

Chapter One

Minnesota in Profile

Minnesota in Profile	2
Demography.....	3
Education	4
Revenue.....	5
Energy.....	6
Transportation	7
Agriculture	8
Environment	9
State Parks.....	10
National Parks, Monuments and Recreation Areas	11
Diagram of State Government.....	12
Political Maps	13
State Symbols.....	19
Historic Sites.....	25

MINNESOTA IN PROFILE

Organized as territory: March 3, 1849

Entered Union: May 11, 1858 (32nd state)

Motto: L' Étoile du Nord (The North Star)

Nicknames: "Land of 10,000 Lakes," "The Gopher State," "The North Star State"

Area: 86,938.87 square miles (12th largest state)
 Land area: 79,610.08 square miles
 Inland waters: 7,328.79 square miles

Width: 348 miles

Length: 406 miles

Highest point: Eagle Mountain (Cook County), 2,301 feet above sea level

Lowest point: Surface of Lake Superior, 602 feet above sea level

Major river systems: Mississippi, Minnesota, and Red River of the North; Minnesota water flows in three directions: north to Hudson Bay, east to the Atlantic Ocean, and south to the Gulf of Mexico; no water flows into the state.

Number of lakes: 11,842 that are larger than 10 acres

Number of rivers and streams: 6,564 (69,200 miles)

Population: 5,709,752 (2020 estimate from U.S. Census Bureau)

Population density per square mile: 70.06 (Minnesota State Demographic Center/Minnesota Department of Natural Resources)

Largest cities: (2021 State Demographer's Office population estimates) Minneapolis 420,324; Saint Paul 304,547; Rochester 115,557; Duluth 85,915; Bloomington 85,332; Brooklyn Park 80,068

Urban population: 4,396,406 (2019 US Census Bureau estimate)

Rural population: 1,243,226 (2019 US Census Bureau estimate)

Economic output in goods and services: \$331.4 billion (2021 State Demographer's Office estimate)

Jobs in Minnesota: 2.98 million; One in four jobs in the state is in the education and health industry sector (2021 State Demographer's Office estimate)

Median household income: \$74,600* (2021 State Demographer's Office estimate)

Percent of Minnesotans living below the poverty line: 9% (2021 State Demographer's Office estimate)

*Median household incomes among American Indian and Black households are statistically lower than median income of households of all other races and ethnicities. Median income is \$41,600 among Black-headed households and \$40,100 among American Indian households.

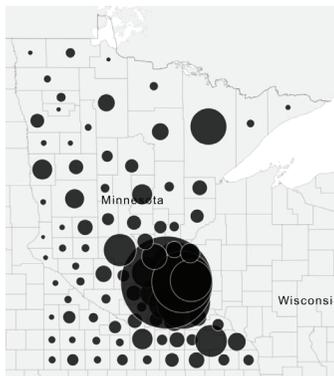
CLIMATE (Airport Weather Stations, 1991-2020 normals)	DULUTH	INTERNATIONAL FALLS	MINNEAPOLIS/ ST. PAUL	ROCHESTER	ST. CLOUD
Annual precipitation (inches)	31.18	25.37	31.62	34.67	28.493
Annual snowfall (inches)	90.2	73.0	51.2	53.17	47.9
Average temperature (°F)	40.6	37.4	46.9	44.8	42.9
Winter min average temperature (°F)	6.0	-1.9	12.2	10.4	6.4
Summer max average temperature (°F)	75.2	75.7	81.0	78.6	79.3
Growing season (days)*	128	110	165	154	137

*Days between median last spring freeze and median first fall freeze (1981-2010)

Sources: State Climatology Office, Department of Natural Resources, State Demographer's Office, U.S. Census Bureau, National Weather Service, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Demography

In 2019, the Minnesota State Demographic Center estimates the state’s population to be just under 5,680,337. Since the last decennial Census count in 2010, our population has grown by about 7.1% -- slightly higher than the national average growth rate of 6.1% -- and has added 375,000 new residents -- one and a half times more than any other midwestern state.



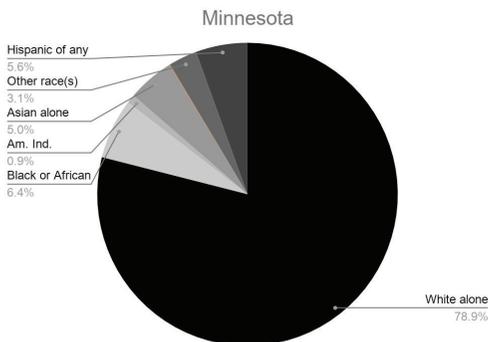
Most of our state’s residents (55%) live in the 7-county Twin Cities metro though there are also large population centers in Duluth, Rochester, and Saint Cloud. Around one in five Minnesotans identifies as Black or African American, Indigenous, or a person of color (BIPOC), according to the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

We are far behind the national average where one in three Americans identifies within the BIPOC community. The largest differences between the United States overall and Minnesota is in the share of Hispanic of any race(s) (18.4% US vs 5.6% MN) and Black or African American alone (12.4% US vs 6.4% MN). Other major race and ethnicity groups

in Minnesota are comparable in size to the US. However, over the last decade, 90% of the growth in population has come from BIPOC communities.

Future population growth will also be largely, if not completely, attributable to BIPOC communities. Minnesota’s adult population between the ages of 18 and 64 currently account for 61% of the total population. Minnesota State Demographic Center projections indicate that in just the next decade, children aged 0 to 17 will be outnumbered by retirees aged 65 and above for the first time in Minnesota’s history.

In total, Minnesotans aged 65 years and older numbered 921,491 in 2019—an increase of 234,797 in the nine years since 2010. This number is expected to swell to 1.26 million in the next 20 years. Minnesota’s oldest residents—those aged 85 and above—are expected to more than double in the next 35 years—from the current 120,000 to over 270,000.



Source: MN State Demographic Center

Education

Pre-K through Grade 12 Students - Enrollment 2018-19 School Year		
Demographic Group	Number of Students	% of Total
White Students	584,296	65.70%
Black or African American Students	99,604	11.20%
Hispanic Students	84,784	9.53%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	14,839	1.67%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	771	0.09%
Two or more races	44,021	4.95%
All Students	889,304	48.49%
Special populations		
Free/Reduced Price Lunch	323,572	36.38%
English Learner	74,315	8.36%
Special Education	143,925	16.18%
Homeless Students	8,079	0.91%

Four-Year Graduation Rates Class of 2018				
Demographic Group	Graduate	Continuing	Dropout	Unknown
White Students	88.41%	5.74%	3.13%	2.72%
Black or African American Students	67.42%	18.79%	7.36%	6.43%
Hispanic Students	66.75%	16.92%	10.21%	6.12%
Asian Students	86.59%	8.02%	2.89%	2.50%
Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian Students	75.61%	9.76%	9.76%	4.88%
American Indian/Alaskan Native Students	50.99%	20.83%	18.67%	9.51%
Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian Students	75.61%	9.76%	9.76%	4.88%
Two or More Races Students	71.98%	14.19%	8.77%	5.05%
All students	83.20%	8.67%	4.56%	3.56%
Special Populations				
Eligible for Free/Reduced Priced Meals	70.15%	15.19%	8.68%	5.97%
English Learners	65.65%	19.23%	9.20%	5.93%
Special Education Students	62.30%	23.72%	8.27%	5.72%
Homeless Students	46.78%	26.30%	16.10%	10.82%

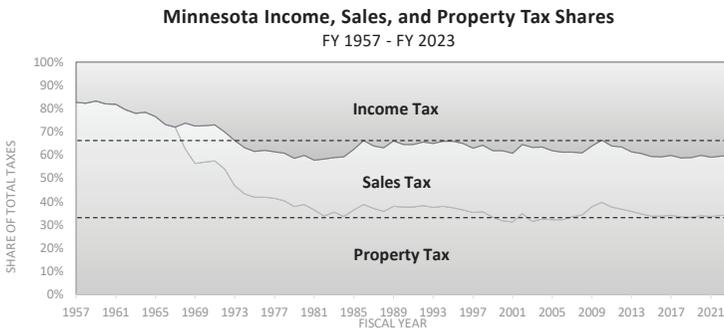
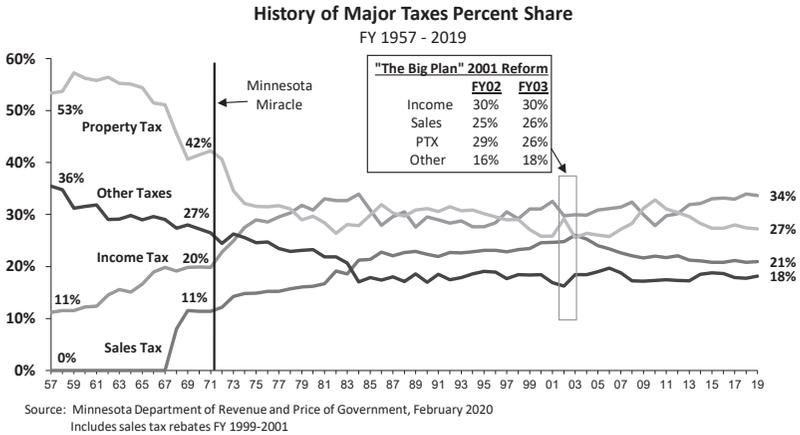
Sources: Minnesota Department of Education

Revenue

The Minnesota Department of Revenue administers 30 different tax types and collects over \$26 billion in tax revenue annually for the state. Each year, the department serves:

- Over 3 million individual income tax filers
- Tax professionals, legislators, military, seniors, farmers
- Over 850,000 property tax refund filers
- 87 counties and nearly 850 licensed property tax assessors
- More than 430,000 business income tax filers
- 345,000 businesses that remit sales tax

Taxes collected by the department pays for education, local government aid, property tax relief, social service programs, highways, economic development incentives and grants for businesses, and other state programs and operations.



Energy

- Minnesota is among the nation's top five fuel ethanol producers and has more E85 fueling stations than any other state.

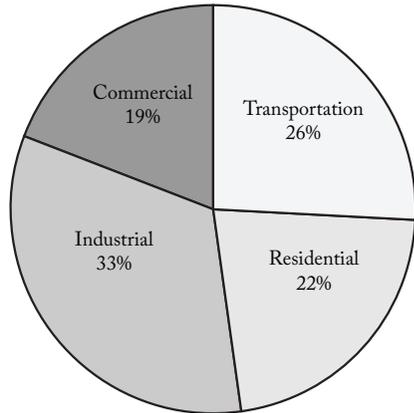
- About 30% of all U.S. crude oil imports flow through Minnesota. Some of the crude oil from Canada and North Dakota is processed at Minnesota's Pine Bend Refinery, the largest crude oil refinery located in a non-oil-producing state.

- About 31% of utility-scale electricity generation in Minnesota came from coal-fired electric power plants in 2019, down from 53% in 2011.

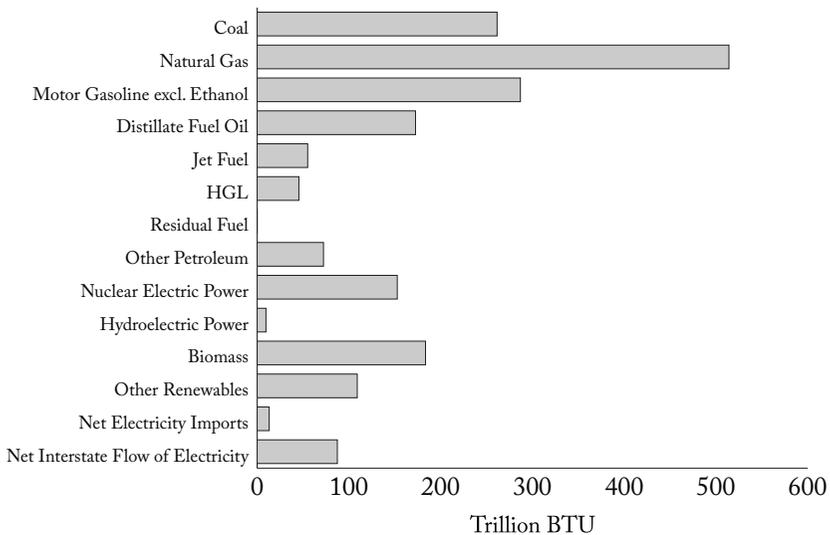
- Minnesota's two nuclear power plants, Monticello and Prairie Island, accounted for 24% of the state's electricity net generation in 2019.

- In 2019, Minnesota ranked seventh in the nation in electricity generating capacity and total generation from wind energy. Minnesota's wind farms generated 11 million megawatthours of electricity that year, 19% of the state's total net generation.

Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector, 2018



Minnesota Energy Consumption Estimates, 2018

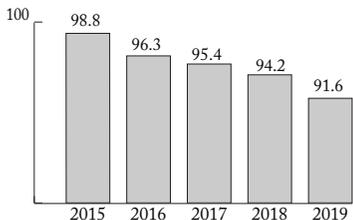


Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Transportation

Transportation systems are essential to Minnesota’s quality of life and economic competitiveness. MnDOT develops an annual scorecard to track progress across the state on the agency’s performance on our many modal systems. To view the full scorecard, visit <https://www.dot.state.mn.us/measures>.

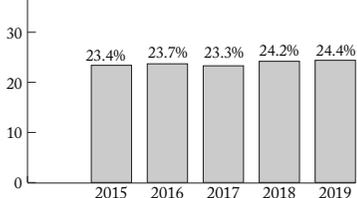
Twin Cities Transit Ridership
Boardings recorded by public transit providers serving metro-area counties (million)



Twin Cities transit ridership was down in 2019 due in part to bus driver shortages and lower than usual gas prices. Rail and bus rapid transit ridership continued to grow in 2019 and transit providers continue to adjust services to match changing demand.

Twin Cities Freeway Congestion

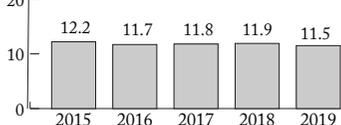
Percent of metro-area freeway miles below 45mph in a.m. or p.m. peak



The extent of peak period congestion increased slightly in 2019, with 24.4% of the system congested during peak hours. Congestion is expected to increase as economic activity and the region’s population continue to grow.

Greater Minnesota Transit Ridership

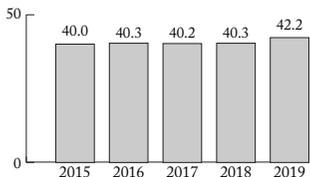
Boardings recorded by public transit providers serving Greater Minnesota (million)



Greater Minnesota transit service rides has been down slightly for the past three years. At the current pace, greater Minnesota transit providers are not likely to meet the 2025 ridership goal.

Carbon Emissions from the Transportation Sector

Total annual CO2 emissions generated by the Minnesota transportation system (million tons of CO2)



MnDOT projects that in 2019 CO2 emissions continued to rise in the transportation sector. This is due to low gas prices, high emission vehicle purchases rising, and a strong economy.

Source: Minnesota Department of Transportation

Agriculture

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017	
Number of farms	68,822
Land in farms (acres)	25,516,982
Average size of farm (acres)	371

Total	(\$)
Market value of products sold	18,395,390,000
Government payments	394,491,000
Farm-related income	868,545,000
Total farm production expenses	15,133,150,000
Net cash farm income	4,525,276,000

Per farm average	(\$)
Market value of products sold	267,289
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	9,568
Farm-related income	20,403
Total farm production expenses	219,888
Net cash farm income	65,753

Percent of Minnesota farms that:

- Have Internet access 79%
- Farm organically 1%
- Sell directly to consumers 5%
- Hire farm labor 28%
- Are family farms 96%

Farms by Value of Sales	Number	% of total
Less than \$2,500	21,107	31
\$2500 to \$4,999	3,833	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4,385	6
\$10,000 to \$24,999	5,822	8
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4,737	7
\$50,000 to \$99,999	6,467	9
\$100,000 or more	22,471	33

Farms by Size	Number	% of total
1 to 9 acres	5,234	8
10 to 49 acres	14,618	21
50 to 179 acres	19,456	28
180 to 499 acres	15,923	23
500 to 999 acres	7,164	10
1,000+ acres	6,427	9

Top Crops in Acres	
Soybeans for beans	8,142,472
Corn for grain	7,790,541
Forage (hay/haylage), all	1,448,195
Wheat for grain, all	1,197,036
Sugarbeets for sugar	423,096

Livestock Inventory (December 31, 2017)	
Broilers and other meat-type chickens	11,068,267
Cattle and calves	2,337,505
Goats	36,312
Hogs and pigs	8,467,361
Horses and ponies	46,879
Layers	10,849,607
Pullets	4,636,614
Sheep and lambs	116,311
Turkeys	18,110,298

Source: 2017 USDA Census of Agriculture

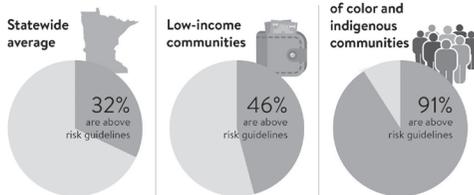
Environment and Climate

Air Quality in Minnesota

Minnesota is fortunate to enjoy good air quality. Statewide, our air meets all federal standards and nearly all health benchmarks. Overall pollution levels have been going down and this trend is expected to continue. However, air quality is not the same in all parts of Minnesota and doesn't affect all Minnesotans equally. People in some areas either experience pollution levels that, while within federal standards, are nonetheless high enough to worsen serious health conditions or are exposed to pollutants that don't have federal standards.

Air quality risk

These communities are more likely to be near higher levels of air pollution.



Water Quality in Minnesota

Minnesota's water has come a long way from the days when raw sewage flowed untreated into rivers as a matter of course. However, there is still much to be done to restore the impaired lakes, rivers, and streams in the state. Land use is a major factor in current water quality problems — agricultural drainage, urban and rural runoff, and erosion caused by removing vegetation from shorelines.

Climate

Minnesota's climate already is changing rapidly and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Statewide, temperatures have increased 1° to 3° F. Average low temperatures have risen more quickly than the average highs throughout the state, especially nighttime lows.

Between 1951 and 2012, total precipitation amounts increased by over 20% (5.5 inches) in the Twin Cities. In Greater Minnesota, more frequent heavy rains have been causing low areas to flood, resulting in crop, home, and business damages. The northwest corner of the state, on average, gets 15 inches less precipitation than the southeast (an annual average of 22 inches compared to 36 inches, respectively).

As our climate warms, northern tree species like paper birch, quaking aspen, balsam fir, and black spruce may start to die out, with populations moving further north. Warmer-climate tree species, like maples, oaks, and hickories could take their place. These changes in tree cover are accompanied by changes in the understory and soil, meaning that habitat for wildlife is changing along with the trees.

Warming surface waters in the state are also leading to a significant loss of fish habitat for many prominent species, including trout and walleye. Higher temperatures and increased stormwater runoff and erosion caused by heavier rain, means that many bodies of water will be home to algae blooms. Such blooms can negatively impact species that may benefit from warmer water, like bass, by removing extra oxygen in the water, essentially suffocating the fish that live there.

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS

For more information on Minnesota State Parks, visit: www.mndnr.gov/stateparks

Open year-round, Minnesota State Parks and recreation areas showcase the diverse and abundant natural resources of the "Land of 10,000 Lakes." State parks offer a variety of educational and recreational programs, and activities such as camping, swimming, fishing, hiking, picnicking, birdwatching, canoeing, kayaking, biking, and cross-country skiing. (Region of state where park is located: NW-Northwest; NE-Northeast; S-South; Metro-Twin Cities Metro Area)

- Afton** (Metro) - 6959 Peller Ave. S., Hastings, MN 55033 **Phone:** (651) 436-5391
- Banning** (NE) - 611101 Banning Park Road, Sandstone, MN 55072 **Phone:** (320) 245-2668
- Bear Head Lake** (NE) - 9301 Bear Head State Park Rd, Ely, MN 55731 **Phone:** (218) 365-7229
- Beaver Creek Valley** (S) - 15954 County Road 1, Caledonia, MN 55921 **Phone:** (507) 724- 2107
- Big Bog State Recreation Area** (NW) - 55716 Hwy 72, NE, Waskish, MN 56685 **Phone:** (218) 647-8592
- Big Stone Lake** (S) - 35889 Meadowbrook State Park Rd, Ortonville, MN 56278 **Phone:** (320) 839-3663
- Blue Mounds** (S) - 1410 161st St, Luverne, MN 56156 **Phone:** (507) 283-1307
- Buffalo River** (NW) - 565-155 St South - Hwy 10, Glyndon, MN 56547 **Phone:** (218) 498-2124
- Camden** (S) - 1897 Camden Park Rd, Lynd, MN 56157 **Phone:** (507) 865-4530
- Carley** (S) - c/o Whitewater State Park, 19041 Hwy 74, Altura, MN 55910 **Phone:** (507) 932-3007
- Cascade River** (NE) - 3481 West Hwy 61, Lutsen, MN 55612 **Phone:** (218) 387-3053
- Charles A. Lindbergh** (NW) - P.O. Box 364, 1615 Lindbergh Drive S., Little Falls, MN 56345 **Phone:** (320) 616-2525
- Crow Wing** (NW) - 3124 State Park Rd, Brainerd, MN 56401 **Phone:** (218) 825-3075
- Cuyuna Country State Recreation Area** (NW) - 307 Third St, P.O. Box 404, Ironton, MN 56455 **Phone:** (218) 546-5926
- Father Hennepin** (NE) - 41294 Father Hennepin Park Rd, Isle, MN 56342 **Phone:** (320) 676-8763
- Flandrau** (S) - 1300 Summit Ave, New Ulm, MN 56073 **Phone:** (507) 233-9800
- Forestville/Mystery Cave** (S) - 21071 Co 118, Preston, MN 55965 **Phone:** Main Park- (507) 352-5111, Mystery Cave-(507) 937-3251
- Fort Ridgely** (S) - 72158 County Rd 30, Fairfax, MN 55332 **Phone:** (507) 426-7840
- Fort Snelling** (Metro) - 101 Snelling Lake Rd, St. Paul, MN 55111 **Phone:** (612) 725-2389 **Visitor Center:** (612) 725-2724
- Franz Jevne** (NE) - State Hwy 11, Birchdale, MN 56629; c/o Zippel Bay State Park, 3684 - 54th Ave. NW, Williams, MN 56686 **Phone:** (218) 783-6252
- Frontenac** (S) - 29223 Co 28 Blvd, Frontenac, MN 55026 **Phone:** (651) 345-3401
- Garden Island State Recreation Area** (NW) - c/o Zippel Bay State Park, 3684 - 54th Ave. NW, Williams, MN 56686 **Phone:** (218) 783-6252
- George H. Crosby Manitow** (NE) - c/o Tettegouche State Park, 5702 Hwy 61, Silver Bay, MN 55614 **Phone:** (218) 226-6365
- Glacial Lakes** (NW) - 25022 County Rd 41, Starbuck, MN 56381 **Phone:** (320) 239-2860
- Glendalough** (NW) - 25287 Whitetail Lane, Battle Lake, MN 56515 **Phone:** (218) 864-0110
- Gooseberry Falls** (NE) - 3206 Hwy 61 E., Two Harbors, MN 55616 **Phone:** (218) 834-3855
- Grand Portage** (NE) - 9393 E. Hwy 61, Grand Portage, MN 55605-3000 **Phone:** (218) 475-2360
- Great River Bluffs** (SE) - 43605 Kipp Drive, Winona, MN 55987 **Phone:** (507) 643-6849
- Greenleaf Lake State Recreation Area** (S) - c/o DNR Parks and Trails Division Hutchinsonson Area Office, 20596 Hwy 7, Hutchinson, MN 55350 **Phone:** 320-234-2564 (open for day use only while under development)
- Hayes Lake** (NW) - 48990 County Rd 4, Roseau, MN 56751-8745 **Phone:** (218) 425-7504
- Hill Annex Mine** (NE) - c/o Scenic State Park, 56956 Hwy 7, Big Fork, MN 56628. **Phone:** (218) 247-7215
- Interstate** (Metro) - 307 Milltown Rd, P. O. Box 254, Taylors Falls, MN 55084 **Phone:** (651) 465-5711
- Iron Range Off-Highway Vehicle State Recreation Area** (NE), 7196 Pettit Road, Gilbert, MN 55741 **Phone:** (218) 748-2207
- Itasca** (NW) - 36750 Main Park Drive, Park Rapids, MN 56470 **Phone:** (218) 699-7251
- Jay Cooke** (NE) - 780 Hwy 210, Carlton, MN 55718 **Phone:** (218) 384-4610
- John A. Latsch** (SE) - c/o Great River Bluffs State Park, 43605 Kipp Drive, Winona, MN 55987 **Phone:** (507) 643-6849
- Judge C.R. Magney** (NE) - 4051 E. Hwy 61, Grand Marais, MN 55604 **Phone:** (218) 387-3039
- Kilen Woods** (S) - 50200 860th St., Lakefield, MN 56150 **Phone:** (507) 662-6258
- La Salle Lake State Recreation Area** (NW) - c/o Itasca State Park, 36750 Main Park Drive, Park Rapids, MN 56470 **Phone:** (218) 699-7251
- Lac qui Parle** (S) - 14047 20th Street NW, Watson, MN 56295 **Phone:** (320) 734-4450
- Lake Bemidji** (NW) - 3401 State Park Rd. NE, Bemidji, MN 56601 **Phone:** (218) 308-2300
- Lake Bronson** (NW) - 3793 230th St. Box 9, Lake Bronson, MN 56734 **Phone:** (218) 754-2200
- Lake Carlos** (NW) - 2601 County Rd 38 NE, Carlos, MN 56319 **Phone:** (320) 852-7200
- Lake Louise** (S) - c/o Forestville/Mystery Cave State Park, 21071 Co 118, Preston, MN 55965; **Phone:** (507) 352-5111
- Lake Maria** (Metro) - 11411 Clementa Ave NW, Monticello, MN 55362 **Phone:** (763) 878-2325
- Lake Shetek** (S) - 163 State Park Rd, Currie, MN 56123 **Phone:** (507) 763-3256

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS

(continued)

- Lake Vermillion** (NE) - adjacent to Soudan Underground Mine State Park **Phone:** (218) 753-2245
- Maplewood** (NW) - 39721 Park Entrance Rd, Pelican Rapids, MN 56572 **Phone:** (218) 863-8383
- McCarthy Beach** (NE) - 7622 McCarthy Beach Rd, Side Lake, MN 55781 **Phone:** (218) 254-7979
- Mille Lacs Kathio** (NE) - 15066 Kathio State Park Rd, Onamia, MN 56359 **Phone:** (320) 532-3523
- Minneopa** (S) - 54497 Gadwall Rd, Mankato, MN 56001 **Phone:** (507) 389-5464
- Minnesota Valley State Recreation Area** (Metro) - 19825 Park Blvd, Jordan, MN 55352 **Phone:** (952) 492-6400
- Monson Lake** (NE) - 1690 15th St. NE, Sunburg, MN 56289 **Phone:** (320) 366-3797
- Moose Lake** (NE) - 4252 County Rd 137, Moose Lake, MN 55767 **Phone:** (218) 485-5420
- Myre-Big Island** (S) - 19499 780th Ave., Albert Lea, MN 56007 **Phone:** (507) 379-3403
- Nerstrand Big Woods** (S) - 9700 170 St E., Nerstrand, MN 55053 **Phone:** (507) 333-4840
- Old Mill** (NW) - 33489 240th Ave. NW, Argyle, MN 56713 **Phone:** (218) 437-8174
- Red River State Recreation Area** (NW) - 515 2nd St NW, East Grand Forks, MN 56721 **Phone:** (218) 773-4950
- Rice Lake** (S) - 8485 Rose St, Owatonna, MN 55060 **Phone:** (507) 455-5871
- St. Croix Islands State Recreation Area** (Metro) - c/o William O'Brien State Park, 16821 O'Brien Trail North, Marine on St. Croix, MN 55047 **Phone:** (651) 433-0500
- St. Croix** (NE) - 30065 St. Croix Park Rd, Hinckley, MN 55037 **Phone:** (320) 384-6591
- Sakatah Lake** (S) - 50499 Sakatah Lake State Park Rd, Waterville, MN 56096 **Phone:** (507) 362-4438
- Savanna Portage** (NE) - 55626 Lake Place, McGregor, MN 55760 **Phone:** (218) 426-3271
- Scenic** (NE) - 56956 Scenic Hwy 7, Bigfork, MN 56628 **Phone:** (218) 743-3362
- Schoolcraft** (NE) - 9042 Schoolcraft Ln NE, Deer River, MN 56636; Mailing address: c/o Scenic State Park, 56956 Scenic Hwy 7, Bigfork, MN 56628 **Phone:** (218) 743-3362
- Sibley** (S) - 800 Sibley Park Rd NE, New London, MN 56273 **Phone:** (320) 354-2055
- Soudan Underground Mine** (NE) - 1302 McKinley Park Rd., P.O. Box 335, Soudan, MN 55782 **Phone:** (218) 753-2245
- Split Rock Creek** (S) - 336 50th Ave, Jasper, MN 56144 **Phone:** (507) 348-7908
- Split Rock Lighthouse** (NE) - 3755 Split Rock Lighthouse Rd, Two Harbors, MN 55616 **Phone:** (218) 226-6377
- Temperance River** (NE) - 7620 W. Hwy 61, Box 33, Schroeder, MN 55613 **Phone:** (218) 663-7476
- Tettegouche** (NE) - 5702 Hwy 61, Silver Bay, MN 55614 **Phone:** (218) 226-6365
- Upper Sioux Agency** (S) - 5908 Hwy 67, Granite Falls, MN 56241 **Phone:** (320) 564-4777
- Whitewater** (S) - 19041 Hwy 74, Altura, MN 55910 **Phone:** (507) 932-3007
- Wild River** (Metro) - 39797 Park Trail, Center City, MN 55012 **Phone:** (651) 583-2125 **Park Naturalist:** (651) 583-2925
- William O'Brien** (Metro) - 16821 O'Brien Trail North, Marine on St. Croix, MN 55047 **Phone:** (651) 433-0500
- Zippel Bay** (NW) - 3684 54th Ave NW, Williams, MN 56686 **Phone:** (218) 783-6252

NATIONAL PARKS, MONUMENTS, AND RECREATION AREAS

For more information on national parks in Minnesota visit: <http://home.nps.gov/applications/parksearch/state.cfm?st=mn>

Grand Portage National Monument - P.O. Box 426, 170 Mile Creek Rd, Grand Portage, MN 55605 **Phone:** (218) 475-0123

Mississippi National River and Recreation Area - 111 East Kellogg Blvd, Suite 105, St Paul, MN 55101
Headquarters Phone: (651) 290-4160 **Visitor Center Phone:** (651) 293-0200

North Country National Scenic Trail (runs through several states including Minnesota) -
700 Rayovac Dr, Suite 100, Madison, WI 53711 **Phone:** (608) 441-5610

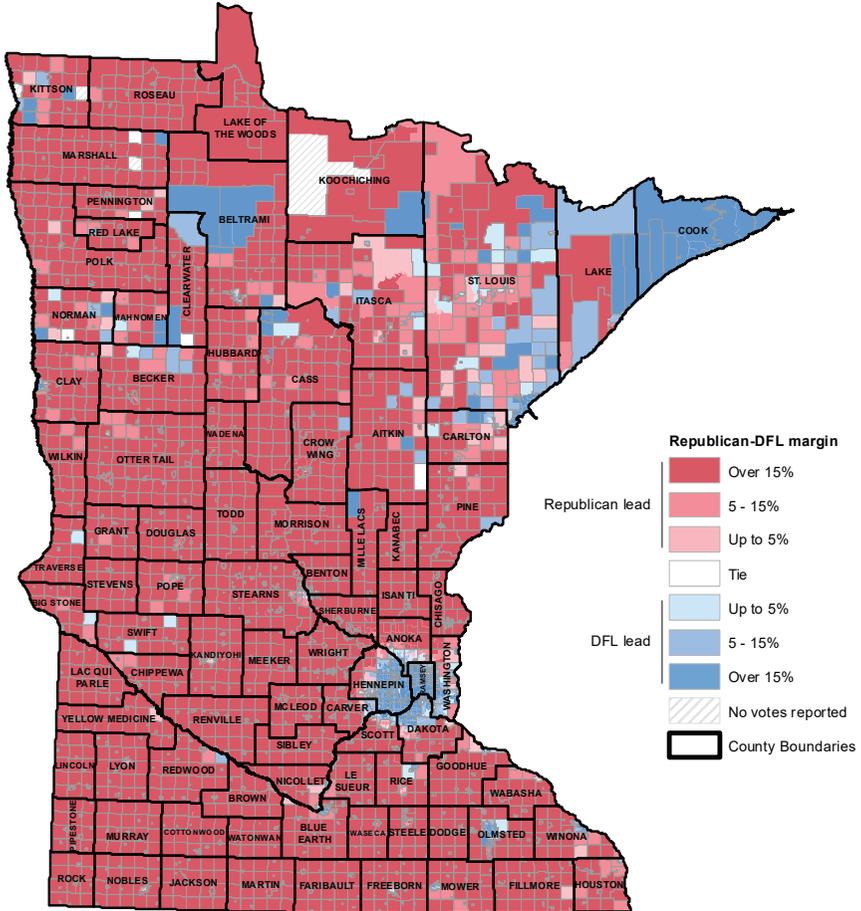
Pipestone National Monument - 36 Reservation Ave, Pipestone, MN 56164 **Phone:** (507) 825-5464

Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway (runs through Minnesota and Wisconsin) - 401 North Hamilton St., Saint Croix Falls, WI 54024 **Phone:** (715) 483-2274

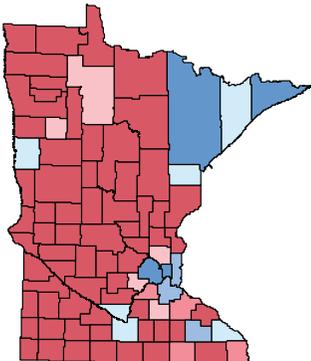
Voyageurs National Park - 360 Highway 11 East, International Falls, MN 56649 **Phone:** (218) 283-6600,

Rainy Lake Visitor Center: - 1797 Ur - 342, International Falls, MN 56649 (218) 286-5258

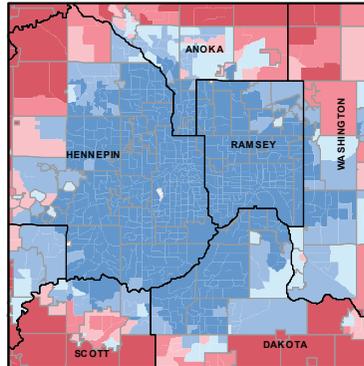
WINNING PARTY FOR U.S. PRESIDENT BY PRECINCT GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 2020



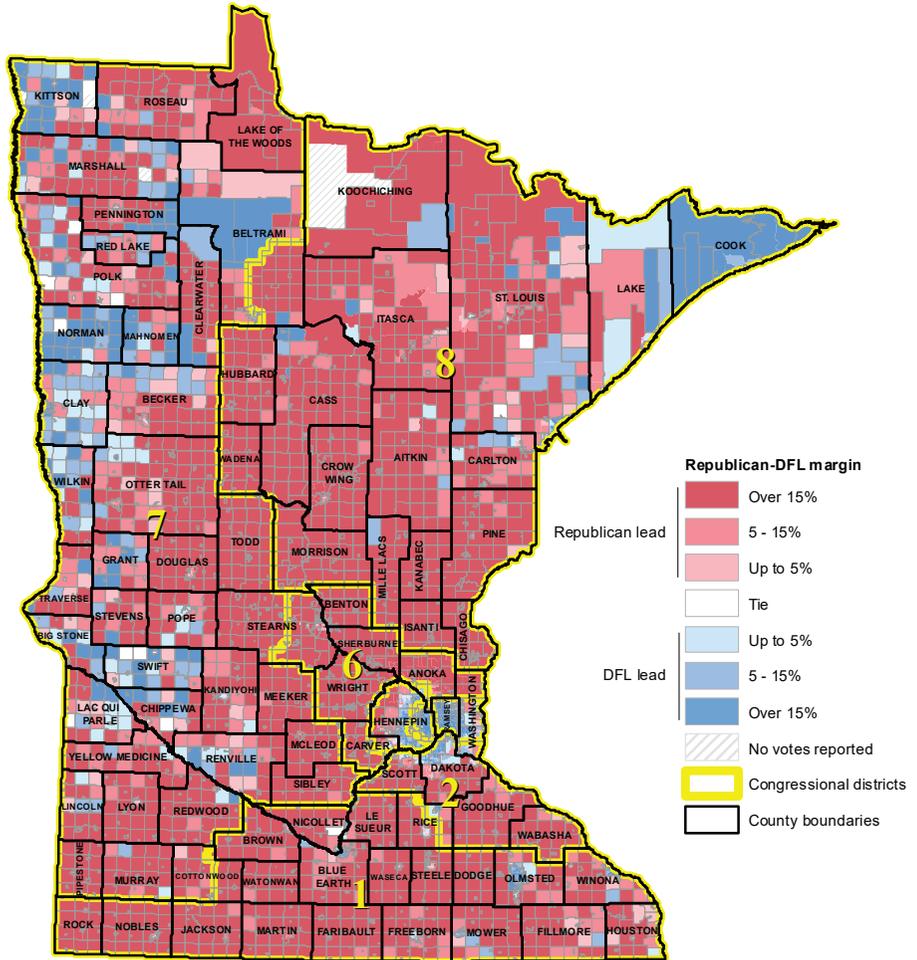
Results By County



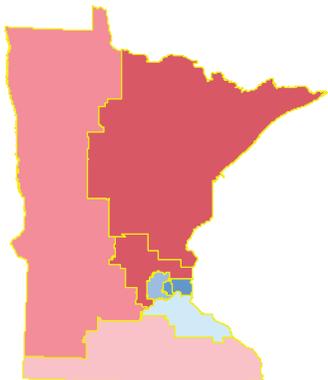
Metro Area



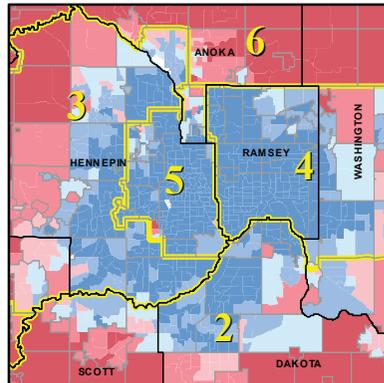
WINNING PARTY FOR U.S. CONGRESS BY PRECINCT GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 2020



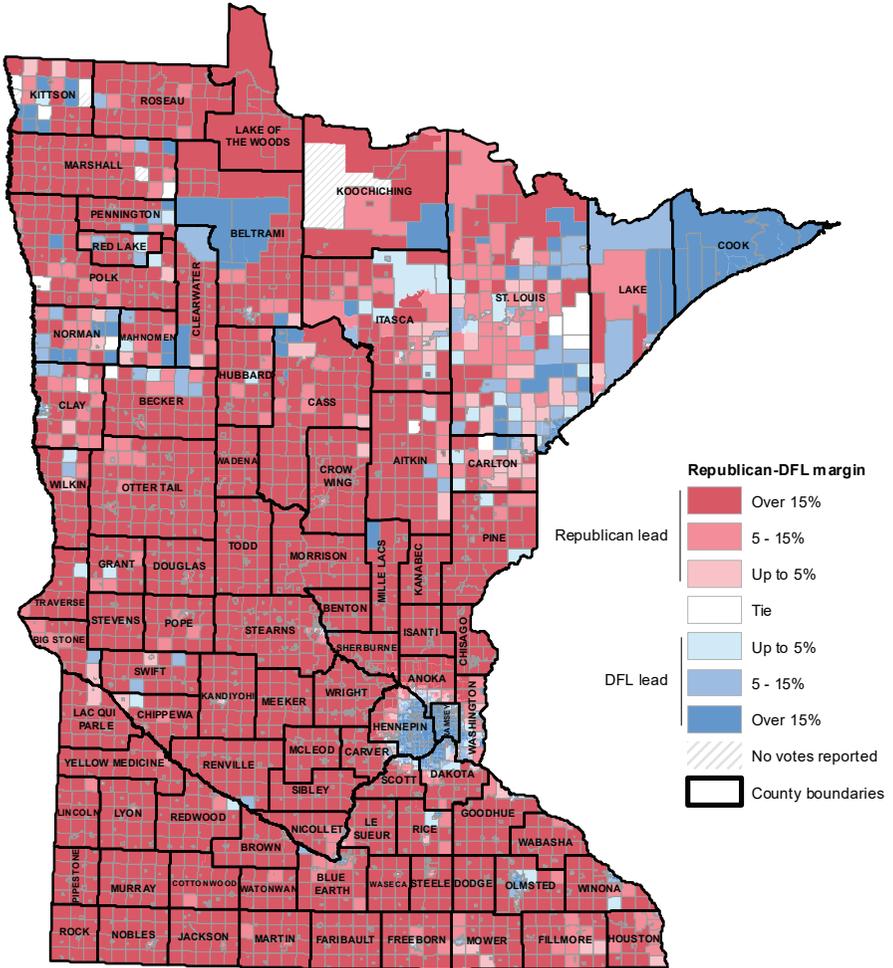
Results By District



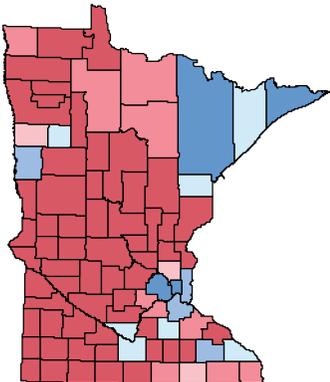
Metro Area



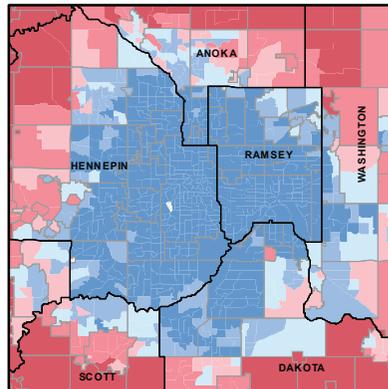
WINNING PARTY FOR U.S. SENATE BY PRECINCT GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 2020



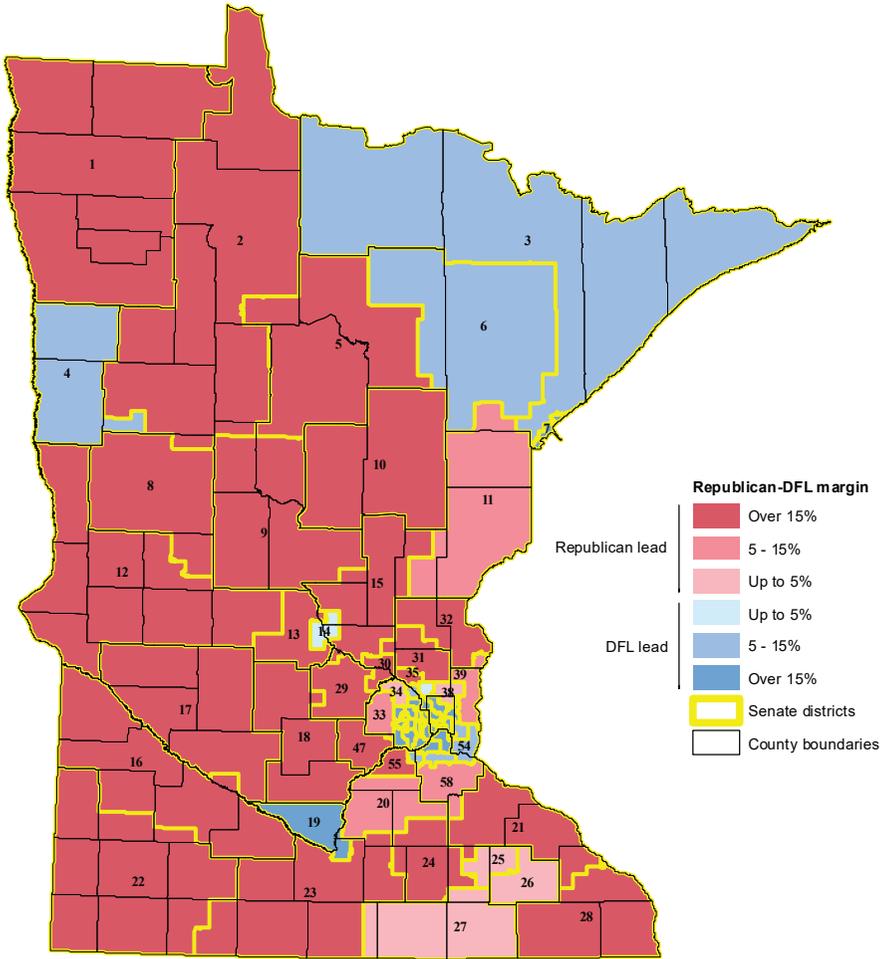
Results By County



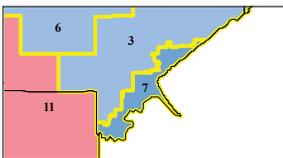
Metro Area



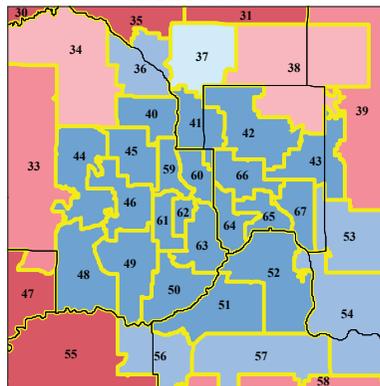
WINNING PARTY FOR STATE SENATE BY DISTRICT GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 2020



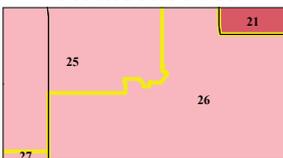
Duluth Area



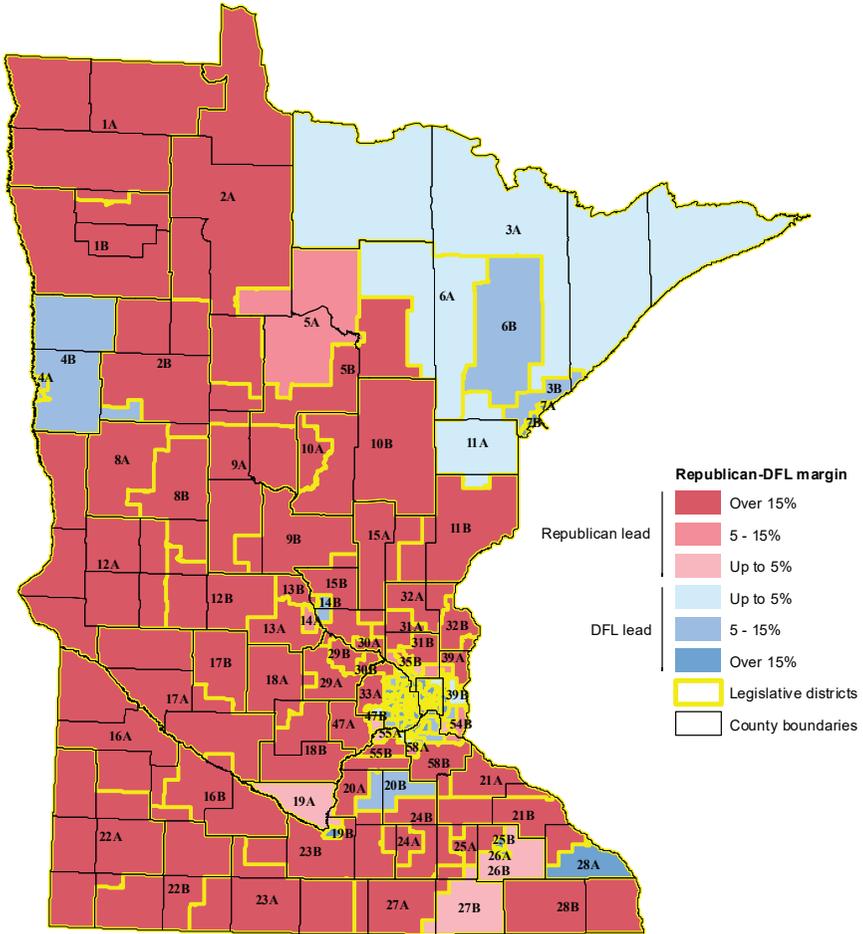
Metro Area



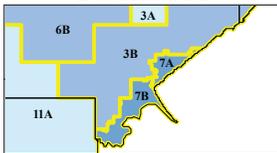
Rochester Area



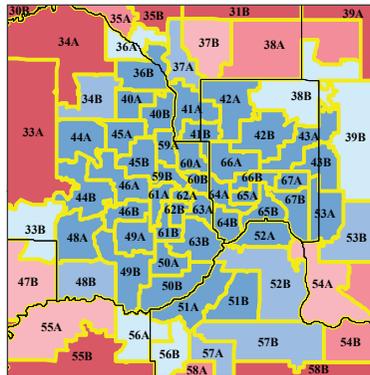
WINNING PARTY FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE BY DISTRICT GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 2020



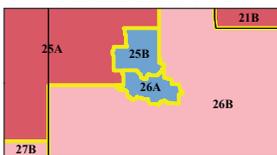
Duluth Area



Metro Area

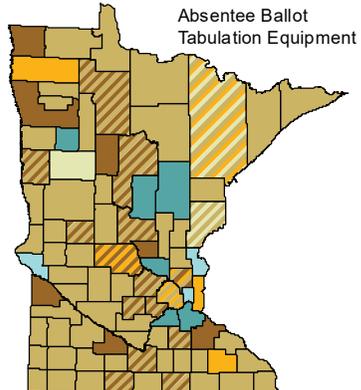
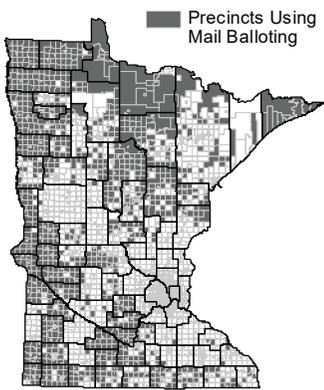
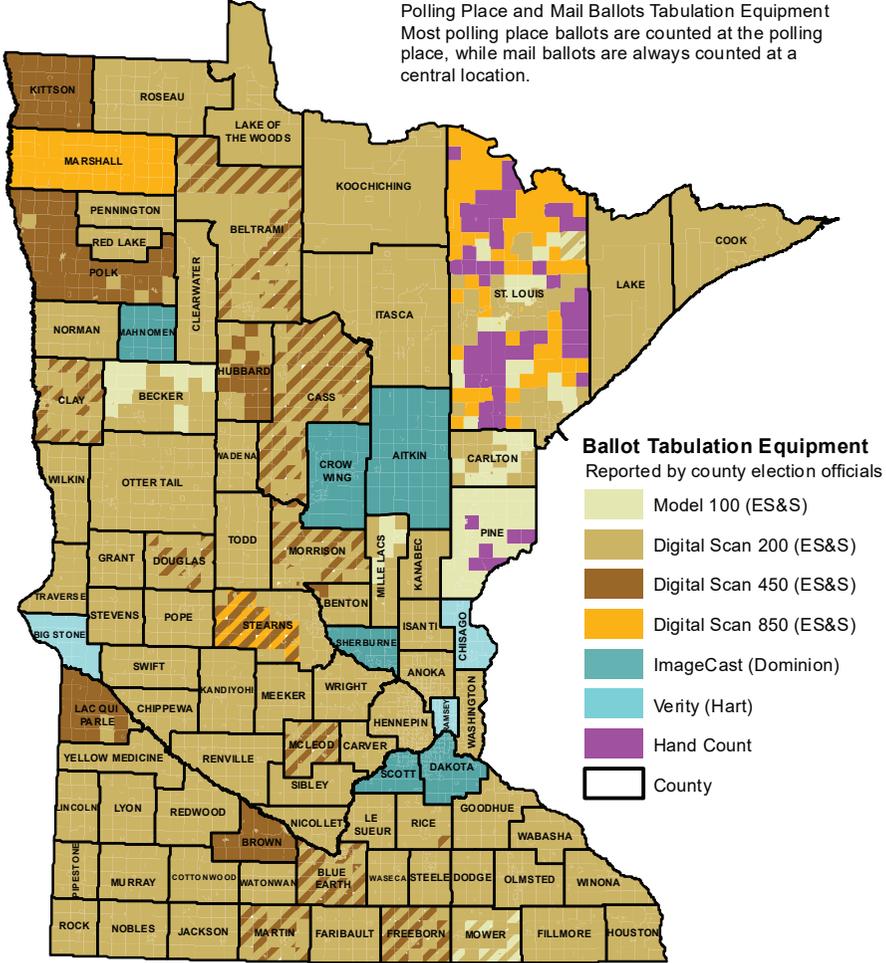


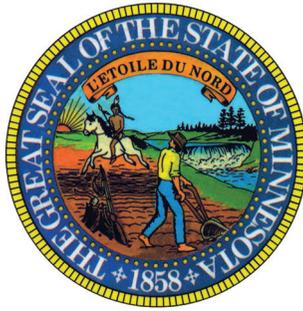
Rochester Area



VOTING SYSTEMS USED BY PRECINCT GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 2020

Polling Place and Mail Ballots Tabulation Equipment
Most polling place ballots are counted at the polling place, while mail ballots are always counted at a central location.





The Great Seal of the State of Minnesota

The Minnesota Secretary of State is the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of Minnesota and affixes the seal to government documents to make them official. Just as people authenticate a document by signing their name to it, the state seal acts as the State's signature.

When Minnesota became a state on May 11, 1858, it did not have an official state seal despite a constitutional requirement to have one. Minnesota's first secretary of state, Francis Baasen, wrote to Governor Henry Sibley requesting direction on the matter. Sibley authorized Baasen to use Minnesota's previous territorial government's seal. In the meantime, Sibley began making design changes and correcting errors discovered when the seal was cast in metal. He replaced a misspelled Latin motto, "Quo sursum velo videre," which means "I want to see what lies beyond" with a French motto, "L'Étoile du Nord," meaning "the Star of the North." He also reversed the picture on the seal to depict the sun setting in the west instead of rising in the east. Around the seal design he placed the words, "The Great Seal of the State of Minnesota 1858." In 1861, the Legislature adopted the new design, making it the official state seal. In 1983, the Legislature altered the seal in an attempt to spell out specific design details more clearly in hopes of avoiding the wide variations that occurred in past artistic interpretations.

The Great Seal of the State of Minnesota is rich in symbolism. The sun, visible on the western horizon, signifies the flat plains covering much of the state. The cultivated ground and plow symbolize the importance of agriculture. The Mississippi River and St. Anthony Falls are depicted to note the importance of Minnesota's natural resources for trade and commerce. The three pine trees represent the state tree, the Red or Norway pine, and the three great pine regions of the state including the St. Croix, Mississippi, and Lake Superior. The tree stump symbolizes the importance of Minnesota's timber industry. The American Indian on horseback represents the great American Indian heritage of the state while the horse, spear, axe, rifle, and plow represent important tools that were used for hunting and labor.

Editor's note on the private use of the state seal, from a 1988 attorney general's interpretation of Minnesota Statutes: *"Private individuals can reproduce the state seal for their own purposes... the private enlargement, reduction, or embossment of the seal by private citizens is not prohibited. There are a number of consumer protection statutes that could conceivably prohibit the use of the state seal if it is used to misrepresent the nature of a business, or if a person in the course of his business, vocation, or occupation engages in any conduct that creates a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding..."*

State Bird

Minnesota's state bird, the common loon (*Gavia immer*), was adopted by the Legislature in 1961. (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.145) Loons are large black and white birds with red eyes. They have wingspans up to five feet, body lengths up to three feet, and can dive to depths of 90 feet. Its name comes from a Norwegian word that means "wild, sad cry." Approximately 12,000 loons make their summer homes in Minnesota.



State Butterfly

The monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), also known as the milkweed butterfly, was adopted as the state's official butterfly in 2000 (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.1497). The monarch is one of the few butterfly species that migrates with the change in seasons. Approximately four generations of monarchs are born in Minnesota each summer and live roughly four weeks; the exception is the last generation of the season, which survives for six months. Monarch caterpillars feed almost exclusively on milkweed, which grows throughout Minnesota.



State Drink and Muffin

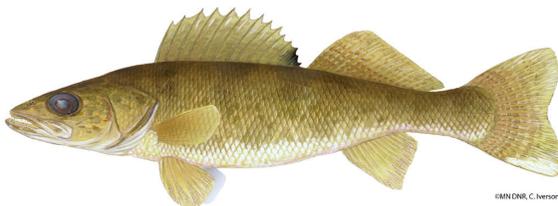
Milk was adopted as the official state drink in 1984 (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.1495). Our state produces 9.5 billion pounds of milk a year (4.5 percent of the nation's total) and ranks eighth in dairy production among the states.

The blueberry muffin was adopted as the official muffin of the state of Minnesota in 1988 (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.1496).



State Fish

After being first proposed to be the state fish in 1953, the walleye (*Stizostedion vitreum*) was adopted in 1965 (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.146). This popular game fish is found throughout Minnesota in lakes and rivers. The largest walleye ever caught in Minnesota weighed 17 pounds, 8 ounces.



©MNDNR, C. Iverson

State Flag



The Minnesota state flag is royal blue with a gold fringe. In the center of the flag is the state seal. Around the state seal is a wreath of the state flower, the lady slipper. Three dates are woven into the wreath: 1819, the year Fort Snelling was established; 1858, the year Minnesota became a state; and 1893, the year the official flag was adopted. Nineteen stars ring the wreath, symbolizing that Minnesota was the 19th state to enter the Union after the original 13. The largest star represents the North Star and Minnesota. The present state flag was adopted by the Legislature in 1957 (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.141).

State Flower

From the earliest days, the Legislature wanted the pink and white lady slipper (*Cypripedium reginae*) to be the state flower. However, in 1893, the Legislature passed a resolution mistakenly naming the wild lady slipper as the state flower. The 1902 Legislature passed a new resolution to correct its error. In 1967, the Legislature made the pink and white lady slipper a state symbol (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.142).

One of Minnesota's rarest wildflowers, this plant thrives in open swamps, bogs, and damp woods. Lady slippers grow slowly, taking four to 16 years to produce their first flowers, which bloom in late June or early July. The plants live for up to 50 years and grow up to four feet tall.



State Fruit

The Honeycrisp™ apple was adopted as the state fruit in 2006 (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.1475). It was produced from a 1960 cross of Macoun and Honeygold apples, as part of a University of Minnesota apple-breeding program to develop a winter-hardy tree with high quality fruit. Honeycrisp apples are about three inches in diameter, have an exceptionally crisp and juicy texture, and are harvested from mid-September to mid-October in east-central Minnesota.

State Gemstone

The Lake Superior agate was named the official state gemstone in 1969 (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.147). This beautiful quartz stone is banded with rich red and orange colors derived from iron ore in the soil. These agates are normally about the size of a pea, but can be as large as 20 pounds. Dispersed throughout Minnesota by glaciers in the last Ice Age, these agates can be found on the banks of rivers, in gravel pits, or in other places where pebbles and gravel abound.



State Grain



Wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*), was adopted as the official state grain in 1977 (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.148). This aquatic grass is not related to common rice and was a staple food for Minnesota's American Indian tribes for centuries. Wild rice is still harvested from lakes in the traditional way, by canoe. However, people interested in harvesting wild rice in Minnesota must purchase a wild ricing license, similar to a fishing or hunting license. Today, as in the past, much of the wild rice produced in the world comes from Minnesota. It's also the only cereal grain native to North America.

State Mushroom

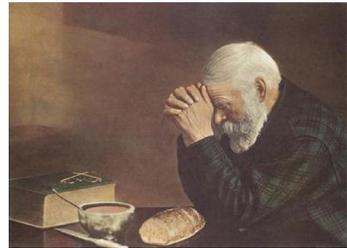
Morchella esculenta, commonly known as the morel, sponge mushroom or honeycomb morel, was adopted in 1984 as the official state mushroom (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.149). Morels are edible and considered a rare delicacy. They grow two to six inches high, are creamy tan or shades of brown and gray in color, and boast pitted, spongy heads, smooth stems and hollow interiors. In the spring, morels can often be found in south-eastern Minnesota fields and forests.



State Photograph

The photograph "Grace," depicting an elderly man bowing his head and giving thanks, taken by Eric Enstrom in 1918 in Bovey, Minnesota, was adopted as the official state photograph in 2002 (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.1498).

A copy of the photograph, presented to the state by Enstrom's daughter, Rhoda Nyberg, is on display in the Secretary of State's office in St. Paul.



State Soil

First proposed in 1939, Lester soil became the official state soil in 2012 (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.485). Lester soils are well-drained, have a dark grayish brown surface with clay loam and loam subsoils. The characteristics of this soil developed from both grasslands and forests. This soil is a valuable resource for forage, corn, and soybean production. Lester soil can be found in central and south-central Minnesota.

State Sport



The 2009 Legislature designated ice hockey as the official state sport of Minnesota (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.1499). Minnesota is home to the U.S. Hockey Hall of Fame Museum in Eveleth. In the 1980 Winter Olympics, St. Paul native Herb Brooks was the head coach of the gold medal-winning men's national ice hockey team. Team USA upset the Soviet Union 4-3 in what became known as the "Miracle on Ice." Brooks was inducted into the U.S. Hockey Hall of Fame in 1990.



State Tree

The Red or Norway pine (*Pinus resinosa*) became the official state tree in 1953 (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.143). The Red pine can live to be 400 years old and can reach heights of nearly 150 feet with a trunk up to five feet in diameter. Its needles are four to six inches long and grow in pairs.

Red pines when small are popular as Christmas trees, and are harvested for use as structural timber and pulpwood when mature. They also make suitable poles, pilings, mining timbers, and railroad ties.

State Bee



The rusty patched bumble bee (*Bombus affinis*) was adopted as the state's official bee in 2019 (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.1465). It is listed as a federally endangered species and has declined by 87 percent in the last 20 years. Minnesota is one of only 10 states where the rusty patched bumble bee is currently found. Bumble bees are important pollinators for many crops and plants, including blueberries, cranberries and even tomatoes. A variety of native and introduced flowering plants, shrubs and trees all provide nectar and pollen for the rusty patched and other bumble bees.

Thanks to the Office of the Governor, Minnesota Dept. of Natural Resources, University of Minnesota, David L. Hansen, Gary Elsner, Al Giencke, MAPSS, Grace by Enstrom, Jim Rosvold, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and Andrew VonBank for providing images.

STATE HISTORIC SITES

The following historic sites are maintained and operated by the Minnesota Historical Society. For more information, go to www.mnhs.org or call (651) 259-3000.

Alexander Ramsey House, St. Paul
Birch Coulee Battlefield, Morton
Comstock House, Moorhead
Forest History Center, Grand Rapids
Fort Ridgely, Fairfax
Grand Mound, International Falls
Harkin Store, New Ulm
Historic Forestville, Preston
Historic Fort Snelling, St. Paul
James J. Hill House, St. Paul
Jeffers Petroglyphs, Jeffers
Lac qui Parle Mission, Montevideo
Lindbergh House, Little Falls

Lower Sioux Agency, Morton
Mille Lacs Indian Museum, Onamia
Minnehaha Depot, Minneapolis
Minnesota State Capitol, St. Paul
North West Company Fur Post, Pine City
Oliver H. Kelley Farm, Elk River
St. Anthony Falls, Minneapolis
Sibley Historic Site, Mendota
Split Rock Lighthouse, Two Harbors
W. H. C. Folsom House, Taylors Falls
W. W. Mayo House, Le Sueur
William G. LeDuc House, Hastings



Mille Lacs Indian Museum, Onamia
Minnesota Historical Society

Minnesota in a Pandemic

Minnesota's health care system was stretched to its limits during the COVID-19 pandemic. Hospital staff and doctors fought to keep patients alive while learning the tendencies of this never-before-seen disease. In the photo below, Nurse Kari Giersdorf holds an iPad for COVID-19 patient Gabe Pastores of Cannon Falls so he can talk to his family while inside of a medical ICU at St. Mary's Hospital at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester.



ICU nurse photo from Minnesota Public Radio News. © 2021 Minnesota Public Radio®. Used with permission. All rights reserved.