

# Chapter One

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## 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:** 5,742,036 (2021 estimate from the Minnesota State Demographic Center)

**Population density per square mile:** 72.13 (Minnesota State Demographic Center/Minnesota Department of Natural Resources)

**Largest cities:** Minneapolis 434,346; Saint Paul 312,040; Rochester 122,065; Bloomington 90,874; Brooklyn Park 86,106; Duluth 85,667 (Minnesota State Demographic Center, 2021)

**Urban population:** 4,101,754 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021)\*

**Rural population:** 1,604,720 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021)

**Economic output in goods and services:** \$346.2 billion (2021 U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis estimate)

**Jobs in Minnesota:** 2.8 million; More than one in four jobs in the state is in the education and health industry sector (Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, 2021)

**Median household income:** \$77,720\*\* (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021)

**Percent of Minnesotans living below the poverty line:** 9% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021)

*\*In 2022, the U.S. Census Bureau changed the criteria for defining urban areas, including raising the minimum population threshold for qualification from 2,500 to 5,000.*

*\*\*Median household incomes among American Indian, Black, and Hispanic households are statistically lower than median income for all households in Minnesota. Median income is \$47,739 for Black-headed households, \$48,354 among American Indian-headed households, and \$64,102 for Hispanic-headed households.*

CLIMATE (Airport Weather Stations, 1991-2020 normals)	DULUTH	INTERNATIONAL FALLS	MINNEAPOLIS/ ST. PAUL	ROCHESTER	ST. CLOUD
Annual precipitation (inches)	31.2	25.4	31.6	34.7	28.5
Annual snowfall (inches)	90.2	73.0	51.2	53.2	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, Minnesota State Demographic Center, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, National Weather Service

# Demography

The state’s population in 2021 was 5,742,036, according to the Minnesota State Demographic Center. Between 2010 and 2020, Minnesota’s population grew by 7.6% - slightly higher than the national average growth rate of 7.4% - and added 403,000 new residents – about twice as many as any other midwestern state. Since the 2020 Census, however, growth in Minnesota and in the U.S. has slowed considerably. Between 2020 and 2021, the Census Bureau estimates that Minnesota grew by only 1,600 people.



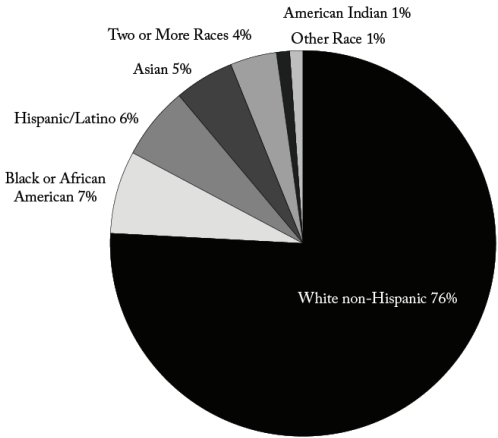
More than half of our state’s residents (55%) live in the 7-county Twin Cities metro, though there are also large population centers in Rochester, Duluth, and Saint Cloud. Between 2010 and 2020, the metropolitan statistical areas in Minnesota with the highest average annual growth rates were Fargo-Moorhead (2.0%), Minneapolis-St. Paul (1.1%), and Rochester (0.9%).

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, one in four Minnesotans identifies as belonging to a Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) racial or ethnic group. Between 2010 and 2020, the White non-Hispanic population in Minnesota declined by about 50,000 residents, making the total population growth fully attributable to BIPOC populations. In the future, any population growth will also likely be fueled by the relatively younger BIPOC populations, as well as from populations moving to Minnesota from other states and from abroad.

Minnesota’s adult population between the ages of 18 and 64 currently accounts for 61% of the total population. Minnesota State Demographic Center projections indicate that by 2025, children aged 5 to 17 years 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 959,272 in 2021—an increase of more than 250,000 people over the decade. This number is expected to continue to swell to 1.2 million by 2030. Minnesota’s oldest residents— those aged 85 and above—are expected to grow from about 110,000 residents to about 140,000 over the next ten years.

## Population by Race and Ethnicity *Minnesota, 2020*



Source: MN State Demographic Center

## Education

Pre-K through Grade 12 Students - Enrollment 2021-22 School Year		
Demographic Group	Number of Students	% of Total
White Students	549,237	63.1%
Black or African American Students	101,388	11.6%
Hispanic or Latino Students	91,601	10.5%
Asian Students	60,461	6.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	14,901	1.7%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	890	0.1%
Two or more races	52,028	6.0%
<b>All Students</b>	<b>870,506</b>	<b>100%</b>
Special Populations		
Students Eligible for Free/ Reduced Price Lunch	274,886	31.6%
English Learner Students	77,473	8.9%
Special Education Students	147,063	16.9%
Homeless Students	7,235	0.8%

Four-Year Graduation Rates Class of 2021				
Demographic Group	Graduate	Continuing	Dropout	Unknown
White Students	88.3%	5.6%	3.0%	3.0%
Black or African American Students	70.4%	18.0%	5.3%	6.3%
Hispanic or Latino Students	69.3%	16.3%	8.5%	5.8%
Asian Students	87.4%	8.2%	1.8%	2.6%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	52.5%	19.3%	14.7%	13.4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Students	65.6%	14.8%	14.8%	4.9%
Two or More Races Students	74.6%	13.9%	6.0%	5.4%
All students	83.3%	8.7%	4.0%	3.9%
Special Populations				
Students Eligible for Free/ Reduced Priced Meals	70.3%	15.5%	7.7%	6.5%
English Learner Students	64.7%	20.7%	8.0%	6.5%
Special Education Students	64.0%	23.0%	7.0%	6.0%
Homeless Students	45.4%	30.3%	13.8%	10.6%

Source: Minnesota Department of Education



## Revenue

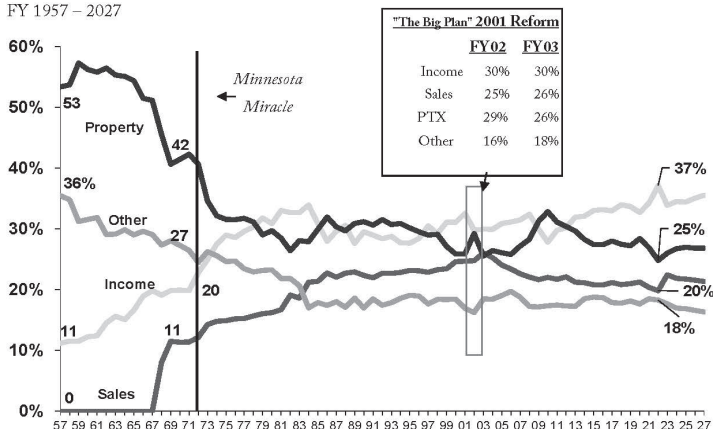
The Minnesota Department of Revenue administers 30 different tax types and collects more than \$33 billion in tax revenue annually for the state. Each year, the department serves:

- More than 3.1 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 500,000 business income tax filers

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.

### History of Major Taxes Percent Share

FY 1957 – 2027

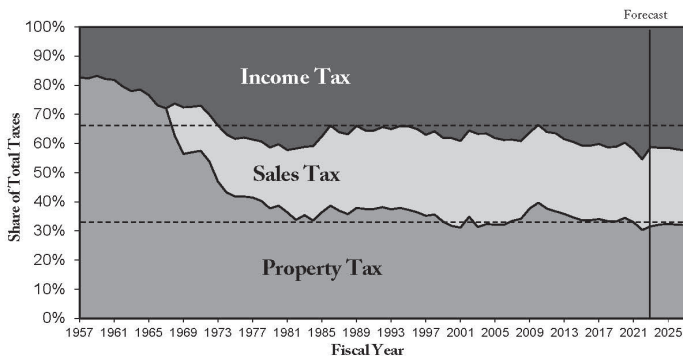


Source: Minnesota Department of Revenue and Price of Government, November 2022

Includes sales tax rebates FY 1999–2001

### Minnesota Income, Sales, and Property Tax Shares

FY 1957 – 2027



Source: Minnesota Department of Revenue and Price of Government, November 2022

## Energy

- Minnesota has 426 E85 (a blend of 15% motor gasoline and 85% ethanol) fueling stations, more than any other state, and it was the nation's fifth-largest fuel ethanol producer in 2020, accounting for 8% of U.S. total production.

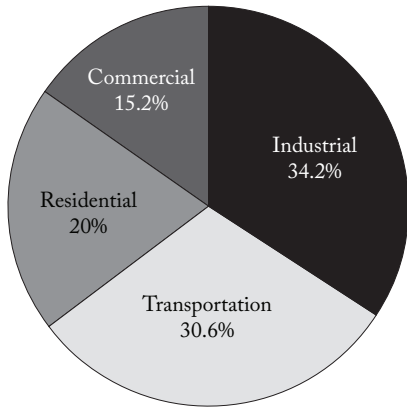
- About 30% of all U.S. crude oil imports flow through Minnesota, and Pine Bend Refinery in Minnesota is the largest crude oil refinery located in a non-oil-producing state.

- About 27% of utility-scale electricity generation in Minnesota came from coal-fired electric power plants in 2021, down from 53% in 2011.

- In 2021, Minnesota's two nuclear power plants, Prairie Island and Monticello, fueled 24% of the state's electricity net generation.

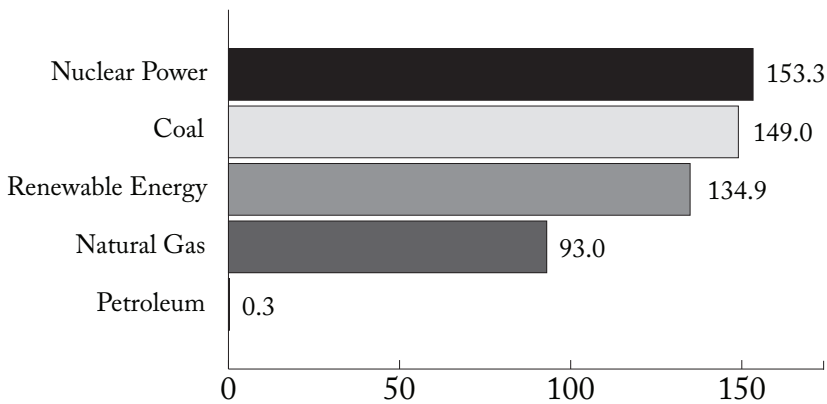
- In 2021, renewable resources supplied 29% of Minnesota's total in-state electricity generation. The state was ninth in the nation in total generation from wind, and wind accounted for 75% of the state's renewable generation.

Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector, 2020



## Electric Power Sector Consumption by Source, 2020

*Amounts in trillions of British thermal units*



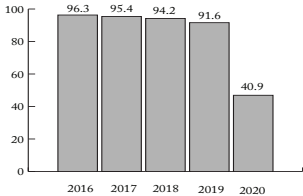
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

# 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

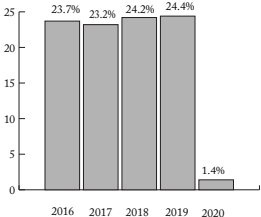
Boardings recorded by public transit providers serving metro-area counties (million)



Twin Cities transit ridership was down in 2020 due to the pandemic. Work from home, online learning, and stay at home orders along with reduced service for a majority of the year lead to the lowest ridership in over a decade.

## Twin Cities Freeway Congestion

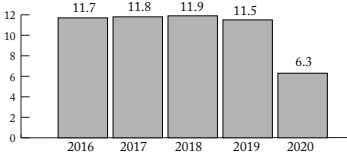
Percent of metro-area freeway miles below 45mph in a.m. or p.m. peak



The extent of peak period congestion decreased dramatically in 2020, with 1.4% of the system congested during peak hours. It is uncertain whether congestion will return to pre-pandemic levels or remain low.

## Greater Minnesota Transit Ridership

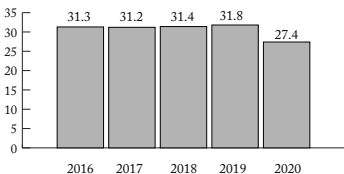
Boardings recorded by public transit providers serving Greater Minnesota (million)



Greater Minnesota transit service rides declined significantly in 2020 due to changes in service levels and travel caused by the pandemic. Prior to 2020 rides were stable but well below ridership goals.

## Carbon Emissions from Tailpipes

Total annual CO2 emissions generated by tailpipes in Minnesota (million tons of CO2)



2020 saw a 14% reduction in tailpipe emissions due to COVID-19. However, Minnesota remains well off pace to achieve its carbon emissions reduction target.

Source: Minnesota Department of Transportation

## Agriculture

Minnesota’s farm and food sector has always been a powerful engine driving our state economy, and even with some extreme challenges (worldwide pandemic, low prices, weather), we can still stand proud of our hardworking farmers and farm families and the significant contributions they make every day to put food on our tables.

In addition to our nearly 68,000 farms, Minnesota’s agriculture sector provides more than 431,000 jobs for the state and creates approximately \$112 billion in economic activity. In national rankings, Minnesota is #1 in production of sugarbeets and turkeys raised, #2 in pork exports, and #3 in production of hogs, soybeans, oats, and spring wheat, and #4 in corn and dry edible bean production.

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2021	
Number of farms	67,400
Land in farms (acres)	25,400,000
Average size of farm (acres)	377

### Farms by Value of Sales, 2015-19

Sales Class	Number	% of total
\$1,000 to \$9,999	24,900	36.6%
\$10,000 to \$99,999	20,500	30.1%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	7,700	11.3%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	5,800	8.5%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	4,800	7.1%
\$1,000,000 or more	4,300	6.3%
Total	68,000	100%

Top Crops in Acres, 2022	
Corn for grain	7,840,000
Soybeans	7,580,000
Hay and haylage	1,295,000
Wheat, spring	1,160,000
Sweet corn	93,100

Livestock Inventory, 2022	
Cattle and calves	2,200,000
Chickens and broilers	56,800,000
Goats	39,000
Hogs and pigs	8,900,000
Sheep and lambs	112,000
Turkeys	40,500,000

Source: Minnesota Agricultural Statistics 2020 Annual Bulletin, Minnesota Department of Agriculture

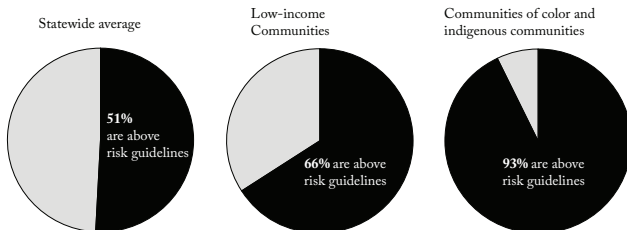
## Environment and Climate

### Air Quality in Minnesota

Minnesota's air quality is good overall, but it is not the same in all parts of the state and doesn't affect all Minnesotans equally. Overall pollution levels have been going down and this trend is expected to continue. However, people in some areas experience pollution levels that are high enough to worsen health conditions or are exposed to pollutants that don't have federal or state standards.

In recent years, Minnesota has seen more "bad air" days caused by smoke from wildfires outside of the state. This trend is likely to continue as climate change worsens heat and drought in North America.

#### Air Quality Risk



MPCA, January 2021

### 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.

As required by the federal Clean Water Act, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) assesses all waters of the state and creates a list of bodies of water that fail to meet water quality standards every two years. In 2022, 305 water bodies and 417 impairments were added to the Impaired Waters list. In total, there are 2,904 water bodies with 6,168 impairments in Minnesota. Unhealthy conditions for fish and bugs are the most common impairment. This information will lead to studies and plans to restore the waters to standards.

### Climate

Our climate has already changed and will continue to change. Minnesotans are feeling impacts of climate change, from higher temperatures, more extreme storms with intense flooding, and changes in our unique and cherished ecosystems. These impacts will continue to have serious effects on the economy, natural environment, and quality of life in Minnesota.

Frequent and intense storms are now occurring more than any time on record, and the trend is projected to continue. Record-breaking floods damage streets, wastewater facilities, businesses, homes, farms, and natural resources, costing local governments, business owners, and residents millions of dollars in cleanup and repairs. Annual precipitation has increased as well, especially in the southern parts of the state.

Minnesota is getting warmer, especially winter nights in the northern parts of the state. Daily average minimum temperatures during winter (Dec-Feb) have increased 7.3 degrees from 1895-2021 in northern Minnesota, 6.0 degrees in central Minnesota and 4.9 degrees in southern Minnesota. Minnesota lakes have lost an average of 10 to 14 days of ice cover in the past 50 years, affecting lake and fish health, outdoor recreation opportunities, local governments, and business owners.

## MINNESOTA STATE PARKS

For more information on Minnesota State Parks, visit: [www.mndnr.gov/stateparks](http://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 Avenue South, Hastings, MN 55033 **Phone:** (651) 201-6780
- Banning** (NE) - P.O. Box 643, Sandstone, MN 55072 **Phone:** (320) 216-3910
- Bear Head Lake** (NE) - 9301 Bear Head State Park Road, Ely, MN 55731 **Phone:** (218) 235-2520
- Beaver Creek Valley** (S) - 15954 County Road 1, Caledonia, MN 55921 **Phone:** (507) 724-2107
- Big Bog State Recreation Area** (NW) - P.O. Box 428, Waskish, MN 56685 **Phone:** (218) 888-7310
- Big Stone Lake** (S) - 35889 Meadowbrook State Park Road, Ortonville, MN 56278 **Phone:** (320) 839-3663
- Blue Mounds** (S) - 1410 161st Street, Luverne, MN 56156 **Phone:** (507) 283-6050
- Buffalo River** (NW) - 565 155th Street South, Glyndon, MN 56547 **Phone:** (218) 498-2124
- Camden** (S) - 1897 Camden Park Road, Lynd, MN 56157 **Phone:** (507) 872-7031
- Carley** (S) - c/o Whitewater State Park, 19041 Highway 74, Altura, MN 55910 **Phone:** (507) 312-2300
- Cascade River** (NE) - 3481 West Highway 61, Lutsen, MN 55612 **Phone:** (218) 387-6000
- Charles A. Lindbergh** (NW) - 1615 Lindbergh Drive South, Little Falls, MN 56345 **Phone:** (320) 616-2525
- Crow Wing** (NW) - 3124 State Park Road, Brainerd, MN 56401 **Phone:** (218) 825-3075
- Cuyuna Country State Recreation Area** (NW) - 307 3rd Street, Ironton, MN 56455 **Phone:** (218) 772-3690
- Father Hennepin** (NE) - 41294 Father Hennepin Park Road, Isle, MN 56342 **Phone:** (320) 676-8763
- Flandrau** (S) - 1300 Summit Avenue, New Ulm, MN 56073 **Phone:** (507) 233-1260
- Forestville/Mystery Cave** (S) - 21071 County 118, Preston, MN 55965 **Phone:** (507) 352-5111
- Fort Ridgely** (S) - 72158 County Road 30, Fairfax, MN 55332 **Phone:** (507) 426-7840
- Fort Snelling** (Metro) - 101 Snelling Lake Road, St. Paul, MN 55111 **Phone:** (612) 279-3550
- Franz Jevne** (NE) - State Highway 11, Birchdale, MN 56629; **Phone:** (218) 888-7310
- Frontenac** (S) - 29223 County 28 Boulevard, Frontenac, MN 55026 **Phone:** (651) 299-3000
- Garden Island State Recreation Area** (NW) - c/o Zippel Bay State Park, 3684 54th Avenue Northwest, Williams, MN 56686 **Phone:** (218) 783-6252
- George H. Crosby Manitow** (NE) - c/o Tettegouche State Park, 5702 Highway 61, Silver Bay, MN 55614 **Phone:** (218) 353-8800
- Glacial Lakes** (NW) - 25022 County Road 41, Starbuck, MN 56381 **Phone:** (320) 239-2860
- Glendalough** (NW) - 24869 Whitetail Lane, Battle Lake, MN 56515 **Phone:** (218) 261-6900
- Gooseberry Falls** (NE) - 3206 Highway 61 East, Two Harbors, MN 55616 **Phone:** (218) 595-7100
- Grand Portage** (NE) - 9393 East Highway 61, Grand Portage, MN 55605 **Phone:** (218) 877-8630
- Great River Bluffs** (SE) - 43605 Kipp Drive, Winona, MN 55987 **Phone:** (507) 312-2650
- Greenleaf Lake State Recreation Area** (S) - 20596 Highway 7, Hutchinson, MN 55350 **Phone:** 320-234-2550
- Hayes Lake** (NW) - 48990 County Road 4, Roseau, MN 56751 **Phone:** (218) 425-7504
- Hill Annex Mine** (NE) - c/o Scenic State Park, 56956 Highway 7, Big Fork, MN 56628 **Phone:** (218) 247-7215
- Interstate** (Metro) - P. O. Box 254, 307 Milltown Road, Taylors Falls, MN 55084 **Phone:** (651) 539-4500
- Iron Range Off-Highway Vehicle State Recreation Area** (NE), 7196 Pettit Road, Gilbert, MN 55741 **Phone:** (218) 735-3831
- Itasca** (NW) - 36750 Main Park Drive, Park Rapids, MN 56470 **Phone:** (218) 699-7251
- Jay Cooke** (NE) - 780 Highway 210, Carlton, MN 55718 **Phone:** (218) 673-7000
- John A. Latsch** (SE) - c/o Whitewater State Park, 19041 Highway 74, Altura, MN 55910 **Phone:** (507) 312-2300
- Judge C.R. Magney** (NE) - 4051 East Highway 61, Grand Marais, MN 55604 **Phone:** (218) 387-6300
- Kilen Woods** (S) - 50200 860th Street, Lakefield, MN 56150 **Phone:** (507) 832-6034
- La Salle Lake State Recreation Area** (NW) - 10221 County 9, Solway, MN 56678 **Phone:** (218) 699-7251
- Lac qui Parle** (S) - 14047 20th Street Northwest, Watson, MN 56295 **Phone:** (320) 734-4450
- Lake Bemidji** (NW) - 3401 State Park Road Northeast, Bemidji, MN 56601 **Phone:** (218) 308-2300
- Lake Bronson** (NW) - 3793 230th Street, Box 9, Lake Bronson, MN 56734 **Phone:** (218) 754-2200
- Lake Carlos** (NW) - 2601 County Road 38 Northeast, Carlos, MN 56319 **Phone:** (320) 852-7200
- Lake Louise** (S) - 12585 766th Avenue, Le Roy, MN 55951 **Phone:** (507) 352-5111
- Lake Maria** (Metro) - 11411 Clementa Avenue Northwest, Monticello, MN 55362 **Phone:** (763) 272-4040
- Lake Shetek** (S) - 163 State Park Road, Currie, MN 56123 **Phone:** (507) 763-3256
- Lake Vermillion - Soudan Underground Mine** (NE) - P.O. Box 335, 1379 Stuntz Bay Road, Soudan, MN 55782 **Phone:** (218) 300-7000
- Maplewood** (NW) - 39721 Park Entrance Road, Pelican Rapids, MN 56572 **Phone:** (218) 863-8383

## MINNESOTA STATE PARKS

(continued)

- McCarthy Beach** (NE) - 7622 McCarthy Beach Road, Side Lake, MN 55781 **Phone:** (218) 274-7200
- Mille Lacs Kathio** (NE) - 15066 Kathio State Park Road, Onamia, MN 56359 **Phone:** (320) 532-3523
- Minneopa** (S) - 54497 Gadwall Road, Mankato, MN 56001 **Phone:** (507) 386-3910
- Minnesota Valley State Recreation Area** (Metro) - 20550 Park Boulevard, Jordan, MN 55352 **Phone:** (651) 259-5774
- Monson Lake** (NE) - 1690 15th Street Northeast, Sunburg, MN 56289 **Phone:** (320) 366-3797
- Moose Lake** (NE) - 4252 County Road 137, Moose Lake, MN 55767 **Phone:** (218) 460-7001
- Myre-Big Island** (S) - 19499 780th Avenue, Albert Lea, MN 56007 **Phone:** (507) 668-7060
- Nerstrand Big Woods** (S) - 9700 170th Street East, Nerstrand, MN 55053 **Phone:** (507) 384-6140
- Old Mill** (NW) - 33489 240th Avenue Northwest, Argyle, MN 56713 **Phone:** (218) 754-2200
- Red River State Recreation Area** (NW) - 515 2nd Street Northwest, East Grand Forks, MN 56721 **Phone:** (218) 773-4950
- Rice Lake** (S) - 8485 Rose Street, Owatonna, MN 55060 **Phone:** (507) 414-6191
- St. Croix** (NE) - 30065 St. Croix Park Road, Hinckley, MN 55037 **Phone:** (320) 280-7880
- Sakatah Lake** (S) - 50499 Sakatah Lake State Park Road, Waterville, MN 56096 **Phone:** (507) 698-7851
- Savanna Portage** (NE) - 55626 Lake Place, McGregor, MN 55760 **Phone:** (218) 419-1500
- Scenic** (NE) - 56956 Scenic Highway 7, Bigfork, MN 56628 **Phone:** (218) 571-2600
- Schoolcraft** (NE) - 9042 Schoolcraft Lane Northeast, Deer River, MN 56636 **Phone:** (218) 328-8982
- Sibley** (S) - 800 Sibley Park Road Northeast, New London, MN 56273 **Phone:** (320) 354-2055
- Split Rock Creek** (S) - 336 50th Avenue, Jasper, MN 56144 **Phone:** (507) 348-7908
- Split Rock Lighthouse** (NE) - 3755 Split Rock Lighthouse Road, Two Harbors, MN 55616 **Phone:** (218) 595-7625
- Temperance River** (NE) - c/o Tettegouche State Park, 5702 Highway 61, Silver Bay, MN 55614 **Phone:** (218) 663-3100
- Tettegouche** (NE) - 5702 Highway 61, Silver Bay, MN 55614 **Phone:** (218) 353-8800
- Upper Sioux Agency** (S) - 5908 Highway 67, Granite Falls, MN 56241 **Phone:** (320) 564-4777
- Whitewater** (S) - 19041 Highway 74, Altura, MN 55910 **Phone:** (507) 312-2300
- Wild River** (Metro) - 39797 Park Trail, Center City, MN 55012 **Phone:** (651) 583-2125
- William O'Brien** (Metro) - 16821 O'Brien Trail North, Marine on St. Croix, MN 55047 **Phone:** (651) 539-4980
- Zippel Bay** (NW) - 3684 54th Avenue Northwest, Williams, MN 56686 **Phone:** (218) 783-6252

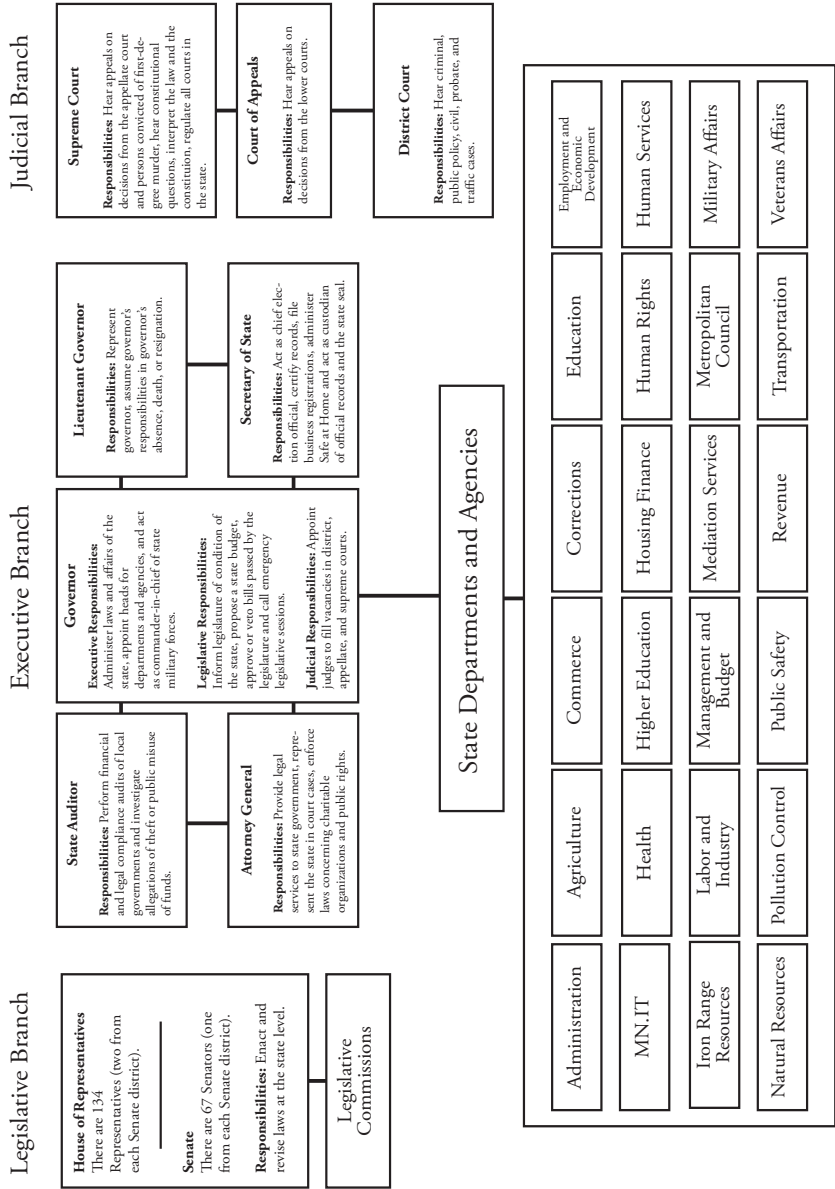
## NATIONAL PARKS, MONUMENTS, AND RECREATION AREAS

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 Road, Grand Portage, MN 55605 **Phone:** (218) 475-0123
- Mississippi National River and Recreation Area** - 111 East Kellogg Boulevard, Suite 105, St Paul, MN 55101 **Phone:** (651) 293-0200
- North Country National Scenic Trail** (runs through several states including Minnesota) - 318 East Main Street, Suite K, Lowell, MI 49331 **Phone:** (616) 319-7906
- Pipestone National Monument** - 36 Reservation Ave, Pipestone, MN 56164 **Phone:** (507) 825-5464 x214
- Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway** (runs through Minnesota and Wisconsin) - 401 North Hamilton Street, Saint Croix Falls, WI 54024 **Phone:** (715) 483-2274
- Voyageurs National Park** - 360 Highway 11 East, International Falls, MN 56649 **Phone:** (218) 283-6600

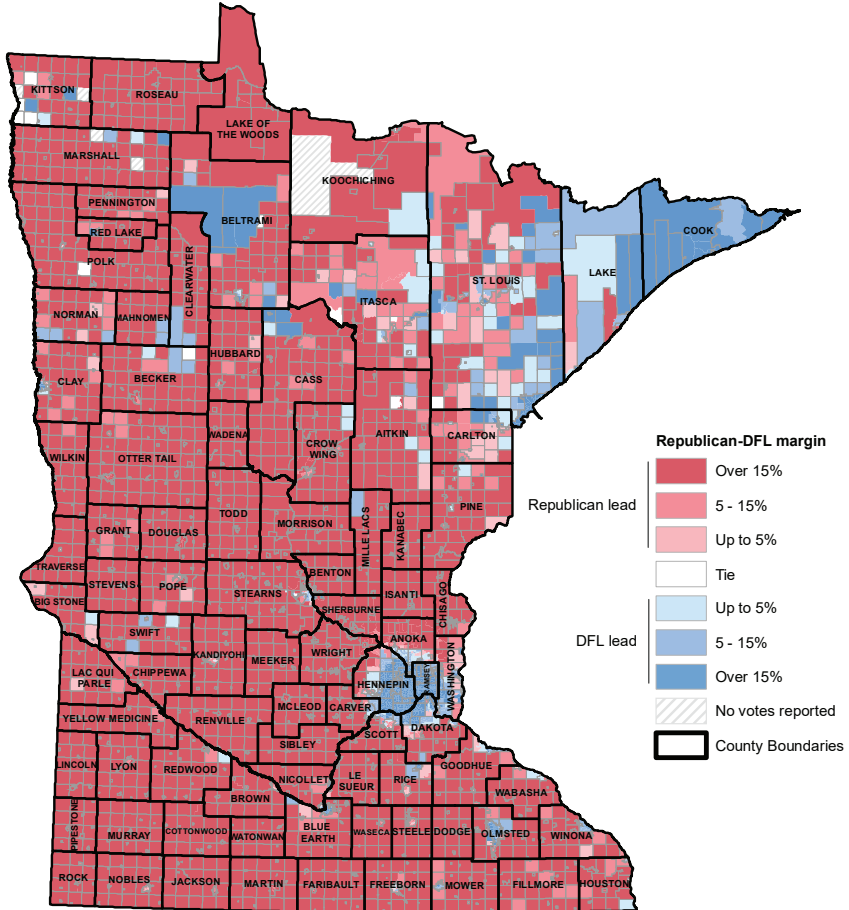
# MINNESOTA STATE GOVERNMENT

## The People of Minnesota

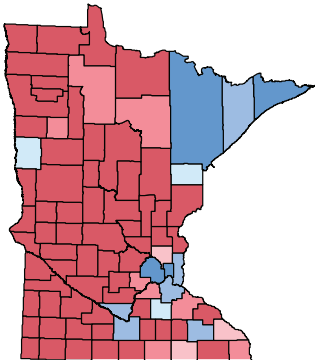




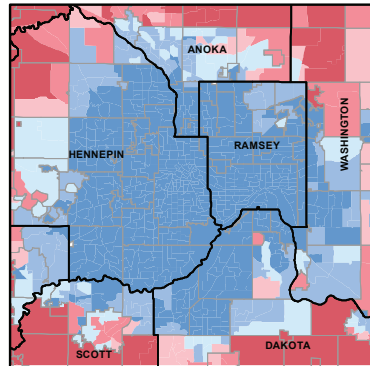
## WINNING PARTY FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 2022



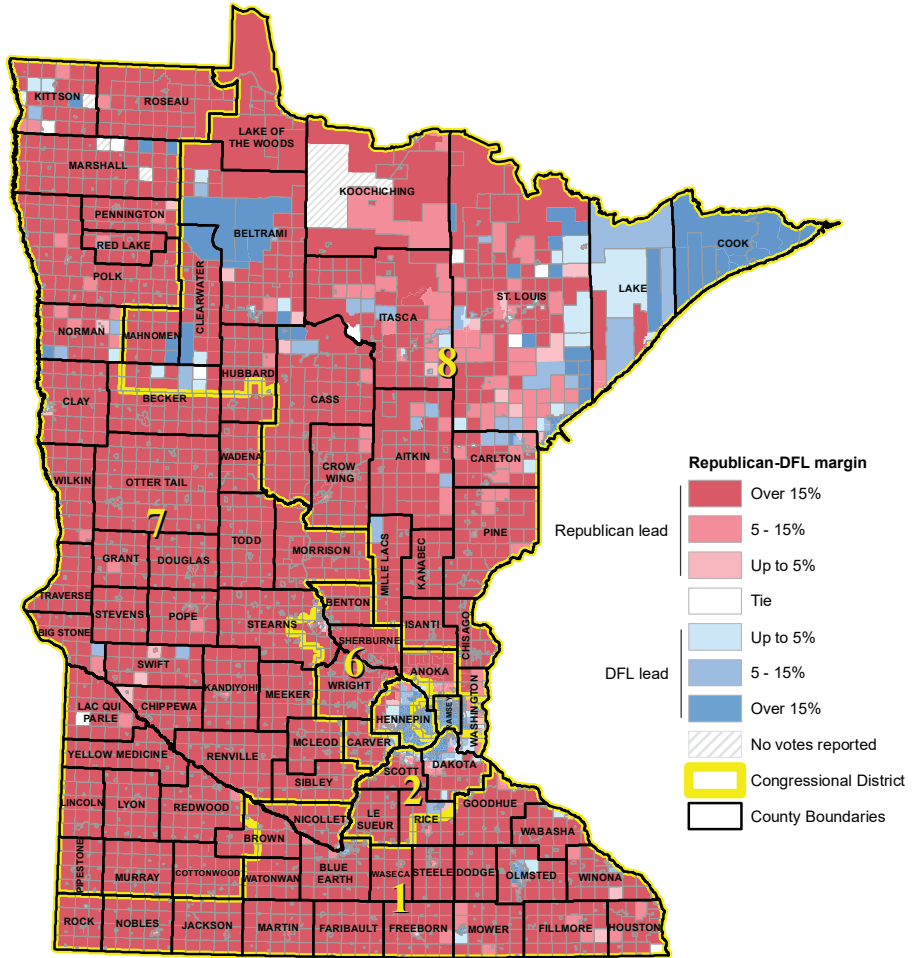
Results By County



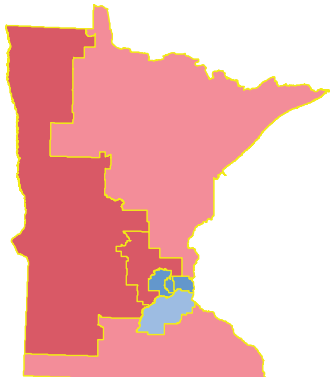
Metro Area



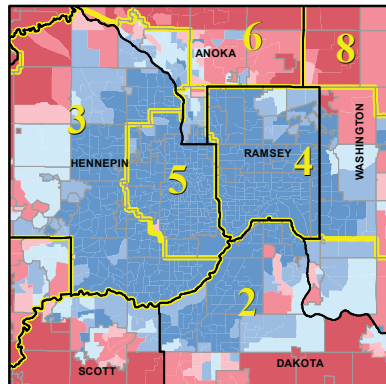
## WINNING PARTY FOR U.S. CONGRESS BY PRECINCT GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 2022



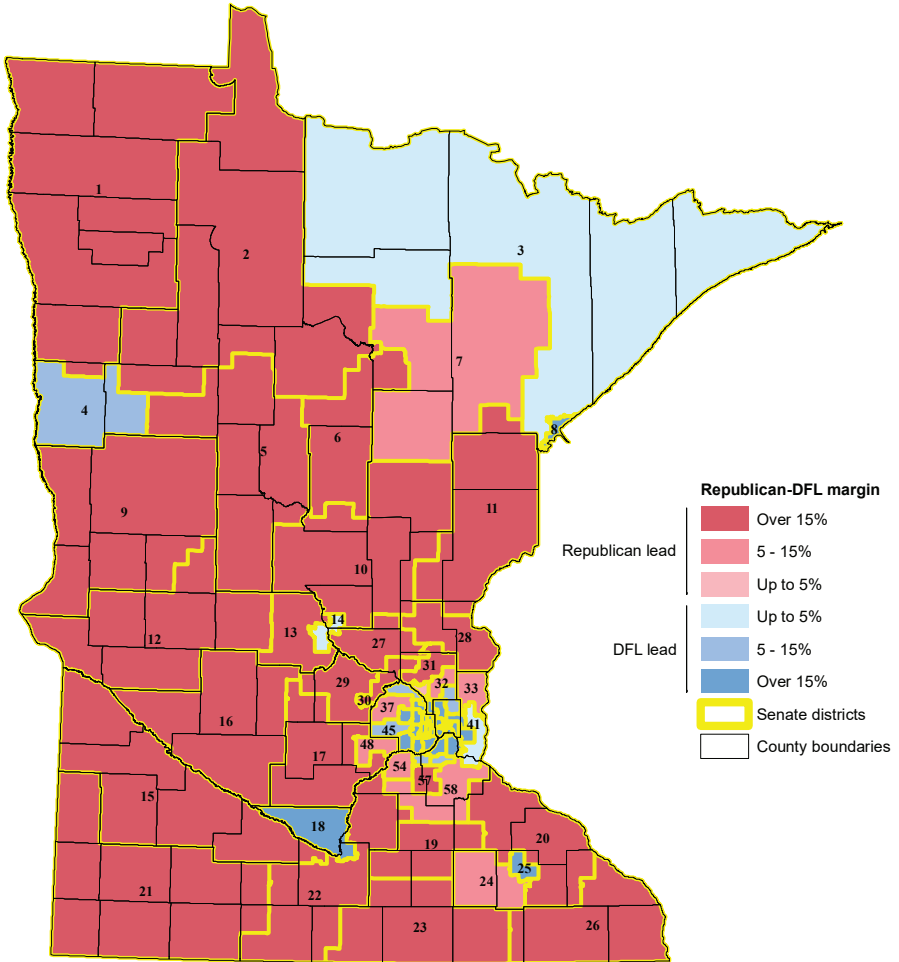
Results By District



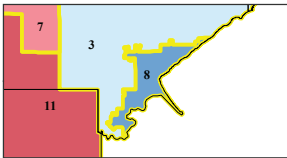
Metro Area



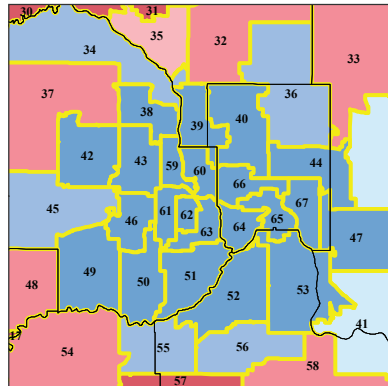
## WINNING PARTY FOR STATE SENATE BY PRECINCT GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 2022



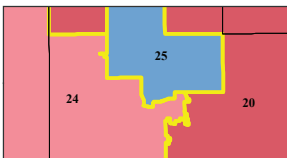
Duluth Area



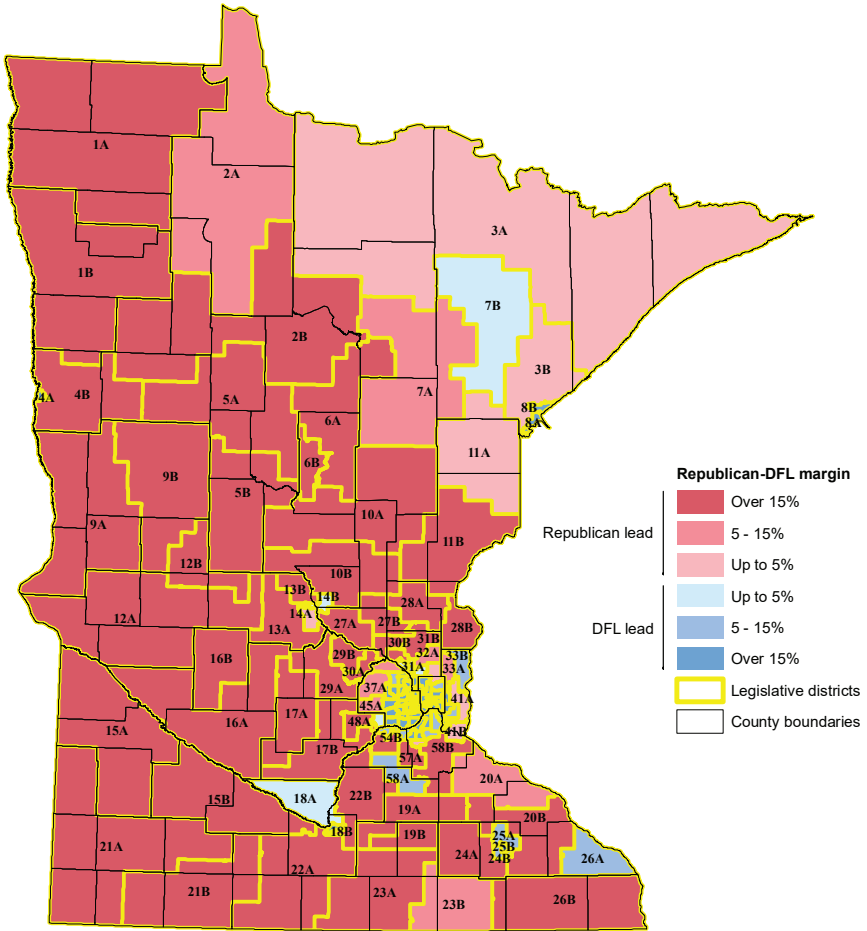
Metro Area



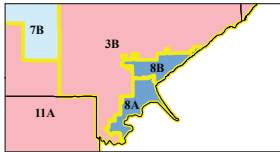
Rochester Area



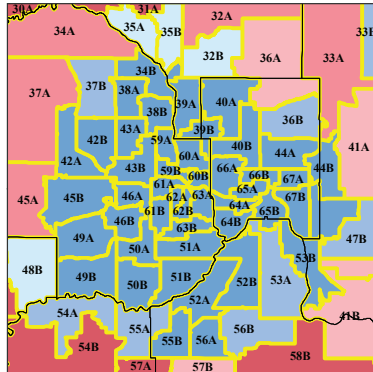
## WINNING PARTY FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE BY DISTRICT GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 2022



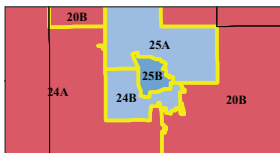
**Duluth Area**



**Metro Area**

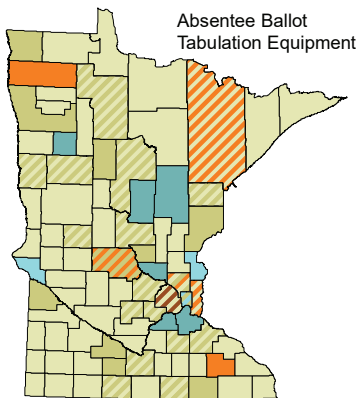
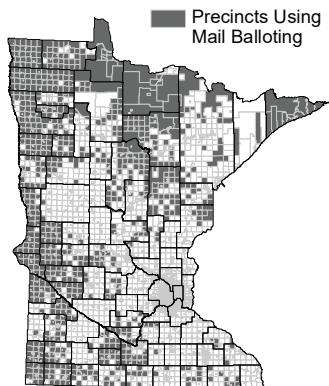
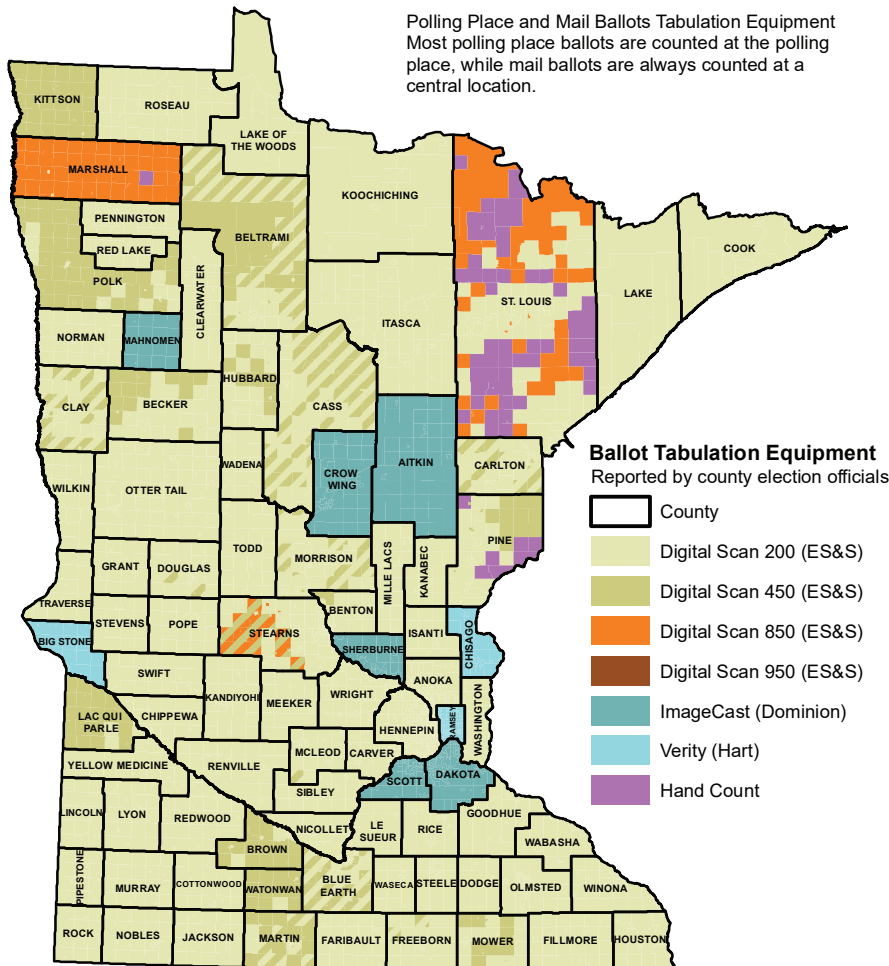


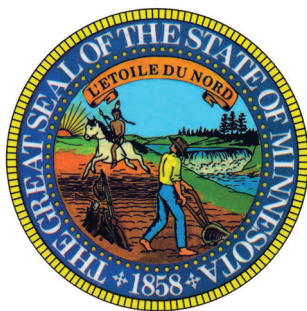
**Rochester Area**



## VOTING SYSTEMS USED BY PRECINCT GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 2022

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.

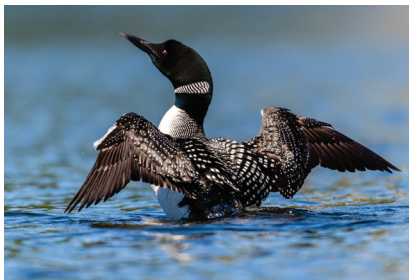
The Great Seal of the State of Minnesota is rich in symbolism. The cultivated ground and plow are said to symbolize the importance of agriculture. The Mississippi River and St. Anthony Falls are depicted to note the importance of Minnesota's natural resources. The three pine trees represent the state 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 depiction of the Native American on horseback is more controversial – as is the relationship of that depiction to other symbols in the seal. While some see in the image a tribute to Native American culture, some see an illustration of subjugation that is deeply troubling to many Native Americans and others. There is some historical evidence suggesting that the path of the Native American towards the setting sun in the west was meant as a metaphor for the replacement of Native American civilization.

As this book goes to print, a debate is ongoing at the Minnesota legislature about the suitability of the current version of the Great Seal of the State of Minnesota. The legislature is currently considering legislation that would empower a commission to recommend changes to the Great Seal. A change would require legislative approval and the signature of the governor.

## 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.





## 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.



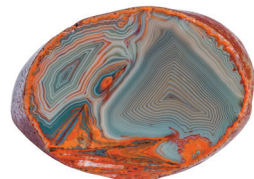
## State Fruit



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

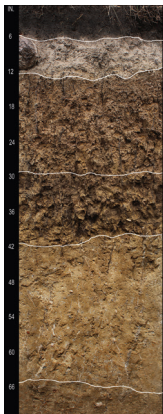
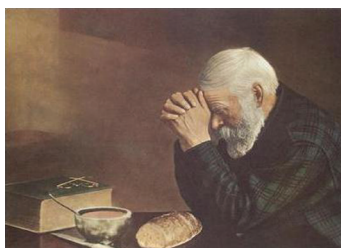
*Morchella esculenta*, commonly known as the morel, sponge mushroom or honeycomb morel, was adopted in 1984 as the official state mushroom (*Minnesota Statutes* 1.149). Morels are edible and considered a rare delicacy. They grow two to six inches high, are creamy tan or shades of brown and gray in color,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

# State Song

“Hail! Minnesota,” was written in 1904 by University of Minnesota students Truman E. Rickard and Arthur E. Upson. A second verse was penned in 1905. The University of Minnesota Alumni Association, owner of the copyright to the song, released its copyright to the words and music, and in 1945 the Legislature adopted “Hail Minnesota” as the state song.

**Hail Minnesota**  
(S. A. T. B.) Rickard - Benciscutto

Hail! Min - ne - so - ta - Hail to That! Hail to These our Cot - tage  
 Like the stream that flows from the North Star of our state, our life and fate  
 are bound to thee. Thy pure and noble waters give us strength and cheer,  
 and from thy bosom we draw life and cheer. Thy forests are our pride,  
 thy mountains our defence, thy fields are our food, thy rivers our wealth,  
 thy winds our song, thy storms our strength. Thy harvest is our life,  
 thy sunshine is our joy, thy beauty is our pride, thy greatness is our glory,  
 thy goodness is our God. Thy people are our strength, thy virtues are our pride,  
 thy beauty is our joy, thy greatness is our glory, thy goodness is our God.  
 Thy peace and thy good will, thy justice and thy love, thy strength and thy power,  
 thy wisdom and thy grace, thy truth and thy mercy, thy faith and thy hope,  
 thy kindness and thy meekness, thy gentleness and thy patience, thy long-suffering  
 and thy goodness, thy loving-kindness and thy goodness, thy goodness and thy goodness.

# Governor’s Residence



The governor’s residence, located at 1006 Summit Avenue in Saint Paul, is the official home of the governor’s family. The 20-room, 16,000-square-foot English Tudor mansion was donated to the state of Minnesota in 1965 by the family of the original owners. Designed by Minneapolis architect William Channing Whitney, the residence has nine bedrooms, eight bathrooms, nine fireplaces, and sits on 1.5 acres of land. Five people work at the residence: the manager, assistant manager, chef, housekeeper and groundskeeper. Free guided public tours are typically available during the summer months. For more information, visit [mn.gov/admin/governors-residence](http://mn.gov/admin/governors-residence).

## STATE HISTORIC SITES

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

Alexander Ramsey House, St. Paul

Birch Coulee Battlefield, Morton

Charles Lindbergh House and Museum, Little Falls

Comstock House, Moorhead

Folsom House, Taylors Falls

Forest History Center, Grand Rapids

Fort Ridgely, Fairfax

Harkin Store, New Ulm

Historic Forestville, Preston

Historic Fort Snelling, St. Paul

James J. Hill House, St. Paul

Jeffers Petroglyphs, Comfrey

Lac qui Parle Mission, Montevideo

Lower Sioux Agency, Morton

Marine Mill, Marine on St. Croix

Mill City Museum, Minneapolis

Mille Lacs Indian Museum, Onamia

Minnehaha Depot, Minneapolis

Minnesota History Center, St. Paul

Minnesota State Capitol, St. Paul

Oliver H. Kelley Farm, Elk River

Sibley Historic Site, Mendota

Snake River Fur Post, Pine City

Split Rock Lighthouse, Two Harbors

Traverse des Sioux, St. Peter

W.W. Mayo House, Le Sueur



Mille Lacs Indian Museum, Onamia  
Minnesota Historical Society