,019,556</u>	<u>875,138</u>	<u>875,000</u>	<u>875,000</u>	<u>875,000</u>	<u>875,000</u>	<u>875,000</u>
		Subtotal Expenditures	110,976,001	114,875,264	116,783,013	139,317,112	145,127,000	144,952,915	139,822,000	139,777,000
Transfer Out:		Fund 2113 FMIA, Forestry certification (18J)	331,969	316,911	225,643	223,000	223,000	223,000	223,000	223,000
		Fund 2001 MNIT Odyssey Fund	0	537,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Fund 2112 Invasive Species Account (18M)	1,170,343	1,308,990	1,184,736	940,000	940,000	940,000	940,000	940,000
		Fund 2000 Venison Donations (200)	96,134	115,256	115,240	106,000	104,000	101,000	99,000	96,000
		Fund 2000 Walk In Access Program	<u>107,043</u>	<u>121,080</u>	<u>127,230</u>	<u>119,000</u>	<u>117,000</u>	<u>114,000</u>	<u>112,000</u>	<u>109,000</u>
		Total Transfer Out	1,705,489	2,399,237	1,652,849	1,388,000	1,384,000	1,378,000	1,374,000	1,368,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS OUT			112,681,490	117,274,501	118,435,862	138,955,112	126,511,000	126,330,915	126,196,000	126,145,000
FUND BALANCE			<u>70,428,468</u>	<u>84,601,562</u>	<u>91,538,416</u>	<u>79,488,304</u>	<u>72,429,904</u>	<u>67,761,389</u>	<u>61,696,389</u>	<u>54,328,389</u>
Less Ded. Appr. & Funds (Appropid R296237, 7201, 7204, Funds 2201-2213)			34,025,758	43,072,361	52,811,126	47,961,950	49,311,050	50,851,535	51,987,535	52,642,535

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
AVAILABLE FUND BALANCE			<u>36,402,710</u>	<u>41,529,201</u>	<u>38,727,290</u>	<u>31,526,354</u>	<u>23,118,854</u>	<u>16,909,854</u>	<u>9,708,854</u>	<u>1,685,8543</u>

2200 Game and Fish (Operations), Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.055, Subd. 1

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			26,815,277	37,327,605	42,780,147	40,474,558	33,051,623	24,645,123	18,437,123	11,237,123
		Prior Year Adjustment	<u>726,956</u>	<u>602,219</u>	<u>725,437</u>	0	0	0	0	0
		Adjusted Balance Forward	27,542,233	37,929,824	43,505,584	40,474,558	33,051,623	24,645,123	18,437,123	11,237,123
Receipts										
Departmental Earnings (DE)	636002	Non-Ferrous Metallic Minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	636005	Peat Royalties	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	636006	M Leases Nonmag Taconite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	636016	Timber Sales	438,737	344,707	545,174	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
	636017	Timber Sales Interest-Penalty	80	11	33	0	0	0	0	0
	636018	Resource Mgmt Access Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	636043	License Credit Card Serv Charge	(22,315)	(22,531)	(29,915)	(23,000)	(23,000)	(23,000)	(23,000)	(23,000)
	636047	Easements on DNR Lands	21,007	49,538	8,268	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	636051	Water Cross Lic on DNR Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	636052	Leasing of DNR Lands	208,747	235,113	389,236	271,000	271,000	271,000	271,000	271,000
	636054	Sale of Gravel, Sand, Salt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	636055	Land Earnings Sale of Crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	636056	Damage Costs	0	1,151	2	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	636074	Application Fees	107,441	112,678	117,057	107,000	107,000	106,000	105,000	105,000
	636075	License Issuing Fee /ELS	3,330,098	3,408,396	3,201,865	2,908,882	2,840,994	2,770,032	2,706,070	2,639,183

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
	636075	License Issuing Fee /ELS from Lifetime License Sales	63,603	67,531	70,214	74,118	77,006	79,968	82,930	85,817
	636076	Game & Fish Commercial License	327,702	342,095	321,619	310,000	302,500	300,000	294,000	289,000
	636078	Fishing Licenses	32,506,109	31,092,089	27,965,258	26,445,432	25,989,513	25,525,341	25,115,168	24,705,250
	636078	Fishing Licenses from Lifetime License Sales	220,931	234,650	241,157	254,568	264,487	274,659	284,832	294,750
	636079	Hunting Licenses	13,590,661	14,710,414	14,517,959	13,697,427	13,371,483	13,055,386	12,744,289	12,448,345
	636079	Hunting Licenses from Lifetime License Sales	125,271	131,737	140,032	152,573	158,517	164,614	170,711	176,655
	636081	Sports Licenses	5,252,967	4,693,498	4,280,763	3,699,491	3,502,783	3,315,774	3,138,766	2,972,058
	636081	Sports Licenses from Lifetime License Sales	265,042	281,416	284,677	300,509	312,217	324,226	336,234	347,942
	636082	Waterfowl Stamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	636085	DNR Sale of Fish/Eggs	495	34,442	52,050	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
	636086	Wild Rice Harvest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	636088	Game & Fish Federal D-J (Fisheries)	13,269,808	14,949,929	14,933,808	15,685,000	13,475,000	13,475,000	13,475,000	13,475,000
	636089	Game & Fish Federal P-R (Wildlife)	22,643,161	20,101,365	18,942,397	28,999,000	24,812,000	27,812,000	27,812,000	27,812,000
	636090	Game and Fish Misc	80,964	23,693	19,198	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
	636091	Turkey Stamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	636093	Adult Hunter Education	2,753	479	781	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	636094	Firearm Safety Training	115,868	139,837	148,238	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000
	636098	Fines Game & Fish	212,356	226,151	175,553	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
	636099	Fine Game & Fish Surcharge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	636103	Forfeits Game & Fish	4,239	312,771	8,111	135,000	5,000	135,000	0	0
	636104	DNR Restitution	91,867	94,791	67,707	101,000	101,000	101,000	101,000	101,000
	636105	Pelting Fees	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0
	636107	Trespass Civil citations	500	1,846	250	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	636116	Deposit Clearance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	636119	Late Charges on Leasing DNR Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	636122	Aeration System Permit	50,500	51,250	47,500	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
	636127	Hunting Surcharge	203,177	236,336	242,470	225,000	221,000	215,000	211,000	205,000

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
	636128	Fishing Surcharge	1,170,343	1,308,990	1,184,736	940,000	940,000	940,000	940,000	940,000
	636129	Fishing Contests Permit	42,420	34,999	52,660	50,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
	636134	Land Crossing Lic on DNR Land	12,582	15,287	10,858	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	636140	Super Sports R N	<u>369,423</u>	<u>408,180</u>	<u>444,950</u>	<u>397,000</u>	<u>357,000</u>	<u>322,000</u>	<u>290,000</u>	<u>261,000</u>
		Subtotal Departmental Earnings	94,706,538	93,622,836	88,384,817	95,542,000	87,942,500	90,021,000	88,912,000	87,963,000
Investment Earnings	512001	ITC Interest Earnings	759,096	233,417	266,439	431,000	431,000	431,000	431,000	431,000
Other Revenue (OR)	512428	Restitutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	512801	Settlements	0	41,068	0	0	0	0	0	0
	513118	General K/T Surcharge (G9T)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	553090	All Other Reimbursements - External	0	104	2,135	0	0	0	0	0
	553091	Credit Agreement Rebate	20,047	8,739	11,819	18,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
	512260	Sale of Useable Equipment	25,705	22,570	35,802	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
	512258	Sale of Salvage, Scrap, Etc.	0	0	474	0	0	0	0	0
	512606	All Other Reimbursements - Internal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	555002	Agency Indirect Cost Non General Fund (Fed Indirect)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	512800	Other Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	512832	Refunds of Prior Year Expenditures	63,120	3,703	17,065	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	512607	Agency Indirect Cost Reimb (Regional Indirect Cost Plan)	251,549	0	1,195,793	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
	512833	Cash Overages	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Subtotal Other Revenue	360,430	76,184	1,263,089	62,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
		Total Receipts	95,826,065	93,932,437	89,914,344	96,035,000	88,436,500	90,515,000	89,406,000	88,457,000
Transfer In		From General Fund (Police State Aid)	1,034,711	1,119,838	998,645	1,056,000	1,106,000	1,152,000	1,204,000	1,261,000
		From Federal Fund 3000	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Total Transfers In	1,034,711	1,119,838	998,645	1,056,000	1,106,000	1,152,000	1,204,000	1,261,000
		Total Receipts and Transfers In	96,860,776	95,052,275	90,912,989	97,091,000	89,542,500	91,667,000	90,610,000	89,718,000

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			124,403,008	132,982,100	134,418,574	137,565,558	122,594,123	116,312,123	109,047,123	100,955,123
Expenditures		Land and Minerals (R291002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Lands Records Management System (R291017 & R291009)	339,474	348,526	344,000	344,000	344,000	344,000	344,000	344,000
		Parks & Trails, Water Access (R294008)	1,128,947	3,149,191	1,603,937	2,996,063	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
		Fish & Wildlife Management (R296002)	51,895,147	53,119,684	52,662,698	61,669,302	57,166,000	57,166,000	57,166,000	57,166,000
		Grey Wolf Mgmt (R296040)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Shooting Sports Facilities Grants (R296406 & 6411)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Public Grazing Program (R296222) FY15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Fish Virus Surveillance (R296048)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Emergency Disease Response R296193	655,312	2,190,339	1,405,494	1,944,506	1,675,000	1,675,000	1,675,000	1,675,000
		School & Tribal Grants R296424	292,634	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		PRDJ Project Match				0	0	0	0	0
		Fish & Wildlife Mgmt, Licensing (R296056)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		License Center / ELS (R296237)	3,242,204	3,246,491	2,889,108	3,219,000	2,931,000	2,863,000	2,802,000	2,738,000
		Ecological and Water Resources Mgmt (R292005)	2,671,151	2,790,860	2,603,458	3,028,542	2,816,000	2,816,000	2,816,000	2,816,000
		Enforcement (R297006 & R297051) (R297077, R297087 supp)	24,218,544	22,250,175	28,662,039	28,583,962	28,144,000	28,144,000	28,144,000	28,144,000
		Enf Salary Supp (R297077, R297087)	0	0	1,081,072	0	0	0	0	0
		Ice Safety Program R297056	5,544	5,643	24,438	327,562	176,000	176,000	176,000	176,000
		Outreach & Educ on 84.0896-Prohibited Animal Parts	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
		Safety Training & Hunter Educ Fees (R297201, R297204)	199,912	159,251	139,784	138,000	138,000	138,000	138,000	138,000
		Advanced Hunter Ed (R297030)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Enforcement Aviation Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Ops Support (R298002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Statewide Indirect Costs (R290228)	<u>721,047</u>	<u>1,019,556</u>	<u>875,138</u>	<u>875,000</u>	<u>875,000</u>	<u>875,000</u>	<u>875,000</u>	<u>875,000</u>
		Subtotal Expenditures	85,369,914	88,339,715	92,291,166	103,125,936	96,565,000	96,497,000	96,436,000	96,372,000
Transfers Out:		Fund 2113 Forestry certification (18J) (290284)	331,969	316,911	225,643	223,000	223,000	223,000	223,000	223,000
		Fund 2112 Invasive Species (R296230) from NR Fishing Surchg (R292206)	1,170,343	1,308,990	1,184,736	940,000	940,000	940,000	940,000	940,000
		Fund 236 Wild Rice Management Account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Fund 2112 Invasive Species Account (18M)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Fund 2000 Venison Donation Surcharge	96,134	115,256	115,240	106,000	104,000	101,000	99,000	96,000
		Fund 2000 Walk In Access Program	<u>107,043</u>	<u>121,080</u>	<u>127,230</u>	<u>119,000</u>	<u>117,000</u>	<u>114,000</u>	<u>112,000</u>	<u>109,000</u>
		Total Transfers out:	1,705,489	1,862,237	1,652,849	1,388,000	1,384,000	1,378,000	1,374,000	1,368,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS OUT			87,075,403	90,201,952	93,944,015	104,513,936	97,949,000	97,875,000	97,810,000	97,740,000
FUND BALANCE			<u>37,327,605</u>	<u>42,780,147</u>	<u>40,474,558</u>	<u>33,051,623</u>	<u>24,645,123</u>	<u>18,437,123</u>	<u>11,237,123</u>	<u>3,215,123</u>
Less Dedicated Approps: R296222, R296237, R297201, R297204			924,895	1,250,946	1,747,268	1,525,268	1,526,268	1,527,268	1,528,268	1,529,268
FUND BALANCE Less Dedicated Approps.			<u>36,402,710</u>	<u>41,529,201</u>	<u>38,727,290</u>	<u>31,526,354</u>	<u>23,118,854</u>	<u>16,909,854</u>	<u>9,708,854</u>	<u>1,685,854</u>

2201 Deer and Bear Management Account/Computerized Licensing (231) (Statutory), Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1 (c)

FUND 2201 (Appropriation R296023 & R296057) without Appropriation R296213 (D01) (Statutory)

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			485,632	493,403	612,419	807,303	1,049,303	1,040,303	1,015,303	974,303
		Prior Year Adjustments	<u>46</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Adjusted Balance Forward	485,679	493,749	612,419	807,303	1,049,303	1,040,303	1,015,303	974,303
Receipts	636079	Hunting License	590,320	646,213	641,802	608,441	592,419	575,396	560,374	545,352
	636079	Hunting License from Lifetime License Sales	7,257	7,839	530	559	581	604	626	648
	636075	License Issuing Fee	49,460	52,917	38,689	36,579	35,056	34,520	32,983	32,461
	636075	License Issuing Fee From Lifetime Licenses	617	679	12,714	13,421	13,944	14,480	15,017	15,539
	553091	Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	512832	Refunds of Prior Year Expd	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Total Receipts	647,653	707,648	693,735	659,000	642,000	625,000	609,000	594,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			1,133,332	1,201,397	1,306,154	1,466,303	1,691,303	1,665,303	1,624,303	1,568,303
Expenditures		Fish & Wildlife Management								
		Wildlife Management (R296023)	639,928	540,979	423,850	367,000	601,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
		License Center (R296057)	<u>0</u>	<u>48,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
		Total Expenditures	639,928	588,979	498,850	417,000	651,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
<u>FUND BALANCE without Appropriation R296213 (D01)</u>			<u>493,403</u>	<u>612,419</u>	<u>807,303</u>	<u>1,049,303</u>	<u>1,040,303</u>	<u>1,015,303</u>	<u>974,303</u>	<u>918,303</u>

APPROPRIATION R296213 (D01) (Statutory), Emergency Deer Feeding and Wild Cervidae Health Management Account

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			810,178	756,710	1,060,957	1,310,327	1,285,327	1,202,327	1,112,327	1,013,327
		Prior Year Adjustments	<u>26,068</u>	<u>60,670</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Adjusted Balance Forward	836,246	817,380	1,060,957	1,310,327	1,285,327	1,202,327	1,112,327	1,013,327
Receipts	636079	Hunting License	316,339	345,554	342,245	325,720	316,709	308,698	300,687	293,676
	636079	Hunting License from Lifetime License Sales	3,937	3,920	265	280	291	302	313	324
	512832	Refunds of Prior Year Expd	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Total Receipts	320,276	349,474	342,510	326,000	317,000	309,000	301,000	294,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			1,156,522	1,166,854	1,403,467	1,636,327	1,602,327	1,511,327	1,413,327	1,307,327
Expenditures		Fish & Wildlife Management								
		Wildlife Management (R296213)	349,812	105,897	93,140	351,000	400,000	399,000	400,000	400,000
		Adopt A Dumpster for CWD Areas	<u>50,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Total Expenditures	399,812	105,897	93,140	351,000	400,000	399,000	400,000	400,000
<u>APPROP. R296213 (D01) BALANCE</u>			756,710	1,060,957	1,310,327	1,285,327	1,202,327	1,112,327	1,013,327	907,327
		Adjusted Balance Forward	1,321,924	1,311,129	1,673,375	2,117,630	2,334,630	2,242,630	2,127,630	1,987,630
		Total Receipts	967,929	1,057,122	1,036,245	985,000	959,000	934,000	910,000	888,000
		Total Expenditures	1,039,740	694,876	591,990	768,000	1,051,000	1,049,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
<u>FUND BALANCE: Including Appropriation R296213 (D01)</u>			<u>1,250,113</u>	<u>1,673,375</u>	<u>2,117,630</u>	<u>2,334,630</u>	<u>2,242,630</u>	<u>2,127,630</u>	<u>1,987,630</u>	<u>1,825,630</u>

2202 Deer Habitat Improvement Account (232) Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 1 (b)

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			1,368,698	1,648,898	2,625,905	3,810,834	1,958,056	1,215,056	266,056	(881,944)
		Prior Year Adjustments	<u>128</u>	<u>38,473</u>	<u>8,079</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Adjusted Balance Forward	1,368,826	1,687,371	2,633,984	3,810,834	1,958,056	1,215,056	266,056	(881,944)
Receipts	636079	Hunting License	8,026,582	8,486,858	8,267,062	7,875,639	7,657,171	7,445,562	7,240,953	7,042,484
	636079	Hunting License from Lifetime License Sales	117,346	123,166	132,966	140,361	145,829	151,438	157,047	162,516
	553091	Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	512832	Refunds of Prior Year Expd	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Total Receipts	8,143,928	8,610,024	8,400,071	8,016,000	7,803,000	7,597,000	7,398,000	7,205,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			9,512,754	10,297,395	11,034,056	11,826,834	9,761,056	8,812,056	7,664,056	6,323,056
Expenditures		Fish & Wildlife Management								
		Wildlife Management (R296024) - Statutory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Wildlife Management - Direct Approp (R296197)	<u>7,863,857</u>	<u>7,671,490</u>	<u>7,223,222</u>	<u>9,868,778</u>	<u>8,546,000</u>	<u>8,546,000</u>	<u>8,546,000</u>	<u>8,546,000</u>
		Total Expenditures	7,863,857	7,671,490	7,223,222	9,868,778	8,546,000	8,546,000	8,546,000	8,546,000
FUND BALANCE			<u>1,648,898</u>	<u>2,625,905</u>	<u>3,810,834</u>	<u>1,958,056</u>	<u>1,215,056</u>	<u>266,056</u>	<u>(881,944)</u>	<u>(2,222,944)</u>

2203 Waterfowl Habitat Improvement Account (Statutory), Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 2

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			967,549	958,102	1,106,680	1,289,052	972,052	841,052	697,052	540,052
		Prior Year Adjustments	<u>13,335</u>	<u>301,177</u>	<u>10,935</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Adjusted Balance Forward	980,884	1,259,279	1,117,616	1,289,052	972,052	841,052	697,052	540,052
Receipts	636082	Waterfowl Stamp	557,666	600,751	562,576	533,000	519,000	506,000	493,000	481,000
	512260	Sale of Useable Equipment		260	0	0	0	0	0	0
	553901	Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	512832	Refunds of Prior Year Expd	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Total Receipts	557,666	601,011	562,576	533,000	519,000	506,000	493,000	481,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			1,538,550	1,860,290	1,680,192	1,822,052	1,491,052	1,347,052	1,190,052	1,021,052
Expenditures		Fish & Wildlife Management								
		Wildlife Management (R296025)	580,448	753,610	391,140	850,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	651,000
FUND BALANCE			<u>958,102</u>	<u>1,106,680</u>	<u>1,289,052</u>	<u>972,052</u>	<u>841,052</u>	<u>697,052</u>	<u>540,052</u>	<u>370,052</u>

2204 Trout and Salmon Management Account (Statutory), Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 3

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			963,903	1,269,334	1,608,315	1,729,307	1,434,307	1,253,307	1,138,307	990,307
		Prior Year Adjustments	<u>19,962</u>	<u>5,982</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Adjusted Balance Forward	983,865	1,275,316	1,608,315	1,729,307	1,434,307	1,253,307	1,138,307	990,307
Receipts	636083	Trout Stamp	1,228,056	1,248,167	1,105,046	1,055,000	1,019,000	985,000	953,000	921,000
	553091	Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	512832	Refunds of Prior Year Expd	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Total Receipts	1,228,056	1,248,167	1,105,046	1,055,000	1,019,000	985,000	953,000	921,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			2,211,921	2,523,483	2,713,361	2,784,307	2,453,307	2,238,307	2,091,307	1,911,307
Expenditures		Fish & Wildlife Management								
		Fish Management (R296003)	942,587	915,168	984,055	1,350,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	1,101,000	1,100,000
FUND BALANCE			<u>1,269,334</u>	<u>1,608,315</u>	<u>1,729,307</u>	<u>1,434,307</u>	<u>1,253,307</u>	<u>1,138,307</u>	<u>990,307</u>	<u>811,307</u>

2205 Pheasant Habitat Improvement Account (235) (Statutory), Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 4

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			259,540	399,279	601,482	771,089	808,089	762,089	689,089	590,089
		Prior Year Adjustments	<u>5,725</u>	<u>4,532</u>	<u>2,178</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Adjusted Balance Forward	265,265	403,811	603,660	771,089	808,089	762,089	689,089	590,089
Receipts	636084	Pheasant Stamp	478,097	558,083	520,320	483,000	454,000	427,000	401,000	377,000
	553091	Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	512832	Refunds of Prior Year Expd	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Total Receipts	478,097	558,083	520,320	483,000	454,000	427,000	401,000	377,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			743,363	961,893	1,123,980	1,254,089	1,262,089	1,189,089	1,090,089	967,089
Expenditures		Fish & Wildlife Management								
		Wildlife Management (R296026)	344,084	360,411	352,891	446,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
FUND BALANCE			<u>399,279</u>	<u>601,482</u>	<u>771,089</u>	<u>808,089</u>	<u>762,089</u>	<u>689,089</u>	<u>590,089</u>	<u>467,089</u>

2206 Wild Rice Management Account (236), Legal Citation: M.S. 84.0911, Subd. 1

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			63,028	25,059	61,323	63,262	65,262	59,262	54,262	52,262
		Prior Year Adjustments	<u>1,594</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Adjusted Balance Forward	64,621	65,059	61,323	63,262	65,262	59,262	54,262	52,262
Receipts	636086	Wild Rice License	<u>40,438</u>	<u>53,412</u>	<u>39,939</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			105,059	118,471	101,262	103,262	105,262	99,262	94,262	92,262
Expenditures		Fish & Wildlife Management								
		Wildlife Management (R296211)	80,000	57,148	38,000	38,000	46,000	45,000	42,000	42,000
FUND BALANCE			<u>25,059</u>	<u>61,323</u>	<u>63,262</u>	<u>65,262</u>	<u>59,262</u>	<u>54,262</u>	<u>52,262</u>	<u>50,262</u>

2207 Wildlife Acquisition Account (237) (Statutory), Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.071, Subd. 1

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			2,408,411	2,732,696	3,515,812	4,079,894	4,015,894	3,902,894	3,768,894	3,610,894
		Prior Year Adjustments	<u>4,635</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>4,191</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Adjusted Balance Forward	2,413,046	2,733,154	3,520,003	4,079,894	4,015,894	3,902,894	3,768,894	3,610,894
Receipts	636080	Wildlife Acquisition Surcharge	1,408,503	1,431,641	1,334,830	1,192,092	1,140,602	1,091,048	1,043,495	999,005
	636080	Wildlife Acq Surcharge from Lifetime License Sales	56,212	59,605	60,541	63,908	66,398	68,952	71,505	73,995
	512253	Sale of Buildings	0	5,194	0	0	0	0	0	0
	553091	Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	512832	Refunds of Prior Year Expd	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Total Receipts	1,464,715	1,496,440	1,395,371	1,256,000	1,207,000	1,160,000	1,115,000	1,073,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			3,877,761	4,229,593	4,915,375	5,335,894	5,222,894	5,062,894	4,883,894	4,683,894
Expenditures		Fish & Wildlife Management								
		Wildlife Management (R296030, R296022)	1,145,065	713,781	835,481	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,294,000	1,273,000	1,294,000
FUND BALANCE			<u>2,732,696</u>	<u>3,515,812</u>	<u>4,079,894</u>	<u>4,015,894</u>	<u>3,902,894</u>	<u>3,768,894</u>	<u>3,610,894</u>	<u>3,389,894</u>

2208 Wild Turkey Management Account (238) (Statutory), Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 5

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			363,030	489,613	634,432	718,300	693,300	645,300	595,300	542,300
		Prior Year Adjustments	<u>30</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Adjusted Balance Forward	363,060	489,756	634,434	718,300	693,300	645,300	595,300	542,300
Receipts	636079	Hunting Licenses	242,695	233,874	220,262	205,000	202,000	200,000	197,000	194,000
	636091	Turkey Stamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	553091	Credit Agreement Rebate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	512832	Refunds of Prior Year Expd	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Total Receipts	242,695	233,874	220,262	205,000	202,000	200,000	197,000	194,000
Transfer In		From Fund 230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			605,755	723,630	854,695	923,300	895,300	845,300	792,300	736,300
Expenditures		Fish & Wildlife Management								
		Wildlife Management (R296028)	116,143	89,198	136,395	230,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
FUND BALANCE			<u>489,613</u>	<u>634,432</u>	<u>718,300</u>	<u>693,300</u>	<u>645,300</u>	<u>595,300</u>	<u>542,300</u>	<u>486,300</u>

2209 Heritage Enhancement Account (239), Legal Citation: M.S. 297A.94 (e) (1)

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			4,718,574	7,154,371	11,084,760	15,924,038	12,936,607	14,923,607	17,474,692	20,050,692
		Prior Year Adjustments	<u>63,674</u>	<u>165,700</u>	<u>104,573</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Adjusted Balance Forward	4,782,248	7,320,071	11,189,333	15,924,038	12,936,607	14,923,607	17,474,692	20,050,692
Receipts	510152	Heritage Enhancement	15,316,038	19,039,429	17,552,991	15,754,000	16,342,000	16,931,000	16,931,000	16,931,000
	553091	Credit Agreement Rebate	2,321	1,458	2,060	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	512832	Refunds of Prior Year Expd	374	0	632	0	0	0	0	0
	512260	Sale of Useable Equipment	9,496	22,449	6,785	0	0	0	0	0
	512607	Agency Indirect Cost Reimb (Regional Indirect Cost Plan)	<u>115,081</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>546,193</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>
		Total Receipts	15,443,310	19,063,336	18,108,661	15,762,000	16,350,000	16,939,000	16,939,000	16,939,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			20,225,558	26,383,407	29,297,994	31,686,038	29,286,607	31,862,607	34,413,692	36,989,692
Expenditures		Forest Management ECS (R293002)	1,266,178	1,246,196	1,160,367	1,673,633	1,417,000	1,417,000	1,417,000	1,417,000
		For - Ash Tree Management (R293414)		0	499,808	500,000	0	0	0	0
		Fish & Wildlife Mgmt, (R296004)	7,480,516	9,136,924	7,953,580	9,362,420	8,658,000	8,658,000	8,658,000	8,658,000
		Shooting Sports Facilities (R296042 & R296410)	0	0	0	0	0	24,915	0	0
		Shooting Sports Facilities Laws of 2019 - R296426	0	99,752	0	0	0	0	0	0
		World Class Shooting Range R296171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Lead Shot Study R296172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Emergency Disease Outbreak Response Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Prairie Wetlands (R296039)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		HS Fishing Leagues & HS Fishing curriculum grants R296425	75,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		FAW No Child Left Inside HE R296K02	250,232	0	250,000	250,000	0	0	0	0

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
		FAW Sustaining MN DNR for CWD R296K23	0	0	425,000	1,075,000	0	0	0	0
		FAW Shooting Sports Facility Grants R296K24, R296K39	0	0	222,579	175,000	0	0	0	0
		Ecological Services (R292006,R292022)	2,027,427	2,320,636	2,124,667	2,471,333	2,298,000	2,298,000	2,298,000	2,298,000
		Invasive Species Grants - R292411, R292K11	510,000	510,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000
		Enforcement (R297007, R297010, R297046, R297052)	1,461,229	1,448,139	327,955	2,832,045	1,580,000	1,580,000	1,580,000	1,580,000
		Operations Support - Southeast Asian Outreach	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Total Expenditures	13,071,187	14,761,646	13,373,956	18,749,431	14,363,000	14,387,915	14,363,000	14,363,000
Transfers Out:		Fund 2001 MNIT Odyssey Fund	0	537,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Transfers out:	0	537,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
FUND BALANCE			<u>7,154,371</u>	<u>11,084,760</u>	<u>15,924,038</u>	<u>12,936,607</u>	<u>14,923,607</u>	<u>17,474,692</u>	<u>20,050,692</u>	<u>22,626,692</u>

2210 Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund (23A), Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.4742, Subd. 1

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			14,620,337	15,673,932	17,307,807	18,930,694	19,823,694	20,603,794	21,245,194	21,763,194
		Prior Year Adjustments	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Adjusted Balance Forward	14,620,337	15,673,932	17,307,807	18,930,694	19,823,694	20,603,794	21,245,194	21,763,194
Receipts	636078	Fishing License (Lifetime)	611,801	770,839	777,970	590,000	573,000	560,000	544,000	529,000
	636079	Hunting License (Lifetime)	597,299	833,910	860,969	606,400	603,600	567,400	553,000	534,000
	636081	Sportsman License (Lifetime)	702,868	941,464	925,607	686,600	632,500	583,000	530,000	479,000
	636123	G-F Lifetime License Activation	(864,754)	(915,313)	(948,263)	(1,001,000)	(1,040,000)	(1,080,000)	(1,120,000)	(1,159,000)
	512001	ITC Interest Earnings	<u>6,381</u>	<u>2,975</u>	<u>6,604</u>	<u>11,000</u>	<u>11,000</u>	<u>11,000</u>	<u>11,000</u>	<u>11,000</u>
		Total Receipts	1,053,595	1,633,875	1,622,887	893,000	780,100	641,400	518,000	394,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			15,673,932	17,307,807	18,930,694	19,823,694	20,603,794	21,245,194	21,763,194	22,157,194
Deposit Correction to:		Fund 2200, 636075, License Issuing Fee (RSRC 5421)	63,603	67,531	70,214	74,118	77,006	79,968	82,930	85,817
		Fund 2200, 636078, Fishing Licenses fee (RSRC 5424)	220,931	234,650	241,157	254,568	264,487	274,659	284,832	294,750
		Fund 2200, 636079, Hunting Licenses (RSRC 5425)	125,271	131,737	140,032	147,820	153,579	159,486	165,393	171,152
		Fund 2200, 636081, Sports Licenses (RSRC 5427)	265,042	281,416	284,677	300,509	312,217	324,226	336,234	347,942
		Fund 2200, 636128, Fishing Lic Surcharge (RSRC 5475)	520	540	95	100	104	108	112	116
		Fund 2200, 636127, Hunting Lic Surcharge	80	85	570	602	625	649	673	697
		Fund 2201, 636079, Hunting License (RSRC 5425)	11,194	11,759	795	839	872	905	939	972
		Fund 2201, 636075, License Issuing Fee (RSRC 5421)	617	679	12,714	13,421	13,944	14,480	15,017	15,539
		Fund 2202, 636079, Hunting License (RSRC 5425)	117,346	123,166	132,966	140,361	145,829	151,438	157,047	162,516

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
		Fund 2207, 636080, Wildlife Acq Surcharge (RSRC 5426)	56,212	59,605	60,541	63,908	66,398	68,952	71,505	73,995
		Fund 2213, 636142, Wolf Account	<u>3,937</u>	<u>4,146</u>	<u>4,503</u>	<u>4,753</u>	<u>4,939</u>	<u>5,129</u>	<u>5,319</u>	<u>5,504</u>
		Deposit Correction detail: Game and Fish Fund (Operations)	864,754	915,313	948,263	1,001,000	1,040,000	1,080,000	1,120,000	1,159,000
FUND BALANCE			<u>15,673,932</u>	<u>17,307,807</u>	<u>18,930,694</u>	<u>19,823,694</u>	<u>20,603,794</u>	<u>21,245,194</u>	<u>21,763,194</u>	<u>22,157,194</u>

2211 Walleye Stamp Account (23B) (Statutory), Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 6

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			95,814	156,949	244,091	227,246	239,246	195,246	150,246	127,246
		Prior Year Adjustments	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Adjusted Balance Forward	95,814	156,949	244,091	227,246	239,246	195,246	150,246	127,246
Receipts	636130	Walleye Stamp	151,135	171,530	158,155	157,000	156,000	154,000	153,000	151,000
	512001	ITC Interest Earnings	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Total Receipts	151,135	171,530	158,155	157,000	156,000	154,000	153,000	151,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			246,949	328,479	402,246	384,246	395,246	349,246	303,246	278,246
Expenditures		Fish & Wildlife Mgmt, Fish Management (R296005)	90,000	84,389	175,000	145,000	200,000	199,000	176,000	174,000
FUND BALANCE			<u>156,949</u>	<u>244,091</u>	<u>227,246</u>	<u>239,246</u>	<u>195,246</u>	<u>150,246</u>	<u>127,246</u>	<u>104,246</u>

2212 Peace Officer Training Account, Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.052

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			63,115	69,550	66,249	42,166	(10,801)	(41,801)	(72,801)	(103,801)
		Prior Year Adjustments	<u>1,073</u>	<u>1,378</u>	<u>8,286</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Adjusted Balance Forward	64,188	70,928	74,535	42,166	(10,801)	(41,801)	(72,801)	(103,801)
Receipts	513118	General K/T Surcharge	93,645	81,095	80,545	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000
	553091	Credit Agreement Rebate	<u>17</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Total Receipts	93,662	81,106	80,664	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			157,850	152,034	155,199	146,166	93,199	62,199	31,199	199
Expenditures		Enforcement (R297047)	88,300	85,785	113,033	156,967	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
Transfer In		From Fund 2200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FUND BALANCE			<u>69,550</u>	<u>66,249</u>	<u>42,166</u>	<u>(10,801)</u>	<u>(41,801)</u>	<u>(72,801)</u>	<u>(103,801)</u>	<u>(134,801)</u>

2213 Wolf Management and Monitoring Account (Statutory), Legal Citation: M.S. 97A.075, Subd. 7b

Type of Financial Activity	Revenue code	Financial Activity Description	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.	Planning Est.
Balance Forward In			1,197,367	1,272,968	1,291,181	1,360,345	1,166,345	1,182,345	1,190,345	1,190,345
		Prior Year Adjustments	<u>2</u>	<u>16,787</u>	<u>3,338</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		Adjusted Balance Forward	1,197,369	1,289,755	1,294,519	1,360,345	1,166,345	1,182,345	1,190,345	1,190,345
Receipts	636141	Wolf Hunting & Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	636142	Wolf Allocation	316,709	345,328	338,007	320,247	312,061	302,871	294,681	286,496
	636142	Wolf Allocation from Lifetime License Sales	<u>3,567</u>	<u>4,146</u>	<u>4,503</u>	<u>4,753</u>	<u>4,939</u>	<u>5,129</u>	<u>5,319</u>	<u>5,504</u>
		Total Receipts	320,276	349,474	342,510	325,000	317,000	308,000	300,000	292,000
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE			1,517,645	1,639,229	1,637,029	1,685,345	1,483,345	1,490,345	1,490,345	1,482,345
Expenditures		Fish and Wildlife Management (R296223)	244,677	348,047	276,683	519,000	301,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Transfer In			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FUND BALANCE			<u>1,272,968</u>	<u>1,291,181</u>	<u>1,360,345</u>	<u>1,166,345</u>	<u>1,182,345</u>	<u>1,190,345</u>	<u>1,190,345</u>	<u>1,182,345</u>

Appendix B - Game and Fish Fund Allocations to Hunting and Fishing Activity

The Game and Fish Fund Hunting and Fishing Allocation report is based on the methodology developed for the [2008 legislative report](#); “Game and Fish Fund Hunting and Fishing Revenue/Expenditure Allocations”, which was developed to meet Minnesota Session Law 2007, Chapter 57, Article 1, Section 4, Subd. 7, which required a report by November 15, 2008.

The report shows the actual and projected ratios of fishing revenue to expenditures and hunting revenue to expenditures, and thus shows any imbalance in spending to revenues for hunting verses fishing.

Per the report, DNR staff use only the Game and Fish Operations Account (2200) in the analysis. The report allocates revenues by type and expenditures by accounting codes. Staff use actual expenditures for completed years and budgeted for current and future years.

Other than dedicated stamp or other dedicated accounts, there are no statutory requirements to appropriate or spend fishing related revenue for fish activities or hunting related revenue for wildlife activities.

The desired goal is to have a balance between both fisheries revenue and expenditures and wildlife revenue and expenditures.

There are factors that influence the ending result each year. These factors include:

1. Increase in wildlife expenditures,
2. Decrease in hunting related revenues,
3. Decrease in fisheries expenditures, and
4. Increase in fishing related revenues.

Other factors are outside the control of the DNR and might include session law changes, and federal Sport Fish Restoration Act (DJ) or Wildlife Restoration Act (PR) apportionment increases or decreases.

The GFF report is a tool used to help track imbalance concerns. The DNR is committed to monitoring the imbalance.

Game and Fish Fund Allocations to Hunting and Fishing Activity, As of 2022 November Forecast

EXPENDITURES

	FY22		FY23		FY24		FY25	
Category	Actual Expenditures		Estimated Expenditures		Estimated Expenditures		Estimated Expenditures	
DNR Unit	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing
Fisheries	0	35,013,035	0	39,980,853	0	37,098,740	0	37,098,740
Wildlife	19,833,910	0	24,070,955	0	22,176,260	0	22,170,260	0
License Center	2,046,296	1,674,242	2,292,950	1,876,050	2,134,550	1,746,450	2,097,150	1,715,850
Ecological Services	1,171,556	1,431,902	1,362,844	1,665,698	1,267,200	1,548,800	1,267,200	1,548,800
Enforcement	15,308,770	14,598,562	14,715,821	14,333,703	14,491,440	13,966,560	14,491,440	13,966,560
Parks and Trails	0	1,603,937	0	2,996,063	0	2,300,000	0	2,300,000
Forestry	42,665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lands and Minerals	302,720	41,280	302,720	41,280	302,720	41,280	302,720	41,280
Statewide Indirect	363,957	511,182	360,889	514,111	363,790	511,096	363,790	511,210
Total	\$39,069,875	\$54,874,141	\$43,106,178	\$61,407,759	\$40,736,074	\$57,212,926	\$40,692,560	\$57,182,440

BIENNIAL TOTALS

Category	FY20-21		FY22-23		FY24-25		FY26-27	
Hunting	\$73,299,885	41.3%	\$82,176,053	41.4%	\$81,428,635	41.6%	\$81,268,521	41.6%
Fishing	\$103,977,472	58.7%	\$116,281,900	58.6%	\$114,395,365	58.4%	\$114,281,479	58.4%

REVENUES

Category	FY20-21		FY22-23		FY24-25		FY26-27	
Hunting	\$82,626,161	43.1%	\$87,322,697	46.4%	\$88,835,894	49.0%	\$90,253,443	50.1%
Fishing	\$109,286,777	56.9%	\$100,671,291	53.6%	\$92,363,606	51.0%	\$90,064,557	49.9%

PERCENTAGE

Category	FY20-21		FY22-23		FY24-25		FY26-27	
Hunting	88.7%		94.1%		91.7%		90.0%	
Fishing	95.1%		115.5%		123.9%		126.9%	

Note: Over 100% means expenditures exceed revenues, and less than 100% means revenues exceed expenditures.

Appendix C - Related Accounts



The following programs have tangible impacts on GFF activities, due to the coordination and collaboration that DNR staff undertake to achieve complex natural resource objectives.

Venison Donation Program

A \$1 fee on all deer bonus permits is collected and transferred out of the GFF into a special revenue fund to support this program.

This cooperative effort between the Minnesota Department of Agriculture and the DNR allows Minnesota deer hunters to donate deer carcasses to food banks, food shelves and other programs to help people in need. This in turn provides an excellent source of protein to those in need while helping reduce local deer populations where appropriate.

Accomplishments Include:

- 22 processors were certified to participate in the program in FY22; of those, 16 accepted donations. In FY22, 243 deer were donated and more than 9,000 pounds of venison were processed.
- Venison donations are below the record high levels experienced during the mid-2000s, when deer populations in much of the state were considered overabundant, and efforts were made to reduce populations through hunting. Donations in 2021-2022 were up 18 percent relative to FY21 and about the same as the five-year average (242) of deer donated.
- Program expenses were lower than anticipated in FY21 and were 24 percent below FY20.

Financial Review

Table: Venison Donation Financial Activity

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$423,282
Prior year adjustment	\$0
Receipts	
Donations	\$0
Transfer-in from 2200	<u>\$115,240</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$115,240
Expenditures	
Programmatic Expenditures	\$0
Transfer-out to Dept. of Agriculture	<u>\$100,000</u>
Total expenditures and transfers-out	\$100,000
FY2022 Ending fund balance	\$438,522
Net change for FY2022	\$15,240

Walk-In Access Program

This program, now in its tenth year, operates out of a special revenue account. The Walk-In Access (WIA) program received a new grant in the spring of 2020 from the Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA for more than \$2.5 million to fund the program over the next three years. The program initially received a one-time appropriation of about \$616,000 legislatively appropriated from the surcharge portion of the venison donation fund. It also receives support from a \$5 surcharge on all non-resident hunting licenses, and an option for small game hunters and deer hunters to donate one, three, or five dollars to support the WIA program. This report is limited to the state dollars and does not include the Natural Resources Conservation Service grant dollars. The WIA Program provides hunting opportunities by purchasing access on private land with high quality wildlife cover, through a landowner agreement. Much of that land is in a set-aside program or conservation easement such as the CRP, RIM, or Wetland Reserve Program/Easement. WIA is voluntary for landowners. Most landowners choose to enroll their property for three years. Enrolled lands are covered under the Minnesota recreational use laws that limit landowners' liability.

Accomplishments include:

- Increased WIA program enrollments each year since its inception, despite significant acreage losses in the CRP during the same period. The DNR held the acres steady from the previous year, with approximately 29,100 acres each year and increased from 25,700 acres in the previous year to 29,100 acres for the fall 2021 hunting season. The DNR also maintained and updated the WIA website and electronic map to provide additional opportunities for users to locate WIA lands.
- Continued to provide enhancements to the WIA Electronic Information System, which the DNR uses to generate landowner agreements and track WIA enrollments.

- Currently working to expand activities on WIA lands including birdwatching and nature photography. Other uses such as camping and motorized vehicles will continue to be excluded.
- Based on the nearly 25 percent increase from 2019 to 2021 in the sales of validation licenses (\$3 cost) to access WIA land, the DNR recognizes the recent increase in use of WIA by hunters.

Financial Review

Table: Walk-In Access Program Financial Activity

Type of Financial Activity	Amount
FY2022 Beginning fund balance	\$765,149
Prior year adjustment	\$0
Receipts	
Donations	\$30,110
Transfer-in from 2200	<u>\$127,230</u>
Total receipts and transfers in	\$157,340
Expenditures	
Programmatic Expenditures	<u>\$121,801</u>
Transfers-out	\$0
Total expenditures and transfers-out	<u>\$121,801</u>
FY2022 Ending fund balance	\$800,688
Net change for FY2022	\$35,539

Appendix D - Permits and Licensing Data

Table: Fiscal Year License Sales

Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Angling	1,094,095	1,158,156	1,181,336	1,143,699	1,144,788	1,123,042	1,020,944	1,130,337	1,089,497	985,687
Deer	622,274	621,627	596,693	610,566	608,341	594,435	694,193	693,548	758,583	741,629
Small Game	282,800	259,289	260,797	255,727	249,852	238,651	224,123	230,799	237,000	220,629
Sports	158,905	161,165	158,518	152,469	148,423	141,845	133,816	142,269	134,402	125,785

Table: Fiscal Year Stamp Sales

Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Trout	92,396	99,591	107,992	109,328	111,812	111,574	115,619	134,255	139,047	122,645
Walleye	21,064	19,467	17,395	17,052	18,485	18,778	20,215	29,452	34,168	31,424
Pheasant	90,043	75,440	72,730	76,517	75,055	69,367	70,425	69,220	81,383	75,713
Waterfowl	91,037	92,195	93,325	90,454	87,111	83,963	81,188	80,730	87,526	81,781
Turkey	1,953	1,786	1,681	1,685	1,585	1,640	1,549	2,121	2,143	2,418

Table: Lifetime Licenses

Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fiscal Year	4,291	2,207	2,532	2,768	3,442	3,586	3,384	3,605	4,727	4,754

Note: Lifetime licenses are available for certain hunting and fishing activities, which must be applied for initially at the DNR license center. This license type can be purchased as a gift. Applicable stamps, tags or additional harvest permits are purchased separately.

Table: Harvest Transactions

Method	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Interactive Voice Response (IVR)	51,308	55,118	46,760	56,452	57,874	65,507	78,999	66,648	74,069	69,977
Internet	69,976	76,963	68,803	80,581	87,607	109,802	90,264	107,558	119,670	113,262
Agent	78,713	52,441	38,787	37,869	44,881	34,484	33,017	26,722	20,322	18,142
Totals	199,997	184,522	154,350	174,902	190,362	209,793	202,280	200,928	214,061	201,381

Note: The DNR license center has an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) and an Internet harvest option for animal registrations.

Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Federal Programs

The Fish and Wildlife Division receives significant funding through two federal grants programs, [Wildlife Restoration](#) and [Sport Fish Restoration](#). For the past five years, these programs have provided the division approximately \$36 million a year. These programs were initiated by hunters, anglers and conservationists to provide states with funding for fish and wildlife management, habitat management, land acquisition, research, and hunting and aquatic education programs. Revenue for these programs comes from excise taxes on guns, ammunition, archery equipment, fishing equipment and a portion of the gasoline fuel tax attributable to small engines and motorboats. In order to receive these grant funds hunting and fishing license revenue must be used for the administration of the fish and wildlife agency.

Cycle of Success for Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs

- Anglers, hunter, boaters, purchase fishing and hunting equipment and motor-boat fuels
- Manufacturers pay an excise tax on that equipment
- USFWS allocates funds to state fish and wildlife agencies
- Grants to states
- State fish and wildlife agencies implement programs and projects
- The Result: better fishing, boating, hunting and wildlife-oriented recreation
- The cycle begins again

The amount of grant dollars received depends on the number of hunters and anglers, which is certified annually, and the geographic area of the state. The table below includes these certified numbers for the past decade.

Table: Hunting and Sport Fishing License Certification

State license data is used in the calculation of state apportionment from the federal trust fund. The table below is what has been reported to the USFWS.

License Year	Number of Certified Paid Hunters (1)	Total Hunting Licenses, Tags Permits & Stamps (2)	Number of Certified Paid Anglers (1)	Total Fishing Licenses, Tags, Permits & Stamps (2)
2012	592,125	1,571,600	1,487,547	1,649,088
2013	572,203	1,486,362	1,423,502	1,589,856
2014	564,694	1,413,430	1,437,227	1,610,356
2015	568,057	1,421,004	1,447,089	1,623,871
2016	563,127	1,433,698	1,448,327	1,629,811
2017	550,087	1,364,972	1,451,672	1,637,178
2018	543,413	1,331,896	1,415,040	1,578,806
2019	531,385	1,310,538	1,390,681	1,551,905
2020	550,663	1,460,203	1,525,029	1,716,487
**2021	542,961	NA	1,420,165	NA

Note (1): Data submitted to USFWS “Part I – Certification”

Note (2): Data submitted to USFWS “Part II – Summary of Hunting and Sport Fishing Licenses issued”

**2021 total is an estimate. Final numbers will not be calculated/certified until 2023.

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Appendix F – Acronym Glossary

Following is a list of those acronyms used more than once in this report.

AMA	Aquatic Management Area
AIS	Aquatic Invasive Species
BOW	Becoming an Outdoors Woman
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
CWD	Chronic Wasting Disease
DJ	Dingell-Johnson (Sport Fish Restoration Act, federal)
DNR	(Minnesota) Department of Natural Resources
ELS	Electronic Licensing System
GIS	Geographic Information System
LRS	Land Records System
MMB	Minnesota Management and Budget
PR	Pittman-Robertson (Wildlife Restoration Act, federal)
RIM	Reinvest in Minnesota
TIS	Terrestrial Invasive Species
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WIA	Walk-In Access
WMA	Wildlife Management Area

Appendix G – References

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