



WALWORTH	SPRING CREEK	•6 WHITE EARTH	•7 MAPLE GROVE	ROUND LAKE	SAVANNAH
ATLANTA	RICEVILLE	•5 CALLAWAY	SUGAR BUSH	PINE POINT	TWO INLETS
CUBA	HAMDEN	•8 RICHWOOD	HOLMES VILLE	HEIGHT OF LAND	•10 SHELL LAKE
•3 LAKE PARK	•4 AUDUBON	DETROIT	•1 ERIE	TOAD LAKE	•9 WOLF LAKE
CORMORANT	LAKE EUNICE	LAKE VIEW	•2 BURINGTON	SILVER LEAF	EVERGREEN
				SPRUCE GROVE	RUNEBERG
					•11 OSAGE

Becker County
DETROIT LAKES

FARGO
MOORHEAD

1965

200 Miles

ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS

1. DETROIT LAKES (County Seat)
2. FRAZEE
3. LAKE PARK
4. AUDUBON
5. CALLAWAY
6. OGEMA
7. WHITE EARTH
8. WESTBURY
9. WOLF LAKE
10. PONSFORD
11. OSAGE

OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Beaumont Development

INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This report is a study of the natural and human resources in Becker County and directs attention toward its overall economic and social development.

Acknowledgment is hereby given to the persons and organizations for their contribution in the preparation of this report.

The Becker County Extension Committee and the Board of County Commissioners:

Mrs. Orville Sunram, Pelican Rapids; Mrs. Claron Swenson, Ponsford; Carl A. Randolph, A.N. Thornes, and John Pearson, Detroit Lakes; Mrs. Edward Trieglaff and Ralph Nelson, Frazee; George Scherzer Sr., Callaway; Norman Troseth and Frank DeGroat, Lake Park; James Rothschild, Waubun; and Ray Wattenhofer, Park Rapids.

The Becker County Area Development Association Board of Directors:

A.D. Kadletz, Clem TeVogt and Ernest Nelson, Detroit Lakes; Russell Larson, Oscar J. Olson, Dean Iverson and the late Hiram Bjerke, Lake Park; Paul Johnson, Callaway; Edgar Ballard, Ogema; Willard Mickelson, Frazee; and Ray Wattenhofer, Park Rapids.

Committees

Section "A" Becker County: Ernest A. Nelson, Rolland P. Billington, Del Hultgren of Detroit Lakes and Norman Ellertson, Moorhead.

Section "B" Civil and Government Affairs: Wayne Ruona and Lynn Hummel, of Detroit Lakes.

Section "C" Agriculture: Dean Iverson, Lake Park, Chairman; Allen Rice, Frazee; Ray J. Anderson, Detroit Lakes; Hiram Bjerke, Lake Park, deceased; Heimo Kivi, Ponsford; Roy Seaberg, Detroit Lakes; Kenneth Huwe, Menahga; Frank DeGroat, Lake Park; George Scherzer, Callaway; Ray Faltersack, Detroit Lakes; Iver Warling, Audubon; Leo LeTourneau, Cecil Bergquist, Frank Karsnia, Detroit Lakes; Wayne Ruona, Soil Conservation Service; Howard Kiebel, Farmers Home Administration; Ervin Johnson, A.S.C.S.; and Ernest A. Nelson, Extension Service.

Section "D" Business & Industry: Russell Larson, Lake Park; Clarence Nobel, Wolf Lake; Bruce Carlson and Theron Moe, Audubon; Elmer Gibbons and Willard Mickelson, Frazee; Ernest Nelson and Del Hultgren, Detroit Lakes; Everett Henderson, Ogema; Mrs. Betty Zurn and Paul Johnson, Callaway; and a representative from the Otter Tail Power Company.

Section "E" Health, Education & Welfare: Del Hultgren, Ernest A. Nelson, Gunder Hanson, E.E. Anderson, John Coleman, Mrs. Helen Benshoof, Detroit Lakes; Otto Kamrud, Ponsford; Carl Ingebrigtsen, Frazee; C.J. Lomen, Lake Park; Bruce Carlson, Audubon; and Fred Brittner, Park Rapids.

Section "F" Tourist & Recreation: Clem TeVogt, Orlo Weimer, Tom Keenan, Wayne Ruona, Harold Wanner, Ernest Nelson, Jerome Muench, Don Schultz, of Detroit Lakes; Albert Fischer, Frazee; A.T. Murfin and O. Ray Hanson, Lake Park; and Ray Dormanen, Osage.

Section "G" Natural Resources: Edgar Ballard, Charles Johnston, Ogema; Peter Neitzke, A.D. Kadletz, Orville Nordsletten, DeWitt Clason, Bob Irvine, Tom Rogstad, Harold Wanner, Wayne Ruona, Ernest Nelson, Bill Bergquist, and Richard Blanding, Detroit Lakes; Ralph Nelson and Lambert Schilling, Frazee; Harry Basford, Menahga; and Morris Patterson, Rochert.

Report Preparation

Editing - Mimeographing: Ernest A. Nelson and the Becker County Extension Staff; Del Hultgren, Dave Nelson and the Mahube Council Staff; Gunder Hanson, Carl Montzka and the Vocational School Agri-Business Class.

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MAP

Section "A"

B E C K E R . C O U N T Y

County and Minor Civil Division	1960	1950	1940
Lake View Township	1,555	1,049	808
Maple Grove Township	270	271	320
Ogema Village	224	249	328
Osage Township	475	503	520
Pine Point Township	596	583	690
Riceville Township	212	234	272
Richwood Township	555	613	760
Round Lake Township	163	223	347
Runeberg Township	424	603	669
Savannah Township	131	165	282
Shell Lake Township	253	309	358
Silver Leaf Township	435	393	480
Spring Creek Township	208	217	245
Spruce Grove Township	396	596	620
Sugar Bush Township	277	338	465
Toad Lake Township	418	524	543
Two Inlets Township	196	194	299
Walworth Township	259	318	363
White Earth Township	753	1,009	1,397
Wolf Lake Township	224	324	398
Wolf Lake Village	83	109	

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF THE AREA

The Becker County territory is believed to have been first explored in 1793 by Alexander MacKenzie. Nine years later the Northwestern Fur Company established four trading posts in the area to trade with the Indians.

In 1868 Patrick Quinland, the first white settler in Becker County took claim on land where the town of Frazee is now located. Timber was the main resource in the early settlement period and lumbering became a major enterprise. At the turn of the century most of the native pine and spruce timber had been harvested and settlers rapidly took over the land for farming purposes.

Early industry consisted of Sawmills, Dairy buttry processing. Major business was retailing and even in the early days, recreation such as game hunting was an important business. Boat building later became a manufacturing industry and later faltered. Dairy and poultry processing are now the major processing industries.

SUMMARY OF 1966 ASSESSMENT OF BECKER COUNTY

Personal Property Assessment

A total of 9132 Personal property assessments were made in Becker County in 1966 of these 7884 were Household assessments. Due to the use of a new schedule for Household goods the assessed Value of Class two dropped \$105,944. Class Three which is Inventories, Fixtures and Equipment, the assessed value increased \$9544. Class Four Public Utility, Billboards and structures on Railroad Right of way the assessed value increased \$20,666. Class Three D live stock and Farm machinery increased \$12,220.

48,189 Cattle were assessed a Decrease of 4701 head from the 1965 Assessment.

14,741 Sheep were assessed a Decrease of 1181 head from the 1965 Assessment.

4,238 Hogs were assessed a Decrease of 639 head from the 1965 Assessment.

134,642 Chicks and Poults an Increase of 14,237 from the 1965 Assessment.

56,790 Turkeys a Decrease of 6,172 from the 1965 Assessment

24,169 Chickens a Decrease of 18,140 from the 1965 Assessment

909 Horses a Decrease of 49 from the 1965 Assessment.

2284 Stands of Bees a Decrease of 138 from the 1965 Assessment

17,868 Mink an Increase of 3880 from the 1965 Assessment.

1806 Dogs a Decrease of 152 from the 1965 Assessment.

Total Assessed Value of all Personal Property was \$2,458,938 a Decrease of \$64,706.

Real Estate Assessment

We had a complete revaluation of all Farm land in Becker County. A total of 614,859 Acres of Rural land were assessed. The land was Classified as follows: 60,985 Acres A Tillable, 110,502 Acres B Tillable, 95,885 Acres C Tillable, 69,092 Pasture and Meadow, 171,283 Acres Woodlot, 1423 Acres Timber, 85,218 Acre Waste, 11,703 Roads and 8568 Acres Building Sites. The average Market value of land was \$41.88. Becker County Real Estate had a total Assessed value of 10,287,114. 31.74% is Residential, 12.89% Commercial, 2.68% Industrial, 12.98% Lakeshore and 39.71% Farm. Total assessed value of Personal and Real Property 1966 \$12,746,052. A decrease of \$101,052. There were two reasons for this Decrease in assessed value. One being the lower schedule on Household goods. The other the value on Woodlot and Brushland was reduced, as well as the poor grades of land in the County. I would like to thank the Taxpayers, Assessors, Townboards, Villages and City Councils for their cooperation in making the Assessment.

Rolland P. Billington
Becker County Assessor

Mill Rate Comparisons 1966

Household Goods Exempt from State Tax.

City & Village Mill Rate

<u>State Mill Rate</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
All property	8.22	6.84	18.32	Audubon Vill.		
Homestead Ex.	<u>8.92</u>	<u>9.30</u>	<u>.10</u>	21.40	17.20	29.90
	17.14	16.14	18.42			
<u>County Mill Rate</u>				Callaway Vill.		
Revenue	11.61	11.20	11.56	35.00	35.00	35.00
Road & Bridge	20.00	20.00	20.00	Detroit Lakes City		
Welfare	29.92	29.33	35.16	36.90	36.01	42.77
Building		1.00	1.00	Frazee Vill.		
Fair	.50	.50	.50	12.90	12.10	13.00
Co-op Extension	.87	.84	.84	Lake Park Vill.		
Service Office	.54	.53	.53	36.20	36.70	37.00
PERA	2.15	2.22	2.25	Ogema Vill.		
Civil Defense	.25	.25	.25	1.00	1.00	1.00
Historical Society	<u>.12</u>	<u>.12</u>	<u>.12</u>	Wolf Lake Vill.		
	66.97	65.99	72.21	14.00	16.70	16.90

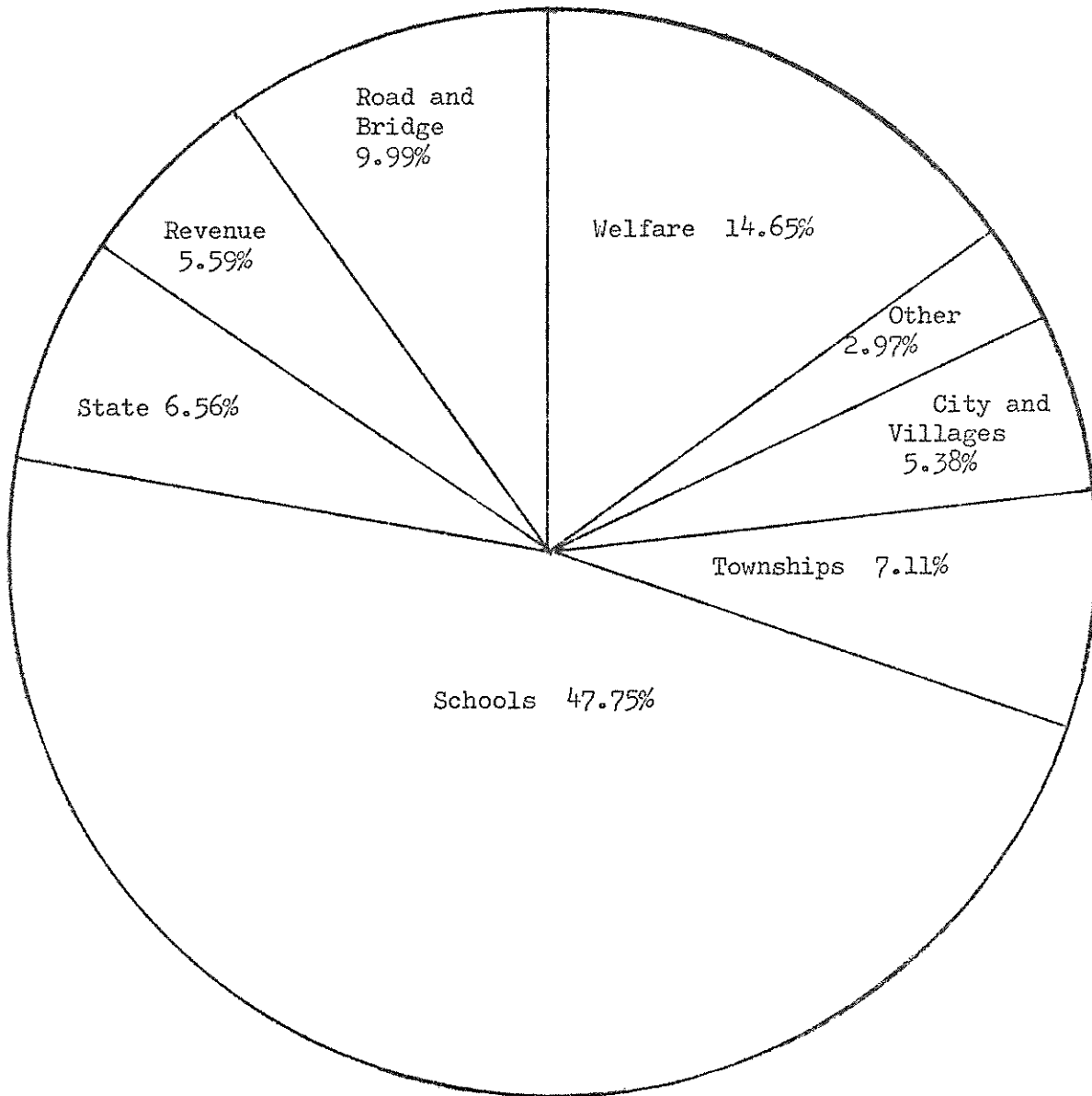
Township Mill Rates

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Atlanta	26.60	23.80	23.80	Lake View	18.00	18.00	20.00
Audubon	17.20	20.40	20.80	Maple Grove	27.00	27.00	27.00
Burlington	22.10	22.10	24.10	Osage	23.30	22.60	22.30
Callaway	30.80	28.60	29.00	Pine Point	12.90	12.60	11.30
Carsonville	21.90	24.70	30.40	Riceville	14.90	9.50	13.80
Cormorant	20.30	27.90	27.60	Richwood	19.10	19.80	20.10
Cuba	15.20	14.70	16.70	Round Lake	6.40	6.30	6.10
Detroit	18.20	19.00	19.20	Runeberg	43.20	32.80	33.50
Erie	11.70	10.50	9.90	Savannah	18.90	16.80	16.50
Evergreen	32.00	29.00	33.00	Shell Lake	27.50	31.30	30.80
Green Valley	31.90	31.90	31.90	Silver Leaf	24.90	24.90	24.90
Hamden	26.00	26.00	26.00	Spring Creek	30.50	27.00	27.60
Height of Land	30.10	28.90	28.90	Spruce Grove	35.00	29.00	33.00
Holmesville	23.20	23.20	30.20	Sugar Bush	24.70	26.50	26.90
Lake Eunice	27.90	23.80	23.30	Toad Lake	24.20	29.00	24.40
Lake Park	18.60	18.50	18.60	Two Inlets	18.40	19.30	18.50
				Walworth	23.10	20.70	21.10
				White Earth	31.50	35.80	40.50
				Wolf Lake	30.30	31.40	30.80

HOW TAX DOLLAR IS DIVIDED

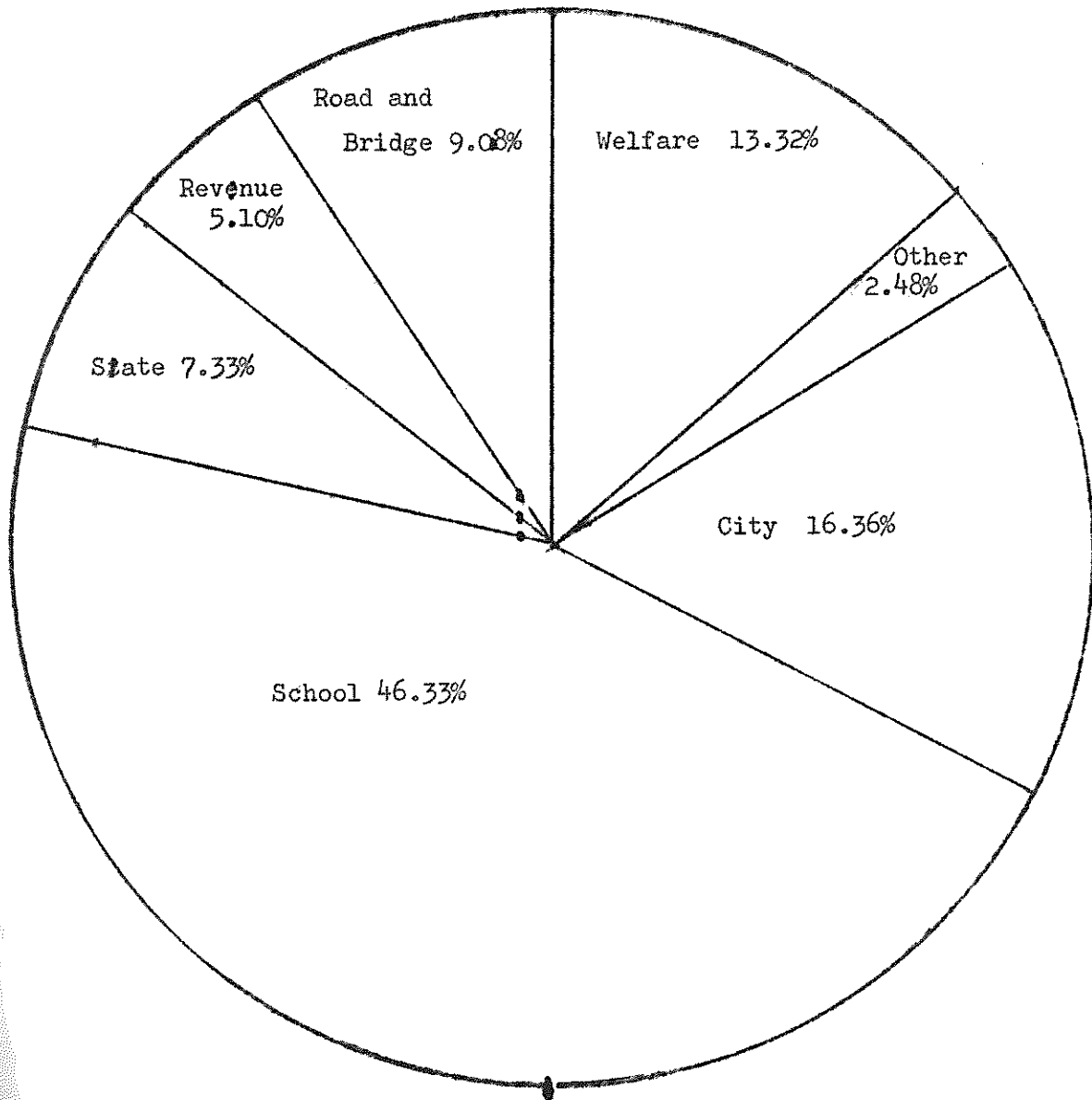
IN BECKER COUNTY

1965



HOW TAX DOLLAR IS DIVIDED IN
CITY OF DETROIT LAKES

1965



by Rolland Billington

Becker County Assessor

LABOR:

Farming is still the leading industry in Becker County and government employment ranks second. Government employment will be expanding in contrast to the expected decrease in agriculture. The new Job Corps Center at Tamarac and the Community Action Agencies at both White Earth and Detroit Lakes are and will be employing many of the county residents in various projects. The reservation area around White Earth has long been an area of unstable employment.

There has been relatively little activity among Industry in the county. There is a large turkey processing plant in Detroit Lakes and it is one of the largest of its kind in the country. A recent expansion of the plant was undertaken to modernize the turkey kill and make it possible to quick freeze the turkeys for use at any time of the year. It was hoped that this would bring stable employment to the work crews. However, a limiting factor has been the capacity of area growers to produce birds the year around.

One of the major construction projects in the area has been the construction of the new area Vocational School. Some work on Highway 10 has also been completed.

This area has long been a feeder area for workers. A large number of people have had to go outside of the county to obtain employment which most often is seasonal.

County BECKER 03
 Minnesota Department of Employment Security STATISTICAL DATA WORK SHEET

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1. State UI-cov'd. emp.	1771	1750	1780	2287	2592	2712	2752	2750	2710	2640	2580	2450
2. Railroad	65	62	60	61	62	65	67	67	66	65	64	62
3. Government	1165	1174	1183	1201	1222	1310	1445	1444	1423	1386	1355	1286
4. Small firms	438	434	441	468	496	524	563	563	554	540	528	501
Resorts	0	0	0	126	229	417	501	501	147	42	0	0
5. Nonprofit Inst.	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	3691	3672	2716	4395	4853	5280	5580	5577	5152	4925	4779	4551
6. Domestic	247	248	249	271	303	325	388	381	338	327	318	301
7. Nonag. self-emp. & unemp.	946	948	954	1037	1160	1245	1372	1347	1194	1156	1124	1063
8. Ag. Wage & salary	168	185	234	310	335	353	363	340	328	300	218	185
9. Ag. self-emp. & unemp.	1926	1985	1965	2535	2731	2830	2849	2712	2338	2417	2083	1906
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	6978	7038	7118	8548	9382	10033	10552	10357	9350	9125	8522	8006
11. Insured unemp.	647	685	596	528	302	156	108	97	37	46	75	265
12. Init. claims	73	34	20	14	6	3	4	2	11	7	68	60
13. Disq. nonmonetary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Insured. less Part.	615	651	566	502	287	148	103	92	35	44	71	252
15. Unemp. exhaustees	48	75	101	83	69	50	81	85	82	34	16	14
16. Ins.-part.+exh. rate	.272	.294	.273	.204	.121	.068	.063	.060	.041	.030	.033	.098
17. Unemp. disq.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Delin. & Never filers	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	11	10	78	3
19. TOTAL "cov'd" unemp.	663	726	667	585	356	199	186	178	128	88	165	269
20. "Cov'd" unemp. rate	.272	.294	.273	.204	.121	.068	.064	.060	.045	.032	.060	.099
21. Railroad	14	15	13	9	6	2	3	0	1	1	1	8
22. Government	116	127	118	88	51	30	24	20	21	15	28	50
23. Small firms	164	123	165	120	68	38	29	35	25	18	34	54
24. Nonprofit Inst.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
25. Domestic	63	103	64	49	30	17	15	18	11	8	15	24
26. Nonag. self-emp. & unemp.	54	59	55	44	29	17	13	16	10	8	14	21
27. Ag. wage & salary	104	102	74	48	41	30	23	30	28	30	51	69
28. Ag. self-emp. & unemp.	54	60	55	53	33	19	18	16	11	8	12	19
TOTAL exclud. entr't	574	594	549	416	263	158	130	140	112	93	160	250
30. Unemp. exclud. entr't	1237	1320	1216	1001	619	357	316	318	240	181	325	516

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
31. Emp. + unemp.	8215	8358	8334	9549	10001	10390	10868	10675	9590	9306	8847	8522
32. New ent.&reent.unemp.	137	167	168	191	202	188	202	179	140	101	139	107
33. Employment	6978	7038	7118	8548	9382	10033	10552	10357	9350	9125	8522	8006
34. Unemployment	1374	1487	1384	1192	821	545	518	497	380	282	464	623
35. TOTAL WORK FORCE	8372	8525	8502	9740	10203	10578	11070	10854	9730	9407	8986	8629
36. Unemp. rate	16.4	17.4	16.3	12.2	8.0	5.2	4.7	4.6	3.9	3.0	5.2	7.2

Av. Emp. = 8751

Av. Unemp. = 797

Av. W.F. = 9548

Av. Unemp. Rt. = 8.3

Section "B"

C I V I C A N D G O V E R N M E N T
A F F A I R S S T U D Y

CONSOLIDATION OF TOWNSHIPS

The low assessed valuation of many townships and the gradual acquisition of taxable lands by state and federal agencies for conservation purposes has left many townships without adequate sources of revenue to meet the minimum needs of township government. One answer to this problem has been the elimination or consolidation of townships.

Minnesota laws provide that:

The county board may alter the boundaries of towns, or partition any town among other towns within the county by attaching a part of one town to another, or by dividing one town and attaching the parts to other towns, or by forming a new town from the territory of one or more towns, or from territory not before included in a town. . . (M.S.A. 379.02; see also M.S.A. 375.18 (4)).

In the event of a division or partition of any township, the funds in its treasury and undistributed town taxes are apportioned to the township or townships to which the divided portions are attached or to the new township or townships established. (M.S.A. 379.06 and 375.18 (5)). The same is done with taxes which have been levied or assessed but which are uncollected at the time of the alteration or partition.

Becker County has four townships which contain more than the usual 36 square miles. These are Maple Grove, Sugar Bush, Height of Land and Round Lake Townships. Of these, the first three contain 72 square miles each, and the last one contains 108 square miles.

Maple Grove, Sugar Bush and Round Lake Townships have contained the additional areas as far back as the memory of many current county officials can recall. They were probably organized as they were because of population sparsity more than any other reason.

Height of Land Township, however, was enlarged by action of the county board about six years ago. The former Grand Park Township was attached to Height of Land because the Tamarac Refuge had absorbed so many acres of previously taxable land.

It would appear that in Becker County, only when a township or several townships are experiencing actual duress do they consider consolidation. It is suggested that this device be considered for broader use and for purposes of general efficiency and economy in township government.

LAND USE AND ZONING

The expansion of rural residence along highways, lake shore housing, auto grave yards, recreation land and water use has created conflict of interest among residence and created problems of pollution of water, contamination of wells, abandonment of buildings and destruction of scenic and natural beauty.

Areas outside of the City of Detroit Lakes are heavy populated lake areas such as Detroit, Lake View and Cormorant Township have felt the greatest stress concerning land use.

Cormorant Township attempted to develop a building ordinance and zoning regulation at township level in 1965. It was defeated on a township vote. Detroit Township has passed a building ordinance regulation but has not developed a Land Use Plan. Lake View Township is looking toward the County to develop a Land Use Plan. The City of Detroit Lakes has just completed a 701 Planning Program.

Goal and Objectives

There is a need for a County-wide Land Use with an implementation of a zoning ordinance to put the plan into effect.

Recommendation

At present the County Board of Commissioners have set up a planning commission and have applied for federal assistance under the 701 Community Planning Program. The preliminary report has been submitted and as of October 1966, no federal or state funds have been authorized for technical planning of Becker County.

Suggested Steps in Developing Land Use Plan

1. It involves a careful stock taking or an inventory of a communities resources, assets, liabilities and present land use.
2. It involves the preparation and analysis of an arrangement of present and potential opportunities for development.
3. It involves the establishment of goals or objectives to be achieved sometime in the future.
4. It involves the education of the people in the county.
5. It involves forthright and firm action by the Board of Commissioners.
6. The adoption of a zoning ordinance to put the plan into effect and give force and meaning.

A zoning ordinance to be effective should accomplish the following objectives:

1. Protect private property.
2. Stabilize property values.
3. It should give assurance to property owners that they can safely develop their lands without fear of nuisance uses being permitted in their land use district.
4. It should be a guide and a help in directing new development.
5. It should prevent the waste of physical and financial resources.
6. It should promote economy, order and natural as well as constructed beauty.

Further study of Chapter 396 of the Minnesota Statutes is suggested.

POLLUTION OF PUBLIC WATERS, LAKES AND STREAMS BY RIPERIAN LAND OWNERS, CITIES AND VILLAGES AND FARMERS

Public waters are polluted by land owners living adjacent to lakes and streams by having sewage systems, septic tanks, submerged on the lake side from dwellings and lawns sloped toward the public waters. The effluent from the septic tank and runoff from fertilized lawns drains directly into public waters. The runoff and effluent carry minerals which fertilize public waters and provide unsanitary and in some cases unhealthy conditions. A fertilized lake produces algae and aquatic vegetation at an increased rate which hastens nature in filling lake depression. Cities and villages pollute public waters by emitting raw sewage into the streams, using public waters as a place to dispose of effluent and as a place to allow storm sewer runoff to flow into. Farmers and land owners pollute public waters by allowing erosion to carry silts into water courses which eventually get into lakes and streams causing the waters to become murky. Lakes are filled readily by the siltation.

Barn yard wastes are disposed into streams and lakes causing pollution and unsanitary conditions. Public waters which belong to all of the people in the state are being polluted, filled by weeds and siltation. Their use for recreation is being rapidly destroyed.

Solution

1. Zoning ordinances should be adopted limiting use of public waters for a place to dispose barn yard, city and village wastes into.
2. Watershed programs should be established as soon as possible to prevent further siltation of public waters.

3. Education programs should be adopted to let people know of the harm being done to the public waters in using these waters as dump grounds for human and animal wastes.
 - a. Septic tanks should be constructed away from lakes.
 - b. A sanitary sewage disposal system should be constructed where a lake shore becomes populated with a certain number of dwellings.
 - c. Pollution caused by detergents should be investigated.

COUNTY TAX ASSESSORS

An inequitable tax assessment of personal and real estate taxes are made at the present time. Sincere and honest men take the job of valuing their neighbors properly on which basis a tax assessment is made. The time allowed for the job is inadequate to educate an individual so that a satisfactory job can be done. One in which the individual concerned be justly proud. Proper and needed training of such an important job is not provided because of the lack of funds and time.

Possible Solution

Because of the inequities that arise from the above-mentioned explanation the following type of program can be and should be instituted.

1. The job be placed on a full time basis.
2. The assessors be hired by the County Commissioners and placed under the supervision of the present County Assessor.
3. Adequate training be provided so that the County Assessors hired become proficient in the knowledge of the job.
4. The hiring of County Assessors will eliminate the need for township assessors position.
5. A uniform assessment would be made eliminating the present inequities.

ELIMINATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES

Inequitable tax structure whereby a progressive businessman or farmer is penalized as soon as he expands or improves his operations.

Possible Solution

1. Eliminate personal property tax.
2. If fiscal spending requires funds eliminated by the abolition of personal property tax, these additional funds should be gotten by:
 - a. Increased income tax.
 - b. Sales tax.
 - c. Reduce fiscal spending
 - d. Increase excise taxes on luxury items.

Committee Members

Willard Mickelson, Chairman, Frazee; Lynn Hummel, Richard Rathbun and Wayne Ruona, Detroit Lakes.

Section "C"

DEVELOPMENT STUDY OF BECKER
COUNTY AGRICULTURE

DEVELOPMENT STUDY OF BECKER

COUNTY AGRICULTURE

Introductory Statement

The Agricultural Committee of the Becker County Area Development Association herein submits this study for the purpose of determining the major problems and the potential future development of agriculture. The purpose is to give possible direction to future programs, promotions and activities that may tend to solve some of the problems now existing.

1. THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

A. Trends in general nature of county (U.S. Census of Agriculture)

1. Trends in Farm numbers:	1954	1959	1964	1969 projected estimate
a. Total number	2,613	2,227	2,129	1,800
b. % of land area in farms	65	59.3	60.5	58
c. Commercial	2,284	1,581	1,577	1,000
% of all farms	65.3	59.3	74	56
d. Part-time and part retirement	390	646	552	800

B. Trends in farm size:

a. Average acres	209.8	222.0	239.1	260
b. Gross sales				
(1) Average	3,390	5,104	6,381	8,000
(2) By economic class commercial farms*				
Class I	17	18	33	40
Class II	74	48	69	90
Class III	269	168	208	700
Class IV	873	472	456	400
Class V	716	555	490	500
Class VI	335	320	321	270

* Economic Classification of Commerical farms - Gross sales in dollars by economic class

<u>Class</u>	<u>1950 - 54</u>	<u>1959 - 1964</u>
I	\$25,000 and up	\$40,000 and up
II	10,000 to 24,999	20,000 to 39,999
III	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999
IV	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999
V	1,200 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999
VI	250 to 1,100	50 to 2,499

3. Trends in number of various types of farms

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1969</u>
a. Cash Grain	281	171	193	125
b. Dairy	1,318	842	875	525
c. Poultry	40	81	44	75
d. Livestock other than Poultry and Dairy	253	288	249	300
e. General	380	194	161	100
f. Miscellaneous	400	646	602	675

4. Trends of value of farm assets

a. Land and Buildings

(1) Per Farm	10,066	13,106	19,204	21,000
(2) Per Acre	45.25	57.78	79.80	88.00

5. Trends in Farm Markets and Farm Services and Supplies

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1969</u>
Creameries	8	6	-	3
Bottling Plants	1	1	-	0
Grain Buying Elevators	5	6	-	6
Egg Buying (Approx.)	20	10	-	5
Livestock Shipping Ass'n.	3	4	-	4
Feed Stores	17	15	-	12
Mobil Feed Milk	0	0	-	3
Bulk Feed Delivery	0	2	-	4
Machinery Dealers	7	6	-	3

There are fewer of the local processing plants, buying stations and machine dealers. This trend is similar throughout Minnesota.

6. Trends in Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy

a. Milk cows (number)	20,728	18,228	19,168	15,000
Number of farms	2,170	1,659	1,349	1,100
b. Cows not for milk (number)	2,400	3,000	7,000	9,000
Number of farms	82	135	271	300
c. Hogs and pigs (number)	17,800	19,100	11,379	15,000
Number of farms	1,236	976	537	600
d. Sheep and lambs (number)	22,000	31,900	17,120	28,000
Number of farms	500	500	353	375

7. Trends in Crop Production (acres)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1969</u>
a. Corn	27,954	26,531	25,090	Possibly Inc.
b. Wheat (spring)	14,427	16,143	16,098	Fluctuate
c. Oats	78,328	57,463	64,911	Increase
d. Barley	24,027	25,588	14,623	Decrease
e. Flax	13,243	4,183	5,090	About Same
f. Soybeans	1,485	6,371	9,160	Increase
g. Hay crops	80,604	66,917	70,732	Same
h. Alfalfa seed	454	145	57	Down
i. Red Clover seed	291	2,605	2,322	Up
j. Timothy seed	146	54	-	Same
k. Sweet Clover seed	1,330	433	276	Down
l. Alsike Clover seed	196	14	N.A.*	Same
m. Potatoes	870	412	204	Down
n. Vegetables for sale	43	41	61	Same
o. Strawberries	10	15	11	Up
p. Forest Products sold (\$)	48,418	98,104	84,677	Up
(1) Christmas Trees (#)	N.A.	18,277	3,814	Up
(2) Maple Syrup (gal.)	113	53	N.A.	Up

*not available

8. Trends in Value of Farm Products Sold

	<u>1954</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1964</u>		<u>1969</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Total	\$8,803,499	100	\$11,472,686	100	\$13,585,285	100	\$16,000,000
Field Crops	1,985,452	22	2,617,940	22	2,890,357	21	4,000,000
Poultry	2,009,603	22	2,102,269	18	2,472,982	19	2,500,000
Dairy	2,591,548	29	2,949,428	26	3,957,848	29	4,000,000
Livestock(other)	2,151,787	25	3,649,742	32	4,108,893	30	5,500,000 *
Value of Product sold, per farm (ave.)	3,300		5,152		6,381		8,000

* This includes mink farming. 1964 estimates were made to be about 25 mink farmers with a gross sale of about one million dollars.

B. Trends in Quantity and Quality of Opportunity in Agriculture

a. Trends in numbers employed in farming	<u>1954</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1969</u>
(1) Farm operators and managers	2,534	2,014	2,129	Down
(2) Farm labor, unpaid		1,622	N.A.	N.A.
(3) Farm labor, hired	531	214	N.A.	250

Percent of change from 1950 to 1960 employment by occupation group as comparisons.

EMPLOYMENT	BECKER COUNTY		ECONOMIC AREA 3*		MINNESOTA	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Employment	7,622	100	40,742 actual	100	1,196,371 actual	100
<u>Production</u>		<u>%</u> <u>increase</u>		<u>%</u> <u>increase</u>		<u>%</u> <u>increase</u>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2,813	-34.0	18,111	-29.5	178,447	-31
Construction	561	11.5	2,493	2.1	68,048	7.6
Manufacturing	609	35.3	3,469	41.8	240,222	28.5
<u>Trade and Services</u>						
Transportation Commu- nication, public utilities	534	29.3	2,523	-5.2	90,812	-4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,327	-7.3	7,500	-5.9	240,902	5.7
Services	1,609	5.2	10,651	20.0	360,391	29.1

* Six counties of similar economic characteristics: Becker, Douglas, Mahnomen, Otter Tail, Wadena and Todd.

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fisheries has declined from 1950 to 1960 in county, area and state due primarily to declining numbers of farmers.

Employment in transportation, communications and public utilities has increased from 1950 to 1960 in Becker County, but not area and state.

Quantity of Farm Workers and Operators

a. Farm operators by age

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1964</u>
Total operators	2,240	2,129
Under 25 years	29	N.A.
25 to 34 years	236	N.A.
35 to 44 years	508	N.A.
45 to 54 years	609	N.A.
55 to 64 years	524	N.A.
65 and over	334	318
Average age	50.2	50.7

b. Farms by tenure

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1964</u>
Full owners	1,533	1,414
Part owners	523	588
Managers	4	1
All tenants	188	126

c. Farm work and other income

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1964</u>
Farm operators working off their farms	1,069	968	969
100 or more days	455	532	532
With other income exceeding the value of farm products sold	500	666	400
Percent of farmers doing off farm work	41%	43%	45%

Equipment on farms	<u>1954</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1964</u>
Number of tractors	3,256	3,437	4,167
Tractors per farm (percent)	1.5%	1.8%	1.5%
Number of combines	609	742	900
Number of corn pickers	239	351	260
Number of balers	246	542	777
Percent of farmers reporting machine hire	N.A.	59%	51%

Proportion of commercial farms in each cash income group

	Becker County			Minnesota		
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1964</u>
\$10,000 or more (percent)	4	15	20	18	31	N.A.
\$5,000 to \$9,999 (percent)	12	30	29	32	37	N.A.
\$50 to \$4,999 (percent)	84	55	51	50	31	N.A.

Farm operators level of living index

61	85	79	113
----	----	----	-----

Median earnings of selected occupational group*

	<u>Becker County</u>	<u>Clay County</u>
Male total with earnings	\$2,792	\$4,301
Professional, managerial and kindred workers	\$5,510	\$5,948
Farmers and farm managers	\$1,800	\$2,975
Craftsmen, foreman & kindred workers	\$3,387	\$4,939
Operations & kindred workers	\$3,445	\$4,230
Farm labors, & farm foreman	\$759	\$1,201
Labors, except farm and mine	\$1,563	\$2,324
Female, total with earnings	\$1,211	\$1,359

Farmers income and farm labors income lowest of all groups

Source - 1960 U.S. Census General Social and Economic Characteristics PC1 25C Minn.

Total number of persons supplied food by one farm workers. USA Agri. Handbook
275 (1964)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
1830	4.0
1860	4.5
1890	5.8
1920	8.3
1950	15.5
1955	19.5
1960	25.9
1962	28.5
1964	32.0

Note the little change in the food production efficiency of farmers from 1830. In 100 years farmers fed four more people. The last four years, they fed six more people.

C. Factors contributing to the trend in Becker County Agriculture

The trend shown previously by the decreasing number of farms and the number of farmers etc. is similar in Becker County as the nation and state. This is due primarily to the vast mechanical revolution which has increased the output of farm products above the populations growth and food demand at a price unfavorable to farmers.

This mechanical revolution has increased capital requirements and created a greater demand on management and land resource.

Future Farm Employment if Trends Continue

The projected trends for 1969 are given previously in "Trends of the County Agricultural Statistical Situation." It indicates fewer commercial farms and a greater number of part-time farms. Farm incomes will lag behind other employment groups.

With the average age of the farmer at 50.2 years in 1959 and 38% of the farmers being 55 years and older at that time, many of the farmers will be or are now retired or will retire in the near future.

Past Efforts to Improve County's Agriculture

County Agricultural Extension Service

The County Agricultural Extension Service was put into operation in 1918 and continued to 1922. It was reinstated in 1936 and now consists of three agents. The educational work of this service has been with youth through the 4-H program, home economics through homemakers groups, agricultural production improvement through the Dairy Herd Improvement Association, the Crop Improvement Association, and adult education meetings and demonstrations; soil and water conservation education by organizing the Soil and Water Conservation District and rendering educational work along these lines. Public affairs and farm safety have also been serviced by educational work rendered. Community development work is also one of the Extension Service objectives, especially in recent years by organizing the Becker County Area Development Association (R.A.D.), and rendering information and services toward a community effort for social and economic improvement to the people of the county.

Vocational Agriculture Education

Three school districts maintain a vocational agricultural department with four instructors. These districts are Frazee, Detroit Lakes and Audubon.

The educational work includes class room instruction on agriculture to high school boys, farming projects are carried on in the FFA organization, and winter adult evening courses on some phase of agriculture are offered weekly during two or three months of the year. Previously veteran's agricultural courses were in Detroit Lakes under the V.A. program.

Farm Credit Program

P.C.A. Production Credit Association, a cooperative chattel loan service to farmers, is offered at a branch office in Detroit Lakes. Farmers with sizeable volume and capitol needs use this service readily.

Federal Land Bank Association, a cooperative, renders real estate loan service to farmers and operates out of the Federal Land Bank Building in Detroit Lakes. The majority of farm real estate loans are carried by this cooperative.

Farmers' Home Administration, a federal loan agency, serves farmers out of a Detroit Lakes office by making real estate, chattel and emergency loans to farmers and rural residences to those who show a need and desire and cannot get financial assistance from commercial channels.

Banks Six banks in the county serve agricultural credit to farmers mostly in the form of short term chattel mortgages and promissory notes.

Soil and Water Conservation

The Becker Soil and Water Conservation District was organized first in 1948 and expanded to include the whole county in 1954. Through this local government subdivision the Soil Conservation Service (a federal agency) carries on soil survey work, farm planning and technical assistance in water and soil problems in the county. There are 907 cooperators in the district program with 504 basic conservation plans. There are 341,624 acres which have been soil surveyed. Technical service is available to all land owners on soil and water conservation problems and for conservation and recreation plans.

A.S.C.S.

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service is an agency of the U.S.D.A. Agricultural programs for conservation, production adjustment, price support and land diversion are administered through this office. The A.S.C.S. office is also responsible for administration of the disaster provisions to provide livestock feed in emergency situations of drought, flood, etc.

FUNDS DISTRIBUTED UNDER A.S.C.S.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>
A.C.P.	\$80,000.00	\$84,250.00	\$85,073.00
Conservation Reserve	546,780.00	437,706.00	298,977.00
Commodity Loans	394,259.00	450,716.00	652,152.00
Storage on Loans (est.)	32,000.00	33,583.00	36,368.00
Storage Facility Loans (est.)	8,500.00	9,046.00	10,809.00
Wool	37,641.00	35,109.00	13,351.38
Wheat Stabilization		147,078.00	144,546.00
Feed Grain		207,893.00	453,576.00
Livestock feed issued because of drought conditions amounted to \$34,006.00 during 1962.			

Cooperatives

Situation:

The primary processing and marketing cooperatives located in the county are as follows:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Creameries	4
Milk Plant	1
Milk Pick-up	1
Grain Elevators	4
Livestock Shipping Associations	4

Service Cooperatives:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Credit	3
Food store	2
Oil, fuel, farm supplies	4
R.E.A. service	3
Artificial breeding	2

Evaluation:

The marketing cooperatives do almost all of the business in buying and handling of all the farm products of grain, milk, cream, livestock and a good volume in poultry.

The service cooperatives do almost all the business in artificial breeding and electrical service.

Local cooperatives face problems of making changes to fit the needs of the people and the changing economy.

II. BASIS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

A. Climatic factors (data secured from the U.S. Weather Bureau, Radio station, K D L M, for the period of 1951 through 1960).

Rainfall		Temperature		
		Mean Normal	High	Low
.68	January	5	55	-51
.65	February	8.4	59	-53
.91	March	21.9	78	-43
2.09	April	40	89	-12
2.95	May	53.8	99	16
3.95	June	63.4	102	28
3.47	July	69.5	107	35
3.95	August	67.3	100	31
1.92	September	56.7	100	15
1.30	October	45.2	90	-10
1.02	November	26.5	75	-35
.70	December	12.3	60	-48
23.57	Total Annual Rainfall	39.2	Annual Mean Normal	

Killing Frosts

All farmers and agricultural interests are concerned with the danger of freezing temperatures that will injure crops such as corn, soybeans, alfalfa and horticultural products in the spring and fall.

The table below shows the number of years in fifty that the last killing frost in the spring and the first killing frost in the fall occurred at the Detroit Lakes weather station.

<u>Period</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number of Killing Frosts during 50 years</u>
Spring	April	10th	50
		20th	46
	May	1st	40
		10th	14
		20th	13
<u>GROWING SEASON</u>			
Fall	September	1st	2
		10th	10
		20th	26
	October	1st	42
		10th	49
		20th	50

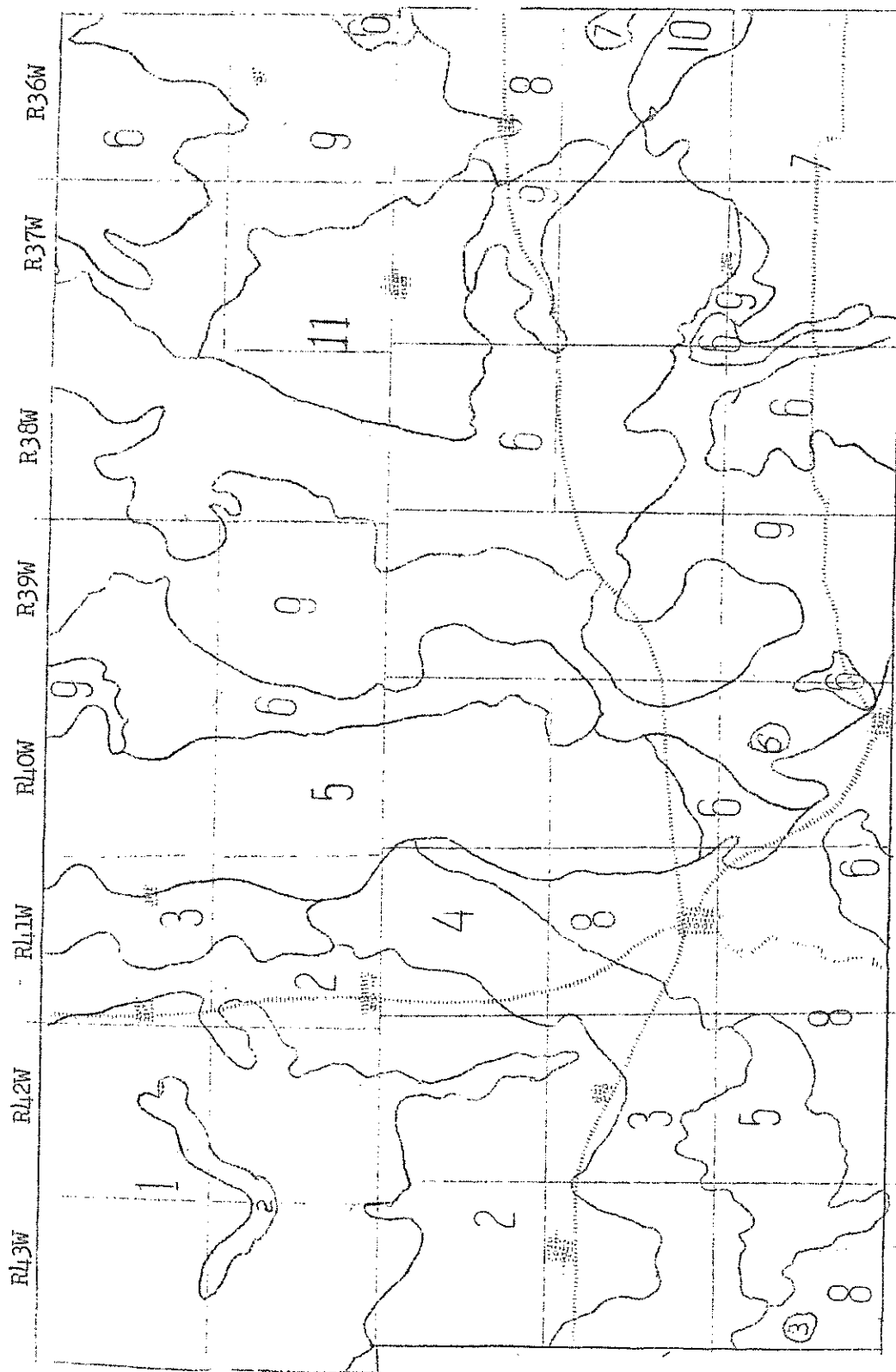
3. Land Resource Areas

Fig. One

LAND RESOURCE AREAS IN BECKER CO.

U.S. & State Hwys.

Villages and Cities



THE ELEVEN RESOURCE AREAS OF BECKER COUNTY

(Survey and Data by the Soil Conservation Service Technicians 1964)

Definition of terms used in describing characteristics as illustrated in the map, Figure One.

Effective Root Zone: The depth of soil where plants obtain their food and water.

Available Moisture Capacity: The maximum amount of moisture a soil will hold that is available to plants.

Initial Fertility: Ability of soil in virgin condition to provide proper amounts of nutrients to plants (P=phosphate medium to low; K=potash medium to low).

Reaction: The pH of the "plow layer." (Is the acidity of soil. 7 is neutral; above 7, alkali; below 7, acid; below 6.2, lime is recommended.)

Infiltration Rate: The rate at which a soil will absorb water as determined by the most limiting layer in the 60-inch depth (inches per hour).

Organic Matter: The decayed plant or animal remains in the plow layer (a horizon) of soils.

HAZARDS

Erosion: Susceptibility of a soil to erosion when the soil is cultivated.

Special: A characteristic of a soil that makes it distinctly different from other soils with which it is grouped.

Frost: Increased hazard of frost to maturity of cultivated crops as compared to the same crops grown on well-drained soils nearby.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS BY THE ELEVEN LAND RESOURCES AREAS IN BECKER COUNTY
(Refer to Figure One)

Land Resource Area	Soil's Common Name	Effective Root Zone (inches)	Available Moisture Capacity	Initial Fertility	Acidity Reaction (pH)	Infiltration Rate (inches/hour)	Organic Matter	Special Hazard
No. 1	McIntosh	60	11.6	High (P)	7.8 to 8.1	.8 to 2.5	High	Wind erosion
	Winger	36 to 60	12.0	High (P)	7.5 to 8.0	.2 to .8	High	Internal drainage
	Parnell	36 to 60	12.0	High (P)	6.8 to 7.5	.2 to .8	High	(Internal and surface drainage)
	Sletten	36 to 60	12.0	High (P)	7.9 to 8.2	.2 to .8	High	(Internal and surface drainage)
No. 2	Barnes	60	10.5	High (P)	6.8 to 7.4	2.5 to 5.0	High	Water erosion
	Flom	36 to 60	12.0	High (P)	6.5 to 7.3	.8 to 2.5	High	Internal drainage
	Aastad	60	11.6	High (P)	6.7 to 7.4	.8 to 2.5	High	Water erosion
	Parnell	same as above						
No. 3	Waukon	60	10.5	High (P)	6.4 to 7.0	1.5 to 5.0	High	Water erosion
	Buse	60	10.4	Moderate to High	7.3 to 8.0	2.5 to 5.0	High	Water erosion
	Flom	same as above						
	Parnell	same as above						
No. 4	(Heavy Sub-soil phase)							
	Waukon	60	10.5	High (P)	6.4 to 6.9	.2 to .8	High	(Water erosion and internal drainage)
	Flom	36 to 60	12.0	High (P)	6.4 to 7.3	.2 to .8	High	Internal drainage
	Aastad	60	10.7	High (P)	6.5 to 7.0	.2 to .8	High	Water erosion
No. 5	Nebish silt to loam	60	12.2	Moderate to High (K)	6.0 to 6.5	.8 to 2.5	Medium	Water erosion
	Nebish sandy loam	60	9.2 variable	Moderate (K)	5.8 to 6.3	.8 to 2.5	Medium	Severe erosion
	Nebish Marquette	10 to 60		Low-High	6.7 to 8.0	variable	Medium to High	Severe erosion
	Complex							

Land Resource Area	Soil's Common Name	Effective Root Zone (inches)	Available Moisture Capacity	Initial Fertility	Acidity Reaction (pH)	Infiltration Rate (inches/hour)	Organic Matter	Special Hazard
No. 6	Rockwood silt loam	60	9.2	Moderate (K)	5.8 to 6.3	.8 to 2.5	Medium	(water erosion and some stones)
	Rockwood sandy loam	60	9.2	Moderate (K)	5.8 to 6.3	.8 to 2.5	Medium	(water erosion and some stones)
	Beltrami loam	60	10.3	Moderate (K)	6.0 to 6.5	.8 to 2.5	Medium	(water erosion and stony)
No. 7	Beltrami sandy loam	60	9.5	Moderate	5.8 to 6.3	.8 to 2.5	Medium	(water erosion and stony)
	Shooks loam	36 to 60	9 to 10	Moderate	5.8 to 6.4	.2 to .8	Medium	Internal drainage
	Shooks sandy loam	36 to 60	9	Moderate	5.7 to 6.7	.8 to 2.5	Medium	Internal drainage
No. 8	Esterville sandy loam	16 to 22	4.2	Low (K)	6.4 to 7.0	2.5 to 5.0	Medium	(Erosion and droughtiness)
	Esterville loam sanc	up to 12	1.6	Low (K)	6.5 to 7.3	5 to 10	Medium to Low	(Droughtiness and erosion)
	Esterville sands & gravels	up to 6	1.1	Very Low (K)	7.0 to 7.8	over 10	Very Low	(Droughtiness)
No. 9	Todd sandy loam	16 to 24	4.1	Low (K)	5.5 to 6.2	3.0 to 6.0	Medium	(Erosion and droughtiness)
	Marquette Loamy sand	up to 12	1.6	Very Low (K)	5.3 to 6.0	over 10	Very Low	(Droughtiness and erosion)
	Becker 208	30	4.1	Moderately Low (K)	5.9 to 6.4	2.5 to 5.0	Medium	Internal drainage
	Becker 209	limited	7.1	Moderate (K)	6.0 to 6.8	.8 to 2.5	High	Internal drainage
	Peat - deep	limited	12.+	High (PK)	6.6 to 7.4	.8 to 2.5	High+	Frost and drainage
	Shallow peat over sand	limited	variable	Moderate (P&K Low)	6.6 to 7.4	.8 to 2.5	Medium to High	same as above

Land Resource Area	Soil's Common Name	Effective Root Zone (inches)	Available Moisture Capacity	Initial Fertility	Acidity Reaction (pH)	Infiltration Rate (inches/hour)	Organic Matter	Special Hazard
No. 10	Menahga-loamy fine sand & fine sand	60	1.5	Very Low (K)	5.2 to 5.8	over 10	Very Low	(Erosion and droughtiness
	Isanti-fine sandy loam & loamy fine sand	limited	3.2	Low (K)	6.1 to 6.4	5 to 10	Medium	(Internal drainage and loss of fertility
	Lino-loamy sand & sandy loam	20 to 60 same as above	2.9	Low (K)	5.9 to 6.3	5 to 10	Low	(Erosion and loss of fertility
	Peats							
No. 11	Becker 143	16 to 23	4.4	Low (K)	6.0 to 6.5	2.5 to 5.0	Medium	(Erosion and droughtiness
	Dorset sandy loam	18 to 24	4.5	Low (K)	6.0 to 6.5	2.2 to 4.5	Medium	(Erosion and droughtiness
	Becker 839	24 to 34	5.6	Moderate (K)	6.1 to 6.6	.8 to 2.5	Medium	(droughtiness
	Dorset loamy sand	up to 14	1.7	Low (K)	6.0 to 6.5	5 to 10	Medium to Low	Erosion (Erosion and droughtiness

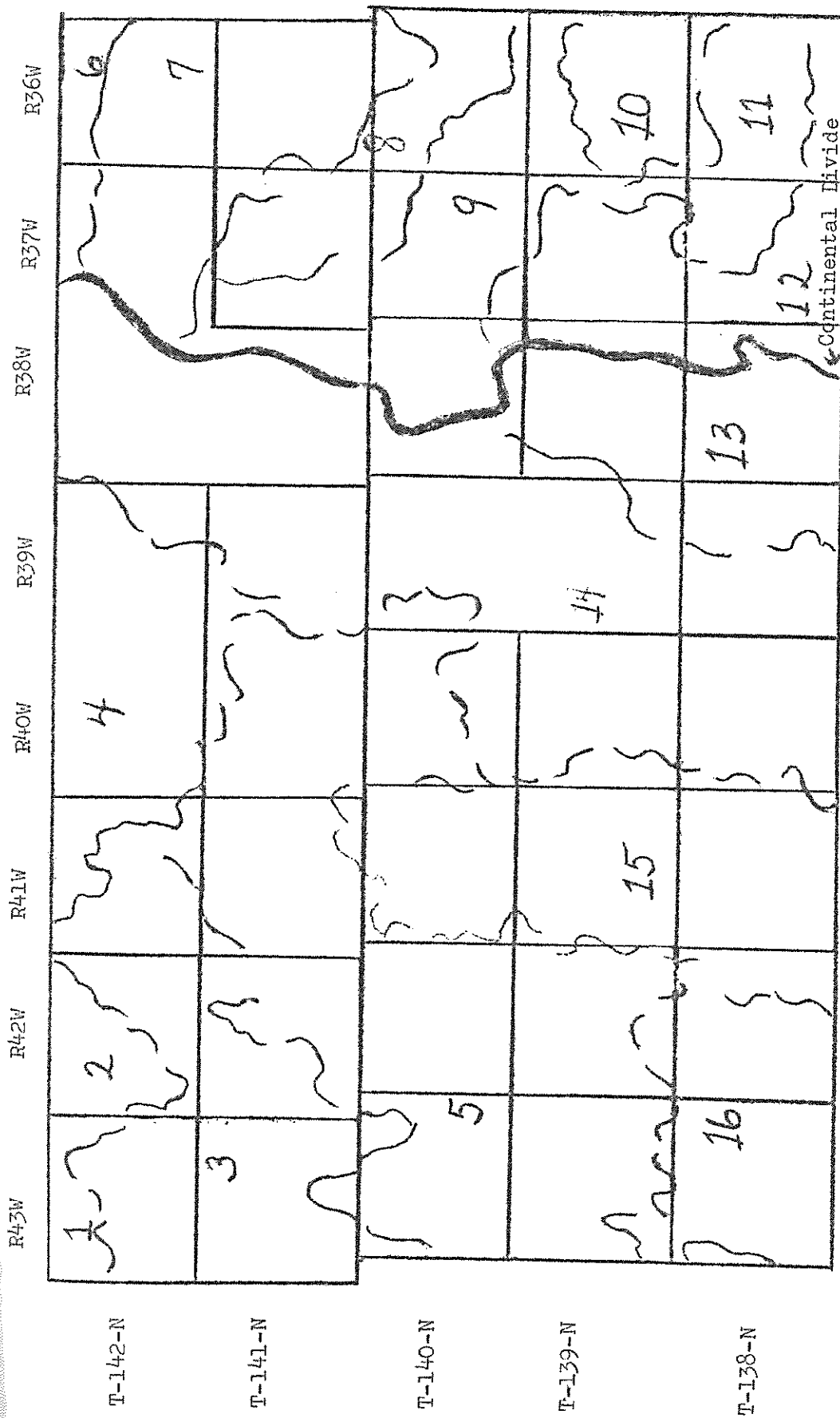
EXPECTED CHANGES IN LAND USE IN BECKER COUNTY
as determined by the Becker Soil and Water Conservation Needs Committee - 1958

Land Capability Classes	Cropland		Pastures - Ranges		Forest - Woodland		Other Lands		Total
	1958	1975	1958	1975	1958	1975	1958	1975	
I	3,000	3,300	600	700	2,700	2,300	500	500	6,800
II	148,000	163,400	16,000	14,500	65,300	52,200	10,300	9,300	239,400
III	74,300	81,200	23,100	18,100	105,700	106,400	22,900	19,200	224,900
IV	30,500	31,600	15,200	13,100	46,800	45,300	9,300	8,000	98,000
Totals I - IV	255,800	279,500	54,900	46,400	220,500	206,200	43,000	37,000	569,100
V			17,600	16,600	60,800	63,700	22,900	20,900	101,200
VI	2,800	3,000	3,400	4,400	25,200	24,000	500	300	31,700
VII	12,900	8,900	1,800	4,200	30,400	29,800	800	2,900	45,800
Totals V - VII	15,700	11,900	22,800	25,200	116,400	117,500	24,200	24,100	178,700
VIII									
Grand Total	271,500	291,400	77,700	71,600	336,900	332,700	97,100	91,000	777,700

Total county acreage.
Deducted from inventory acreage (Urban and build-up
(Water areas less than 40 acres in size
(Federal Land

.841,600 acres
.23,500 acres
.9,000 acres
.26,000 acres

BECKER COUNTY WATERSHED MAP



BECKER COUNTY WATERSHED AREA ACCORDING TO LAND CLASSIFICATION IN ACRES
(1965 Soil and Water Conservation Needs Survey)

<u>Watershed Areas</u>		Total Acres	Upland (Well Drained) By Acres	Potential Cropland with Wetness Limitation *Class IIV to IVW	Non-cropland with Wetness Limitation *Class VW to VIIW
Map No	Name				
1.	Flom Creek	22,464	9,375	12,276	813
2.	Waubun				
3.	South Branch Wild Rice	68,352	54,799	12,919	634
4.	White Earth	40,352	34,298	4,036	2,018
5.	Buffalo River	176,384	130,877	35,822	8,705
6.	Itasca	4,416	3,754	530	132
7.	Two Inlets	67,712	40,688	23,639	3,385
8.	Straight River	32,832	28,693	3,811	328
9.	Shell River	67,392	54,193	10,506	2,693
10.	Blue Berry	22,208	12,359	9,627	2,587
11.	Kettle River	29,504	10,892	18,137	475
12.	Red Eye	38,976	24,901	13,263	812
13.	Toad River	52,992	38,355	14,108	529
14.	Ottertail	141,696	12,868	41,099	7,729
15.	Pelican				
16.	Cormorant	122,880	93,393	27,029	2,458

* Soil capability class based on four different kinds of limitations (1) erosion hazard, (2) wetness, (3) root zone limitations and (4) climate. Classes are I to VIII, Class I having no use limitations to class VIII unsuitable for plant production, restricted to recreation and wildlife or water uses. The (w) soil types have wetness limitations.

Management, Labor and Capital Requirements for Adequate Farm Business

1. Average Requirements for \$20,000 Gross Income in West Central Minnesota

Paul R. Hasbargen
Extension Economist

Mervin L. Freeman
Assistant Economist

Type of Farm	Price	Size	Crop Acres ¹	Labor Hours ²	Capital ³
Crop			555	2200	\$104,250
Dairy					
Grade A 400#	\$1.00 lb. B.F.	44	182	3770	59,350
Grade A 350#	1.00 lb. B.F.	49	199	4165	63,450
Grade B 350#	.90 lb. B.F.	53	216	4525	71,200
Grade B 300#	.90 lb. B.F.	61	243	5180	78,795
Sheep	\$19.00 CWT	862 hd	328	3600	78,150
Pig Complete	15.00 CWT	80 litters	208	2500	50,300
Selling Feeder Pigs	11.00 ea.	195 litters	75	2800	29,050
Buying and Finishing					
Feeder Pigs	22.00 margin	682 hd	185	2300	52,566
Beef Cow Herd	25.00 CWT	183 hd	538	3260	99,000
Feeder Calves					
425#-1025#					
liberal roughage	125. margin	160 hd	244	2180	70,660
Yearling Steers					
650#-1150#					
Liberal roughage	120. margin	167 hd	221	1940	76,600
Yearling Steers					
700#-1050#					
maximum roughage	87. margin	230 hd	165	1900	75,000

- 1 For total acres, include acres in farmstead, road and waste plus crop areas.
- 2 Increase hours by 25 percent to allow for miscellaneous farm labor.
- 3 Includes land, buildings, equipment, machinery and livestock.

2. Approximate gross income needed to achieve given levels of family living at present price and costs with increases in net worth according to "Minnesota Farm Business Notes", February 1965.

Annual Living Costs	Annual Increase in Net Worth		
	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000
\$3,000			
\$4,000	\$12,000	Gross Income	\$18,000
\$5,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$21,000
	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$24,000
		\$21,000	

* When money must be borrowed, approximately three times the amount of the interest payments must be added to these gross income figures.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDED ADJUSTMENTS IN BECKER COUNTY AGRICULTURE

- * Low farm income
- * Land resourace and proper land use vary greatly throughout the county.
- * Land resources of a considerable acreage is very limited for future agricultural crop production competition.
- * Consumer demands change rapidly making it difficult for farmers to make adjustments.
- * Thirty-seven percent of farmers are beyond the age to expand their enterprises to keep pace in the present competitive rate of change.

Goals:

Local leadership in agriculture, business and government should strive to initiate programs, promotions and build attitudes that will improve the agricultural industry and the economic and social status of farm families.

- * Secure a complete soil survey on all land in the county, thus enabling the people to know what the soil and land limitations and potentials are.
- * Develop an attitude of producing a product that will sell according to consumer or process or desires and needs.
- * Create and promote an up-to-date farm record service for farmers to use in evaluating management progress and offering a better understanding of further credit use to himself and his financier.
- * Explore the possibility of employment placement office in the county for under-employed or part-time farmers and also the possibility of a re-training program.
- * In these changing times it is essential for a continuing education after formal schooling. There is great benefit from continued education.
- * Leadership needs to be exhibited by cooperative directors toward planning ahead to better serve their clientele.
- * Explore the possibility of new and specialized crops and side-line enterprises and work such as maple syrup, wild rice, sugar beets, pinto beans and horticultural crops, game farms.
- * Explore wood market and wood processing possibility of location of plants here.
- * Encourage specialization and intensification of livestock enterprises.

Section "D"

B U S I N E S S

AND

I N D U S T R Y

DETROIT LAKES, MINNESOTA

LOCATION - Detroit Lakes, the county seat, is located in the southwest quarter of Becker County, about 10 miles north of the southern county border. U.S. Highways 10 and 59 junction in Detroit Lakes, and the Soo Line and Northern Pacific Railroads also junction in the city. The community, situated about much of the short lines of Big and Little Detroit Lakes, is about 45 miles east of Fargo and about 205 miles northwest of Minneapolis.

ELEVATION, TOPOGRAPHY - Detroit Lakes (elevation 1300 feet) is situated in a moderately wooded, rolling terrain. There are over 200 lakes distributed throughout the city's major trade area. The soils in the area consist mainly of moderately-dark sandy loams which are well-suited for pasture, crop and forest land. Dairying, cattle feeding and grain farming are strong, while forest production is also good, mainly in the northeast portion of the area. Drainage is quite good in the area; some scattered portions have poorly defined drainage, resulting in some marshes and ponds.

HISTORY - Detroit Lakes (1960 population, 5633), though presently the largest community in the county, is not the oldest. When the railroad built through west from Frazee in 1871, Detroit Lakes was the first settled. Growth stimulated greatly by the lumbering boom in the county, occurred quickly. By 1872, stores, a hotel, a newspaper, and some 37 homes already flourished in the community. Not long after 1900, as lumbering decreased in importance, the community was established as the main trade center in the county and also was already developing into one of the state's more prominent resort and tourist centers. Now it is one of the state's oldest lake area center.

According to legend, in the mid-1800's a French Catholic priest, traveling with fur traders, admired the gleaming, sun-lit sand bar ("detroit" in French) which divides the two local lakes. His "What a beautiful detroit!" gave birth to the name of the present city and its two lakes.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES - Detroit Lakes is classified as a city. The governing body is the mayor-council form. There are municipal water, sewage and street lighting systems. Fire protection includes a 27 man force, 3 trucks, 1 ladder truck. Rural area service is given to Detroit Township, Erie Township, Height of Land, Holmesville, Lake View and Richwood. Police protection includes 8 full-time officers, 18 auxiliary police, 2 cars and 1 motorcycle.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES: Detroit Lakes has 13 churches of all denominations. Schools include 1 high school, 1 Jr. high, and 3 elementary schools. There are two local banks and a Savings and Loan. Medical facilities include an 88 bed hospital, 2 clinics, 12 doctors and 8 dentists.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - Being an old and well-established lake region center, Detroit Lakes offers a very large variety of recreational facilities and activities. The number and variety of offerings for the family and for people of all ages is so extensive that space does not permit adequate coverage here. Detroit Lakes is the tourist center for the county and also for the Northwestern Minnesota Resort Association. The city's area population more than doubles in the tourist season.

COMMUNITY SERVICES - As a city and as a prominent tourist center, Detroit Lakes offers practically all conceivably-necessary community services. In addition to a long list of those services typical of any city, Detroit Lakes also offers a great number and variety of community services geared specifically for the large tourist-season trade and population. Space does not permit a complete coverage, however, this descriptive sketch may serve to indicate the extent of these services.

COMMUNICATIONS: Detroit Lakes has a weekly newspaper, the Detroit Lakes Tribune. The Tribune also publishes The Northwest Resorter, a weekly devoted exclusively to tourist news and circulated free of charge throughout the entire resort area every week of the entire tourist season. The local radio station is KDIM. Complete postal, telephone and telegraph facilities are available. There is local radio reception of stations in Fargo and others, and local television towers and booster stations make it possible for the

reception of stations in Alexandria, Fargo and Valley City.

UTILITIES - Fuel oil is available from 7 local dealers; tank and bottle gas service is available from 4 local dealers, while coal is available from 6 local dealers. Electric power is provided through a municipal power system.

TRANSPORTATION - Detroit Lakes is transportation center to most of the county, with freight and passenger service from two railroad lines, bus service from 1 bus line, and trucking service from 4 out-of-town lines and 2 local truckers. In addition, the city has a municipal airport about 2 miles west on Highway 10 with facilities for private planes, though commercial airline service must be obtained in Fargo, 45 miles west.

INDUSTRY - In 1964, Detroit Lakes lists some ten producing industries or concerns. The largest one is a turkey and fowl processing plant employing over 100, producing up to the export market level. Next largest, employing between 25 to 49 each, are a co-operative dairy (local market) and a furnace pipe and fittings manufacturer (national and export market), an ice company which also bottles carbonated beverages (regional market), and a silo company which also produces staves and grain bins (regional market). Finally, there are four companies in the 1 to 9 employee class: a machine shop which specializes in animal feeding machines (regional and export market), a concrete products company (local market), a boat works (local market) and a mink food producer (regional market).

AREA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

For the past two years the city planning commission has been engaged in a comprehensive planning program to establish long-range goals for the development of the community.

In order to update the old areas and assure an orderly, efficient expansion and development pattern, with a minimum of conflict and expense and a maximum of convenience and amenities, a long-range guide is necessary.

A subjective appraisal of economic forces and demographic characteristics suggests that the area is not likely to grow rapidly, but it is likely to grow.

The Comprehensive Guide Plan for Detroit Lakes illustrates the communities general policies for the pattern of future land use development. The basic structure on which the development will occur is the existing community and is used as a basis for applying the accepted planning goals. A growing population requires space for:

- (1) expanded residential areas in which to live
- (2) enlarged commercial and industrial areas in which to work and shop
- (3) increased public facilities in the form of schools, parks and services.

PLANNING GOALS

The basic planning goals and to formulate the land use portion of the Comprehensive Plan are as follows:

General

- Similar uses should be consolidated
- Mixed uses should be eliminated
- Conflicts between adjacent incompatible land use districts should be reduced by landscaping, orientation and access.

Industrial and Commercial

- Cluster development should be encouraged.
- String or spot areas should be discouraged.
- Land should be made available to allow for normal growth which will not encroach on residential areas.
- These areas should be protected from residential encroachment.

Residential

The neighborhood is recognized as the basic residential planning unit.

Residential areas should be protected from adverse effects of thoroughfares.

Public and Semi-public

The development of public facilities should reflect the function to be performed and should be a good example for private development to follow with the exception of elementary schools and neighborhood parks, public uses should be located on the periphery of neighborhoods near thoroughfare access.

OBJECTIVES

- (1) Increase the convenience and liveability of all residents.
- (2) Protect public and private investments.
- (3) Preserve and enhance municipal character.
- (4) Provide realistic extension of public facilities.
- (5) Provide a basis for zoning controls.

These objectives can be accomplished by adopting sound guides or goals to be adhered to by all public and private development.

Commercial uses on the Comprehensive Guide Plan have been grouped into three categories according to general function.

- (1) the Central business district.
- (2) Highway Service areas.
- (3) Commercial recreation.

Four residential neighborhoods are proposed for Detroit Lakes. Besides these four, a lakeshore residential category is indicated which shows general areas likely to develop for residential use.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Neighborhood Level: The 1985 community will be served by the three existing elementary schools and possibly one additional school located in the Crovisier Neighborhood. A new school in this north area will not only serve the new families who live in this neighborhood but will also serve to balance enrollment in the other schools, particularly from students from rural areas. Additional neighborhood parks and playgrounds should be provided.

City-wide Level: A new Junior High School with a large play field area will be needed to serve the 1985 community. This facility should be located in the southwest area of the City. A site area of from 20-25 acres will be necessary to provide the needed facilities.

Regional Level: The proposed Vocational School site is located in the northeast portion of the Community, abutting the north right-of-way lane of Trunk Highway 34. Major regional facilities include: Tamarac Wildlife, Refuge, Detroit Mountain Ski area, Detroit Lakes Golf Course, and a large park near Muskrat and St. Clair Lakes.

Other Public Facilities: The major facility proposal in this category is a Civic Center to include: Post Office, City Offices, Fire and Police Departments, Engineering Department, and possibly others. The proposed site is located south of Highway 10, on the west fringe of the Central Business District.

THOROUGHFARES

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Thoroughfare Plan for Detroit Lakes is a vital component of the Comprehensive Plan. It provides convenient, direct, safe, and economically sound routes to meet the needs of the motoring public in the coming decades. In form, the pattern is a unified combination of radial, cross-town, and circumferential routes. The functions of these various routes are to carry traffic tom through or around the Community. Designations are as follows:

Arterial Highways - carrying traffic between urban centers.

U.S. Highway 10, radial route

U.S. Highway 59, circumferential route

U.S. Highway 34, cross-town and circumferential

Thoroughfares

Holmes Street - radial route

Peoples Street - extension and North Shore Drive - cross-town route.

Washington Avenue - radial route

Roosevelt Avenue - cross-town route

East Circumferential Route

COLLECTOR STREETS

County and Township roads (south and west of Detroit Lakes)

Willow Street

Front Street

Corbet Street

Rossman Avenue

Pelican River Parkway and County Road 25

Proposed East-West collector north of Highway 34

Because the needs of the people who use the transportation system are constantly changing and technological advances in vehicles and construction techniques are rapidly changing, the thoroughfares which accommodate these people and machines must be constantly reviewed. City, County, State and Federal Thoroughfare improvements in the area will need to be extremely well coordinated to insure a continually successful network of Thoroughfares.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

The Central Business District is the area of the City containing the major commercial functions of a broad trade area. The retail functions are the

primary element, with a wide variety of service, commercial, industrial, limited residential, governmental and semi-public uses providing a secondary function. Because this area is the center of a substantial amount of the region's economic activity, functional activity center that will encourage additional usage.

If the Detroit Lakes Central Business District is to become an attractive, efficient and productive shopping center which can attract shoppers from competitive commercial shopping centers, it cannot remain stagnant and be permitted to continue with outmoded merchandising techniques and inadequate circulation and parking facilities. In order for the Central Business District to capitalize on this potential market, the Central Business District must be updated to meet contemporary demands.

Many elements of the proposed plan will rely on personal initiative for their completion; others can be controlled by the adoption and proper administration of regulatory control procedures such as zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and health and building codes.

The Basic Research Report, Land Use Plan, Thoroughfares Plan, Community Facilities Plan, Central Business District Plan, and reports for the various zoning, regulations, and effectuation procedures together comprise a Community Planning Program for Detroit Lakes to create a more attractive, convenient and economical environment. The Comprehensive Guide Plan Provides:

- (1) Planning goals and policies established by the Community.
 - (2) Proposals for the logical expansion of residential, commercial, industrial and public uses; and
 - (3) A summary of effectuation procedures for the implementation of the Plan.
- The planning recommendations represent realistic goals and solutions for urban development in the next decades.

LAKE PARK, MINNESOTA

LOCATION - Lake Park is located about five miles in from the middle of the western border of Becker County, adjacent to 4-lane U.S. Highway 10 and on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad's Minneapolis to Fargo route. On U.S. 10, Lake Park is about 35 miles east of Fargo and about 215 miles northwest of Minneapolis. Lake Park is the trade center for a very good farming area, consisting mainly of potatoes and grain farming, dairying, and livestock feeding.

ELEVATION, TOPOGRAPHY - Lake Park (elevation 1285 feet) is situated in a moderate to steeply rolling terrain which was once heavily wooded and is now moderately wooded in portions. There are lakes and some marshes and small ponds in the area. Much of the most fertile and rich soils in the county, soils similar to those of the adjacent Red River Valley, are found in the Lake Park trade area. These are mainly deep, dark-colored soils, largely with good drainage, and are well suited for diversified crop production and pasture land.

HISTORY - In 1871 an Englishman purchased and settled a large tract of land, part of which later became the townsite of Lake Park. The townsite included a lake at that time, and from this physical feature grew the name of the community. The village became incorporated in 1885. To facilitate building the railroad through Lake Park, the townsite lake had to be drained, and the drained lake bed is still a community landmark. The railroad stimulated settlements, largely by Scandinavians who developed the area for farming purposes. For many years during the "coal era" Lake Park maintained a roundhouse and fuel and water service for the railroad, and seven citizens still work for the railroad though diesels have taken over. Lake Park's trade area was once the site of one of the typical gigantic farms that dominated early agriculture in extreme western Minnesota. The huge farm was gradually partitioned, but agriculture remains the economic mainstay in this fertile area.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES - Lake Park (1960 population 730) is classified as an incorporated village, governed by a Village Council. The community is presently debt-free, revenues coming mainly from taxes and special assessments. Soon planned is the preparation and hopeful approval of

a \$45,000 utility bond issue, with a 10 year maturity value.

The community has a multi-purpose municipal auditorium and is the site for a county road maintenance station. The 20-man volunteer fire department, headquartered in the village fire hall, provides fire protection to the community and surrounding townships. Police protection is provided by 2 officers, equipped with a new patrol car, on a 24-hour basis.

A new utility building in Lake Park has added a new well and a new iron-removal and softener system to the municipal water system, and the system is now used to only 30% of capacity. The community has a municipal sewerage system. Garbage collection is performed on a municipal basis once a week. About 40% of the streets are paved, and there is new fluorescent street lighting for about 60% of the streets.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES - The bank in the community is the State Bank of Lake Park. There are three churches in Lake Park, 1 Catholic and 2 Lutheran. The public school (grades 1 - 12) presently enrolls about 552 students, and employs 35 teachers and a service staff of 16. The Lake Park Clinic is staffed by one doctor, and ambulance service is available from the local funeral home. About 2 miles east of Lake Park on Highway 10, there is a large rest home, staffed by 35 employees. The community also has a trailer court, which provides utility connections. Service clubs in Lake Park include the American Legion, Legion Auxiliary, and Masonic Lodge. 4-H Clubs are active in the area and the Lake Park Garden Club is also active, maintaining presently an attractive, rock-garden "welcome" display at the junction of main street and Highway 10.

RECREATION - The community maintains a municipal park and a separate municipal ball park. There is good hunting in the area for duck and other water fowl. Lake Park is close to a number of lakes and resorts, and fishing, water sports, picnicing and swimming are available. Area citizens and tourists have easy access to the lakes via a black-top county road system which has an access road south off Highway 10, one-half mile east of town.

COMMUNITY SERVICES - The community services of Lake Park listed below generally do not include those listed elsewhere in this brochure.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Auto & Machinery Repair | 1 Fertilizer Blending Plant |
| 1 Barber | 1 Funeral Home |
| 2 Beauty Shops | 1 Garage & Auto Body |
| 1 Blacksmith | 3 Grocery Stores |
| 3 Bulk Oil Dealers | 2 Hardware Stores |
| 7 Carpenters | 1 Hotel |
| 1 Clothing Store | 1 Insurance Agent |
| 1 Drive-in Lunch Stand | 1 Laundromat |
| 1 Drug Store | 1 Liquor Store |
| 1 Dry Cleaner & laund. | 1 Lumber Yard |
| 1 Electrical Contractor | 1 Mobile Feed Service |
| 2 Elevators | 3 Oil Services |
| 2 Feed Service | 3 Paint & Decorators |
| 1 Plumbing-Heating Contractor | 1 Potato Washer & Packer |
| 2 Restaurants | 1 Road Contractor |
| 7 Service Stations | 1 Sewer-Water Contractor |
| 1 Shoe Repair | 2 Taverns |
| 1 TV & Radio Repair | 1 Turkey Breeder |
| 1 Variety Store | 1 Well Driller |

COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES - The local newspaper is the Lake Park Journal, a weekly, while the daily Fargo Forum and Minneapolis Tribune also serves the area. The Lake Park post office has 231 boxes and serves 2 rural routes, 370 R. boxes. Dial telephone service is provided by the Hohmah Telephone Company, with home offices in Pelican Rapids. Telegraph service is also available locally, at the Northern Pacific Railroad depot. A 4-lane, U.S. Highway 10 passes within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from down town business district. A black-top street extends to the Highway access.

The Northern Pacific provides freight and passenger service. Bus service is provided by the Greyhound Bus Lines. Three truck lines, Glendenning & Riebes, provide daily custom freight service. Hedstrom is a local hauler, while Glendenning and Riebes are out-of-town haulers.

Fuel oil is available from Midland, Standard and Lake Park Creamery, Oil Department, while coal is available from Lake Park Coop Elevator. Tank and bottle gas service is available from Lake Park Creamery, Oil Department, and the community also maintains a municipal natural gas system. Electrical power in Lake Park is provided by a municipal power plant.

AREA DEVELOPMENT - Lake Park has displayed a consistently progressive spirit and a continuing record of achievements. Municipal services, community services, and community facilities have kept pace with the times. Community citizens, entirely through voluntary, private effort, keep buildings, homes and lots in neat, attractive condition. Through the leadership of the Lake Park Commercial Club, the industrial development group, the citizens welcome new business and industrial developments and willingly consider extending all possible assistance.

Examples of recent progress include new shelter with electricity in the city park for picnics, new municipal utilities building, new street lighting and a new insurance building. Industry in Lake Park presently includes: a lease manufacturing plant employing 75, which produces for the local to national market level; a creamery employing 8, which produces butter and sells feed on the local to regional market level.

Three sites along the railroad right-of-way are presently available. Utility connections are readily available and assistance in development is also possible. For information on this and all matters relative to the community, inquiries may be addressed to the Chairman of the Commercial Club, Lake Park Minnesota.

Future needs and plans: Extension of sewer on the south side and sewer lift. Development of youth recreation center and provide for additional park facilities.

There are choice industrial sites adjacent to the railroad plus others which would be accessible by motor transfer.

CALLAWAY, MINNESOTA

LOCATION - Callaway is located in the northwest quarter of Becker County, about 12 miles north of Detroit Lakes along U.S. Highway 59, about 45 air miles east of Fargo, and about 215 road miles northwest of Minneapolis. The community is served by the main line of the Soo Line Railroad, on the Minneapolis to Winnipeg via Glenwood route.

HISTORY - Callaway (1960 population, 235) was established in the year 1903. The early settlers, mainly of Scandanavian descent, were attracted to the area primarily by Farming prospects. The Soo Line Railroad, built through in 1903, was a strong contributing factor in stabilizing the development of the community. Since then, agriculture has become the main economic resource, particularly in dairying, cattle feeding and wild rice production (of which Callaway is a leading producer in the country).

ELEVATION, TOPOGRAPHY - Callaway, with an elevation of 1300 feet, is in an area of gently rolling terrain, light to moderately wooded. Callaway is situated along the western edge of the county lake region, thus the eastern part of the Callaway area has a concentration of lakes and marshes. Soils in the eastern part of the area has a concentration of lakes and marshes. Soils in the eastern part of the area consist mainly of light-colored sandy loam, with varied drainage conditions. Soils in the northern, southern, and western portions consist mainly of moderately-dark silt loams and sandy loams, and drainage is largely good in the portions.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES - Callaway, classified as a village, is governed by a Village Board. The volunteer fire department is staffed by 18 men, and is headquartered in a village fire hall. The department uses two full-equipped fire trucks, providing protection to the community and also to area townships on a contract basis. Police protection is provided by one full-time officer.

Callaway has a municipal sewerage system, with lines extended to all parts of the town. Callaway also has a municipal water system, which is supplied by two wells. Water is stored in a 40,000 gallon capacity water tower, and distribution lines serve the entire community. The water system also supplies fire hydrants which provides a very complete

coverage to the entire town. About 30% of the streets are paved, and about 20% have curb and gutter. A total of 36 late-type street lights provide lighting for all community streets. Garbage collection is made on private basis, the community maintaining a municipal dumpground outside the village limits.

The financial condition of the community is sound, municipal revenues being drawn mainly from taxes and the income of the municipal liquor store.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES - For grade 1- 6, the community maintains an elementary school. The school employs 4 teachers and a custodian, and is equipped with classrooms, a basement lunch room, and a basement recreation room. Daily school buses transport Callaway students in grades 7 - 12 to school in Detroit Lakes. There are two churches in the community, one Catholic and one Lutheran. All medical services and facilities are available at Detroit Lakes, 12 miles south on Highway 59. Callaway also has a privately owned and operated home for the aged.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - Baseball field - Playground at school. Proposed playground supervised recreation and crafts, starting date 10-24-66. Supervised by Mrs. R.R. Bellefeville, employee of C. A. P.

COMMUNITY SERVICES -

1 Blacksmith Shop	1 Tavern
1 Cafe	1 Becker-Mahnomen Title V-O.E.O.
1 Co-operative Grain Elevator	1 County Shed
1 Grocery Store	1 Hardware Store
2 Gasoline Service Stations	1 Honey Producer
1 Lumber Yard	1 Potatoe Warehouse & Grower
1 Service Garage	

COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES - The Post Office in Callaway has 68 boxes, and serves 1 rural route which totals 118 rural boxes. Callaway and the area receive dial telephone service from the Callaway-Telephone Company, a locally-owned company. Telegraph service is available at Detroit Lakes. Television reception is good for stations in Fargo and Valley City, while radio reception is good for stations in

troit Lakes and Fargo. Available newspapers in Callaway include the weekly troit Lakes Tribune and the dailies Fargo Forum and Minneapolis Tribune.

Coal is available from Audubon Co-Op Elevator at Callaway and from Detroit Lakes, and fuel oil is available from Lake Park, Ogema and Detroit Lakes. Tank and bottle gas service is available from Detroit Lakes businesses and bottle gas Hardware also. Culligan furnishes water softener service. Electric power is furnished by the investor-owned Otter Tail Power Company.

TRANSPORATION - The Soo Line Railroad, which operates a depot in town, provides main line freight service. The nearest point for commercial air service is Fargo, North Dakota, about 55 road miles from Callaway. Trucking service is provided by Janke Transfer, all out-of-town interstate truckers, and by B. Martin and L. Duchene, local haulers who provide custom freight and livestock service.

AREA DEVELOPMENT - The attitude of the community toward new business or industrial development is favorable. Citizens recognize that it speaks well for a community of Callaway's size to offer a municipal sewerage system and a municipal water system (which also includes fire hydrants). Further, Callaway now has two enterprises of outstanding merit: Johnson's Bee Farms, employing from 9 - 15 annually, produces honey and honey products, with sales ranging from local to regional to national to export market levels; Tomlinson Lumber, Inc., a lumber yard employing from 10 - 20 annually, specializes in pre-cut and pre-fab buildings, doing business on a local to regional market level. Both firms report favorable attitudes and outlooks for their Callaway sites.

Building sites are available both along the railroad right-of-way and elsewhere in the community. Through Village Council, which functions as the industrial development group, assistance is available in regard to locations. Inquiries concerning this and all further information on Callaway may be addressed to: Mayor or Village Clerk, Callaway, Minnesota.

WOLF LAKE, MINNESOTA

LOCATION - The community of Wolf Lake, at the eastern shore of Wolf Lake, is located about three miles north of State Highway 87, a paved east-west route, and in the southeast quarter of Becker County. Detroit Lakes is about 31 miles due west, Fargo about 75 miles west. The community is also situated at the southern boundry of the Smoky Hills State Forest while famed Itasca State Park is about 25 miles north.

ELEVATION, TOPOGRAPHY - Wolf Lake is situated in a heavily-wooded rolling terrain. The community is at the extreme eastern margin of the county lake region. There are lakes north and east of the community, and some ponds and marshes. The soils throughout the entire area are light-colored varieties of sandy loams or loam sands, well-suited for forest production and also, to an extent, for grazing land and grain farming. Thus, lumbering and forest products, dairying, and cattle feeding predominate, while 20 large turkey farms also flourish in the area. Forestry dominates except in the south and west parts of the area; drainage in the forestry portions is good, while in the remaining portions the drainage varies from good to poorly-defined.

HISTORY - Wolf Lake (1960 population, 83) is one of those county sites where lumbering was definitely and primary industry in the early days and still remains important to the present day. The Wolf Lake area was originally settled as a logging camp site, as part of a series of lumbering operations that exploited the then-great forests of central Minnesota. The townsite itself, then part of the White Earth Indian Reservation, was purchased through a legal provision for lands under intestacy. Finnish, Scandanavian and German settlers developed the area, and when forestry decreased in importance, agricultural efforts increased. Though the settlement has remained relatively small, it developed community identity such that in 1950 it was the establishment of the adjacent Smoky Hills State Forest.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES - Wolf Lake is classified as a village, governed by a Village Board. The 21-man volunteer fire department is equipped with 3 fire trucks and provides fire protection to surrounding townships, including forest fire protection, as well as to Wolf Lake itself. Police protection is provided by one officer and a deputy.

The streets are 90% hard-surfaced, and a mercury vapor type system provides street lighting to the entire community. The community is also the site of a county road maintenance shop. Water, sewage disposal and garbage disposal are provided for on a private basis.

The financial status of the community is good, and there is no debt at present. Revenues come mainly from taxes and the proceeds of the municipal liquor store.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES * Wolf Lake has a new elementary school, where grades 1 - 6 are served by 2 teachers and a service staff of five. Students in Grades 7 - 12 are transported by bus to the school in Menahga. The church in the community is Lutheran (Missouri Synod). While there are no medical or dental facilities in the community, these are available at Park Rapids, about 20 road miles northeast of Wolf Lake. Clubs in the community and area include the VFW, VFW Auxiliary, Homemakers' Club, 4-H Clubs and the Wolf Lake Sportsman's Club.

RECREATION - The Wolf Lake Community maintains a community hall, a community ball diamond, and a community skating rink. On adjacent Wolf Lake, the community has developed a swimming beach and a sports and recreation park, which was given considerable booster promotion and assistance by the local Sportsman Club. There is fishing and water recreation facilities on Wolf Lake, and these are also available on other lakes in the area. Being in a heavily-wooded area, deer hunting in the Wolf Lake territory is good. The Sportsman's Club also sponsored a firearms safety program.

COMMUNITY SERVICES - The following are the community services in Wolf Lake, mainly those not listed elsewhere in this brochure:

2 Auto-Tractor Repair & Implement	3 Grocery-Hardware-Feed
1 Bakery	Dealers
1 Barber	1 Locker plant
1 Blacksmith	2 Taverns
1 Creamery	1 Water & Sewer Service
1 Gasoline & Bulk Station	1 Well Drilling Service

COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES - Dial telephone service is a new development in the community, provided by the West Central Telephone Co., Sebeka, Minnesota. The newspapers, which are printed daily, weekly, and bi-weekly

are available from Detroit Lakes, Fargo and Minneapolis. Television stations from Alexandria and Fargo are received locally, while radio stations received locally include those in Detroit Lakes, Fargo, Park Rapids, Wadena and Walker.

Fuel Oil is provided by Wolf Lake Gas & Hardware Co., electric power is provided by Lake Region Electric Co-operative, and coal and Tank and bottle gas service are available.

TRANSPORTATION - Trucking, both local and interstate, is available presently from Frazee, Park Rapids and Sebeka. Trucking is the chief means of transportation of goods for Wolf Lake, while air and railroad service are available about 16 miles east in Menahga and Park Rapids, as well as 25 miles west in Detroit Lakes. Recent experience in Wolf Lake and throughout the county otherwise has proven that transportation facilities for raw materials and finished goods, even where not presently established, are readily available for Wolf Lake enterprise in need of a particular service. The community also has a local taxi service in operation.

AREA DEVELOPMENT - Wolf Lake has displayed an aggressive spirit towards progress and development. Though the population is relatively small, the citizens have established the community on an incorporated basis and have successfully developed and financed a new elementary school, a municipal street lighting system, a community hall, and a municipal beach and recreation area. Local clubs remain aggressively active, a new dial telephone system has been installed, and a proportionately, very large fire department keeps the area well-protected from fires. On this basis, the citizens have proven they are vitally interested in furthering developments in their community and area.

With large timber stands in softwoods and hardwoods, these developments connected with forestry are possible: sawmill, planing plant, wood chip products, and maple syrup production. Large dairy enterprises, turkey farms, and cattle feeding demands indicate other developmental possibilities. Though there is no municipal water supply, wells are abundantly available, both deep and shallow wells, to provide for the needs of the local citizens and farms.

sites in and near town are presently available, and the citizens are interested in extending all possible assistance regarding development.

AUDUBON, MINNESOTA

LOCATION - Audubon is located in the southwest quarter of Becker County on U.S. Highway 10. On Highway 10, it is 35 miles east of Fargo and about 210 miles northwest of Minneapolis. The community is served by the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad on its Minneapolis to Fargo route.

ELEVATION, TOPOGRAPHY - Audubon (Elevation 1270 feet) is situated in a moderate to heavily wooded, rolling-hill terrain that is dotted with numerous lakes, small ponds and marshes. Rainfall is plentiful while drainage varies from good to poorly-defined. The terrain provides much good farmland, mostly light-colored loams and sandy loams, and also provides considerable quantities of sand and gravel. With the soils being well-suited for pasture land and crop land, the area is a good farming area for dairying, livestock feeding and grain farming.

HISTORY, POPULATION - The founding and growth of Audubon was fostered in great part by the building of the railroad through the country in the 1870's. Audubon was established as a community in 1873, settled mainly by people of Scandanavian descent. Though there was some lumbering in the early days, agriculture soon grew to be the main economic resource, and has remained so to the present day. In recent years, trucking has also come into some importance. The 1960 population of 242 has increased to an estimated 275 for 1964, due mainly to developments in trucking and chicken processing in the community.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES - Audubon is classified as a village, governed by a Village Board. The community, in a fire insurance class 9, has a 25 man volunteer fire department equipped with two fire trucks. The police department consists of a full-time constable who is assisted by two part-time officers.

Though water supply and sewage disposal (village put in a sewage disposal plant in 1964) are conducted on a private basis in Audubon at present, plans are now underway for a new, modern municipal water and sewage system. The main street is hard-surfaced, and the town has a modern, all-fluorescent street lighting system.

The village maintains a municipal dumpground, while garbage disposal is taken care of on a private basis. Street maintenance equipment includes one grader.

The financial condition of the community is sound. There is a \$95,000 bonded debt for the municipal improvements, while revenues come mainly from taxes and the municipal liquor store.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES - The Audubon school system provides for grade, junior high and high school classes, with a total of 21 teachers employed along with a service staff of 13. Three congregations are organized, namely the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Immanuel Lutheran Church (Missouri Synod) and the Church of the Latter Day Saints (which has a new church building). Local clubs include the VFW and the Community Booster Club.

The bank serving the community is the Audubon State Bank. While there are no medical or dental facilities in the community, these are available 7 miles east in Detroit Lakes.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - The community maintains an athletic field and a tennis court, and also provides a summer recreation program. There are several lakes and resorts nearby. The lakes yield good catches of all species of fish (except trout), while picnicing and water recreation facilities are also available. Also, there are certain probable evidences of an early Viking expedition at some of the lakes, which are points of interest for tourists. Community services established to accommodate the tourist trade include a bait and gas service, hardware store, a 4-unit motel and eating place, and a wholesale and retail bait service.

COMMUNITY SERVICES - The following are the community services in Audubon, mainly those not listed elsewhere:

1 Blacksmith & Repair Shop	1 Grocery Store
1 Cafe	1 Hatchery
1 Carpenter	1 Plumber
1 Creamery	1 Potato Warehouse
1 Feed Processor	2 Service Stations
1 General Store & Locker Plant	1 Shoe Repair

1 Grain Storage Service

1 Well Drilling Service

1 Trailer Court

COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES - The post office in Audubon has 136 boxes and serves 1 rural route totaling 255 rural boxes. The community has a locally-owned telephone company, the Audubon Telephone Company, which provides dial telephone service. News papers available include the Fargo Forum and Minneapolis Tribune. Radio stations received locally include those at Detroit Lakes and Fargo while television stations include those at Fargo and Valley City.

Fuel oil is provided by Big 5 Coop Oil Co., coal is provided by Audubon Co-op Elev., while tank and bottle gas is available from Big 5 Co-op Oil Co. Electric power is provided by Ottertail Power Company, the investor-owned utility serving Audubon and some 468 other communities in a three state area.

TRANSPORTATION - The community has a railway depot and is provided freight service by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Bus service is provided by the Greyhound Bus Lines. The nearest commercial airline service is at Fargo, 35 miles west, while an airfield for private planes is 5 miles east along Highway 10.

Haukedahl, Kohler & Gottenberg - 18 transcontinental units. Audubon has a strong asset in trucking, presently being the site of seven trucking firms. These include Brandon, Goltenberg, Gottenberg, Halgrimson, Haukedahl, Kahler, and Walden Truckers. The above named truckers have main offices in town, while they serve on a regional to interstate basis. Services provided include most hauling needs, while cattle and freight hauling are the most frequently performed services. A factor in this development is Audubon's favorable location on U.S. Highway 10, a 4-lane thruway which is the main trucking route from Minneapolis to Fargo.

AREA DEVELOPMENT - The citizens have a favorable attitude toward the development of new enterprise in the area. The community has made improvements in the sewage and streets. Under the leadership of the Community Booster Club, the industrial development group, the community is willing to consider lending all possible assistance to new development projects.

Recent developments include not only those in trucking, but also a cattle feeding plant, which employs 3.

Inquiries concerning this and all further information on Audubon may be addressed to: Chairman, Community Booster Club, Audubon, Minnesota.

OGEMA

LOCATION - Ogema, situated near the northern border of Becker County, is on U.S. Highway 59 about 5 miles south from the border. The community is served by the main line of the Soo Line Railroad on its Minneapolis to Winnipeg via Glenwood route. From Ogema, extremely short, paved State Highway 224 passes east to White Earth, a distance of four miles.

ELEVATION, TOPOGRAPHY - Ogema (elevation 1250 feet) lies on a terrain that varies from nearly level table and to steeply rolling hills. The areas eastern portion, east of Highway 59 is heavily wooded and contains lakes, marshes and ponds. The western portion, west of the highway is mainly light to moderately wooded and has good drainage. Soils in the eastern portion of the area consist mainly of light-colored sandy loams with varied drainage conditions and are developed mainly for forest lands, pasture lands, and wild rice production (of which Ogema is a leading producer in the country). Soils in the western portion consist mainly of moderately-dark silt loams and sandy loams and are developed mainly for crop lands and pasturelands. The area also has some sands and gravels, and Artesian wells are frequently sources of water supply.

HISTORY: Ogema (1960 population, 224) was settled in 1906, nearly 40 years after the establishment of the surrounding White Earth Reservation. Early settlers were of mixed origin, with no nationality particularly prominent. They were attracted to the area by prospects in Lumber and Farming, and the building of the Soo Line Railroad helped stimulate settlement. Since then, agriculture has become the main sector in the economy of the area, particularly in dairying, cattle feeding and wild rice production, while forest production still holds potential.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES - Classified as an unincorporated village, Ogema is governed by a Village Board. The financial status of the community is sound, with revenues coming mainly from taxes and the municipal liquor store.

The 15-man volunteer fire department, equipped with two trucks, provides fire protection to the community and surrounding townships. One full-time officer provides police protection to the community. The street lighting is new in Ogema, consisting of 30 mercury vapor type lights, while 90% of the streets are paved. Water supply, sewage disposal and garbage disposal are all provided on a private basis in the community.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES - The bank in the community is the Ogema State Bank. There are three churches in Ogema, these being Catholic, Congregational and Lutheran (Missouri Synod). The school in Ogema is an elementary school. Students in Grades 1 - 6 are served by 6 teachers and a service staff of 5. Ogema students in grades 7 - 12 are transported by bus to the public schools in Waubun, 5 miles north of Highway 59.

While there are no medical or dental facilities in Ogema, these are available both at Mahanomen, 15 miles north, and at Detroit Lakes, 20 miles south on Highway 59.

In recreational facilities, Ogema maintains a community hall and a municipal ball diamond, the local team participating in an active county league. There are Indian attractions, as well as Indian made products and souvenirs, in the area.

COMMUNITY SERVICES - Community services in Ogema include the following, mainly those not listed elsewhere in this brochure:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Barber | 1 Grocery & General Mercantile |
| 1 Beauty Shop | 1 Hardware |
| 1 Bulk Oil Dealer | 1 Laundromat |
| 1 Cafe | 1 Liquor Store (Municipal) |
| 1 Creamery | 1 Lumber Processor |
| 2 Gasoline Service Stations | 1 TV-Radio, Repair, Sales & Service |
| 1 Gasoline Service Station | 2 Taverns |
| 1 General Produce | 1 TV-Radio Sales & Service, Repair. |
| 2 General Stores | |

COMMUNICATIONS - The post office in Ogema has 100 boxes and serves 1 rural route for a total of 200 rural boxes. Newspapers available in the community include the Detroit Lakes Tribune, Fargo Forum and Minneapolis Tribune. Local telegraph service is available in Ogema at the Soo Line Railroad Depot. Dial telephone service is provided by the Twin Valley-Ulen Telephone Company.

TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES - Freight and passenger service is provided by the Soo Line Railroad, which maintains a depot in Ogema and employs 6 local citizens. Trucking service is provided by Oscar Jankhe, all out-of-town haulers that provide regional to interstate delivery.

Fuel oil is available from Standard Oil Bulk Station, coal is available from Waubun, while tank and bottle gas is available from Neihouse Hardware. Electric Power is provided by the investor-owned Ottertail Power Company, serving Ogema and some 468 other communities in a three-state service area.

AREA DEVELOPMENT - Ogema citizens are most interested in the prospect of new business and industrial development in their community. The local development group, the Businessmen of Ogema, cites the following development possibilities for their community: Grain Elevator, Lumber Yard, large bldg. can be used for Mfg. of anything made from Wood or cement, with large timber resources in the area, woodproduction of woodwork and lathe work; with plentiful sand and gravel resources and artesian well in the area, a cement products business is possible.

In view of the availability of Indian Labor, well-recognized for their capacity to do fine manipulative work, a concern producing hand-sewn clothing products is also an excellent possibility.

Aid programs for the job-training of Indian Labor are available. The citizens of Ogema are willing to extend all possible assistance to new development, including assistance in regard to utility connections. In addition, developments in the county elsewhere have proven that transportation and access to raw materials is also readily obtainable in Ogema.

Ogema presently has two manufacturing enterprises; a lumber processing concern, employing 6-8, manufactures rough and finished lumber which is kiln dried and the local creamery, employing 2-3. The creamery buys milk and cream, sells feed but does not manufacture butter anymore, just buys milk and cream and sells feed etc. He does not buy any produce like chicken etc. Four sites in and near Ogema, three along the railroad right of way, are presently available.

FRAZEE, MINNESOTA

LOCATION - Frazee is located near the middle of the southern border of Becker County, on U.S. Highway 10 and State 87, and on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Frazee is about 10 miles southeast of Detroit Lakes, 55 miles east of Fargo, and 195 miles northwest of Minneapolis.

HISTORY, POPULATION - In 1868 the first county area to be settled by a white settler was the later Frazee townsite. Frazee was incorporated in 1891. In the early days of the county, Frazee was the largest town, reaching a population of about 2000 at its early peak. There was a large logging industry in the Frazee area, and the community also had an important flour mill. Logging, very much a boom industry in those days, nearly disappeared with the turn of the century, and agriculture took over as the main source of income. The Frazee area has also come into prominence. The 1960 population of Frazee is 1083, a figure which has remained comparatively stable over the last 20 years.

ELEVATION, OPOGRAPHY - Frazee (elevation 1400 feet) is situated in a gently to moderately rolling terrain that is light to moderately wooded. The soils are mainly moderately-dark sandy loams, well-suited for grass and pasture lands. The area, situated towards the southeast fringe of the county lake region, has a number of lakes.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES - Frazee is an incorporated village. The governing body is the mayor-council form, composed of a mayor, treasurer and assessor, each elected for a two year term, and 3 council men, each elected for a three year term. The financial status of the community is debt-free, and revenues come mainly from taxes and the proceeds of the municipal liquor store.

Frazee has a municipal water system, a municipal sewage system and a municipal street-lighting system, with something new involved in each case: water is supplied by 3 wells, 1 being new, and is treated at a new iron-removal plant; a new sewage lagoon is now under construction, with a capacity sufficient for a population of 7,000; 100% of the 45 total number of mercury vapor street lights are new. Of the streets, 60% are paved. The community has a municipal dumpground, while garbage disposal is done on a private basis. Frazee also has a municipal natural gas system.

The 20 man volunteer fire department has a village fire hall and three fire trucks, one of which serves surrounding rural townships. Police protection is provided by two policemen, one on day duty and one on night duty. The day officer is also a deputy sheriff.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES: Frazee has five churches, these being Baptist, Catholic, Lutheran, Latter Day Saints and Methodist. The public school (grades 1 - 12) employs about 60 teachers and a service staff of 13, and recently expanded with a new school addition in order to accommodate the present 1200 student enrollment. The bank in the community is the People's State Bank.

Frazee has a clinic, new about 5 years ago. There are no doctors in the community, one dentist. Also, ambulance service is provided to Frazee by the local funeral home. There are three service clubs in Frazee, namely the Masonic Lodge, the VFW and the Business Men's Club.

RECREATION: The Frazee Community Club annually sponsors Turkey Day, an attraction that brings about 7500 visitors to the community each August. One year in every four, the community is also the site of County Dairy Day. Frazee maintains Eagle Lake Park, a municipal park with beach and picnic grounds, now being enlarged to include a campsite as well. Also new, a 9-hole golf course and club house one mile east of town. In Frazee there is a 4-lane bowling alley, while in the area there are three night clubs. Commercial concerns in Frazee sponsor an annual fishing derby, while the many resorts in the area offer good fishing, swimming, boating and various water sport facilities.

COMMUNITY SERVICES - The following primarily include those community services not listed elsewhere in this brochure:

1 Sports Equipment Store	1 Small Clothing Store
3 Auto Repair Garages	2 Laundromats
3 Bait Retailers	2 Grocery Stores
1 Barber	1 Hardware Store
2 Beauty Shops	1 Hotel
1 Butcher & Meat Market	1 Lumber Yard
4 Carpenters	1 Motel
1 Creamery	1 Plumbing & Heating Store
1 Drug Store	2 Real Estate Agents
1 Dry Wall Retailer	4 Restaurants
1 Electrical & Hardware Store	1 Supermarket
2 Feed Services	1 TV Sales & Service
1 Funeral Home	3 Trucking Companies
2 Furniture Stores	1 Theater
6 Gasoline Service Stations	1 Turkey Processing Plant
1 Blacksmith & Welding Shop	1 Variety Store
1 Bowling Alley	2 Pool Halls

COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES - The local newspaper is the Frazee Forum, a weekly having a circulation at present of 1150. The Detroit Lakes Tribune, Fargo Forum, and Minneapolis Tribune are also available. Dial telephone service is provided by the Lake Region Telephone Company, with home offices in Pelican Rapids. Locally-received radio stations include those at Detroit Lakes, Fargo and Wadena, while television stations include those at Alexandria, Fargo and Valley City. The Frazee post office has 33 boxes and serves 3 rural routes, which total 700 rural boxes.

Bulk fuel oil is provided by George King, Rieners Apco & Sanders Deep Rock, and tank and bottle gas service is available from Dick's Bottle Gas & Pure Oil Service. Coal is available from Laker Feed Company. The community provides municipal natural gas.

Electric power is provided by Ottertail Power Company, the investor-owned electric utility serving a three-state area which includes Frazee.

TRANSPORTATION - The main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad (Between Minneapolis to Fargo) provides freight and passenger service, and maintains a local depot in Frazee. The Greyhound Bus lines provide bus service 36 times per week.

Frazee has three local truckers, namely Daggett, Jacobs and Reibe. All perform cattle shipping and custom freight service. The Daggett Truck Line, a local firm with home offices in Frazee, has grown to become one of the country's leading trucking companies with 80 full-time employees and the following trucking equipment: 60 trucks and trailers and other related equipment.

AREA DEVELOPMENT - Frazee is a progressive community with a welcoming hand for new businesses and industry. Citizens recognize community assets in Frazee, moderate tax structure, recreational facilities, and municipal improvements in water, sewage disposal and street lighting (all financed so the community is now debt-free). Recent progress also includes a new clinic, new school, super market and bowling lanes. For industry, Frazee now has the following, all well-satisfied with their prospects in the community: The Lakeland Turkey Growers Association, a turkey processing plant employing about 160; The Frazee Creamery Company, which produces about 1.3 million pounds of butter annually, employing about 20; The Laker Feed Company which produces livestock and poultry feed, employing about 7; and Ketter's Meat Market, which produces sausage for a regional market, employing about 7.

Sites are available in town and along the railroad right-of-way. Present expansion possibilities include the need for a restaurant, implement dealer, dry cleaner, recreational enterprises and small manufacturing firms.

The Frazee Community Club functions as the industrial development group.

Section "E"

HEALTH
EDUCATION
AND
WELFARE

HEALTH FACILITIES IN BECKER COUNTY

In May of 1966 a public health nursing service was organized in the county under the auspices of the Mahube Community Council, a community action agency of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The Becker County Nursing Service is a part of the Multi-County Nursing Service which also includes Hubbard and Mahnomon Counties. This joint effort by the three counties represents the first time a Multi-county organization has cooperated in the establishment of a public health nursing service. It also represents the first county public health nursing service in Minnesota to be funded mainly by federal funds. It is anticipated that after the service has been demonstrated the counties will take over the funding of the service.

The nursing service is a generalized one serving the needs of the residents of the county. It offers health counselling to individuals and schools, helps with control of communicable diseases and offers home nursing care, including rehabilitation nursing, to the sick and disabled. Home Health Aides are available to those who need help in the home with personal care and light housekeeping. The aides work under the direction of a Home Health Aide Supervisor and are supervised by the nurse in the personal care of the patient. All home care, whether given by professional nurse or home health aide, is under the direction of the patient's family physician.

St. Mary's Hospital, located in Detroit Lakes, is a modern 88 bed general hospital. Sister Charitas, Administrator, is a Fellow in the American College of Hospital Administrators. There are eleven doctors on the staff, a director of nurses, a physiotherapist, and a team of consulting radiologists. St. Mary's offers a two year course leading to a diploma of X-Ray Technician and affiliates with the Alexandria Vocational School in the training of laboratory technicians. The hospital will soon be affiliated with the Detroit Lakes Vocational School in a practical nurse program.

There are two nursing homes in the county--Sunnyside, out of Lake Park, and Emmanuel, in Detroit Lakes. Sunnyside was formerly a tuberculosis sanatorium owned and operated jointly by Clay and Becker Counties. Becker County purchased the building in 1965 and has operated it as a nursing home since. There are 63 beds.

The Emmanuel Nursing Home was opened in 1964. It is operated by the Board of Social Ministry of the Red River Valley Synod of the Lutheran Church in America. There are 104 beds, including forty beds that were added in 1966.

A Senior Citizens Project was started under the Mahube Community Council in June of 1966. There is a director, occupational therapist and six occupational therapy aides. They work at both Sunnyside and Emmanuel Nursing Homes. The director and occupational therapist work with the staff of St. Mary's Hospital and see patients there as needed. They can also make a limited number of visits to patients in their own homes. Occupational and recreational therapy is provided for the residents of the nursing homes and for the senior citizens of the community who are encouraged to come to the homes and participate in the activities.

Becker County is affiliated with the Lakeland Mental Health Center and the Child Development Center located in Fergus Falls. The Mental Health Center is available for consultation and treatment of mentally or emotionally ill patients upon referral from the private physician, welfare, clergy, nursing service, etc. The Child Development Center is an evaluation and consultation center for children who are mentally retarded, have neurological damage or behavioral problems. Residents of Becker County who are in need of treatment for mental illness go to private hospitals offering psychiatric care or to Fergus Falls State Hospital.

The United States Public Health Service, Division of Indian Health, provides medical and dental care for Indian families living on the White Earth Reservation. The Health Center, which is located at White Earth, is staffed by an administrator and his clerk, a physician, a dentist, a public health nurse, a clinic nurse, a licensed practical nurse, a medical records clerk, a field health clerk, a dental assistant, three maintenance men, two of whom alternate as drivers of ambulance and other forms of transportation, and a Home Health Aide Supervisor. There are seven Home Health Aides presently available to work in homes where there is a medical need. There are plans at present to expand the home health aide program under the Community Action Program at White Earth. Also available under the CAP Agency is a Homemaker program headed by a home economist. The employees of this program are primarily to be used to teach better homemaking procedures to those who need this help.

A SURVEY OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN BECKER COUNTY

	Audubon	Callaway	Detroit Lakes	Frazer	Lake Park	Ogema	Osage	Ponsford	White Earth
Physicians & Surgeons			10		1			*	1
Dentists			8	1				*	1
Chiropractors			3						
Hospital			1						
Hospital Auxiliary			1						
Nursing Home			1		1				
School Health Program (Pre-School Round-Up)	X		X	X	X				
Head Start	X			X	X			X	X
Audiometer			4	1	1				1
Optometrist			2						
Speech Therapist	2 half days wk.		1		1	2 times weekly			
Milk Program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hot Lunch Program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
School Nurse			2	1			1		
Physical Therapist			1						
Occupational Therapist			1						

* See Narrative

EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

Becker County has eight graded elementary and high school districts located at Detroit Lakes, Audubon, Lake Park, Frazee, Osage, Ogema, Pine Point and Wolf Lake.

Many of these schools have had a building project in the past ten years and some expansion and remodeling is going on at the present time. Most of the schools are in good condition. However, some of the schools will need to build additional classroom facilities if they are to meet the rising enrollments.

Limited size of some of the communities as well as the limited assessed valuation upon which to obtain funds tend to limit the educational offerings in smaller communities. This is not a criticism of the quality of instruction being carried on at the present within these institutions.

Post-high school education receives a relatively high priority in most of the communities in the county. All of the high schools apparently offer adequate curricula necessary to enroll in most any college of a students choice. In other words, the subject offering is reasonably complete for the college-bound student. In some schools, however, it lacks the broad scope which would be most desireable for a college-bound individual.

One reason for the recently high interest in college is the fact that there are several colleges located within a reasonable distance of any of the communities in the county. With two excellent colleges in Moorhead, one in Fargo, one in Bemidji, one at Mayville, North Dakota, The University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, North Dakota and a Junior College in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, this area has available to its young people a wide variety of curriculum, giving training in a large number of occupations and professions. Added to this list of training institutions is the new Vocational School in Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, which offers a large variety of courses to county and surrounding area residents.

The following chart gives a picture of the relationship between education and income: *Average Income of Males, Age 25-64, by Educational Level U.S., 1961

<u>Schooling</u>	<u>Average Income</u>
Less than 8 years	\$ 3,483
8 years	4,750
9 - 11 years	5,305
12 years	6,102
<u>College</u>	
1 - 3 years	7,392
4 or more years	9,530

* March, 1964 - Farm Business Notes

During the past few years a higher percentage of high school graduates have sought additional education. The local educational picture, if studied carefully, is somewhat thought-provoking. The community educates all of the youngsters in the school district, the funds for this education are largely obtained through efforts of the local tax-payers. What benefit then does the community and its people derive for the money it has spent for the education and development of its most important resource - its young people. Studies indicate that a very small percent of a graduating class are able to find employment and earn a living wage within the community.. Those who are able to remain within the area and find employment and earn a living are very close to the bottom of the wage scale within the communities. This would further indicate that one of the largest exports we have is young people. What does this mean? Because of the lack of employment, our locally educated youngsters are leaving the county and sometimes the state. Many of these people like this area and would like to stay in the surrounding area, but there are limited opportunities for them here. Those who continue their education especially in the field of science, conservation or biology find limited opportunities to return to this area as it is also the case of college graduates majoring in most other areas. This poses a very real problem - How long can this out-migration of the best young people continue without having critical results?

It would appear there is urgent need for opportunities for employment which would afford a reasonably adequate standard of living. The talent is here, the people are ambitious, eager and progressive. The very fact so many leave the county is an indirect complement to the people. They are not satisfied with the conditions as they are at present and believe that by leaving the area they are better able to achieve the goals which they have set for themselves. The young people who have been reared in the county and educated in its schools have been readily hired by industries outside of the area.

Adult education is offered in some of the schools in the district. The expansion of adult education is hampered by the availability of personnel to handle such a program as well as an appropriate time schedule.

The problems of education in Becker County are the problems which confront all rural communities that have a shrinking or declining population. In many of the communities of the county, the population is at best holding its own.

The loss due to drop-outs varies from school to school but there are probably as great variations from year to year and class to class in the individual schools as there are between schools. While not minimizing the problem of dropouts, the statement might be made that Becker County youngsters do tend to finish high school.

ADEQUACY OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

All high schools offer a varied program although they do tend to lean heavily toward college preparatory subjects. There is a trend in the expansion of the vocational-technical in most communities within the county. Schools in the county offer courses in Home Economics, Industrial Arts and some type of preparation for the business-minded students such as typing, bookkeeping, office machines, shorthand and other business courses. Counseling is available in many of the schools. Counselors in some of the schools are not employed on a full-time basis. Their duties are a combination of counseling and teaching. Each school offers a varied athletic program for the boys and girls; however, some improvement can be made in the athletic program for the girls within the schools.

GOALS

One cannot leave the problems of education without calling attention to the problems of the small high school. Whether one likes to admit it or not, there is perhaps need for additional reorganization of the educational structure in the county. The next phase might be an open-minded study of the feasibility of further reorganization. This might be the only way this area

or any area in a similar situation can possibly stay competitive educationally. What form or how these studies could be initiated could not be foreseen at present but it is a safe prediction that the people of the county will respond and will respond satisfactorily when the time comes. Education is an on-going process and a community that only maintains the status quo in education is soon found falling far behind.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Study possible reorganization in the future.

Expanded opportunities for vocational and technical training.

Increased emphasis on adult education.

Expansion of existing school facilities, curriculum revisions.

A more varied curriculum to enable the student to be better prepared to enter the world of work.

ELEMENTARY	OSAGE	FRASER	DETROIT LAKES	AUDUBON	LAKE PARK	CGEMA	PINE POINT	WOLF LAKE
Number of Students	166	723	1724	167	246	128	75	
Number of Teachers	6	27	69	7	13	7	6	39
Number of Administrators	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
pt. time								
JUNIOR HIGH								
Number of Students								
Number of Teachers		318	710		148			
Number of Administrators		16	37		9			
SENIOR HIGH		1	1		1			
Number of Students								
Number of Teachers		302	710	166	139			
Number of Administrators		17	37	12	7			
Number of Students enrolled 1966-1967		1	2	1	1			
166								
Freshmen								
Sophomores		103	212	34	49			
Junior		106	244	33	39			
Senior		102	240	25	42			
Teacher-Pupil Ratio	27.6	Elem 1-28.5 H.S. 1-19	21.9-1	Elem 1-24 H.S. 1-15	58			
CURRICULUM:								
No. of Foreign Lang.	BASIC					1-16	12.5 - 1	20-1
Speech		2	3	0	0	BASIC	BASIC	BASIC
Debate		YES	YES	Extra curr.	YES			
Enriched English		YES	1	NO	YES			
Journalism		YES	YES	NO	YES			
		YES	YES	Extra curr.	YES			

GRADE	FRAGILE	DETACHED LARKS	AUDITION	LAKE PARK	CHAMPA	PIRE POINT	JOHN WING
Lay Reader Program		NO	YES	YES			
Lyceum Program		YES	NO	YES			
Music		YES	Band-Vocal	YES	YES	YES	YES
Library		YES		YES	YES	YES	YES
Audio-Visual		YES		YES	YES	YES	YES
Driver Training		YES		YES	YES	YES	YES
ADULT EDUCATION							
Vocational		NO		YES			
Home Economics		YES		YES	YES		
Vocational Agriculture		YES		YES	YES		
Art		-		YES(Ind.)	YES(Ind.)		
Other		-		YES			
GUIDANCE COUNSELOR							
Number Full time	2	3	0	0	0	1	0
Number Part time		1	0	1	0	0	0
Number Senior High	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Number Junior High	1	1½	0	0	0	0	0
MATH COURSES							
Elementary Algebra	YES						
Higher Algebra	YES	YES	YES	YES			
Plane Geometry	YES	YES	YES	YES			
Solid Geometry	YES	YES	YES	YES			
Trigonometry	YES	YES	YES	YES			
Other			Adv. & Basic	Sr. Math			

GENERAL TRAINING	OSAGE	FRANK	DETROIT LAKES	ADAMS	LAKE PARK	COSEA	FIRE POINT	WOLF LAKE
Food-working shop		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes		
Metal Shop		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes		
Agriculture Classes		yes	yes	yes				
Home Economics		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes		
Business or Comm.		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes		
Other								
SPECIAL CLASSES								
Retarded children	yes							
Home Instruction		yes	yes	no	yes			
PHYSICAL EDUCATION								
Football								
Track		7-12	5-12	7-12	7-12			
Tennis		7-12	7-12	7-12	10-12			
Basketball		7-12	7-12					
Golf		1-12	1-12	7-12	7-12			
Swimming		10-12	7-12	7-12	10-12			
Baseball			1-12					
Wrestling		7-12	1-12					
Cross Country		7-12	7-12	7-12	10-12			
Number of Coaches		10-12	10-12	7-12	7-12			
Other:		9	34	2				
Educational TV classes	none		5 life guards					
Hot Lunch Program	yes	none	yes	yes	planned	avail.	yes	no
Speech Therapy	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
School Health Program	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
School Nurse	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
FINANCIAL								
1966 School Expenditures	\$1,001,181	\$1,106,848	\$1,615,107	\$213,833		\$451,439	\$75,597.00	\$369,559
Est. cost per pupil	440	438	383	441		550	637.78	393.57
Assessed evaluation in dist.	672,839	1,759,463	6,826,193	882,492		3,573,600	3,049.00	805,444
Mill rate 1966		ag 109.73	non-ag 112.45 ag 87.45	non-ag 116 ag 91		140		
Mill levy 1966	non-ag 114.9 ag 89.9	non-ag 134.73	699,742			156,000	53.01	116.98
Bldg. debt as of July 1966							53.01	
Bonded indebtedness			\$2,076,000	\$300,000				
EST. COST PER PUPIL ON:	125,400	1,055,000	2,076,000	300,000		400,000	0	320,000
Bond indebtedness								
Per pupil unit								
ABOUT GRADUATES	33.73	378.82	48.26	45.50 40.95		57.39 503.87		26,400 32.75

	OSAGE	FRAZEE	DETROIT LAKES	AUDUBON	LAKE PARK	OGEMA	PINE POINT	WOLF LAKE
1964 No. graduated - boy		33	95	12	19			
1964 No. graduated - girl		45	97	18	16			
1964 in College - boy		11	55	2				
1964 in College - girl		14	41	3				
1964 in Voc. school - boy		3	9	2				
1964 in Voc. school - girl		7	10	2				
1965 No. graduated - boy		47	96	14	29			
1965 No. graduated - girl		43	98	15	20			
1965 in College - boy		13	41	2				
1965 in College - girl		11	54	1				
1965 in Voc. school - boy		4	5	1				
1965 in Voc. school - girl		5	10	3				
1966 No. graduated - boy		34	113	14	30			
1966 No. graduated - girl		38	104	8	16			
1966 in College - boy		9	65	6				
1966 in College - girl		11	47	2				
1966 in Voc. school - boy		3	14	1				
1966 in Voc. school - girl		10	20	2				
of 1966 grad. in college		38%	52%	32%	61%			
of 1966 grad. in voc. school		25%	16%	13%				
of 1966 Career Days		no	yes	no	yes			
t. school dropouts - '65-'66								
Junior High		3	2	0	0			
Senior High		5	4	2	0			

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 22

DETROIT LAKES PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Detroit Lakes, Minnesota

FINANCIAL STATUS

Detroit Lakes Area Vocational Technical School

On Monday, May 3, 1965, a bond issue of \$750,000 was passed for the construction, equipping, and one year of operation of the new Area Vocational-Technical School in Detroit Lakes, Minnesota. An Area Vocational-Technical School director was hired to assist in the planning and to take charge of the operation of this program. The Board of Education, Superintendent of Schools, and Vocational School Director proceeded with the planning for the new school building.

In order to begin some work in this area, a Manpower Training Program was initiated with the assistance of the Vocational Division of the State Department of Education. Training in five different areas was provided under the Manpower Program.

A site was then purchased for the new vocational school at a cost of approximately \$39,000. With the assistance of the State Department of Education and the Architectural firm of Kegel and Associates, Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, the new building was planned in detail. In discussion with the State Department and the requirements of the various types of courses for which provision was made, the space required somewhat exceeded what was originally planned. Bids were called for and upon opening of the bids it was found that the total cost amounted to \$785,000. In view of the fact that the original proposal involved \$100,000 to be spent on equipment and \$100,000 retained for the operation, it is evident that the bid costs were considerably higher than anticipated. This problem was presented to the State Department for their suggestions. The Vocational Section informed us that they would be willing to allot from federal funds an additional \$117,000 if we would proceed with the immediate construction of the building. They also informed us that they would be willing to reimburse us monthly on our expenses to make it possible for us to operate the vocational school this first year. With this understanding the board decided to proceed with the immediate construction of the building.

An opportunity arose for our vocational school to include a course on power plant operation and maintenance through the installation of a total energy system to heat and furnish power for the school building. Again the Vocational Division of the State Department of Education was consulted and they agreed to pay 50% of the equipment installed in this power plant since this would be used as an instructional area. This resulted in an additional aid of \$25,000 of the anticipated \$50,000 costs.

The construction of the building also originally provided to be completed in three units. The contractor proposed to have one unit ready for use on September 1st, the second unit involving classrooms and administrative office ready for use November 1st, and the balance of the building completed by February 1st. With this in mind the board authorized the superintendent and director of the vocational school to proceed with the staffing and purchase of supplies and equipment to begin the courses in the fall in temporary facilities. At the present time none of the building has been completed as was originally scheduled. The State Fire Marshall required an additional expense by changing the specifications of the shop area ceiling and the total estimated cost of the construction of the building alone now stands at approximately \$814,000. Thus far we have not been reimbursed monthly nor have we received a quarterly payment as was originally promised by the Vocational Division of the State Department of Education.

We have started classes in our temporary facilities for the practical nursing course, the power plant operation and maintenance course, a construction worker course, an auto body repair course, and the agricultural business education course. We do feel that our vocational education program will become a real asset to our community and we hope to the State. We do feel, however, that a set of circumstances beyond our control has created some serious difficulties. We definitely need assistance in the construction of the building, especially in the area where requirements for additional space made necessary an additional expenditure. Secondly, in order to qualify for federal aid received from the Vocational Division of the State Department of Education it was necessary to comply with the federal wage rate requirements which increased our over-all construction costs over \$50,000. Thirdly, a fire marshall's request to change our original plans resulted in an additional \$15,000 cost item and several weeks delay in the progress of the work. Fourthly, the fact that it was necessary for us to set up our vocational school in temporary quarters and pay rent and other expenses involved has created a most difficult financial situation.

If there is any way that additional federal assistance can be secured to offset the above problems we would be deeply appreciated. At the present time our proposed courses in the area of training of cooks and helpers for the resort area has had to be abandoned. Additional courses in the agri-business field have had to be dropped. Courses planned for training of architectural and mechanical draftsmen have had to be dropped simply because the funds and equipment necessary to start these courses cannot possibly be secured from our local tax resources.

If there are sources of funds for the establishment of these courses in our program available from some other area, we would appreciate knowing what possibilities might be developed. The training for the adults and high school graduates of this area as listed above is definitely needed.

Your suggestions and assistance would be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

E. E. Anderson
Superintendent of Schools

BBA:mmm

AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL

The vocational--technical program is offered by Independent School District 22, Detroit Lakes, Minnesota. The Detroit Lakes Area Vocational School was approved by the State Board of Education on January 13, 1965, and meets the requirements for State and Federal Aid under the Minnesota State Plan for Vocational Education. Vocational education offerings have been provided by the Detroit Lakes District for many years. To expand this program to meet training needs for an increasing number of students, a bond issue of \$750,000 was passed on May 3, 1965. A new building will house the vocational-technical school offerings. High school graduates as well as those who have not completed high school, but who meet course admission requirements may enroll in the courses offered. Administration may waive requirements at its discretion. Applicants who meet course requirements will be accepted in the order in which the applications are recieved. Admission requirements for each course are established jointly by the school and the advisory committee of the occupation for which training is offered.

Vocational-Technical classes for high school students meet three hours per day, five days per week. Classes for post-high school students meet six or more hours per day, five days per week. The length of each course varies with the educational requirements for the course.

Minnesota high school graduates under 21 years of age and non-graduates who have been cut of school at least one year and are between the ages of 16 and 21 may attend this school tuition free. Qualified adults and out-of-state students are charged a tuition of \$35 per month. Courses to be offered are as follows: (1) Agriculture, (2) Agri-Business and Merchandising, (3) Distributive Education, (4) Practical Nursing, (5) Construction Technician, (6) Cooking and Baking, (7) Draftsman, (8) Welding, (9) Auto Body Mechanics, (10) Power Plant Operator, (11) Diesel and small Engines Maintenance and Repair.

DETROIT LAKES PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Detroit Lakes Public School has a total enrollment of 3,144. The Detroit Lakes Senior High School curriculum has undergone an entire revision to the new quarter system. There is a need for additional work on the Junior High and Elementary Curriculums. The Senior High will need an addition of 10 classrooms and an Educational Materials Center. Present family economics or budgeting is being offered in the curriculum. Parents of students are involved in the Guidance Program through interviews and consultations.

There is an annual "College night" with representatives from about 20 colleges present and an annual "Career Day" program with over 30 representatives from various occupations present.

Post-graduate courses are offered at the new Vocational-Technical School in: welding, auto-body repair, power plant operation and maintenance, architectural drafting, construction technician, agri-business education and practical nursing. All of these courses are open to adults plus other courses in the Junior and Senior High Schools.

FRAZEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Frazee Public School has a total enrollment of 1,393 students.

The Frazee Public School has completed construction of a new wing to their school plant to meet the needs of expanded curriculum and enrollment.

Basic Family Economics or budgeting is taught in the Home Economics curriculum.

Parents are directly involved in the counseling program.

The school provides a career study or career opportunity investigation program.

Recommendations and goals:

Expansion of the language program.

Expansion of the Art Program.

More vocational opportunities.

Better Science laboratories
Expanded physical education facilities
Expanded pre-school education.

LAKE PARK PUBLIC SCHOOL:

The Lake Park Public School has a total enrollment of 533 students.
The school does provide a Career Study or Career Opportunity Investigation program.

Recommendations and Goals:

Courses incorporating family economics or budgeting.
Vocational Guidance Counseling.
Post-graduate courses in vocational field
Agricultural education.
Foreign language.

AUDUBON PUBLIC SCHOOL

Audubon Public School has a total enrollment of 333 students.
Basic Family Economics or budgeting is taught in Home Economics.
Vocational Agriculture, social.

The school does not provide a College Career Days or a Career Study or Career Opportunity investigation program.

Recommendations and goals:

Building kindergarten classrooms
Guidance and Counseling
Additional Administrative office space.
Language Program
Kindergarten

OSAGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

There is a total enrollment of 166 students in the Osage Public Schools.

All Secondary students in the district attend school at Park Rapids, Minnesota. Assessed needs, Recommendations and goals:

Kindergarten

Elementary classrooms

Expanded reading program in Elementary

Elementary Library

There are federal funds available to expand and enrich the educational program but more facilities are needed to take advantage of these funds.

OGEMA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

There is a total enrollment of 128 students in the Ogema Public Schools.

Secondary students attend high school in Waubun, Minnesota. Areas of concern, Recommendations and goals are as follows:

Expanded curriculum

More Classrooms

Kindergarten

Guidance Counselor

Playground area

Special Education mentally retarded Grades 1 - 12

Development of Reading Program.

PINE POINT SCHOOLS

There is a total enrollment of 75 students in the Pine Point Schools.

Secondary students attend school outside of the school district area.

Recommended goals and evaluations for the Pine Point School are as follows

Much need in the area of cultural enrichment

Facilities are quite adequate according to school administration

WOLF LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Wolf Lake Public Schools has an enrollment of 39 pupils. Upper grade students attend outside the district proper. The following is a list of recommendations and goals for the Wolf Lake Public Schools:

- New kindergarten class
- Enlarge library facilities
- New science facilities in High School
- Art instruction
- Expanded program in music
- Additional classroom space for Business Education
- Additional classroom for remedial reading

TAMARAC JOB CORPS CONSERVATION CENTER

The Job Corps was established by the Office of Economic Opportunity under Title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 which states in section 101-Title I "The purpose of this part is to prepare for the responsibilities of citizenship and to increase the employability of young men and young women aged sixteen through twenty-one by providing them in rural and urban residential centers with education, vocational training, useful work experience, including work directed toward the conservation of natural resources, and other appropriate activities."

The Tamarac Job Corps Conservation Center is located in northwestern Minnesota on the Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge.

BASIC EDUCATION PROGRAM

Corpsmen will attend classes and participate in the work program during alternate weeks. Basic principles of reading, mathematics, health and work experiences are taught to all corpsmen. Classes are small and individual instruction will allow each corpsmen to advance at his own pace. Instruction in the various fields of education such as those

in driver education, citizenship and physical education will also be a part of the educational program.

WORK PROGRAM

The refuge, administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, has many years of work projects for the center to complete. The work will consist of wildlife habitat improvement, timber stand improvement, building construction, center maintenance, campground construction, picnic facilities, signs and trails. Experience and training in plumbing, masonry, carpentry, electric wiring, metal working, welding, painting and operation and maintenance of light and heavy equipment is offered. Interested corpsmen will have opportunities to work in the dispensary, post office, canteen, laundry, and on other special projects. Cooking will be taught in the kitchen. Generally, all corpsmen will be exposed to a variety of work projects. All corpsmen will help in the kitchen and other routine center operations. Emphasis is placed on developing safe working habits on all work projects. The Job Corps is intended to be a total learning experience and is aimed at those who need to develop talents, self-confidence and motivation. The Corps member lives at the Center with people his own age, each progressing at his own rate of skill, understanding and responsibility. There are two types of Job Corps centers -- The Conservation Centers and the Urban Centers. The Urban Centers serve from 1,000 to 3,000 Corpsmen per camp and offer specialized intensive training in addition to basic education. The operation of the Urban Centers is contracted to universities, business firms and other organizations with proven experience in dealing with young People. The Tamarac Conservation Center houses about 220 young men.

THE COUNTY EXTENSION EDUCATION PROGRAM

The County Extension Service is an educational - information arm of the U.S.D.A. and the University of Minnesota. It is financed by all three levels of government. The financial contribution in Becker County for 1965 was as follows:

Federal (USDA)	\$12,230.64	45%
State of Minn. (University)	4,644.72	17%
Becker County	10,580.00	35%
	<u>\$27,455.36</u>	

The office is located in the Courthouse. The educational functions are generally informal and conducted through organized and unorganized groups and individuals.

Some of these groups organized to provide educational experiences are: 4-H club work, Homemakers, and Dairy Herd Improvement. Membership in these organizations in 1965 are as follows:

<u>Groups</u>	<u>Number of Clubs</u>	<u>Membership</u>
4-H	37	821
Extension Homemakers	53	650
Dairy Herd Improvement	1	38
Crop Improvement Association	1	12

The 4-H Program alone involved 425 families, 392 boys and 429 girls of whom 574 lived on the farm, 202 were in rural area, non-farm, and 43 from urban residence. It involved 292 different adult leaders. About 40% of the 4-H'ers come from low-income classified families.

Educational functions during 1965 were in many areas of subject matter and disciplines. These subjects were communicated by 5,561 personal consultations; 527 consultations on problems with other agencies; 110 meetings on planning; 53 leader training meetings; 165 other information meetings; 51 field trials and demonstrations; 231 newspaper articles; 16,711 informative publications; 9,685 pieces of direct mail and 442 radio broadcasts concerning information.

GOALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- * Provide additional staff for a more diverse program in 4-H, enabling greater participation by low-income groups.
- * Develop additional educational programs in public affairs. Programs such as Land Use-zoning, water use, recreation; Public Policy and Civil Defense.
- * Business, farming, and marketing problems need greater attention in planning educational programs and counseling.
- * As Community problems become more complex there will be a greater need for interpreting research in application toward solving problems in all phases of natural, physical and human development.

WELFARE

The Becker County Welfare Board employs a Welfare Director, Supervisor, Accounting Officer, 8 Case Workers, one Case Aide, 6 Clerk-typists. Three of the counties Case Workers carry protected loads and assignments are arranged so that their loads do not increase. The loads of the other Workers have increased markedly, particularly since the beginning of the Medical Assistance Program since January, 1966.

There are a number of special problems existing in Becker County as far as welfare is concerned. Several of these are common to other Counties in Northwestern Minnesota and includes such things as lack of remunerative year around employment, unproductive farms, lack of adequate housing and a low per capita income. Becker County's problems are compounded by the existence of part of the White Earth Indian Reservation. The people on the Reservation face the same problems described above though much more intensified.

Becker County Welfare Department is the only organized Social Agency in the County. The Welfare Department carries on an active Child Welfare Program involving children in foster care, licensing of foster homes, providing assistance to the parents, making adoptive studies, conducting investigations in neglect and dependency and various other activities directed to the needs of children. Assistance is also provided to adults who are mentally ill or mentally retarded.

A per capita cost of welfare has gone up recently because of increase in payments to recipients. The general population of Becker County has remained fairly consistent since the time of the 1960 census. As is shown on the statement of costs of 1965, relief accounts for the largest part of the County's expenditure. There has been a decrease in the Old Age Assistance load. However, it is a bookkeeping decrease as many of these recipients were merely transferred to the Medical Assistance Program.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE INFORMATION:		AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE
Becker		number	MONTHLY	MONTHLY
County - Year -		recipients-	obligation-	grant
Fiscal	1964	559	35,043.03	62.69
Fiscal	1966	480	19,901.03	41.37

There has been a decrease in the Old Age Assistance Case load. However, it is a bookkeeping decrease as many of these recipients were merely transferred to the Medical Assistance Program.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

	Year	average number families	average number children	average mo. grant per family	total county obligation by month average
Fiscal	1964	158	447	152.78	24,139.94
Fiscal	1966	182	494	124.32	22,626.57

The mill rate per County cost is approximately 36 mills which would place us well above the medium for Minnesota Counties.

AID TO THE BLIND - 1966

Number - 24 Average maintenance grant - 44.09 Grant per person-
total monthly payments - 1,058.21

MAINTENANCE RELIEF (Minnesota)

Year	No. of Cases	No. of Persons	Average Mo. Grant per case	Average Mo. Grant per person	Total Expenses for the year
Fiscal 1964	115	377			
Fiscal 1966	83	233			

The statement for the cost of the year for 1965 gives a description of our financial situation in 1966. This has been changed by the advent of the Medical Assistance Program. Unfortunately, statistics for the year 1966 are, as yet, incomplete.

GENERAL PROBLEMS THAT PERSIST IN BECKER COUNTY

Adequate housing does not exist at present for the aged
Low per capita income
Lack of employment opportunities

Poor housing

Poor child care

Lack of specialized educational facilities leading to school drop-outs

All of these things contribute to the cycle of Poverty that has persisted in Becker County for the past four generations.

Becker county Housing Information (1960 Census)

<u>Tenure and Vacancy Status</u>	<u>Becker Counties</u>
Number of Housing units, 1960	10,844
Occupied Housing Units	6,751
Owner occupied units.	5,336
Available vacant units	4,093
For rent	95
For sale	78
Other vacant unit	363
<u>Condition:</u>	
Substandard, total	3,557
Dilapidated	159
<u>Year Structure Built</u>	
1950 - 1960	2,718
1940 - 1949	1,865
1939 - Earlier	6,261
<u>Rooms:</u>	
Median rooms per unit	4.3
Persons per room, occupied units	5.2

<u>PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>APPROX. NO. RECIPIENTS PER MONTH</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>COST TO COUNTY</u>
County Share (15%) State & Fed. Share	\$ 58,745.90 327,836.24	\$386,582.14 (30%)	420	\$1,268,938.02 (87%)	\$58,745.90
County Share (24%) State & Fed. Share	70,390.21 223,028.93	293,419.14 (24%)	180		70,390.21
County Share (21%) State & Fed. Share	5,063.92 19,445.74	24,508.66 (2%)	25		5,063.92
County Share (18%) State & Fed. Share	6,144.88 27,042.38	33,187.26 (3%)	37		6,144.88
County Share (100%)	193,976.89	193,976.89 (15%)	130		193,976.89
County Share (22%) State & Fed. Share	76,575.49 260,688.44	337,263.93 (26%)	170		76,575.49
<u>PAYMENT TO STATE</u>				73,579.34 (5%)	
		6,142.59			
		-0-			
		-0-			
		-0-			
		55,501.62			
		-0-			53,501.62
<u>PAYMENTS TO TOWNS</u>		13,935.13		13,935.13 (1%)	13,935.13
<u>REGISTRATION</u>		104,608.67		104,608.67 (7%)	67,640.23
plus Commodities	1,350.76				
aries	89,780.68				
uel	6,967.37				
ies & Equipment	6,307.31				

Table I
MINNESOTA
Per Capita Net Welfare Costs
Calendar Year 1964

<u>TOTAL STATE</u>	<u>Total</u> \$38.76	<u>County</u> \$18.04	<u>County %</u> 46.5%		<u>Total</u> \$31.36	<u>County</u> \$13.12	<u>County %</u> 41.8%
<u>TOTAL URBAN</u>	50.41	27.25	54.1	Jackson	31.20	7.43	23.8
St. Louis	54.52	28.24	52.9	**Ottertail	30.92	12.82	41.5
*Hennepin	50.96	26.00	51.0	Faribault	30.59	10.49	34.3
Ramsey	47.21	28.98	61.4	**LeSueur	30.50	11.35	37.2
				Meeker	30.33	12.29	40.5
<u>TOTAL RURAL</u>				Chippewa	30.04	12.80	42.6
Cass	86.69	20.54	23.7	Traverse	29.07	10.57	36.3
Clearwater	79.57	19.64	24.7	Wabasha	28.83	10.28	35.6
Aitkin	77.09	14.67	19.0	Isanti	28.10	10.12	36.0
Koochiching	68.27	20.02	29.3	Houston			
Beltrami	65.77	16.91	25.7	Stevens	27.24	8.31	30.5
Cook	62.27	26.70	42.9	Lincoln	27.24	7.97	29.3
Mille Lacs	58.39	15.08	25.8	Goodhue	27.22	10.11	37.2
*Pennington	54.01	15.86	29.4	Mower	26.75	12.84	48.0
Pine	52.36	15.10	28.8	Pipestone	26.56	10.04	37.8
Itasca	50.56	22.60	44.7	**Sherburne	26.20	9.45	36.1
Wahnomen	50.50	15.38	30.6	Nobles	25.71	9.55	37.1
Hubbard	48.49	15.17	31.3	Blue Earth	25.02	9.94	39.7
*Becker	47.48	16.16	34.1	Cottonwood	24.99	15.10	28.8
Roseau	47.15	16.79	35.6	**Stearns	24.71	9.01	36.5
Big Stone	46.71	17.55	37.6	Murray	23.89	9.53	39.9
Kittson	45.28	16.64	36.8	Scott	23.89	9.95	41.6
*Todd	45.09	14.35	31.8	Dodge	23.65	9.22	39.0
Lake O'Woods	45.09	14.74	32.7	Freeborn	23.55	9.30	39.5
Crow Wing	44.32	15.21	34.3	Redwood	23.33	9.16	39.3
Polk	43.44	14.74	33.9	Brown	23.29	9.81	42.1
*Morrison	43.03	15.06	35.0	Lyon	23.14	8.21	35.5
Manabec	43.03	15.69	36.5	Carver	23.00	10.75	46.7
Grant	41.52	14.15	34.1	Sibley	22.65	8.22	36.3
Pope	41.28	15.69	38.0	Benton	22.62	9.11	40.3
Douglas	41.10	13.21	32.2	Wilkin	22.01	8.12	36.9
*Red Lake	39.91	12.74	31.9	Clay	20.96	7.20	34.4
Carlton	39.07	17.67	45.2	Watsonwan	19.83	8.65	43.6
*Mandiyohi	36.21	14.48	40.0	Washington	19.61	10.36	42.8
Lac Qui Parle	36.03	12.48	34.6	**Winona	19.58	6.92	35.3
Fillmore	35.98	13.16	36.6	Olmsted	19.03	9.33	49.0
Marshall	35.79	13.67	38.2	Waseca	18.93	6.83	36.1
*Swift	35.65	12.14	34.1	Steele	18.88	8.48	44.9
Wadena	34.91	12.79	36.6	Rock	18.30	6.37	34.8
*Chisago	34.63	13.38	38.6	Lake	18.29	9.45	51.7
*Yellow Medicine	34.28	12.66	36.9	**Rice	17.71	4.88	27.6
*Mahnomen	33.26	9.46	28.5	McLeod	17.59	6.04	34.3
*Murray	32.80	12.61	38.4	Dakota	16.14	8.33	51.6
*Anoka	31.83	9.55	37.1	Martin	15.79	5.97	37.8
				Nicollet	15.72	5.90	37.5
				Anoka	15.52	8.15	52.5

* Includes Minneapolis Department of Public Relief.
** Township System Counties.

Source: County Financial Reports and 1964 population estimates prepared by the Minnesota Department of Health, July 1, 1964.
Prepared by Research & Statistics 9/'65

Table II Minnesota Net Per Capita Welfare Cost by County
Using Revised Population Figures
1964, 1963, 1962

County	Total Per Capita Costs			County Per Capita Costs			Per Cent Paid by County		
	1964	1963	1962	1964	1963	1962	1964	1963	1962
TOTAL STATE	\$38.76	\$35.94	\$33.50	\$18.04	\$16.87	\$15.64	46.5	46.9	46.7
TOTAL URBAN	\$50.41	\$45.87	\$41.59	\$27.25	\$25.17	\$23.00	54.1	54.9	55.3
Hennepin	\$50.96	\$45.36	\$41.20	\$26.00	\$22.75	\$21.05	51.0	50.1	51.1
Ramsey	47.21	44.00	38.14	28.98	28.75	24.65	61.4	65.2	64.6
St. Louis	54.52	51.45	49.63	28.84	27.85	27.40	52.0	54.1	55.2
TOTAL RURAL	\$29.92	\$28.35	\$27.15	\$11.04	\$10.52	\$ 9.86	36.9	37.1	36.3
Aitkin	77.09	72.98	68.41	14.67	14.28	13.39	19.0	19.6	19.6
Anoka	15.52	12.61	11.96	8.15	6.54	6.09	52.5	51.8	50.9
Becker	47.48	46.72	47.14	16.16	12.18	13.70	34.1	26.1	29.1
Beltrami	65.77	61.85	59.91	16.91	14.95	14.38	25.7	24.2	24.0
Benton	22.62	22.02	22.26	9.11	9.12	9.27	40.3	41.4	41.7
Big Stone	46.71	42.21	38.22	17.55	15.71	13.89	37.6	37.2	36.3
Blue Earth	25.02	23.16	20.11	9.94	9.50	7.80	39.7	41.0	38.8
Brown	23.29	22.32	23.02	9.81	9.45	9.52	42.1	42.4	41.4
Carlton	39.07	36.31	33.20	17.67	16.14	14.00	45.2	44.4	42.2
Carver	23.00	21.95	21.12	10.75	10.67	10.04	46.7	48.6	47.5
Cass	86.69	85.00	82.21	20.54	19.10	13.15	23.7	22.5	16.0
Chippewa	30.33	28.89	27.98	12.29	11.52	10.42	40.5	39.9	37.2
Chisago	34.63	30.75	31.75	13.38	11.56	12.57	38.6	37.6	39.6
Clay	20.96	21.68	19.29	7.20	7.40	6.08	34.4	34.1	31.5
Clearwater	79.57	75.46	70.25	19.64	18.79	16.71	24.7	24.9	23.8
Cook	62.27	53.12	53.52	26.70	22.47	21.91	42.9	42.3	40.9
Cottonwood	24.99	24.41	23.63	9.48	9.30	9.06	38.0	38.1	38.3
Crow Wing	44.32	39.78	41.55	15.21	14.63	16.28	34.3	36.8	39.2
Dakota	16.14	14.70	13.81	8.33	7.61	7.18	51.6	51.8	52.0
Dodge	23.65	22.67	23.01	9.22	8.53	9.10	39.0	37.7	39.6
Douglas	41.10	39.89	35.24	13.21	13.03	11.39	32.2	32.7	32.3
Faribault	30.92	30.07	26.61	12.82	12.91	10.90	41.5	43.0	41.0
Fillmore	35.98	34.70	31.88	13.16	14.08	11.99	36.6	40.6	37.6
Freeborn	23.55	22.77	23.11	9.30	9.47	9.94	37.2	39.0	37.3
Goodhue	27.22	25.55	22.72	10.11	9.96	8.47	37.2	39.0	37.3
Grant	41.52	36.04	32.05	14.15	12.54	10.73	34.1	34.8	33.5
Houston	28.10	27.53	24.80	10.12	10.64	9.21	36.0	28.7	37.1
Hubbard	48.49	51.69	43.73	15.17	17.18	13.03	31.3	33.2	29.8
Isanti	28.83	33.49	28.86	10.28	12.88	9.95	35.6	38.4	34.5
Itasca	50.56	44.48	41.23	22.60	20.94	20.40	44.7	47.1	49.5
Jackson	31.36	25.94	25.09	13.12	10.32	9.71	41.8	39.8	38.7
Kanabec	43.03	44.76	42.22	15.69	15.49	13.40	36.5	34.6	31.7
Kandiyohi	36.21	32.75	32.50	14.48	13.08	12.97	40.0	39.9	39.9
Kittson	45.28	45.23	39.56	16.64	17.34	14.53	36.8	38.3	36.7
Koochi-Ching	68.27	61.77	59.29	20.02	20.17	16.69	29.3	32.7	28.1
Lac Qui Parle	36.03	35.21	33.57	12.48	12.01	11.92	34.6	34.1	35.5
Lake	18.29	16.32	14.91	9.45	8.22	7.57	51.6	40.4	50.8

Section "F"

T O U R I S M

A N D

R E C R E A T I O N

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Tourism and Recreation

I. AN INVENTORY OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND ATTRACTIONS IN BECKER COUNTY. SURVEY IN COOPERATION WITH THE BECKER SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

<u>Type of Recreational Area</u>	<u>Name or Description</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
1. <u>Hunting areas</u>				
(a) Upland game				
	Tamarac Refuge	1	14,000	Public
	Federal Wetlands	13	1,300	Public
	Minnesota W.M.U.	15	3,000	Public
	Hubble Pond	1	1,000	Public
	State Lands	many	35,000	Public
	County Tax Forfeit	many	100,500	Public
	Indian Lands	many	14,000	Public
All above areas have both upland and water fowl hunting.				
(b) Water Fowl				
	Farm Leases	100	3,000	
			fees vary.	
			Average about	
			\$1.00 per acre	
2. <u>Shooting Preserves</u>				
3. <u>Developed Camping Sites</u>				
	Detroit Lakes Legion Park			Private
	Long Lake Camp Ground			Private
	Cummings Camp Site			Private
	Muenchs - Tom & Jody			Private
4. <u>Lakes</u>				
	Fishing	120		Public
	Other sizable lakes	150		Public &
				Private
	Lakes access	60		Public
5. <u>Picnic Areas</u>				
(a) Cities				
	Detroit Lakes	2		Public
	Lake Park	1		Public
	Frazee	1		Public
	Osage	1		Public
(b) County		4		Public
(c) 4-H		2		Public
(d) State		12		Public
(e) Federal		7 & 7 more to		
		be completed		Public
6. <u>Vacation Farms</u>	<u>None</u>			

Type of Recreational Area	Name or Description	No. <u>9 or 18 hole</u>	Acres	Type of Ownership
7. <u>Golf Courses</u>	Hermanson's (1 mile No. of Det. Lakes)		18	Private
	Detroit Lakes Golf Course (5 miles S. on Hwy. 59 Frazee) (2 mi. E. of Frazee)		18 9	Public Public
8. <u>Swimming Pools & Beaches</u>				
(a) Pools	Detroit Lakes		2	Public
	Detroit Lakes		1	Private
(b) Beaches	All lakes	over	500	Public
9. <u>Parks</u>				
(a) City parks		No.	Facilities	
	Detroit Lakes	2	All	
	Lake Park	1	Play ground	
(b) County Parks	Sportsmens Memorial Park (Wolf Lake)		Toilets, tables Fire places.	
(c) State Parks	Itasca State Park		2 camp sites 1 lodge	
10. <u>Gun Clubs</u>	Becker County Sportsmens Club (Detroit Lakes)	1		Private
11. <u>Historical Sites</u>	Federal Tamarac Refuge (Indian Sites)	10		Public
	White Earth	2		Public
	Saint Benedict's Indian Mission (White Earth)			Private
	Saint Colombo Episcapal Church (White Earth)			Private
	Viking Mooring Stones (Cormorant Lake)	6		Private
12. <u>Nature & Scenic Sites & Drives</u>	113 Minnesota State Highway 34 Minnesota State Highway Pembina Trail Hubble Pond Tamarac Refuge Visiting Center Early Settler Cabin Group Wildlife Projects & Markers Forestry Projects & Markers Goose Flock Propagation Area Observation Tower Hiking and Nature Trails			

	<u>Location</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Public or Private</u>
13.	<u>River Recreation areas</u>		
	(a) Ottertail (c) Shell		
	(b) Pelican (d) Straight		
14.	<u>Airports</u> Detroit Lakes	1	Public
15.	<u>State Forests</u>		
16.	<u>Resorts</u> Throughout County	200	Private
17.	<u>Summer camps</u>		
	(a) Boys & Girls Throughout County	8	Youth organization
18.	<u>Commercial Recreation</u>		
	Wild Life Exhibit, Ft. Detroit (3 Mi. W. of Det. L)		Private
	Ski Life, Detroit Mt. (3 Mi. E of Detroit Lakes.)		Private
	Expositional Hockey (Field House Detroit Lakes		Municiple
19.	<u>Other Recreation facilities & sites.</u>		
	(a) Baseball Parks		
	(Little League) Detroit Lakes, Frazee, Lake		
	(Babe Ruth) Park, Audubon, Callaway, Wolf Lake.		
	(b) Fishing bridge		
	Long Bridge south of Det. Lakes		Public
	Buck's Mill & Dam		Private
	Lake Sally & Muskrat Locks		Public
	(c) Fish Hatchery		
	Lake Sally		State
	(d) Stream Trout Lakes		
	Perch Lake -Near Detroit Lakes		
	Hanson Lake -in Hubble Pond Refuge		
	Little Long Lake -South end of Osage		

II. Trends of the Tourist Industry

A. The extent and volume of the Tourist Industry.

The extent of the tourist industry and surveyed in 1958 through the Minnesota Arrowhead Assn. estimated expenditures of summer travelers to be \$1,813,000 in Becker County. It is estimated in 1966 to be about \$3,000,000. This is a fair increase but is not keeping pace with the increase in tourist travel or monies spent for vacation recreation.

B. Quality of Accommodations and Facilities.

According to the 1958 survey, Becker County had 924 cabins of which 42.3% had hot and cold water; 50.9% had private bath or shower, 89% had electric lights, 83.1% had a refrigerator and 3.5% had a fireplace. This was above average for the 19 county survey.

During the 8 years since the survey, these accommodations have improved, however, many of the resort cabins have deteriorated and lack the approval of modern leisure living. On the other hand, a few resorts have updated and expanded their facilities and have made progress toward a successful resort operation. Many resorts have only 2 - 8 cabins and are not providing a satisfactory labor and capital return.

C. Past efforts to improve this industry.

1. Resort management clinics totaling three one-half day sessions have been held during the past four years by the Minnesota Extension Service. Attendance at these clinics has been fair to poor even with an all out promotion.
2. Four community hospitality schools were held in Detroit Lakes over a 2 year period sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and the Extension Service. Fair to good attendance was accomplished.
3. The Northwest Resort Association has reorganized, expanded and stepped up the advertising program.
4. The City of Detroit Lakes has spent \$250,000 on lake shore improvement to facilitate bathers and resorts within the city limits.

5. Two Watershed Districts have been organized under the Minnesota Watershed Act to head up water pollution control, weed control, navigation improvement and improve water recreational use. These watersheds are the Pelican River and the Cormorant Lakes Watershed districts.

6. The Extension Service has provided information on resort management and development. The Soil Conservation Service has extended planning site layout.

7. Country wide comprehensive planning under the 701 Federal Assistant is just getting under way. It is hoped that they will be able to do the job of land use planning.

III PROBLEMS - Possible solutions or needed adjustments.

A. Financing Problems - Long term loans are not available to resort operators to provide for sufficient expansion and improvements, a necessity for a successful resort business. Two changes or needed adjustments may alleviate this problem: They are the extending of long term loans (20 to 40 years) through the Farm and Home administrator and the Small Business Administration. Also developing programs and interest in the commercial finance industry to deal in longer term finances to resorters.

B. Another problem is the lack of knowledge and information on the purchasing and planning of the resort business. Economic research needs to be increased and management planning and guidelines set up in bulletin form for distribution and use. More assistance is needed in education and counseling in the resort and recreation industry in planning financing and management.

C. The Short Tourist season presents a problem of limited use of resort facilities limiting the return in investment. Possible solutions may be the promotion and developing more winter sports such as skiing, fall hunting and winter fishing.

D. Potential recreational areas lack accessibility, attractiveness to tourist or developers or availability to potential developers, there is an immediate need for new and different types of good land use plann-

ing and zoning regulations to pin point desirable developments in the landscaping, location of roads, location of attractive multiple signs and giving consideration to beauty and comfort of rural living and dealing with future problems of sewage and water pollution.

E. While there are numerous historical sites and tremendous natural resources of lakes, streams and forest lands in the country only limited community or country wide effort has been put into developing it for better recreation use.

There is a need for a country wide educational program to point out the recreational market and the ways of how the areas may best be developed.

Possible sight seeing and recreational projects that would be of interest to people are:

- (1) The charting of the Ottertail River as a canoe waterway.
- (2) Water navigation of motor boats from Lake Detroit to Pelican Lake on the Pelican River.
- (3) The printing and distribution of waterway maps.
- (4) Road signs directing people to historical interests.
- (5) Building of Viking Monument at the Viking Mooring Stones on Cormorant Lake.
- (6) Building a water fountain attraction of Little Detroit Lake.
- (7) The construction of a Historical museum and aquarium in the Detroit Lakes Park.

F. There is a lack of understanding and cooperative spirit on the part of some resort owners and also the general public to give consideration to the financing, promotion, research and education necessary for the development of the tourist and recreation business. There is an apathy that needs inspiration and leadership.

IV. Goals and Objectives. It is felt that the tourist and recreation business income in Becker County could be doubled by 1975.

V. Future programs may be developed from the possible solutions listed with the problems in Section III. The people must be involved in the planning and development of these programs and projects to inspire and guide them toward a goal of progress and improvement. Governmental agencies at all levels can be helpful by assisting in financing, technical planning, information, education and leadership.

There is a need to move along rapidly and soundly in the greater development of the tourist and recreation industry in Becker County.

The Tourist & Recreation Committee:

Clem TeVogt, Detroit Lakes

O.Roy Hanson, Lake Park

Orlo Weimer, Detroit Lakes

Ray Dormanen, Osage

Tom Keenan, Detroit Lakes

Wayne Ruona, Detroit Lakes

Ernest Nelson, Detroit Lakes

Jerome Muench, Detroit Lakes

A.T. Murfin, Lake Park

Albert Fischer, Frazee

Harold Wanner, Detroit Lakes

Parnell Sanford, Detroit Lakes

Don Schultz, Audubon

Section "G"

N A T U R A L
R E S O U R C E S

NATURAL RESOURCES

FORESTRY (timber)

Becker County is the most westerly county in the Forest Survey's Central Pine Unit. Other counties included in this unit are Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, and Wadena. The western one fourth of the county is prairie, the next one-eighth is a transition zone, while the eastern five-eighths of the county is heavily forested.

The total land area of Becker County is 841,600 acres. Nearly half is commercial forest land. In addition, about 4,000 acres, including 3,500 acres in Itasca State Park, are considered as noncommercial forest land.

Land area - - - - -	841,600 acres
Nonforest land - - - - -	451,500 acres
Forest land- - - - -	390,100 acres
Noncommercial forest - - - - -	4,200 acres
Unproductive - - - - -	700 acres
Productive-reserved- - - - - (Itasca State Park)	3,500 acres

Approximately 60 percent of the commercial forest land is privately owned; the rest is controlled by several public agencies. Of the private land, farmers own 145,000 acres. Among the public owners the County with 99,000 acres is the largest. As in other counties in the Central Pine Survey Unit, heavy logging followed by destructive fires had left many areas poorly stocked or occupied mainly by undesirable species. The many second-growth stands now reaching merchantable size reflect a shift between restocking and poletimber-size classes. Fully 66 percent of the commercial forests are now in poletimber-size trees.

Hardwoods occupy 85 percent of the commercial forest. Aspen, the most abundant type, totals 129,000 acres. Jack pine covers 26,000 acres, more than any other conifer type.

HIGHLIGHTS

The economy of Becker County is based primarily on agriculture, but forestry plays an important role. The harvesting, transporting, and processing of forest products provide part or all of the annual income for many local people, particularly in the heavily forested eastern part of the county. In the western part the forest land is usually broken up into small tracts.

Becker County's timber resources, largely aspen and other hardwoods, have been growing rapidly as the second-growth stands mature. Annual timber growth is six times the present timber cut, indicating still further accumulation of timber in the next several years.

Current timber cutting could be higher by nearly 45,000 cords annually to salvage mature timber, especially aspen, balsam fir, and paper birch and other hardwoods.

In 1960, 38 primary wood-using plants were operating in the county--36 sawmills and 2 lath mills. In 1962 a wooding shaving plant was added in Osage. They produced 4¼ million board feet of lumber, ties, and boxing material. The timber cut to supply these and other plants outside the county was approximately 32,000 cords of logs and bolts valued at \$550,000 f.o.b. cars.

The outlook is for the timber supply to continue to improve. Since annual growth amounts to 124,000 cords and about 21,000 cords are harvested annually, 103,000 cords are being added to the timber resources each year.

The condition of the forest resources by class of ownership is reported as follows:

1. Farm forest - Except for aspen, about one-third of the farm forest land is understocked. Only small polewood is suitable pulpwood.

2. County tax-forfeit land - - There are about 99,000 acres of county tax-forfeit land with annual stumpage sales ranging from \$6,000 to \$8,000 a year. Only about 1 percent of the trees may be classified as sawtimber at the present time; about one-third of the area is understocked.

3. State forest lands - - The so-called Smoky Hills and White Earth forests total approximately 34,000 acres. Of this total, the state manages about 12,000 acres of county tax-forfeit land and divides the gross stumpage sales each year with the county. About 17 percent of the trees may be classified as relatively good sawtimber and 49 percent as pole timber. 14 percent is in restocking.

4. Tamarac game refuge - - There are about 46,000 acres in this tract. The county road, bridge, and school funds benefited to the extent of receiving \$1426 in leau of taxes from this refuge between 1965-66 fiscal year of which \$832 was paid for the wetlands tracts. A 1962 law passed by congress will increase the taxes to Becker County. The 1962 formula is a tax payment of 3/4 of 1% per year of assessed value. Condition of the timber in this refuge is considered fair, with about one-fifth of the area understocked.

5. Indian trusts - - These consist of 8,400 acres and are in poor condition.

6. Other private forests - - There are about 60,000 acres in this class of forest land, all in good condition.

The fire-protection service under the direction of the State Forest Service provides an intensive program for 345,600 acres. The average annual burn of this area amounts to about .3 percent of the total area. In addition: to the area reported burned, about 20,000 acres are burned annually, either with or without permits.

PROBLEMS:

There is a high percentage of low quality timber in very little demand.

Forest lands are inadequately restocked and poorly managed due to a lack of funds, limited public interest in forestry, or an uncertainty on how to proceed.

There is often a sequence of over-cutting of the forest lands followed by abandonment, and for a long period becoming tax-foreited land.

The trend towards more vacationing and hunting creates more fire hazards.

GOAL:

Put Becker County on a sound forestry program as rapidly as possible to insure a more economic use of forest resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Cooperate with other agencies to develop an aggressive county-wide forestry program concerned with education, management, and marketing. Work with other groups to consider development of a centralized marketing organization for forest products to encourage such local wood-using industries as: (1) box and lath manufacturing; (2) chipboard industry; (3) construction of farm equipment packages (feed bunks, gates, livestock corrals, and various other portable equipment); (4) posts, both treated and untreated; (5) furniture; and (6) bedding chips production, (7) pallet construction

Plan an educational program to: (1) include short courses for saw operators to provide instruction on techniques for assuring quality lumber; and (2) reduce losses from burning pastures, destroying wildlife, and other unnecessary losses to forest resources.

Suggest that able-bodied recipients of welfare funds work on forest improvement programs in return for the funds.

More use of the tree Growth Tax Law should be promoted on tree farms to curb over-cutting.

Manage tax forfeited woodland for multi-purpose use by providing clearings seeded to grasses and legumes of 2 to 5 pounds per acre for deer food and tree borders for partridge or ruffed grouse propagation and use. This would increase the hunting and leasing value.

Access trails for cars should be cut and dozed out through the tax forfeited lands. This would increase the miles of scenic driving and provide access to hunting areas which could be leased out readily also.

AREA PROBLEMS IN THE 841,600 ACRES OF BECKER COUNTY

Becker County is a distress area, divided by an extensive area of marginal and sub-marginal land. Becker County, with its White Earth Indian Reservation, was once rich in timber resources which, with the multitude of lakes, made it an idyllic area. However, at the turn of the century, the county was ruthlessly stripped of its timber with no provision made for reforestation. As a result, about 99,000 acres are now tax forfeited and have no foreseeable value to the area in their present condition.

The assets of Becker County are primarily agricultural, forest and recreational. The western third of the County has some rich agricultural lands, which the eastern two-thirds of the County is primarily a forest and recreational area. Due to the mismanagement of our forest resources and promiscuous early drainage, our best recreational lakes are aging dangerously, due to high siltation and algal growth we are in danger of losing some of our best recreational assets.

A. - Urgent alleviating measures needed.

1. Reforestation

- (a) Clearing of non-marketable brush land
- (b) Site preparation
- (c) Tree planting
 - (1) Area to be replanted is large enough to warrant the establishment of a nursery.

2. Water Resources Development.

- (a) Dredging of silt deposits
- (b) Weed control
- (c) Shoreline stabilization
- (d) Reconstitution of natural siltation basins.
- (e) Flood prevention
- (f) Sanitary measures for cottages to prevent water fertilization.
- (g) Irrigation

B. - Subsequent developmental measures

1. Seasonal Recreational projects:
 - (a) Winter recreational
 - (1) Ice fishing facilities
 - (2) Skiing facilities
 - (3) Winter hiking or skiing trails with accommodations.
 - (b) Spring and Summer recreational
 - (1) Wilderness Canoe routes:
 - (a) Otter Tail River through Tamarac Game Refuge
 - (b) Shell River from Shell Lake to Highway No. 87
 - (2) Camping facilities
 - (3) Public access to present Lakes:
 - (a) Landing ramps and docks
 - (4) Reconstitution of the old Pelican River navigation route for power boats.
 - (5) Development of trout streams
 - (6) Reconstitution of natural fish spawning grounds such as Rice Lake.
 - (c) Fall recreational projects:
 - (1) Wild fowl hunting:
 - (a) development of breeding areas
 - (b) public hunting grounds
 - (c) improve habitat for all game species.
 - (2) Big Game:
 - (a) public hunting areas
 - (b) improvement of habitat by reforestation.
 - (c) five acre clover-grass patches established on each 40 acres.
2. Further agricultural and industrial projects:
 - (a) Conversion of agricultural lands to timber, grazing and recreational uses.
 - (b) Erosion control measures to be increased on agricultural lands.
 - (c) Developing small watersheds for flood and erosion control such as the Buffalo River.
 - (d) Development of further suitable basins for wild rice production such as Rice Lake.
 - (e) Processing plants for forest products
 - (f) Development of native Indian crafts.
 - (g) Encouragement and development of Maple Syrup industry.

The multi-purpose proposals in the use of our natural resources will benefit our community as follows:

1. Larger tax base
2. Increased employment
3. Enhanced recreational surroundings
4. Better wild game habitat
5. Increased opportunities for trapping as supplemental income opportunity.
6. Improved agricultural economy

Recommendations for action.

1. Establishment of a C.C.C. Camp devoted to reforestation by site preparation and tree planting of County and State waste lands.
2. A technical study to be made of the area by qualified personnel to determine courses of action to alleviate existing economic and conservation problems.

This is a project outlined for the purpose of the "Reconstruction and Development of Navigation Channel of the Pelican River Chain of Lakes" found under paragraph B of the original conservation and development project submitted for Becker County co-sponsored and signed by the Becker County Soil Conservation District on March 11, 1963; Becker County Resources Development Committee on March 28, 1963 and the Becker County Board of County Commissioners on April 3, 1963.

A more detailed outline of this proposed project is being submitted for consideration because:

A. BENEFITS

1. Economic potential to the community will be immediate and long lasting by:
 - (a) Improving a now navigable channel for the use of power boats and thus allowing recreational boats to traverse a chain of six lakes.
 - (b) Increase the use of present water resources.
 - (c) Encourage further use of water facilities.
2. Considerable Research and Preliminary work has been carried out on this project to date by the Inland Boat Club, Lake Detroiters Improvement Association, Floyd Lake Improvement Association, Lakes Sallie and Melissa Improvement Association, Detroit Lakes Chamber of Commerce, the City of Detroit Lakes, and others.
 - (a) Easements and right of ways have been obtained.
 - (b) Cooperation and working agreements have been discussed with the Minnesota Department of Conservation.
 - (c) Locations and needed works of improvement have been considered and need final plans.
 - (d) Research in the study of methods used by an early steamboat company using the same water course in providing excursion trips for people seeking recreation in the days gone by carried out. Exhibit (1) News Article (2) Aerial photo.
3. The research and planning of this project started in 1957. After much preliminary work promotion of the project was discontinued in 1961 due to the lack of funds to prepare detailed plans for the construction of the works improvement. We are therefore respectfully submitting the following project plan for your approval and support. Financial assistance for planning and construction are urgently needed.

B. PROJECT PLANS

1. Locks at the outlet of Floyd Lake for water level control.
2. Channel Improvements between Floyd Lake and Big Detroit Lakes.
3. Channel dredging and stabilization between Big Detroit Lakes and Little Detroit Lakes.
4. Possible elimination of water level control at the outlet of Detroit Lake and use dam at Lake Sallie to control level. This would require some culvert work and road grade build-up on Township road just west of the Soo Line Railroad bridge.

5. The State Highway Department has been requested to provide adequate facilities to allow boats to pass under their new highway approximately 1/2 mile west of the Soo Line Railroad.
6. Some channel dredging should be considered in the future plans although the raising of the water level slightly between Detroit Lake and Lake Sallie will permit navigation immediately. Dredging would aid in weed control.
7. A dam and a set of locks is now available at the entrance of the Pelican River to Lake Sallie. A temporary bridge constructed across the locks could be removed or reconstructed to allow boat passage. The water level at the dam above Lake Sallie is approximately four (4) feet and nine (9) inches above Lake Sallie. Consideration should be given to re-activation of the locks or an elevated trolley to move boats from the Pelican River or (Muskrat Lake) to Lake Sallie. Rails on the ground and boat carts might also be considered for the transfer from the higher level to the lower water level.
8. Bridge construction over the channel between Lake Sallie and Lake Melissa to allow for passage of boats should be considered.
9. Water level in Lake Sallie is controlled by a dam at the outlet. Water level in Lake Sallie usually maintained 12 inches higher than in Lake Melissa. Means of navigation could be provided by the adjustment of water level and elimination of the dam, or a mechanical type of conveying equipment could be provided. It may be desirable to provide a set of locks.
10. At the outlet of Lake Melissa a low bridge now prevents boat travel. This is a small bridge, in poor condition which could be reconstructed as a culvert to provide clearance or a bridge provided with proper clearance. The length of the culvert or bridge would be the width of the roadway desired.
11. Buck Mills is a historic site. During the early periods a mill at this location ground flour for the early settlers. Lunch facilities and motel are located at this point. This is also a choice fishing spot. Locks at this location or mechanical transfer of boats from one water level to the other could be provided. A concrete culvert would provide passage under the roadway at Buck Mills.
12. Channel between Buck Mills and Pelican Lake would require dredging and bank stabilization work.

C. MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

1. Would recommend that the Pelican River Navigation Authority be established with a board of directors appointed, consisting of one member from each of the following groups:
 - (a) Becker County Board of Commissioners
 - (b) Lakeview Township
 - (c) Lake Eunice Township
 - (d) Detroit Township
 - (e) City of Detroit Lakes
 - (f) Floyd Lake Improvement Association
 - (g) Lake Detroiters Improvement Association
 - (h) Sallie - Melissa Improvement Association
 - (i) Pelican Lake Improvement Association

This group would be responsible for the operation and maintenance of this channel. Its actions must receive approval from the Minnesota Department of Conservation as to water use.

It is our opinion that toll charges would be sufficient to operate and maintain the channel, and if additional aid were necessary for improvements, funds could no doubt be secured through the various groups and municipal agencies.

If this project receives approval, it is our opinion that the necessary funds to assure successful operation and maintenance would be made available and placed in escrow, if desired.

RICE LAKE PROJECT

One of the most urgently needed projects in this area is the reconstitution of Rice Lake on the Pelican River before it flows into Detroit Lake. The city of Detroit Lakes, as a tourist center, is almost completely dependent on the good condition of Detroit Lake. Now the lake is rapidly aging due to increased water fertility. Rice Lake, before its drainage about 1910, acted as a big settling basin so that the waters of the Pelican River were low in phosphates and nitrates when they flowed into Detroit Lake. Since the lake was drained, the Pelican River has been of great consequence in adding silt and nutrients to Detroit Lake. Rice Lake also provides tremendous breeding areas for wild fowl, and was the natural spawning grounds for fish in the entire Pelican River chain of Lakes.

If Rice Lake could be reconstituted, we could expect the weed and wild rice growth would use up some of the phosphates and nitrates so the Pelican River would no longer be adding to the aging of Detroit Lakes. In other words, instead of treating symptoms by weed cutting and weed spraying in Detroit Lake we would be striking at the basic cause by eliminating a source of water fertility.

The further advantages to waterfowl production and fish production to be gained by the reconstitution of Rice Lake are obvious. Rice Lake was known in pioneer times as being a wonderful duck hunting lake, duck breeding lake and fish spawning lake.

Another point to be considered is the great wildrice potential the area would have and did have in earlier days.

We think State funds could be used to great advantage to the community as a whole in acquiring title to lands in Sec. 13, 14, 23 and 24 of 139-41. At the present time the land is poor pasture and marsh with too much water for pasture and not enough for wildlife. With these conditions, increased fertility of the Pelican River threatens the economic health of thousands.

Development Needed

1. Acquisition of all surrounding land for public control.
2. Low head dam to restore original water level before lake was drained.
3. Reseed to wildrice to re-establish its original value for ducks.

REFORESTATION

Becker County has at least 99,000 acres of tax forfeit land covered with weed growth trees. Although the county commissioners are reforesting as fast as possible we need further assistance to get our county in position to make maximum use of our natural resources.

We propose that the State reforest at least 10,000 acres. The most logical areas to begin would be Maple Grove Township. However, there is a general need for reforestation in the northeast part of the county.

Funds needed for the following:

1. Site Preparation
 - a. bull dozing
 - b. aerial spraying
 - c. furrowing
2. Planting
 - a. machine
 - b. planting
3. Fire trails

4. Rehabilitation of Existing Fire Trails
 5. Seedlings
 - a. conifers
 - b. sugar maple
 6. Establish conditions favorable for wildlife habitat in portions of planted area.
 7. Survey of existing areas needing reforestation by 40's to prepare a long time plan so that all existing areas will eventually be covered with trees of value.
 8. Prunning, thinning and releasing 12,000 acres of conifers
- Sugar maple industry development
1. Survey of existing maple sugar tree areas to establish possible volume.
 2. If survey shows sufficient amounts of sugar maple areas exist to establish a central evaporation center an industry will be developed.
 3. Fire trail access roads to existing maple sugar groves.

PUBLIC ACCESS DEVELOPMENT

State owned public access areas

1. Big Cormorant - clearing and improve parking
2. Cotton - need road, parking, fill
3. Pickerel (4-139-40) - prepare launching site
4. Strawberry - grading, very rough
5. Buffalo - clearing trees, parking, launching area
6. Little Sugarbush - launching area, brushing and clearing
7. Big Toad Lake - parking area

Plan to buy some access yet this year

1. Island Lake - access ramp, dozing for parking
2. Round Lake - contact contractor, develop access
3. Two Inlets - complete development

County owned public access areas

1. Bass Lake - access road, clearing site
2. Juggler Lake - access road, parking area
3. Ice Cracking Lake - road and parking area
4. Floyd Lake - fill, channel in reef, road
5. Big Rush Lake - access road
6. Height of Land Lake - parking area, clearing
7. Little Rat - road
8. Shell Lake - road
9. Squaw Lake - litigation
10. Lake Eunice - road side fill

NATURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE

Wildlife

Situation: Major wildlife species of the county in water fowl are ducks with some geese. Small upland game include, ruffed grouse, pheasants, squirrel and some rabbit, beaver, wild mink and racoon. Large upland game are deer, in ample supply with lesser amounts of bear, wolf and fox.

There are 10 state-owned wildlife areas. These include 3,192 acres of so-called wetland areas, and 2041 acres in the Hubbel Pond Refuge.

The National Tamarac Wildlife Refuge consists of about 42,000 acres. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has about 8 land areas of 1061 acres purchased for wetlands in the western part of the county.

Of the 115 lakes under fish management, about 50 have public access.

Wildlife outside the Tamarac Refuge and Hubbel Pond Refuge are managed by the Minnesota Game Manager stationed in Detroit Lakes. Two game wardens work in Becker County.

Major problems are improving the habitat for wildlife.

Goals and recommendations:

1. Stimulating a concern for wildlife food areas.
2. Develop areas that have deteriorated and made useless to wildlife and man.
3. Develop an improved multi-use program in lands and water.

Water and Land Use

Conflicts of land and water use are developing. Lake water is becoming polluted and infested with salt, algae and weeds. Land use for lake shore and rural residence are creating a pollution and health problem.

Two watershed areas have been organized into Watershed Districts for the purpose of dealing with these problems. They are the Pelican River Watershed District and the Cormorant Watershed District.

The County is now in the process of applying for the 701 Community Planning funds that will enable them to progress in Land, Water and Recreation Use Planning.

Soil survey on all lands through-out the county has been requested from the Soil Conservation Service through the Becker Soil and Water Conservation District. This data would serve as basis for better land use and more equitable tax evaluation. Completion plans for this survey is set for 1975.

MAINE

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MAINE
SCALE
1 MILE

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