Pope County, MN

Comprehensive Land Use Plan

2018

POPE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Courtesy: Pope County Museum (Vista, Combine, Fish houses), Chippewa River Watershed District (Butterflies)

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Introduction

This Comprehensive Plan was written to provide a way for the County to step back and take a look at where it has been, identify and explore the current issues and trends, and help make decisions intended to shape its future in a positive manner. The Plan is intended to serve as a tool to guide decision-making by the County Board, the various County departments and other organizations and agencies involved in decisions affecting public policy throughout the County.

It is important, however, to note that a Comprehensive Plan does not constitute actual regulations, ordinances or decisions on specific issues or applications that come before the County. The Comprehensive Plan is not a regulatory document and cannot be relied upon solely when reviewing specific permit applications or proposals. Rather, it is a document that outlines the general policies and goals of the County that should be considered as the County reviews, creates and amends ordinances and regulations, considers County Board resolutions on specific issues and establishes procedures for policy-making.

Courtesy: Dacia Doroff

Without a Comprehensive Plan in place – and the thoughtful and deliberate discussions that lead to its adoption – a community is more likely to make decisions in a reactionary manner without consideration of how such decisions fit together to move in a desired direction. While policy decisions will always ultimately be determined by elected and appointed officials working together in the context of specific issues before them, a Comprehensive Plan helps decision-makers take into consideration how their decisions will fit in (or not) with a larger vision and plan. Furthermore, a Comprehensive Plan can help provide a way for current decision-makers to communicate to their future counterparts what they envisioned for the County and establish a baseline from which future planning and amendments to the Comprehensive Plan can be made.

The decision to develop this Comprehensive Plan was borne out of the recognition of a number of factors affecting the County:

1. That Pope County has been experiencing a number of changes over the past 10-20 years in relation to land use, economic development and management of natural resources. These changes create a need to re-evaluate how the County regulates land uses and its proper role in supporting a stronger local economy and protecting and enhancing the economic, ecological and health-related benefits that flow from its natural resources.

2. That the County has seen increasing pressures on local farmers to adapt to economic realities by increasing farm and feedlot sizes, a growing desire of current and potential residents to live in more

rural settings, and growing concern about the potential impacts of these and other land uses on the long-term health of the County's soils, wetlands, lakes, rivers and ground water supplies. Residents and public officials have also expressed concern about the increasing amount of lands that are being converted to public and non-profit ownership for conservation purposes and how this impacts local tax revenues while raising land prices. The confluence of these trends as they play out on the County's landscape creates the potential for increasing conflict and the need for new strategies to balance the various economic, social, financial and environmental issues that arise.

3. That unplanned, scattered growth without careful planning can often result in unintended and unnecessary conflict, increased taxes and public expenditures, lost opportunities and ultimately less satisfaction; and

4. That the County has the responsibility to its residents and landowners to find an appropriate balance in land use issues that makes efficient use of public resources, preserves sensitive natural resources, respects the environmental and social character of an area, provides landowners with reasonable use of their property, and protects property values by minimizing conflict between various land uses.

5. That the County's current Comprehensive Plan, developed in 1998, was outdated in terms of addressing the conditions described above and was in need of review and updating.

The Planning Process

The process of updating the County's 1998 Comprehensive Plan was begun in early 2016 with the approval of the County Board of Commissioners. The County Planning Commission, along with staff from the Land & Resource Department, served as the primary group through which the outline and content of the Plan was drafted.

Courtesy: Caryl Nelson

In addition, however, there were several ways in which the County reached out for input from the public and others during the early stages of the Plan update. Written surveys were prepared and sent out to the townships of the County as well as to the general public. The public survey was distributed via a printed survey inserted into the Pope County Tribune along with a cover story put together by the Tribune. The survey was also made available for completing online and distributed in paper format to the Minnewaska Area High School where it was filled out by approximately 85 students.

In order to assess the input gathered from the public and the County's townships, the Pope County Planning Commission held a series of meetings to formulate a summary of the demographic and economic trends occurring in the County and throughout the region, the particular issues that would need to be addressed in

future planning and regulatory efforts, and a series of goals, objectives and action steps to help guide County policy-makers and departments in their decisions.

After numerous hours drafting, reviewing and revising these sections of the Plan, the Planning Commission held a public hearing and open house to gather final input on the draft Comprehensive Plan update on September 21, 2017 and made a recommendation to the County Board of Commissioners for adoption on December 21, 2017. After XXXXX additional meetings to review the recommended Plan, and a few additional revisions to the draft, the County Board adopted the final Comprehensive Plan on XXXXXXXXXXXXX.

While the plan is intended to plan for growth over a twenty-year timeframe, it is recognized and understood that adaptations will be necessary on a regular basis to accommodate changing conditions and new challenges. Furthermore, it is understood that this plan does not cover all of the possible land use and related issues facing the County and that future amendments to the Plan may include completely new sections or necessary changes in direction.

Courtesy: Minnesota Historical Society

Courtesy: Pope County Museum

County Location and Overview

Pope County is located in West Central Minnesota and had an estimated population of about 11,500 in 2015. The County seat is Glenwood [estimated pop. 2,568 in 2015], which serves as the primary retail and employment center for the County. Nearby regional centers include Alexandria, MN (16 miles to the north from Glenwood), Willmar (about 48 miles to the southeast), Saint Cloud, MN (70 miles to the east) and Watertown, SD (130 miles to the southwest). The nearest large metropolitan areas include Fargo/Moorhead (120 miles to the northwest), Minneapolis/Saint Paul, MN (130 miles to the southeast) and Sioux Falls, SD (185 miles to the southwest.)

Historically, the County's economy and culture have been based primarily on agriculture. While agriculture remains a large and important presence in the local economy, in more recent years the economy has broadened to include a greater share of jobs and income from manufacturing, services and government.

Courtesy: Faith Anderson

The County's landscape remains mostly rural, with a mix of relatively small farms compared to more heavily farmed communities to the south and west, numerous wetlands and small lakes. Lake Minnewaska dominates the landscape in the center of the County as the 13th largest lake in Minnesota (over 7,100 acres in size). The county's two largest cities (Glenwood and Starbuck) are located on opposite sides of the lake, as well as the smaller city of Long Beach along its northern shore adjacent to Glenwood. Other cities in the County are primarily located along railroad lines passing through the County and State Highways 55, 29, 28 and 104. Interstate 94 is located a few miles north of the County border.

The population of the County is primarily located in the cities of Glenwood and Starbuck, but also in several townships where residents are attracted primarily by their proximity to lakes Minnewaska and Reno or to State Highway 29 or Interstate 94. These townships include Minnewaska, Glenwood, Reno, Leven, Westport and White Bear Lake.

Brief History of Pope County (Provided by Pope County Historical Society)

Pope County sits at the southern edge of the "Park Region" of West Central Minnesota. The Park Region is noted for its rolling glacial terrain and beautiful lakes – a park like setting. The natural beauty of this area was not "discovered" by Euro-Americans. Native Americans have lived in this area for over a thousand years. Evidence of their communities is found in the form of campgrounds with storage pits, fire rings and charred food remains. Some of their burial sites, found across Pope County, are mounds which likely took many days to build, and "cemeteries" with multiple burials. These indicate an established, long term community in what we now call Pope County.

Courtesy: Minnesota Historical Society

The Minnesota Legislature set the boundaries of Pope County on February 20, 1862, and located the seat of justice at Stockholm between Lakes Gilchrist and Scandi. It encompasses an area of about 460,800 acres, or twenty congressional townships. They are technically described as townships 123, 124, 125, and 126, in ranges 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40. Pope County is named in honor of Captain John Pope, a military surveyor who visited the area in 1849 on Major Samuel Wood's expedition from Fort Snelling to Pembina. John Pope also served in the Civil War attaining the rank of General. He was transferred to "the Indian front" after the Dakota conflicts of the 1860s in Minnesota.

Pre-settlement trappers and traders left ox cart tracks as they carted their hides to Fort Snelling to the south, and the Selkirk Settlement to the north. After the 1862 Dakota War, military roads criss-crossed the county - the Wadsworth Trail from St. Cloud to Forts Wadsworth/ Sisseton or Abercrumbie/ Wahpeton in the west, and the north-south government patrol road that passed Fort Lake Johanna in south east Pope County and Fort Alexandria just north of Pope County. These early crossroads, combined with the natural springs, available timber and the scenic beauty of the area attracted the first settlers to Pope County. Migrants from the eastern United States brought the skills and knowledge to survey the land and record the legalities of land ownership. Civil War veterans claiming land as payment for their service to Country were among the first permanent settlers here. Early European immigrants, some of whom first served in the Union Army, joined them.

By mid-1866, the local population reached the level required to petition the governor to create county government. From 1862 to 1866, Pope County remained attached to Stearns County for civil and judicial purposes. On August 13, 1866, a convention of County residents was held at Stockholm, Gilchrist Township where they signed the petition and forwarded it to Governor W.R. Marshall. In response to this petition, Governor Marshall, on August 18, 1866 appointed Thomas Chance, J.G. Canfield and Ole Reine as the first commissioners of Pope County. A referendum on the 1866 election ballot named Glenwood as county seat.

The growth and settlement of western Minnesota followed the construction of railroads. Pope County settlement was delayed due to the distance to rail and river barge facilities. Settlers had to travel into adjoining counties to market their products and purchase supplies. St. Cloud had river transportation on the Mississippi and added rail service in 1868. The Great Northern Railroad completed tracks to Benson and Morris in 1870 and 1871. In 1882 the first railroad was completed through Pope County. This line extended from Morris to Little Falls, and made connections to markets at Duluth. The railroad passed through the center of Pope County with a depot at Glenwood, and created the towns of Cyrus, Starbuck, Villard and Westport. Local investors purchased stock in the Little Falls & Dakota Railroad Co. which was bought up by the Northern Pacific when completed. This line connected the wheat fields of western Minnesota and the Dakotas with the port of Duluth with the added benefit of bringing settlers and merchants to Pope County. The Northern Pacific line discontinued service in 1982. Much of the rail bed is now a walk / bike trail.

Courtesy: Minnesota Historical Society

The Minneapolis & Pacific Railway, known as the "Soo Line" and now part of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was completed through Pope county in 1886 making direct connection with Minneapolis / St. Paul and points east and connection to Winnipeg and on to west coast seaports. A second depot was constructed at Glenwood and this railroad established the towns of Farwell, Lowry, and Thorson (Sedan). The Glenwood depot became a division point and service yard with a round house.

In 1870, 12 years before the railroad, the population of Pope County was 2,691. By 1900, with both railroads moving people and goods, the population jumped to 12,577! The population has been largely stable since that time. The ease of transportation afforded by the railroads rapidly filled available homesteads and built towns, schools and shops. New residents moved into Pope County as the railroad increased the availability of supplies and comforts.

The first roads in the county followed early trapper and Native American trails. The first county road was established in December 1866. It connected the settlement at Lake Johanna to Glenwood. This road generally follows State Highway 104 south from Glenwood, then passed between Lakes Linka and Gilchrist, then east toward the south end of Lake Johanna. The next several roads linked our communities to Sauk Centre, Paynesville, Alexandria and Benson, as those towns had railroad connections before Pope County.

As automobiles became more popular and roads improved, our county relied less on passenger trains to get around. Today, the towns created by the railroad are struggling. Their original purpose dried up when the diesel engine eliminated the need of steam engines for water every 6-10 miles. The main southeast-northwest road across Pope County is Minnesota Highway 55 following the Soo Line / Canadian Pacific railroad. While it

became “Hwy 55” in 1933, Pope County’s section was significantly improved in 1917. This road, along with Highways 28 and 29 are the main arteries in and out of Pope County. Automobiles changed the way we travel from place to place, and truck transport reduces the need for small grain elevators in every town. Passenger service on our railroads was eliminated by 1960. The Northern Pacific stopped running altogether in 1982. Its tracks were removed and the rail bed converted to bike trails. The Canadian Pacific stops only in Glenwood and Lowry, bypassing the other communities along the track. People and businesses left the small railroad towns to find more profitable markets and employment opportunities. The small railroad towns have evolved as social neighborhoods. Residents can drive to work and shop in larger towns, even as far as Alexandria, St. Cloud or Minneapolis. Small communities evolve as markets force change. People once relied on the train to connect them to the world. The internet and highways now bring the world to us. Living in or near a city is no longer required for access to information or goods.

Courtesy: Minnesota Historical Society

Pope County agriculture has also evolved. Larger equipment does more work with fewer hands. Farms of several thousand acres own tractor-trailers to transport grain to regional ethanol plants, or to rail facilities shipping to international markets. Family dairy operations of 50 cows have given way to dairies with 300 – 500 cows. These dairies have created employment for non-farm residents. Small farms with large families once populated rural townships. Larger farms and smaller families have shifted Pope County’s population from rural to “urban.” The population of Pope County has remained nearly the same since 1900, but the demographics show a major shift from rural to town and lake residence.

Today, Pope County is home to a busy Canadian Pacific switching station in Glenwood. Twenty to thirty trains pass through each day and the rail yard in Glenwood is busy 24 hours a day building trains one to two miles long. There are side tracks for businesses such as Northern Metal Recycling, Prairie Lakes Co-op grain elevator, Cenex Harvest States propane gas terminal, and CF Industries anhydrous ammonia distribution terminal.

Companies such as FAST Global Solutions, Massman Automation, Clyde Machine, American Solutions for Business, Healthland, Dycast Specialties, and Bakko Bros. market their products far beyond Pope County’s borders and along with the school and health care industry, draw employees with advanced skills to Pope County. Pope County’s continued success depends on industries and the railroad, but its survival is also result of the features that inspired the town builders in the first place; beauty of the lakes, access to flowing spring water, and crossroads that bring travelers. From the oxcart trails of the past, to highways today, the natural beauty of Pope County that inspired early settlers in the 1860’s continues to inspire people to live, work and play here.

Current and Future Trends

As Pope County explores the issues and trends that may have an impact over the next twenty years or more, it is important to consider what has been occurring in the recent past for both the County itself and in surrounding communities. Since the trends affecting the County are occurring largely on a regional basis, it is essential that the County's leaders and residents understand that what occurs in Pope County is not only affected by what is occurring within its borders, but also beyond its borders. This requires looking at what has been taking place not only in the counties, cities and townships, but even more broadly in surrounding counties and in nearby regional centers such as the Alexandria, St. Cloud, and Willmar as well as metropolitan areas including Fargo/Moorhead, Minneapolis/St. Paul and Sioux Falls.

There are three primary demographic characteristics that are especially important to consider in helping the County decide how best to plan for its future. These are:

1. How many people will be living in the County in the future?
2. What type of characteristics will that population have and how will it impact the type and amount of infrastructure and services demanded?
3. What will be the source of employment and income for the population of the County?

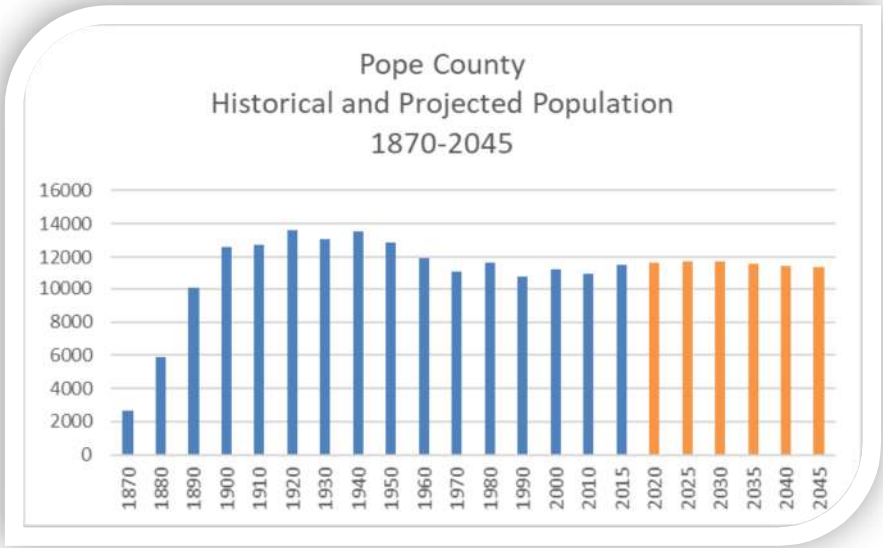
Knowing the answers to these questions is not an exact science by any means, but it is possible to make reasonable predictions that will help to provide the basic information needed to plan ahead for the various infrastructure and service needs of the community as well as to guide development in ways that preserves the unique cultural, economic and environmental resources within the County.

Courtesy: David Pacey

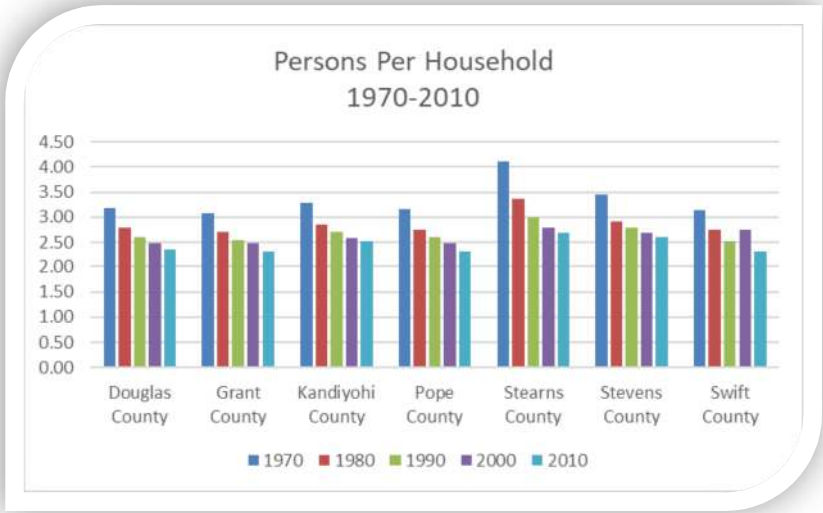
The planning process for the development of this Plan sought to obtain input from a broad cross-section of the County's population. In reviewing and discussing this input, the County's Planning Commission identified a number of common themes regarding the issues and trends that are facing the County. A summary of the issues and trends identified in each of these areas is provided in this section.

Population Trends

- Pope County's population began with an initial period of rapid growth between 1870 and 1920, when it grew from just under 2,700 to a high of over 13,600. After a slight decline in the 1920s and gains in the 1930s, it began a steady decline from about 13,500 in 1940 to a low of 10,745 in 1990. Since then, the overall population of the County has remained relatively steady at between 11,000 and 12,000 residents.[1]

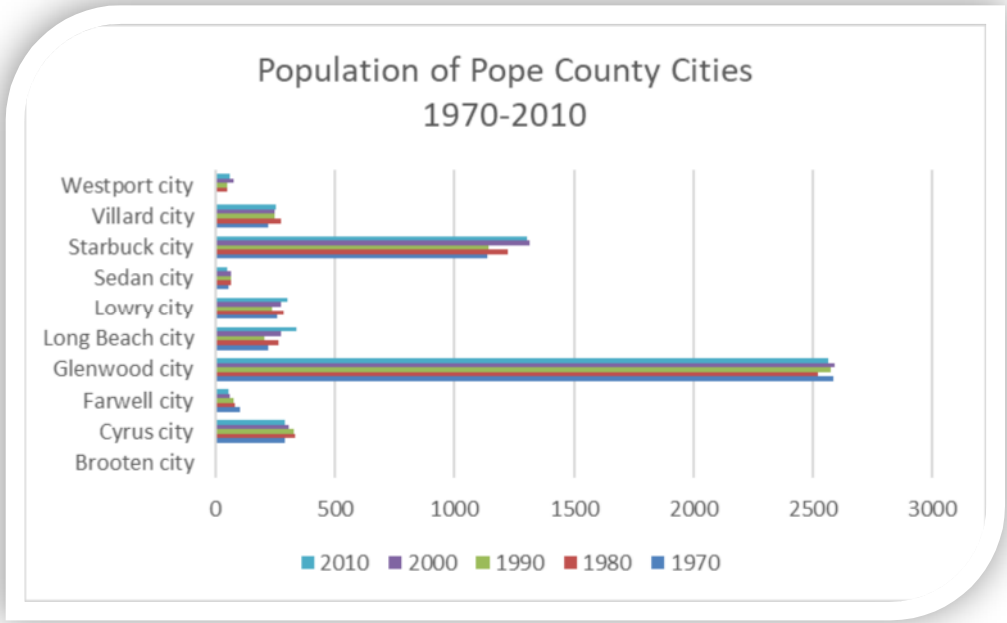


- The population of Pope County, according to estimates from the State Demographer, is expected to remain relatively stable, with a slight increase of about 250 persons by 2025 before starting a slow decline into 2045 to a projected population of 11,376 persons.[2]Like other surrounding counties and much of the nation, the number of persons per household throughout Pope County has been declining in recent decades. Between 1970 and 2010, this figure has dropped from 3.16 to 2.32 – a decline of



0.83 persons. This decline is slightly less than the average decline of 0.9 persons per household in surrounding counties, with Stearns County experiencing the greatest drop (1.44) and Grant and Kandiyohi counties experiencing the least (0.77).

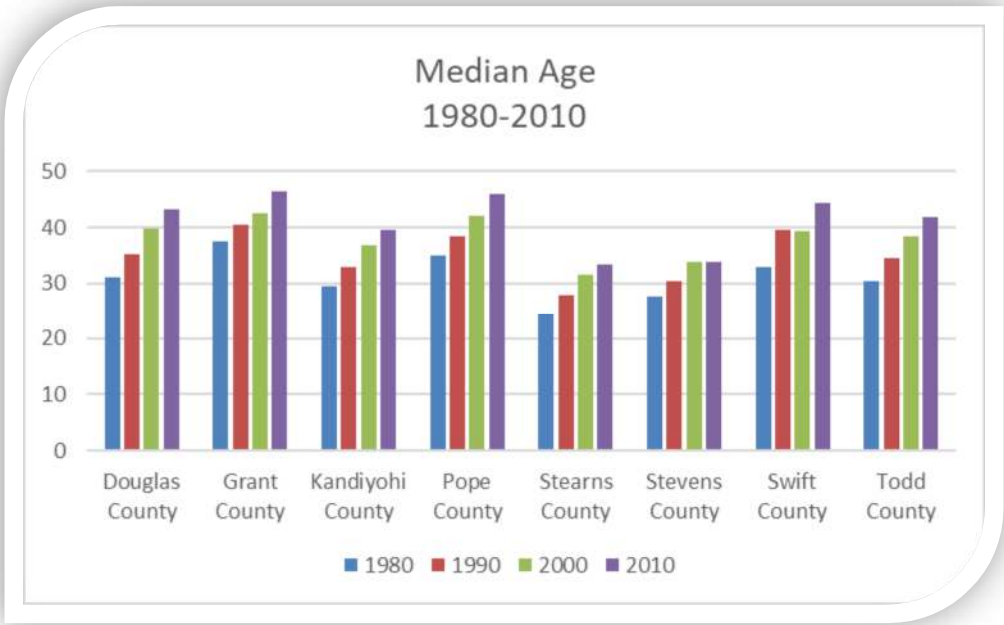
- Most of the county's population lives in areas influenced by the county's major lakes. These include the cities of Glenwood (pop. 2,564) and Starbuck (pop. 1,302) and those Townships with the most lakeshore development, including Glenwood (Lake Minnewaska), Leven (lakes Amelia and Villard), Minnewaska (lakes Minnewaska and Pelican) and Reno (Lake Reno) townships.[3]
- The County's cities, and most of the population, are located primarily along its two main transportation corridors – State Highway 55 and State Highway 28. The majority of future growth is expected to be near to these major transportation corridors.
- The County's two most populous cities of Glenwood and Starbuck have experienced growth in their population, the number of households and in the number and types of businesses in recent decades.
    - Since 2000, Glenwood has annexed approximately 235 acres of land. Population growth through those annexations was just three people.
    - Since 2000, Starbuck has annexed just under 2 acres of land. Population growth through those annexations was approximately 8-12 people.[4]
- The County's cities have remained relatively steady in their population between 1970 and 2010. Those with the most significant growth have been Starbuck (+164) and Long Beach (+116). Those experiencing declines include Cyrus (-1), Sedan (-10), Glenwood (-20) and Farwell (-51).[5]



- Townships that have experienced the greatest growth between 1990 and 2016 have included those closest to the City of Glenwood and in the area between Glenwood and Alexandria. These include Minnewaska Township (+32% or 124 residents), Reno Township (+27% or 87 residents), Glenwood Township (+26% or 216 residents), Grove Lake Township (+12% or 29 residents) and White Bear Lake

Township (+8% or 33 residents). Every other township remained stable or, more often, declined in their population.[6]

- Pope County lies at an interface between counties along the western border of Minnesota that are generally declining in population and several counties with large regional centers that are growing relatively rapidly.
- Future population growth in the West-Central Minnesota region is expected to occur primarily in counties with regional centers, such as Willmar (Kandiyohi County), Alexandria (Douglas County) and St. Cloud (Stearns County). Pope County is expected to have only moderate growth and this is likely to continue unless the county were to have a city that became a regional center in its own right.
- Traffic counts on the various State Highways throughout the County have been steadily increased over the past 15-20 years. Between 1999 and 2015 the count of average annual daily traffic (AADT) volumes increased most dramatically on the stretch of Highway 29 between Glenwood and Alexandria north of Highway 55 – from 3,850 to 5,800. The stretch of Highway 28 leading out of Glenwood to Villard and on to Westport has also increased significantly - from 1,650/1,750 to 2,700/2,400, respectively. On State Highway 28 between Long Beach and Starbuck, these counts have increased more moderately from 4,150 to 4,350. Coming out of Glenwood to the east on State Highway 55, figures have risen from 2,250 to 2,500 and going west they have increased from 1,100 west of the Highway 29/55 intersection to 1,350.[7]
- The large increase in traffic counts between Glenwood and Alexandria suggests a growing interconnection between Pope County and the Alexandria regional center (and to a lesser connections to Sauk Centre and other communities along the I-94 corridor such as St. Cloud and even Minneapolis/Saint Paul) in terms of both where people live and work throughout the region.

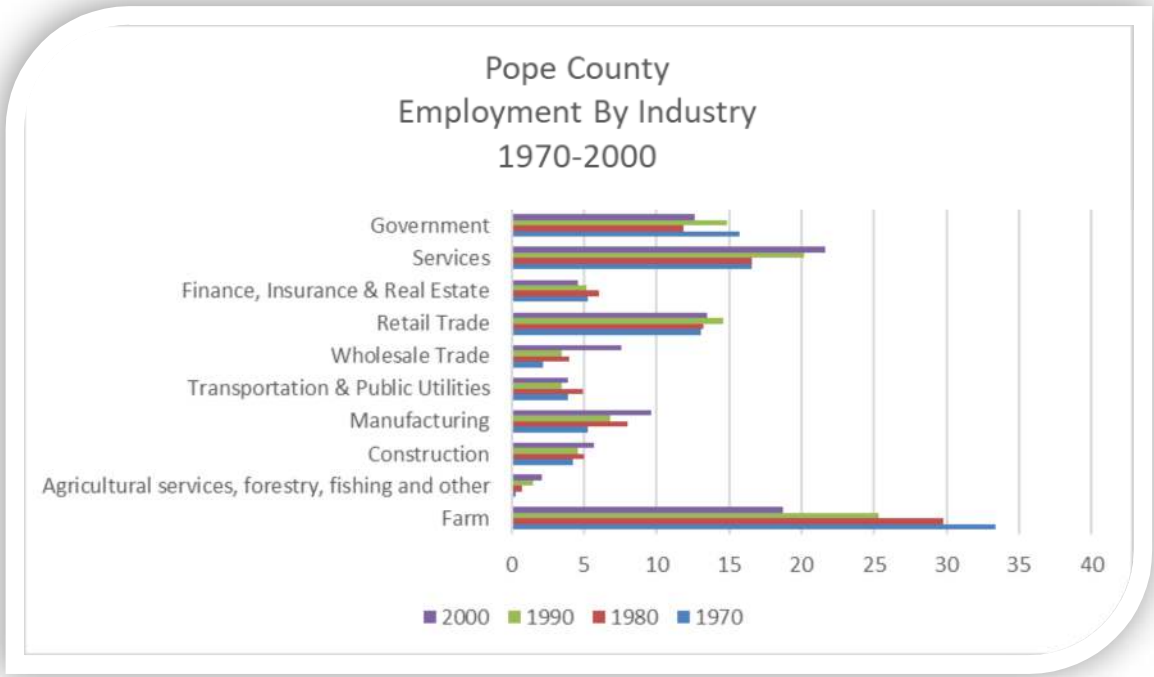


- The median age of residents of Pope County has increased from 35.1 in 1980 to 45.9 in 2010. The trend of an aging population mirrors that seen throughout the region and nation.[8]

- Between 2000 and 2014, the share of the population 18 and under has decreased from 24.8% to 21.4%. Those age 18-34 increased slightly from 15.5 to 16.9% while those age 35-44 decreased from 14.3% to 10.6%. The largest increases were seen in those age 45-64 (23.8% to 29.1%).[9]
- Pope County's residents are 98% white as compared to about 93% in surrounding counties.[10]
- In a survey of Township officials (responses received from 12 of 20 townships), many expressed a desire to have limited, if any, growth in their population.
- In a survey of the general public, almost 57% felt that the pace of growth was acceptable. Nearly 38% felt that growth was too slow and only 6% felt it was too fast.

Employment/Economic Trends

- In general, the residents of Pope County earn incomes roughly similar to those of surrounding counties. In 2015, per capita income in Pope County was $46,556 as compared to $44,865 in the region as whole. More dramatically however, Pope County has seen its per capita income rise much faster than that of the region – likely due somewhat to the rise in farm incomes and the increase in manufacturing jobs during that time period. Between 2000 and 2015, per capita income increased by over 42% as compared to just 29% in the region. Similarly, average earnings per job increased in Pope County by 32.5% as compared to 19.1%.[11]
- Since 2000, the unemployment rate in Pope County has remained very low historically – at about 3.3% compared to 3.7% throughout the region. While this means many people are working, it also has made it hard for many employers to find workers when they are looking to expand or increase operations.[11]



- In 2000, the County contained about 6,300 total jobs. Of these, most (1,357 or 21.6%) were in the services industry, closely followed by farm-related jobs (1,178 – 18.7%). Retail trade (849 – 13.5%), Government (795 – 12.6%) and Manufacturing (606 – 9.6%) were the other major employment industries. [11]
- More recently, in 2015, data shows that the County's major employment industries were Services (17.2%), Farming (13.9% of total), Manufacturing (12.7%), Government (12.1%) and Wholesale trade (10.4%).[11]
- Major employers within Pope County include WASP Inc. (220 employees), American Solutions for Business (200), Glacial Ridge Health System (192), Glenwood Medical Center (150), Minnewaska Lutheran Home (140), Glenwood Retirement Village (137), Massman Automation/Automation Designs LLC (130), Healthland (125) and Minnewaska Area High School (100). Pope County government as a whole accounted for slightly over 100 jobs.[12]
- The above figures represent some significant changes from 1970, when 33.4% of the county's jobs were farm-related, 16.6% were services, 15.7% were government and 13.1% were retail-based. Only 5.3% of jobs in 1970 were related to manufacturing. As such, while farming remains one of the County's most significant employers, it is becoming less so (at least as a direct source of employment; some retail and service-related jobs are likely to be related to serving the farming industry). Manufacturing, on the other hand, has become a significantly larger source of employment within the County. [11]
- As compared to the total number of jobs, earnings from those jobs have also changed over time. In 1970, the primary sources of income from employment in Pope County was from Farm-related jobs (35.1%), Government (16.1%) and Retail Trade (10.7%). By 2000, farming had dropped to just 8.6% and the major sources of income were from Government (19.1%), Manufacturing (15.9%), Services (15.8%) and Wholesale Trade (13.5%). By 2015, Farming fell further to 7.5% while Manufacturing (18.8%) and Wholesale Trade (18.5%) continued to gain share. Government remained relatively high at 17.3%.[11]
- The changes in the sources of income show, as with the total number of jobs, that the bulk of wages being paid are coming less from farming and much more so from wholesale trade and manufacturing, with services and government remaining significant sources of income.
- Despite the decreasing share of jobs and income flowing from the farming industry, agriculture remains the dominant source of income coming from the rural areas of the County. Farm land and buildings also remain a significant source of township property tax revenues for rural townships – especially those that do not have large amounts of residential development around lakeshore.
- The market value of products sold, per farm, has increased dramatically between 2007 and 2012 – from $110,774 to over $225,300.[13] This can likely be attributed to an increase in output per acre and the number of animals per farm, but also largely to the nature of prices during that time period. Future valuation of products sold will fluctuate up and down largely on commodity prices at any given time.
- There is a feeling that the County is not sufficiently taking advantage of opportunities provided by the railroads running through the County and that efforts to make greater use of that resource would help employment and incomes in the County.
- Pope County residents, of course, do not all work in jobs located in the County. Many commute to jobs located in other counties. Likewise, many residents of other counties commute into Pope County for their work. Between 1990 and 2015, data shows that significantly more money comes "in" to the County (Pope County residents working in other counties bring money into the County) than that going out. On balance in 2015, about $34.2 million more dollars in income came into the County than went

out. This number has fluctuated over the years – from a net inflow of $23.7 million in 1990 to a high of $47.1 million in 2000 before dropping down to the current $34.2 million.[11]

- From the standpoint of the local economy, the above numbers help show how much money may be coming into the County from other areas, but it doesn't necessarily mean that that money is spent at business located in Pope County. Those working in nearby counties are likely to spend a certain share of their income at businesses located close to their place of business. Alexandria businesses (Douglas County), in particular, are likely to be seeing a good share of Pope County residents' spending given its proximity –whether from those working at jobs in that area or from those who make regular shopping trips to the Alexandria area.
- Of those Pope County residents over 16 years old in the civilian labor force, 23.9% (compared to 23.2% for non-metro Minnesota counties) are employed in education, health care and social assistance. 17% (vs 14.5% in non-metro counties) are employed in manufacturing and 11.8% (10.6% non-metro county average) are employed in retail trade. 7.7% (6.7% non-metro county average) are employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining.[11]
- According to 2014 estimates, 61.4% of County residents also work in Pope County. 38.6% work in other counties. 27.3% work within 10 minutes of their employer. About 21.5% work more than 30 minutes away.[11]
- The poverty level in Pope County (2014) was estimated at 9.6% compared to 12.8% in surrounding counties. The number of families below poverty was at 6.1% compared to 7%.[11]
- In 2014, 73.5% of income earned by Pope County households came from earned labor. Another 38.2% came from Social Security and 18.4% from retirement income. By contrast, the averages in surrounding counties was 79.8%, 29.6% and 15% respectively. Cash assistance income in Pope County was right below the average – 2.8% compared to 2.9%.[11]
- 92.6% of the County population aged 25 years and older has a high school degree, compared to 91.2% in surrounding counties. 20.6% have a bachelor's degree or higher and 14.3% have an associate degree, compared to 24.1% and 16.7% in surrounding counties.[11]
- As internet access has grown in many areas and through the use of "smart" phones, many areas of the County remain with limited internet access. County officials and others have been working on these issues for several years to find ways to provide wired internet access to all County residents in areas not currently served by private internet providers.
- Local employers across nearly all industry sectors have had difficulty finding enough and/or adequately trained workers to fill open positions. This has limited their ability to expand and could cause them to look elsewhere.
- Feedlots, as they have grown, have become an increasingly important source of employment and income in the County and technological improvements related to animal husbandry have been increasingly adopted amongst the County's feedlot operators. At the same time, concerns over the impacts of these feedlots on air and water quality as well as public roads have increased. In a survey of County residents, 44% felt feedlots should be actively discouraged with another 37% indicating they should be allowed, but not encouraged. Only 19% felt they should be encouraged. Overall, the County has historically encouraged and supported relatively small, family-owned animal husbandry over the larger, corporate feedlots that have been increasing elsewhere in the state.
- Over 80% of survey respondents felt that the County should provide tax or other financial incentives to help small businesses get started. 71% felt similar incentives would be appropriate in order to attract or retain businesses.

Land Use Trends

- Agriculture, hunting, gravel mining and public lands remain the dominant land uses in the rural areas of the county – as has been the case for decades.[14]
- The use of land for agricultural purposes has changed in recent decades, with farms increasingly dedicating their operations exclusively to raising livestock in feedlot/animal confinement situations, as opposed to the smaller, pasture-based farms of the past that often raised crops and animals as part of the same operation. This is largely due to larger trends in the livestock industry that have necessitated greater specialization and larger numbers of animals in more confined spaces.
- The number of feedlots registered in Pope County in 2015 was 294 – down from around 400 in 2004. The great majority of these (238, or 81%) contained 50-299 animal units. Twenty-eight (~10%) were registered for more than 300 animal units. These numbers reflect a slight decrease from what was present in 2013, when there were 301 total registered feedlots, 199 (66%) of which were in the 50-299 animal unit size and 32 (10.6%) of which were above 300 animal units.[15]
- Dairy operations have seen the greatest decreases in recent years – dropping from around 500 operations to only about 20 now.[15]
- Pope County ranks 8th in the state for the production of "broilers and other meat-type chickens" in 2012 according to the Census of Agriculture, 18th in the number of colonies of bees and 14th in production of corn for silage.[13]

Courtesy: Ted Bigham

- Crop farming in the County has also changed in Pope County – as it has throughout the state and nation. Farms are growing in size (increasing from 341 to 359 acres between 2007 and 2012 after dropping from 379 acres in 2002) and the use of increasingly larger machinery as well as an increasing use of state and federal conservation programs has made it such that smaller fields with more environmental constraints (wetlands, high water tables, wooded areas) are being farmed less than they have been in the past. At the same time, the increased use of irrigation throughout the County over the past decades has made areas which were previously too poor quality to farm have been feasible for crop farming.[13]
- Total cropland in the County has steadily decreased between 2002 and 2012 – dropping from about 290,300 acres in 2002 to about 267,500 acres in 2012. This can be at least partly attributed to the placement of certain lands in temporary federal and state conservation programs.[13]
- The use of irrigation in Pope County rose from 33,498 acres in 2002 to 38,127 acres in 2007. By 2012 though, that figure had dropped back to 28,870 acres. Over those same time periods, the number of farms using irrigation initially rose from 74 to 89 before dropping back to 71.[13]
- Total acres being farmed in Pope County rose between 2002 and 2007 from 350,000 acres to about 360,000 acres. By 2012, the number of acres dropped back to just below 334,000 acres. Again, this can be partly attributed to the placement of land in conservation programs.[13]

- Some lands, which are viewed as providing important wildlife habitat or other natural functions have been purchased and/or donated to be left in their largely natural state – often by public agencies such as the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Farmers, township officials and others have expressed concerns over the increasing number of these sales/donations due to the upward pressure it places on land prices and property taxes, the decreasing amount of land available for crop or livestock farming and the loss of taxable land when such lands are owned by tax-exempt agencies or organizations.
- In 2016, data indicates that 95.8% of land in Pope County is privately owned (compared to 96.7% in surrounding counties), but that 10.1% of privately owned land is in conservation easements in Pope County compared to just 3.5% in surrounding counties. This can be attributed largely to the relatively affordable land prices in Pope County as compared to surrounding counties, where land tends to be more suitable for farming or residential and commercial development.[13]
- Federal land accounts for 3% of all land in the county. State land accounts for 1.2%. For surrounding counties, these figures are 2.0% for federal lands and 1.2% for state lands.[13]
- Of the 458,947 acres within Pope County, 95% is identified as "Mixed Cropland[1]" (as compared to 95.7% in surrounding counties) and 3% (2.4% in surrounding counties) is identified as water. Shrubland, grassland, forest, urban and other uses accounted for the remaining 2%.[14]
- There has been a growing desire for the development of non-farm homes in the rural areas of the County. Much of this demand has been accommodated thus far by people moving into existing farmsteads that have been split off from the surrounding farm land. However, as those homes are filled it is possible that the desirability of these area for new homes could increase and help to increase the County's population. At the same time, these increases in rural residents can increase the potential for conflict between non-farm residents seeking solitude and views of rural landscapes and farmers facing the need to increase the size of their feedlots and fields, make increasing use of large machinery and make use of both manure and chemical fertilizers. A growing non-farm population can also increase the demand for more frequent or timely plowing and grading of township and county roadways.
- Commercial and industrial development has been primarily and historically located within or near the County's cities. Primarily, this tends to be at the confluence of the County's major transportation corridors of State Highways 29, 55, 28 and 104 near Glenwood. While this general pattern continues to this day, there are a number of large manufacturing or other industrial-type businesses scattered throughout the County's rural areas.

[1] Land use derived from NASA data. "Mixed Cropland" is identified as "Croplands" and "Cropland/Natural Vegetation"

- Overall the total number of housing units in Pope County has increased - 5,827 in 2000 to 6,435 in 2010 to an estimated 6,575 in 2015.[5,10]

- Since 2000, the total percentage of housing units identified as occupied has declined somewhat – from 77.4% in 2000 to 73.6% in 2010 and an estimated 74.0% in 2015. [5,10]

- Housing units identified as seasonal, recreational or occasional use have increased from 1,024 in 2000 to 1,313 in 2010. [5]

- 41.8% of the housing units in the county were built in 1959 or earlier. Over 2/3 of housing units were built before 1980. Almost 15% have been built since 2000. [5]

Courtesy: Greg Gjerdingen

- Housing is slightly less affordable in Pope County than in surrounding counties, with 30.8% of homes with a mortgage costing more than 30% of household income as compared to 28.1% in surrounding counties. Rental units, by contrast, are significantly more affordable with only 33.1% costing more than 30% of household income as compared to 45.4% in surrounding counties. [5]

- Concern regarding the impacts of land uses on surface and ground water is increasing throughout the state and within Pope County. These concerns have led to new regulations at the state level that impact the county. Most notably, this includes the recent state law passed requiring vegetative buffer strips along public waters, certain ditches and in other areas. Other efforts regarding farming practices to increase organic matter within soil are also beginning to take place. Overall, more than 90% of respondents to the Comprehensive Plan survey identified support for the County to engage in efforts regarding ground and surface water quality.

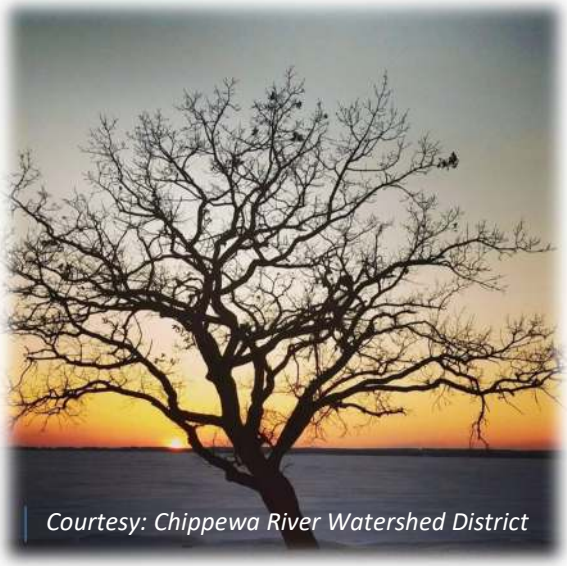
- New uses of land related to renewable energy have begun impacting Pope County or surrounding counties. These include more interest in building wind towers and solar farms. Construction of ethanol plants had been trending upward several years ago, but seems to have dissipated due to economic and other concerns. Discussions regarding potential other land uses for generating renewable energy may impact the County in the future, including the use of biomass to generate energy. These land uses bring with them both benefits and challenges related to land use conflicts, employment opportunities, rural character and wildlife impacts.

- Weather patterns seem to be creating more frequent, and more extreme weather events. Most significantly, the number of heavy rain events seems to be increasing, which contributes to runoff related problems – such as the washing out of roads, flooding, property damage, erosion and pollution of wetlands, streams and lakes .

- As with many lakeshore properties throughout the state, Pope County is experiencing an increasing number of small, seasonal cabins being converted to larger year-round homes. These conversions help to increase the local tax base and are an indication of the higher values of the land, but also create

greater demands for road maintenance, septic system maintenance and upgrades, stormwater management and boating activities.

- As shoreland properties become more valuable, there has been an increasing percentage of new development taking place on lands previously seen as less desirable for residential use. Lands that involve steep slopes or bluffs, wetlands, greater amounts of aquatic vegetation or proximity to active farm land and feedlots are being converted to residential use. These present new challenges in maintaining the quality of surface waters and preventing conflict between residential and agricultural land uses.


Courtesy: Chippewa River Watershed District

- Like other areas of the state, Pope County has experienced infestations of aquatic invasive species in its lakes as well as terrestrial invasive species. These pressures are likely to continue given the various ways in which invasive species can be easily transported from one part of the state to another.

- Township officials responding to a survey expressed a mix of opinions relating to how future residential (non-farm) growth should occur in rural areas. Many expressed a desire for allowing additional homes, but a need to protect productive agricultural lands and limit conflicts with existing or future feedlots was also expressed.

- A survey of County residents indicated that most felt higher density residential subdivisions would be within or near cities and existing neighborhoods – especially when it comes to multi-family housing. For single family housing, more than half felt that shoreland areas or the rural countryside would be appropriate for scattered housing.

- Nearly 2/3 of respondents to the survey of County residents felt that the County should encourage affordable housing.

Other Trends

- County revenues have increased fairly steadily increased since 2005 – rising from about $13.5 million in 2005 to $17.4 million in 2012 (a nearly 29% increase). The largest increases in revenues were seen from local grants, which increased overall during this time period by 843%, although that figure masks the wide fluctuations from year to year that sometimes occurred. On average, local grants were $258,560 per year, ranging from as high as almost $648,000 to as low as about $58,000. Other sources of revenue that increased the most significantly between 2005 and 2013 were Taxes (+86%), Special Assessments (+41%) and Charges for Services (+33%). Declining revenues were seen in Interest Earnings (-80%), Fines and Forfeits (-30%) and State Grants (-9%). All of the above figures however, mask year-to-year changes.[16]

- On average between 2005 and 2013, the most significant sources of revenue for Pope County are Taxes (40%), State Grants (36%), Federal Grants (8%) and Charges for Services (7%).[16]

- Of the total market value of land in 2016 for Pope County (all cities and townships), over 52% were from lands classified as "Agriculture". Another 20% were collected from lands classified as "Residential, single-unit dwelling" and 10% were from "Seasonal Recreational Residential". No other classifications exceeded 3.1%.[17]

- For townships only, 62% of the market value of land is in Agricultural land. Another 14.5% was from single-family residential and 11.1% was from seasonal/recreational land. No other classifications exceeded 3.7%.[17]

- Of the County's 2017 property tax collections from townships, 18.2% was from Glenwood Township and another 9.3 percent came from Leven Township. The next highest include Minnewaska (6.4%), White Bear Lake (6.3%) and Reno (5.9%) townships.[17]

- County expenditures over that same time period increased by almost 25% - from $10.1 million in 2005 to $12.65 million in 2013. The most significant increases were in Health (51% increase), Culture and Recreation (33%), General Government (31%), Public Safety (27%) and Human Services (24%). Economic Development was the only category to decrease – dropping by 79% between 2005 and 2013.[16]

- On average between 2005 and 2013, the most significant expenditures in Pope County came from Human Services (26%), General Government (25%), Streets and Highways (16%), Public Safety (15%) and Health (8%).[16]

- A survey of the County's townships indicated that there was strong interest in maintaining existing roads and bridges rather than building new roads.

- In a survey of Pope County residents, the elements of living in Pope County that were most attractive to respondents were Family Ties (59.7%), Quality of Life (43.9%) and the Rural Character (40.8%).

- Survey respondents felt that Being near water (64.9%) and the Rural character (60.4%) were the top benefits of living in the County.

- Survey respondents addressed the following as problems in Pope County that should be addressed: Lack of vital downtown areas (40%), Lack of quality jobs (33.3%), high taxes (33.3%) and limited internet service (25.8%). Lack of retail choices was also expressed as a problem for the County.

- Most survey respondents (56.6%) were satisfied with the pace of growth in the county. Nearly 4 in 10, however, felt that growth was too slow.

- Survey respondents felt it was important to try and attract more tourism businesses, retail development, service businesses, light industry and farming businesses.

- Survey respondents strongly felt that the County should engage in ground water quality initiatives (91%), surface water quality initiatives (91%), environmental preservation (88%) and Commercial development (85%). Several other forms of new development were also strongly supported.

Goals & Policies

(NOTE: Underlined text are goals as written in Pope County's 1998 Comprehensive Plan)

Economy/Economic Development

1. Pope County has a diverse economy that includes agriculture, tourism, recreation, retail, wholesale and service businesses, heavy, light and high-tech industry, and others. All the sectors must be fostered and protected for the future economic vitality of Pope County.
2. Support efforts to build a strong and varied local economy that provides adequate employment opportunities and access to the goods and services needed by County residents.
    - Encourage the retention and expansion of existing business and industry throughout the County.
    - Promote and market the County as a great place to live, work and visit.

Courtesy: Lois Maher

3. Ensure an orderly development pattern that locates commercial and industrial development in appropriate areas.
    - Ensure that land use regulations allow for a variety of business and industry consistent with the rural settings of the County in areas where they have access to adequate infrastructure and services and where the location of such businesses is consistent with other goals of the Comprehensive Plan..
    - Collaborate with the county's cities and townships to create coordinated economic development strategies that identify the most appropriate areas for commercial and industrial development.

Agriculture

1. Protect areas most suitable for a strong and stable agricultural industry from land uses that are likely to increase conflict or reduce the value of land for agricultural purposes. Recognize the varying needs of each type of agricultural land use, including crop production, animal husbandry, dairy and meat production, pasturelands or others.
    - Identify, map and protect the county's prime agricultural soils where possible.
    - Identify and map areas of the county most suitable for feedlot operations.
    - Work with farmers and other appropriate agencies and organizations to support research, education and implementation of best management practices intended to improve the long-term health of agricultural soils. Consider implementation of regulations in this regard where necessary.

- Ensure that regulations provide for appropriate buffers and/or transition areas between intense urban development and intense agricultural operations so as to avoid unnecessary conflict and maintain property values for both farm and non-farm properties.
- Identify and map undeveloped shoreland areas which are productive or potentially productive for allowable agricultural uses. Explore ways in which to preserve the agricultural productivity of these areas as homes or other non-farm uses are proposed or constructed, and where deemed appropriate amend ordinances accordingly.

Courtesy: Liz West

- Ensure that County policies and ordinances do not restrict farming practices except as necessary to ensure compliance with law, to protect public health and safety, and to protect the quality of water, air and soil resources.

2. Ensure that agricultural practices are managed to preserve or enhance ground and surface water quality.

- Study and understand emerging agricultural practices and uses and ensure that they adequately consider and protect water quality.
- Work cooperatively with state agencies and affected farmers and rural landowners regarding the implementation of state requirements for vegetative buffers along waterways. Where deemed appropriate, advocate for amendments to the law to ensure a sensible implementation of the laws overall goals.

Residential/Housing

1. Continue to allow for a variety of housing options that meet the needs of County residents, coordinates well with housing available in its cities, and reflects the rural character of the County.
    - Review existing ordinances, and revise as necessary, to promote a residential housing pattern that concentrates higher densities in and near cities, limits housing densities in prime agricultural areas and ensures housing densities consistent with state shoreland standards in shoreland areas.
    - The County will continue to contain primarily single-family residential housing. Attached townhome, condominium, and other multi-family housing options that will allow for residents of various life stages and income levels to live within the County may be allowed in appropriate areas – primarily in and near cities or other developed areas and in appropriate shoreland areas.

- Encourage the preservation and rehabilitation of the County's existing housing stock, where appropriate.

Land Use Compatibility

1. Pope County also has diversity with existing uses of land. These uses are not all compatible because of the nature of their activities or location. Compatibility of uses should be sought through the use of separation, siting, development requirements and operating standards. Existing uses are not exempt from this goal but need special consideration.
2. Achieve an appropriate balance between the continued and growing desire of people and certain businesses to locate in rural settings and the need to protect agriculture and other rural land uses, while at the same time protecting the quality of water, air and soil resources.
3. Seek to ensure that the County's residents, and especially new residents, are well-informed about the sights, sounds and smells that they can expect from agricultural and rural land uses if they choose to live in the rural parts of the County. Minimize land use conflict between agriculture and other land uses, particularly in the rural areas of the County.
    a. Work with the County's townships and cities to identify areas of potential conflict and to seek ways in which to reduce these possibilities through amendments to County zoning regulations or improved communication.

Courtesy: Lois Maher

4. Ensure that land use regulations are clear, promote greater certainty in the land development process, and are consistent with the goals of the Comprehensive Plan and the well-being of the County's residents and landowners.
    a. Conduct a thorough review of the County's zoning and subdivision ordinances to identify those parts which are unclear or inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan or other county policies and make the appropriate amendments.

5. Manage growth and new development such that it makes efficient use of public infrastructure, protects the quality of water, air and soil resources, and maintains the overall small town and rural character.
6. Manage new and existing development and current land uses such that adverse impacts to the environment and the creation of nuisances are minimized. Where existing adverse environmental impacts or nuisances exist, explore options to reduce their impact over time.

Cultural

1. There are also land uses that are not associated with private development that are important to have from a cultural standpoint. There should be facilities and public (or otherwise designated) lands for the public to utilize for outdoor recreation, interpretive and wildlife associated activities.

Natural Resources/Open Space

1. Agriculture is a dominant source of income coming from the rural areas of the county, while changes in both the total number of jobs and in sources of income show that on a county-wide basis, other business activities are as strong, e.g. services, manufacturing, government, and trade.
2. Production agriculture is the largest industry in Pope County and its supporting industries are strong and growing. Agriculture in Pope County includes a variety of animal production systems from pasturing to confinement. Crop production consists of forage, feed grains and vegetables grown on dry ground and irrigated acres. The natural resources supporting this industry should be protected for the future.

   The land in Pope County has diverse water, soil, vegetation and mineral resources that can be utilized to meet economic, land use, and cultural goals. In particular, Pope County has significant water resources. The numerous lakes in the county provide significant recreational opportunities (boating, fishing, swimming) and enjoyment for full-time and seasonal residents of Pope County and tourists in the area. There is substantial housing and commercial development on and around the lakes due to these recreational opportunities and the scenic views. All of these lakes must be protected for the future.

Courtesy: Rita Benson

   Pope County has significant groundwater resources. The County relies on groundwater for drinking. The groundwater resources of the County should be further studied and should be protected for the future.

   In addition to the normal situations that merit government environmental overview the County has some sensitive geologic conditions that need special consideration. These include but are not limited to all sand plain areas (see Appendix B for maps related to sand plain areas and other geologic conditions currently in Pope County).

   The Trappers Run area has experienced phosphorous contamination in surface waters, and has been studied extensively by the County. The County should commit organizational and financial resources to further remedial actions recommended in the areas. The water resources of the areas should be protected now and for the future.

3. Preserve and protect the quality of the County's groundwater and surface water resources to ensure its quality and quantity for drinking water, recreational and ecological purposes.

   a. Implement the goals, objectives and actions steps contained within the Pope County Water Plan, the upcoming One Watershed, One Plan (1W1P) document, or other related documents adopted by the County Board.

   b. Work cooperatively with state, federal and local agencies and organizations as they seek to improve or protect water quality.

   c. Consider special policies or regulations to protect ground water resources in the County's sand plain areas, wellhead protection areas, or other areas where sensitivity to groundwater pollution is of particular concern.

   4. Identify and preserve critical natural systems and sensitive natural resources.

   - Protect groundwater resources from the negative impacts that can occur from land alteration, agricultural use and development.
     - Work with landowners and others to ensure proper management of chemical applications in accordance with best management practices.
     - Identify existing studies, research and best management practices regarding the protection of sensitive groundwater resources. Consider undertaking additional studies, ongoing monitoring and record-keeping of groundwater quality, and development of regulations or educational outreach efforts to promote the use of best management practices consistent with the best available research.
   - Identify and map the following types of areas and manage or restrict development in order to protect the resource (see Appendix B for those maps which have already been created):
     - Sensitive shoreland and floodplain areas;
     - Wetlands;
     - Areas susceptible to groundwater pollution, including sand plain and wellhead protection areas;
   - Identify and map the following types of areas and manage the use of natural resources for their economic and social value (see Appendix B for those maps which have already been created):
     - Known or likely gravel deposits;
     - Timber resources;
     - Prime agricultural soils;
     - Water, rivers, lakes and streams.

5. Support efforts to connect the County's parks, points of interest and other recreational facilities via a coordinated system of multi-use trails so as to provide residents and visitors with opportunities for outdoor activities and education about the local environment.

Shoreland Management

1. Ensure that the County's lakes and rivers remain a resource that is available for use and enjoyment by the general public.
    - Coordinate with federal, state and local government agencies and non-profits, lake associations and others to effectively balance the benefits that arise from development of shoreland areas with the need to protect, preserve and restore valuable natural resources.
    - Seek opportunities to educate county staff, shoreland property owners and the general public as to the impacts on water quality from development and the various land uses in a watershed.
    - Seek to create or amend existing shoreland land use regulations so that they can be easily understood, consistently enforced and that reflect the unique nature of each individual area.
    - Work with state and local government agencies, lakeshore residents and others to help prevent the spread of Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS).
    - Recognize the importance of stormwater management in the preservation and enhancement of the County's lakes and rivers and implement policies and regulations as deemed necessary to effectively manage stormwater runoff.
    - Assemble, develop and distribute clear and informative materials to educate the public regarding shoreland best management practices, the County's shoreland regulations, and the necessary procedures for ensuring compliance with these regulations.
2. Develop criteria by which to evaluate the suitability of undeveloped and developed shoreland areas for appropriate uses. Adjust zoning regulations and other land use policies accordingly.
    - Recognize that not all shoreland areas may be appropriate for residential uses at densities allowed by statewide minimum standards, due to potential conflict with surrounding land uses, topographic or other physical limitations of the land, availability of public and private infrastructure or other impediments. Identify areas least suitable for higher densities of development and zone them appropriately.

Courtesy: Lois Maher

- Continue to prohibit new feedlots in shoreland areas. Work with existing feedlot operators in shoreland areas to implement and maintain best management practices that protect water and air quality.
- Consider the development of meaningful differences in how development around the various types of lakes and rivers are regulated. Consider differences involving lot sizes, management of near-shore vegetation, stormwater management, allowances for water-oriented accessory structures, the use of surface waters, or other appropriate issues.

Environmental

1. There should be ample overview, regulations and standards to prevent development and activities in the County that are not sound from an environmental perspective. There should be programs to bring current development into environmental conformance. Also, there should be continuing study of human effect on the environment.
2. Consider ways in which to implement policies and education activities that could promote the preservation and enhancement of soil health through soil health management systems.
3. Continue to work cooperatively in the maintenance and implementation of the Pope County Water Plan's goals, objectives and action steps.
4. Recognize the importance of the County's natural resources, including its lakes, rivers, wetlands, soils and wildlife habitat, and work to preserve or improve their long-term health.

Courtesy: Chippewa River Watershed District

Transportation/Infrastructure/Public Facilities

1. Maintain, improve and expand the County's Transportation network so as to provide a connected road system that moves people, goods and services in a cost efficient way
2. Maintain a transportation system that moves people and goods safely and efficiently.
3. Utilize transportation funds in the most effective and efficient manner to address transportation needs.
4. Maintain a transportation system that supports county development goals and objectives.
5. Work cooperatively with Townships throughout the County to help them ensure a safe and effective network of Township roads.
6. Support the development of continuous and coordinated multi-use trails as a means of alternative transportation, recreation and economic development. In particular, work to connect the existing Glacial Lakes Trail between Glacial Lakes State Park and Starbuck with the trail that connects Glenwood to Villard.

Governmental/General Governance/Intergovernmental Coordination

1. To achieve the land use goals, there should be County wide land use management partnering with state and federal agencies where that is an asset. There should be coordination with local government. There should be allowances for citizen input. The land use management activities should be enforceable and affordable to the county.
2. Foster cooperative planning among all levels of government within the County and the larger region. Seek to ensure that the County's zoning regulations and zoning districts are well-coordinated with those of the cities so as to foster orderly transition areas and/or avoid unnecessary expense if such lands are ever annexed.
3. Provide County services and facilities that benefit the residents of the County in a cost-effective manner.
4. Encourage the active participation of the county's residents, businesses and organizations in policy-making.
5. Continue to exercise prudence in budgetary and taxation practices and policies and seek public investments and spending whichever leverages the greatest benefit to the taxpayers.
6. Identify and work with local, state and federal agencies and non-profit land organizations to achieve an appropriate balance between efforts to preserve open spaces and wildlife habitat and the need to ensure that the County and its Townships are not burdened with the loss of taxable lands and that land prices for farmers and other private interests are not artificially increased.

Plan Implementation and Maintenance

Effective and consistent implementation and ongoing maintenance of the Comprehensive Plan are perhaps the most important elements of ensuring the success of the Plan over time. Extensive time and effort was put into developing the County's Comprehensive Plan as well as in identifying the goals and policies of the County. However, if nothing is done to move toward accomplishing these goals and vision, and to updating them as circumstances necessitate, there will be little lasting value to the Plan.

The following is a listing of specific implementation steps identified by the County which are intended to ensure that the County's goals and policies are achieved and maintained over time.

- Schedule an annual review of the Comprehensive Plan's goals and policies by the Planning Commission and County Board to determine where progress has been made.
- Develop an annual work plan that will identify specific actions to be taken, the Departments responsible for such actions, as well as any budget considerations. This work plan should be developed by the Planning Commission – after opportunities for input from the public and appropriate County Staff – and recommended to the County Board for action.
- Schedule a review of County Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances to ensure that land use regulations are consistent with the goals of the Comprehensive Plan. Amend ordinances as necessary.

Courtesy: Lois Maher

  - After an initial update of ordinances, have the Planning Commission review at least every other year or within one year of adopting amendments to the Comprehensive Plan.
  - Review existing policies (as adopted by the County Board) which may be impacted by the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan. Determine where such policies may be inconsistent with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan and consider adoption of new policies as appropriate.
- Conduct regular public outreach to help determine whether the adopted goals and policies are still relevant or where new goals and policies may be necessary. Surveys should be made available in the most convenient methods feasible and should attempt to reach as broad a cross-section of the County's residents, landowners and businesses as possible.
- Coordinate annually with the County's cities and townships to establish and maintain open lines of communication and regularly evaluate opportunities to coordinate on common goals.
  - Review, and where appropriate participate, updates to any planning documents and activities established by the County's cities and townships. Consider how such amendments may impact the County's Comprehensive Plan.
- Review planning documents and new regulations created by other county, state or federal agencies that may impact the County's Comprehensive Plan.

- Schedule at least a minor review of the Comprehensive Plan every 5-10 years with the intent of updating the Plan to reflect new data, updated maps and adjusted policies where necessary.
- Schedule a major review/update of the Comprehensive Plan every 10-15 years or as necessary to reflect new issues, trends, goals and policies.

Appendix A: Detailed Demographic Data

Community Profile: Pope County and Surrounding Counties

Source (1970-2010): Social Explorer Tables (SE), Census Bureau; Social Explorer

Statistics	Douglas County, MN	Grant County, MN	Kandiyohi County, MN	Pope County, MN	Stearns County, MN	Stevens County, MN	Swift County, MN	Todd County, MN
SE:T1. Total Population								
Total Population	36,009	6,018	42,239	10,995	150,642	9,726	9,783	24,895
SE:T2. Population Density (per sq. mile)								
Total Population	36,009	6,018	42,239	10,995	150,642	9,726	9,783	24,895
Population Density (per sq. mile)	56.5	11.0	53.0	16.4	112.2	17.3	13.2	26.3
Area (Land)	637.30	548.16	796.78	669.71	1,343.13	563.60	742.08	944.98
SE:T2A. Land Area (sq. miles)								
Area Total:	720.00	575.48	862.35	717.10	1,389.95	575.32	752.19	979.50
Area (Land)	637.30	548.16	796.78	669.71	1,343.13	563.60	742.08	944.98
Area (Water)	82.71	27.32	65.57	47.39	46.82	11.72	10.11	34.52
SE:T3. Sex								
Total Population:	36,009	6,018	42,239	10,995	150,642	9,726	9,783	24,895
Male	18,057	2,974	21,078	5,557	75,933	4,799	4,925	12,746
Female	17,952	3,044	21,161	5,438	74,709	4,927	4,858	12,149

	Douglas County, MN	Grant County, MN	Kandiyohi County, MN	Pope County, MN	Stearns County, MN	Stevens County, MN	Swift County, MN	Todd County, MN
SE:T8. Age								
Total Population:	36,009	6,018	42,239	10,995	150,642	9,726	9,783	24,895
Under 5 years	2,171	372	2,919	650	9,799	599	561	1,689
5 to 9 years	2,236	349	2,776	628	9,598	564	588	1,644
10 to 14 years	2,094	328	2,623	654	9,577	546	595	1,719
15 to 17 years	1,375	238	1,839	405	5,926	328	439	1,158
18 to 24 years	2,922	362	4,027	684	23,479	1,893	674	1,850
25 to 34 years	4,125	647	4,910	1,197	19,792	1,032	1,014	2,606
35 to 44 years	3,855	596	4,643	1,151	17,389	893	1,098	2,661
45 to 54 years	5,330	936	6,248	1,643	20,874	1,193	1,519	3,843
55 to 64 years	4,832	856	5,422	1,645	15,980	1,081	1,329	3,398
65 and 74 years	3,627	638	3,362	1,143	9,256	649	851	2,381
75 to 84 years	2,318	453	2,247	793	6,395	612	699	1,392
85 years and over	1,124	243	1,223	402	2,577	336	416	554
SE:T44. Median Age By Sex								
Median age:	43.1	46.5	39.5	45.9	33.3	33.9	44.4	41.9
Male	41.2	45.6	37.7	44.2	32.6	32.9	42.6	40.6
Female	44.9	47.3	41.3	47.4	34.1	35.3	46.2	43.3
SE:T54. Race								
Total population:	36,009	6,018	42,239	10,995	150,642	9,726	9,783	24,895
White alone	35,186	5,864	39,206	10,766	138,262	9,110	9,453	23,727
Black or African American alone	150	19	984	38	4,658	76	49	94
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	105	9	130	24	473	89	36	87
Asian alone	164	14	172	39	2,982	146	21	103
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	4	1	19	2	61	5	3	44
Some Other Race alone	73	42	1,221	29	1,871	129	129	516
Two or More Races	327	69	507	97	2,335	171	92	324

	Douglas County, MN	Grant County, MN	Kandiyohi County, MN	Pope County, MN	Stearns County, MN	Stevens County, MN	Swift County, MN	Todd County, MN
SE:T55. Hispanic Or Latino Origin By Race								
Total population:	36,009	6,018	42,239	10,995	150,642	9,726	9,783	24,895
Not Hispanic or Latino:	35,668	5,924	37,529	10,900	146,452	9,389	9,433	23,607
White alone	34,974	5,832	35,964	10,720	136,414	8,931	9,271	23,052
Black or African American alone	146	19	952	35	4,595	75	48	73
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	94	4	107	22	392	81	30	71
Asian alone	163	14	167	39	2,949	146	21	102
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	3	0	16	2	38	1	3	38
Some Other Race alone	7	2	27	0	107	3	0	12
Two or More Races	281	53	296	82	1,957	152	60	259
Hispanic or Latino:	341	94	4,710	95	4,190	337	350	1,288
White alone	212	32	3,242	46	1,848	179	182	675
Black or African American alone	4	0	32	3	63	1	1	21
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	11	5	23	2	81	8	6	16
Asian alone	1	0	5	0	33	0	0	1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	1	3	0	23	4	0	6
Some Other Race alone	66	40	1,194	29	1,764	126	129	504
Two or More Races	46	16	211	15	378	19	32	65
SE:T58. Households By Household Type								
Households:	15,289	2,601	16,732	4,736	56,232	3,726	4,236	9,756
Family households:	10,012	1,691	11,239	3,146	36,702	2,284	2,674	6,737
Married-couple family	8,431	1,431	9,163	2,668	29,583	1,961	2,214	5,617
Other family:	1,581	260	2,076	478	7,119	323	460	1,120
Male householder, no wife present	529	96	639	163	2,485	111	164	449
Female householder, no husband present	1,052	164	1,437	315	4,634	212	296	671
Nonfamily households:	5,277	910	5,493	1,590	19,530	1,442	1,562	3,019

Householder living alone	4,289	792	4,461	1,395	14,128	1,102	1,388	2,574
Householder not living alone	988	118	1,032	195	5,402	340	174	445

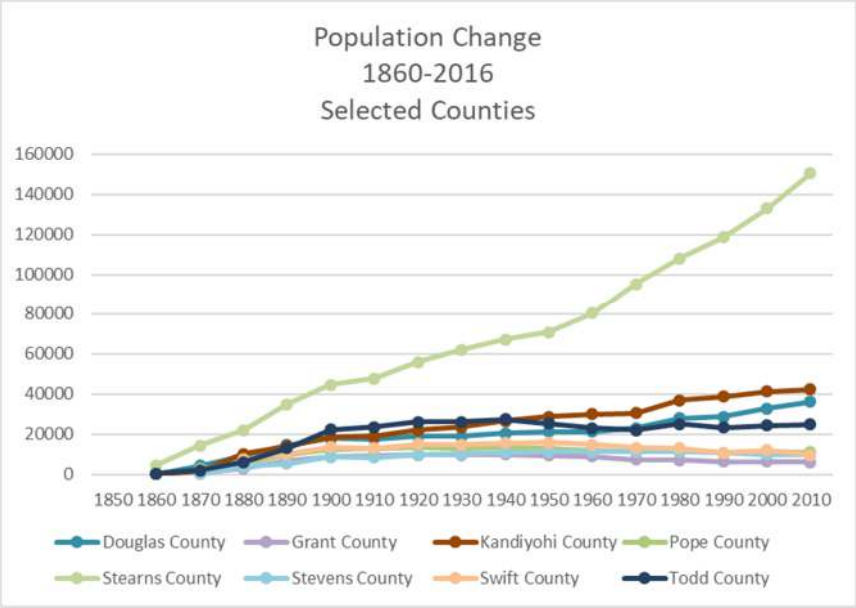
	Douglas County, MN	Grant County, MN	Kandiyohi County, MN	Pope County, MN	Stearns County, MN	Stevens County, MN	Swift County, MN	Todd County, MN
SE:T63. Population in Households By Household Type and Relationship								
Total population:	36,009	6,018	42,239	10,995	150,642	9,726	9,783	24,895
In households:	35,487	5,908	41,181	10,811	142,429	8,834	9,633	24,549
In family households:	28,942	4,849	34,318	8,988	114,168	6,794	7,828	20,960
Householder	10,012	1,691	11,239	3,146	36,702	2,284	2,674	6,737
Spouse	8,431	1,431	9,163	2,668	29,583	1,961	2,214	5,617
Child	9,114	1,504	11,637	2,774	40,941	2,273	2,560	7,298
Grandchild	263	53	449	73	1,143	38	74	248
Brother or sister	158	24	277	52	1,067	49	71	143
Parent	104	19	183	50	563	22	33	139
Other relatives	187	27	426	50	1,136	47	42	261
Nonrelatives	673	100	944	175	3,033	120	160	517
In nonfamily households:	6,545	1,059	6,863	1,823	28,261	2,040	1,805	3,589
Living alone	4,289	792	4,461	1,395	14,128	1,102	1,388	2,574
Not living alone	988	118	1,032	195	5,402	340	174	445
Nonrelatives	1,268	149	1,370	233	8,731	598	243	570
In group quarters:	522	110	1,058	184	8,213	892	150	346
Institutionalized population	377	76	618	152	956	86	131	210
Noninstitutionalized population	145	34	440	32	7,257	806	19	136
SE:T68. Housing Units								
Housing units	19,905	3,324	19,476	6,435	61,974	4,160	4,835	12,917
SE:T69. Tenure								
Occupied housing units:	15,289	2,601	16,732	4,736	56,232	3,726	4,236	9,756
Owner Occupied	11,606	2,073	12,272	3,778	40,265	2,621	3,182	7,954
Renter occupied	3,683	528	4,460	958	15,967	1,105	1,054	1,802

	Douglas County, MN	Grant County, MN	Kandiyohi County, MN	Pope County, MN	Stearns County, MN	Stevens County, MN	Swift County, MN	Todd County, MN
SE:T70. Occupancy Status								
Housing units:	19,905	3,324	19,476	6,435	61,974	4,160	4,835	12,917
Occupied	15,289	2,601	16,732	4,736	56,232	3,726	4,236	9,756
Vacant	4,616	723	2,744	1,699	5,742	434	599	3,161
SE:T71. Vacancy Status								
Vacant housing units:	4,616	723	2,744	1,699	5,742	434	599	3,161
For rent	306	54	302	107	1,521	108	168	217
For sale only	4,027	507	2,080	1,450	3,375	181	207	2,491
Other vacant	283	162	362	142	846	145	224	453

Total Population

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016
Douglas	9,130	14,606	17,964	17,669	19,039	18,813	20,369	21,304	21,313	22,892	27,839	28,674	32,821	36,009	37,467
Grant	3,004	6,875	8,935	9,114	9,788	9,558	9,828	9,542	8,870	7,462	7,171	6,246	6,289	6,018	5,886
Kandiyohi	10,159	13,997	18,416	18,969	22,060	23,574	26,524	28,644	29,987	30,548	36,763	38,761	41,203	42,239	42,481
Pope	5,874	10,032	12,577	12,746	13,631	13,085	13,544	12,862	11,914	11,107	11,657	10,745	11,236	10,995	11,026
Stearns	21,956	34,844	44,464	47,733	55,741	62,121	67,200	70,681	80,345	95,400	108,161	118,791	133,166	150,642	155,732
Stevens	3,911	5,251	8,721	8,293	9,778	10,185	11,039	11,106	11,262	11,218	11,322	10,634	10,053	9,726	9,742
Swift	7,473	10,161	13,503	12,949	15,093	14,735	15,469	15,837	14,936	13,177	12,920	10,724	11,956	9,783	9,384

Source: US Decennial Censuses (1880-2010) and MN State Demographer (2016 Estimates)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1860-2016
Selected Counties
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140000
120000
100000
80000
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40000
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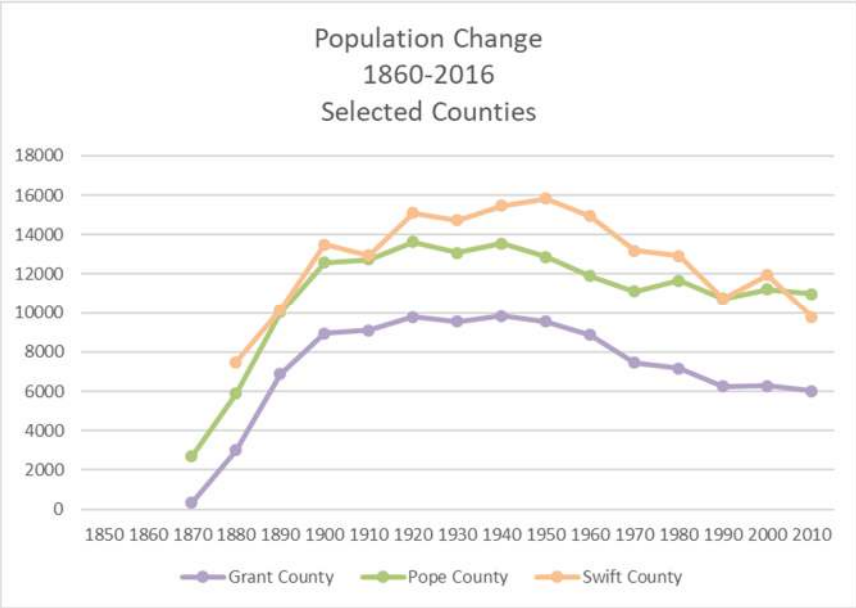
0
1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010
Douglas County
Grant County
Kandiyohi County
Pope County
Stearns County
Stevens County
Swift County
Todd County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1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010
Grant County
Pope County
Swift County

Community Profile: Pope County Cities

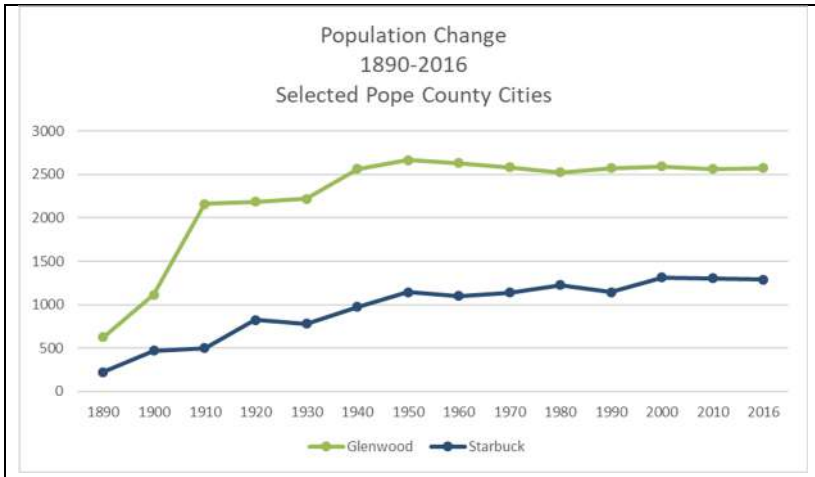
Source: Social Explorer Tables (SE), Census 2010, Census Bureau; Social Explorer

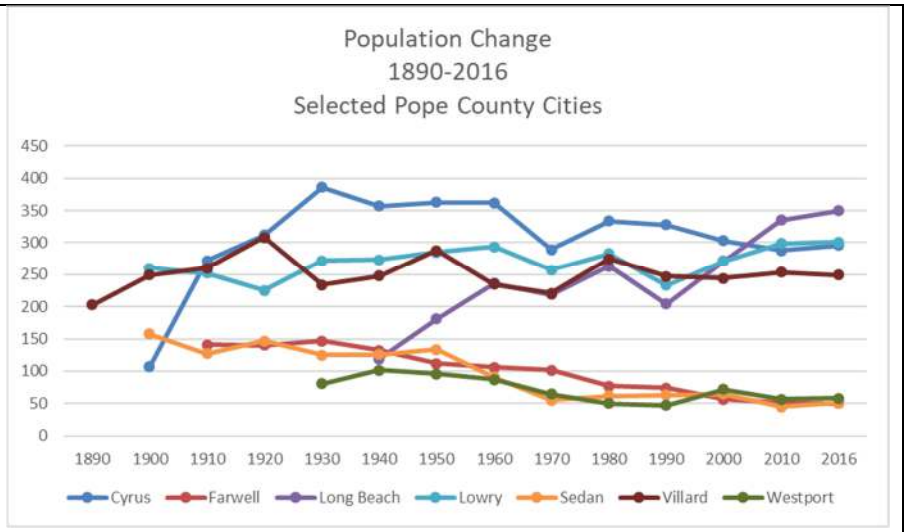
Statistics	Brooten	Cyrus	Farwell	Glenwood	Long Beach	Lowry	Sedan	Starbuck	Villard
SE:T1. Total Population									
Total Population	0	288	51	2,564	335	299	45	1,302	254
SE:T2. Population Density (per sq. mile)									
Total Population	0	288	51	2,564	335	299	45	1,302	254
Population Density (per sq. mile)	0.0	1,013.1	177.3	437.6	230.7	808.0	88.4	829.5	318.7
Area (Land)	0.01	0.28	0.29	5.86	1.45	0.37	0.51	1.57	0.80
SE:T2A. Land Area (sq. miles)									
Area Total:	0.01	0.28	0.29	5.86	1.57	0.37	0.51	1.57	0.80
Area (Land)	0.01	0.28	0.29	5.86	1.45	0.37	0.51	1.57	0.80
Area (Water)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SE:T3. Sex									
Total Population:	0	288	51	2,564	335	299	45	1,302	254
Male	0	136	24	1,173	168	152	22	636	126
Female	0	152	27	1,391	167	147	23	666	128
SE:T8. Age									
Total Population:	0	288	51	2,564	335	299	45	1,302	254
Under 5 years	0	19	2	168	16	28	1	86	16
5 to 9 years	0	15	3	145	15	23	1	71	17
10 to 14 years	0	22	3	147	15	12	0	66	15
15 to 17 years	0	11	0	86	18	7	3	36	9
18 to 24 years	0	14	0	184	15	23	8	108	16
25 to 34 years	0	50	10	299	29	51	6	160	28
35 to 44 years	0	35	5	279	30	33	9	113	25
45 to 54 years	0	23	11	316	58	30	9	174	39
55 to 64 years	0	42	8	295	66	45	5	152	41

	Brooten	Cyrus	Farwell	Glenwood	Long Beach	Lowry	Sedan	Starbuck	Villard
65 and 74 years	0	23	2	226	40	30	2	132	21
75 to 84 years	0	19	6	219	30	11	1	111	18
85 years and over	0	15	1	200	3	6	0	93	9
SE:T54. Race									
Total population:	0	288	51	2,564	335	299	45	1,302	254
White alone	0	276	51	2,491	330	293	45	1,267	243
Black or African American alone	0	2	0	21	0	0	0	4	0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	4	5
Asian alone	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Some Other Race alone	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	10	0
Two or More Races	0	9	0	33	3	5	0	17	4
SE:T58. Households By Household Type									
Households:	0	137	27	1,185	147	130	21	576	115
Family households:	0	74	14	656	109	83	10	328	72
Married-couple family	0	54	10	500	100	68	5	245	58
Other family:	0	20	4	156	9	15	5	83	14
Male householder, no wife present	0	6	3	33	2	5	2	26	3
Female householder, no husband present	0	14	1	123	7	10	3	57	11
Nonfamily households:	0	63	13	529	38	47	11	248	43
Householder living alone	0	51	10	479	34	42	7	210	38
Householder not living alone	0	12	3	50	4	5	4	38	5
SE:T63. Population in Households By Household Type and Relationship									
Total population:	0	288	51	2,564	335	299	45	1,302	254
In households:	0	288	51	2,464	335	299	45	1,230	254

	Brooten	Cyrus	Farwell	Glenwood	Long Beach	Lowry	Sedan	Starbuck	Villard
In family households:	0	210	35	1,881	293	247	28	930	206
Householder	0	74	14	656	109	83	10	328	72
Spouse	0	54	10	500	100	68	5	245	58
Child	0	68	10	629	77	78	9	301	64
Grandchild	0	3	0	11	2	0	2	13	4
Brother or sister	0	0	0	17	0	5	1	6	0
Parent	0	1	0	9	0	3	0	5	0
Other relatives	0	0	0	10	1	4	1	5	3
Nonrelatives	0	10	1	49	4	6	0	27	5
In nonfamily households:	0	78	16	583	42	52	17	300	48
Living alone	0	51	10	479	34	42	7	210	38
Not living alone	0	12	3	50	4	5	4	38	5
Nonrelatives	0	15	3	54	4	5	6	52	5
In group quarters:	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	72	0
Institutionalized population	0	0	0	96	0	0	0	56	0
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	16	0
SE:T68. Housing Units									
Housing units	0	157	30	1,339	269	141	28	671	127
SE:T69. Tenure									
Occupied housing units:	0	137	27	1,185	147	130	21	576	115
Owner Occupied	0	91	24	732	134	99	20	420	92
Renter occupied	0	46	3	453	13	31	1	156	23

Total Population														
City Name	**1890**	**1900**	**1910**	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**	**1950**	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**	**2016**
Cyrus		107	272	312	386	357	363	362	289	334	328	303	288	296
Farwell			141	140	147	132	112	106	102	77	74	57	51	50
Glenwood	627	1,116	2,161	2,187	2,220	2,564	2,666	2,631	2,584	2,523	2,573	2,594	2,564	2,574
Long Beach						119	181	236	219	263	204	271	335	350
Lowry		260	252	25	272	273	285	294	257	283	233	271	299	301
Sedan		158	127	147	125	126	134	91	55	62	63	65	45	51
Starbuck	224	469	497	824	781	972	1,143	1,099	1138	1,224	1,143	1,314	1,302	1,290
Villard	203	249	260	308	234	248	288	235	221	275	247	244	254	249
Westport					81	102	96	87	65	50	47	72	57	58
Source: US Decennial Censuses (1890-2010) and MN State Demographer (2016 Estimates)														





Community Profile: Pope County Townships

Source: Social Explorer Tables (SE), Census 2010, Census Bureau; Social Explorer

Statistics	Bangor	Barsness	Ben Wade	Blue Mounds	Chippewa Falls	Gilchrist	Glenwood	Grove Lake	Hoff	Lake Johanna
SE:T1. Total Population										
Total Population	185	149	250	186	228	194	1,058	255	152	139
SE:T2. Population Density (per sq. mile)										
Total Population	185	149	250	186	228	194	1,058	255	152	139
Population Density (per sq. mile)	5.3	4.5	7.3	5.3	6.7	6.1	26.5	7.8	4.2	4.2
Area (Land)	34.96	33.05	34.09	34.81	34.22	32.06	39.97	32.55	35.97	32.98
SE:T2A. Land Area (sq. miles)										
Area Total:	35.12	35.44	35.37	35.89	35.37	35.53	41.26	33.74	35.98	35.85
Area (Land)	34.96	33.05	34.09	34.81	34.22	32.06	39.97	32.55	35.97	32.98
Area (Water)	0.16	2.40	1.28	1.08	1.14	3.46	1.29	1.19	0.01	2.87
SE:T3. Sex										
Total Population:	185	149	250	186	228	194	1,058	255	152	139
Male	103	83	128	102	121	106	556	137	82	69
Female	82	66	122	84	107	88	502	118	70	70
SE:T8. Age										
Total Population:	185	149	250	186	228	194	1,058	255	152	139
Under 5 years	9	12	10	9	5	3	67	13	8	11
5 to 9 years	16	9	23	17	9	9	56	21	7	4

10 to 14 years	20	12	18	12	14	13	54	14	5	6
15 to 17 years	10	3	17	4	5	7	32	9	5	8
18 to 24 years	12	7	17	8	11	7	63	14	17	1

	Bangor	Barsness	Ben Wade	Blue Mounds	Chippewa Falls	Gilchrist	Glenwood	Grove Lake	Hoff	Lake Johanna
25 to 34 years	23	19	25	19	21	13	91	27	19	10
35 to 44 years	25	16	34	16	27	15	95	32	9	10
45 to 54 years	25	26	35	22	34	33	180	43	28	33
55 to 64 years	21	25	34	43	47	33	197	38	28	26
65 and 74 years	16	11	23	27	28	38	131	25	14	13
75 to 84 years	8	7	12	7	20	20	80	14	11	14
85 years and over	0	2	2	2	7	3	12	5	1	3
SE:T54. Race										
Total population:	185	149	250	186	228	194	1,058	255	152	139
White alone	182	144	242	184	226	193	1,040	248	152	136
Black or African American alone	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Asian alone	2	1	1	2	0	0	10	0	0	1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Some Other Race alone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Two or More Races	1	2	6	0	0	0	3	4	0	2
SE:T58. Households By Household Type										
Households:	63	56	92	74	103	96	439	107	59	64
Family households:	49	45	71	58	77	56	336	75	49	42
Married-couple family	46	39	66	54	71	53	298	67	45	38
Other family:	3	6	5	4	6	3	38	8	4	4

Male householder, no wife present	2	2	2	2	5	3	20	2	3	0
	Bangor	**Barsness**	**Ben Wade**	**Blue Mounds**	**Chippewa Falls**	**Gilchrist**	**Glenwood**	**Grove Lake**	**Hoff**	**Lake Johanna**
Female householder, no husband present	1	4	3	2	1	0	18	6	1	4
Nonfamily households:	14	11	21	16	26	40	103	32	10	22
Householder living alone	11	11	18	14	23	38	89	28	9	19
Householder not living alone	3	0	3	2	3	2	14	4	1	3
SE:T63. Population in Households By Household Type and Relationship										
Total population:	185	149	250	186	228	194	1,058	255	152	139
In households:	185	149	250	186	228	194	1,052	255	152	139
In family households:	165	138	226	168	198	152	933	219	141	114
Householder	49	45	71	58	77	56	336	75	49	42
Spouse	46	39	66	54	71	53	298	67	45	38
Child	67	43	82	53	42	35	256	68	42	28
Grandchild	0	5	0	1	2	2	8	0	3	1
Brother or sister	1	1	0	0	2	1	5	0	0	0
Parent	2	0	4	0	1	0	11	0	1	1
Other relatives	0	2	0	1	3	1	6	2	1	0
Nonrelatives	0	3	3	1	0	4	13	7	0	4
In nonfamily households:	20	11	24	18	30	42	119	36	11	25
Living alone	11	11	18	14	23	38	89	28	9	19
Not living alone	3	0	3	2	3	2	14	4	1	3
Nonrelatives	6	0	3	2	4	2	16	4	1	3
In group quarters:	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0

Institutionalized population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
SE:T68. Housing Units										
Housing units	70	69	101	87	131	251	750	173	65	85
SE:T69. Tenure										
Occupied housing units:	63	56	92	74	103	96	439	107	59	64
Owner Occupied	58	48	79	67	88	90	402	95	55	53
Renter occupied	5	8	13	7	15	6	37	12	4	11

Statistics	Langhei	Leven	Minnewaska	New Prairie	Nora	Reno	Rolling Forks	Walden	Westport	Westport	White Bear Lake
SE:T1. Total Population											
Total Population	177	499	500	197	205	397	151	169	57	278	431
SE:T2. Population Density (per sq. mile)											
Total Population	177	499	500	197	205	397	151	169	57	278	431
Population Density (per sq. mile)	5.0	15.3	39.4	5.6	6.1	13.8	4.4	5.1	206.5	8.1	13.1
Area (Land)	35.40	32.70	12.69	35.23	33.87	28.77	34.66	32.86	0.28	34.52	32.91
SE:T2A. Land Area (sq. miles)											
Area Total:	36.01	35.43	25.41	35.81	36.11	35.84	35.75	35.62	0.28	35.40	34.62
Area (Land)	35.40	32.70	12.69	35.23	33.87	28.77	34.66	32.86	0.28	34.52	32.91

Area (Water)	0.62	2.73	12.72	0.58	2.24	7.07	1.09	2.76	0.00	0.88	1.72

	Langhei	Leven	Minnewaska	New Prairie	Nora	Reno	Rolling Forks	Walden	Westport	Westport	White Bear Lake
SE:T3. Sex											
Total Population:	177	499	500	197	205	397	151	169	57	278	431
Male	95	262	257	110	112	213	79	88	31	151	235
Female	82	237	243	87	93	184	72	81	26	127	196
SE:T8. Age											
Total Population:	177	499	500	197	205	397	151	169	57	278	431
Under 5 years	13	29	31	4	17	19	6	10	4	19	15
5 to 9 years	6	21	25	5	16	22	7	14	4	26	21
10 to 14 years	10	34	22	13	16	24	16	10	8	29	24
15 to 17 years	7	20	20	9	7	23	6	7	1	15	20
18 to 24 years	5	20	20	17	9	22	9	13	0	17	27
25 to 34 years	15	59	36	11	21	35	13	19	8	43	37
35 to 44 years	17	48	57	24	35	53	18	11	10	25	45
45 to 54 years	37	82	78	35	28	73	30	22	12	44	83
55 to 64 years	26	94	88	31	27	63	22	28	6	28	86
65 and 74 years	21	56	80	29	18	43	12	25	2	25	30
75 to 84 years	15	27	35	16	8	19	9	10	2	7	37
85 years and over	5	9	8	3	3	1	3	0	0	0	6
SE:T54. Race											
Total population:	177	499	500	197	205	397	151	169	57	278	431
White alone	177	494	499	196	202	395	151	168	46	266	429
Black or African American alone	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
American Indian and	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

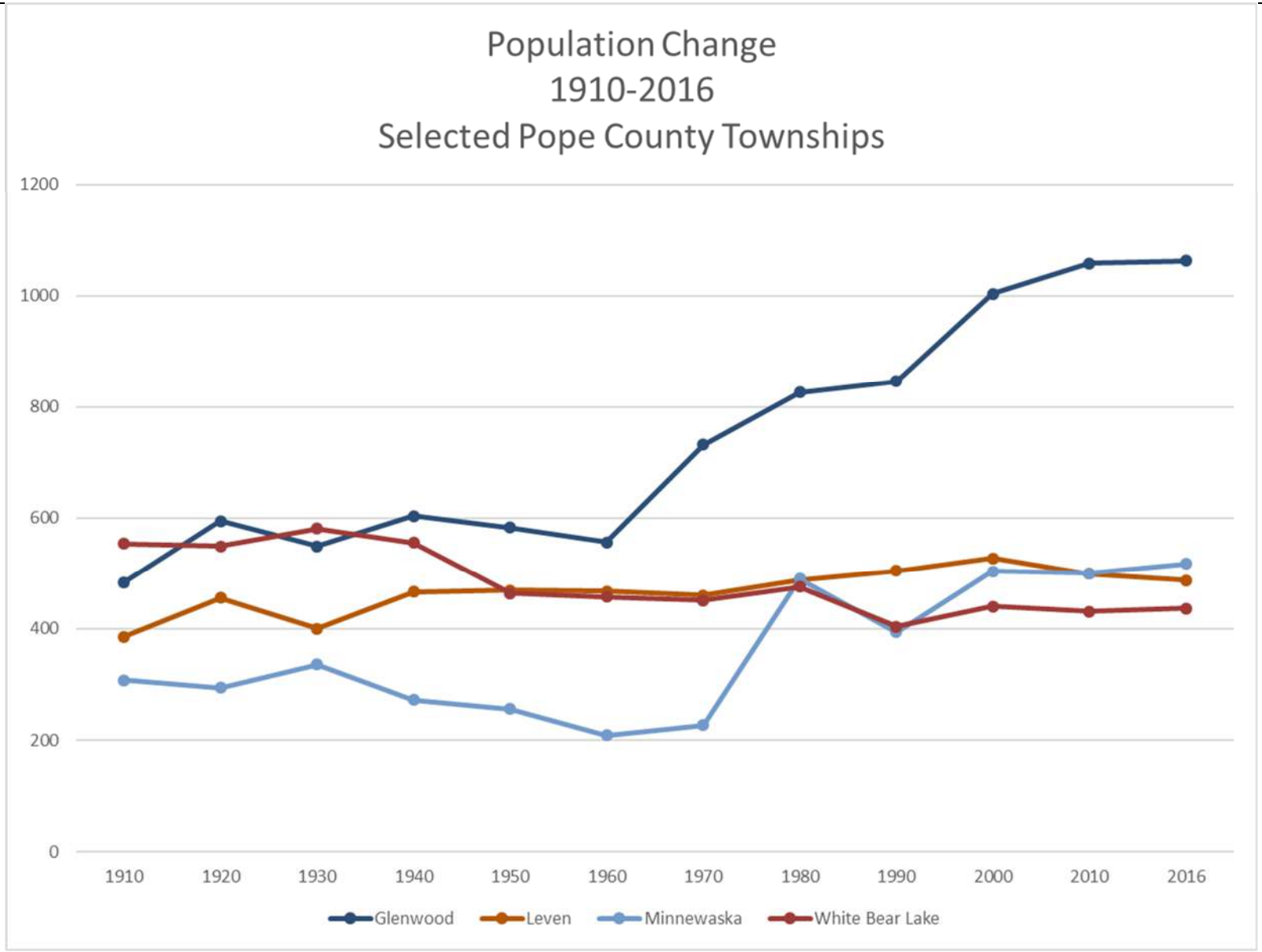
Alaska Native alone											
Asian alone	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Some Other Race alone	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	2	0
Two or More Races	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

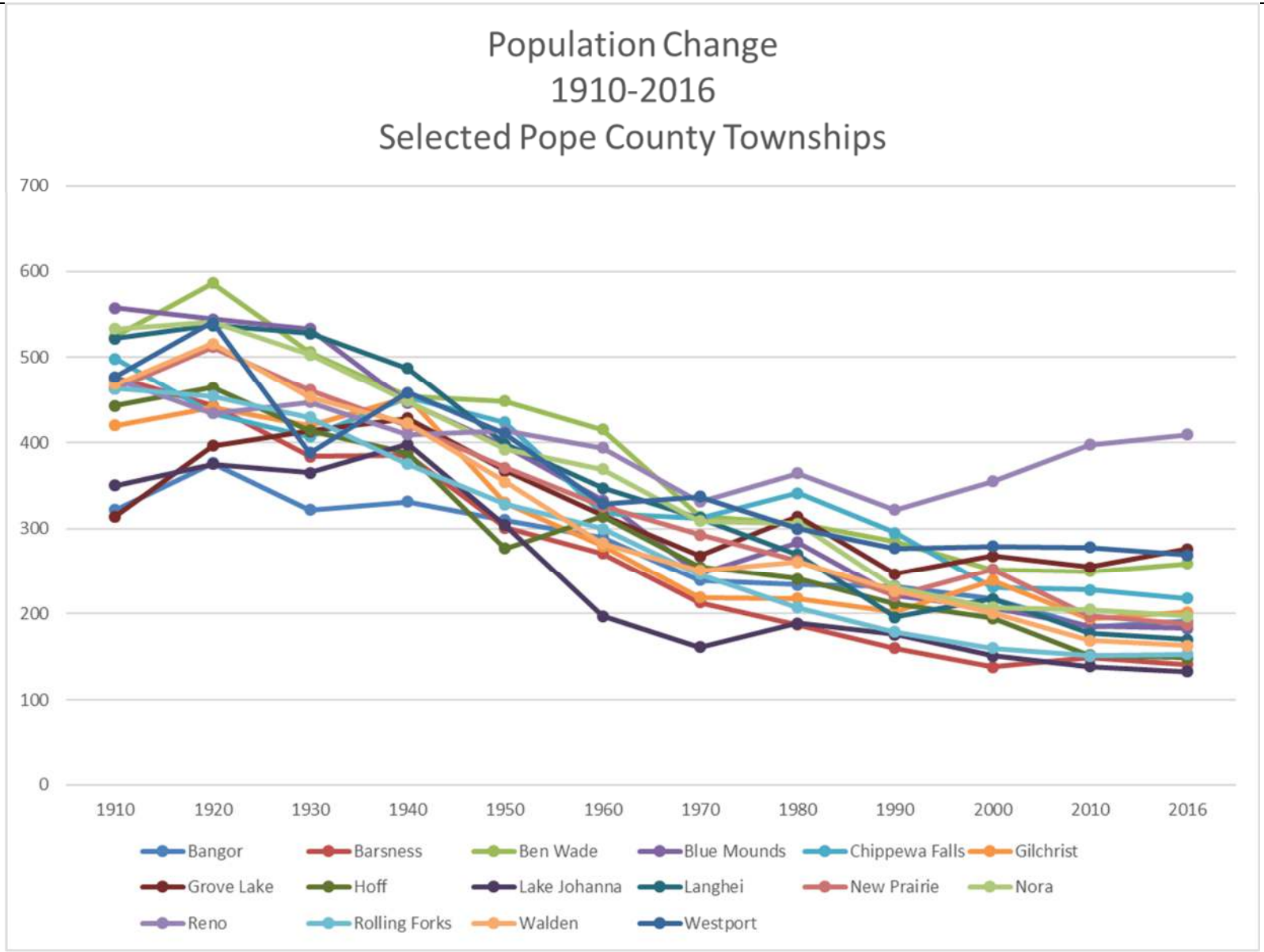
	Langhei	Leven	Minnewaska	New Prairie	Nora	Reno	Rolling Forks	Walden	Westport	Westport	White Bear Lake
SE:T58. Households By Household Type											
Households:	76	214	216	81	83	158	60	67	22	92	176
Family households:	60	153	159	65	57	124	47	51	13	72	141
Married-couple family	57	138	142	60	53	113	39	51	11	57	130
Other family:	3	15	17	5	4	11	8	0	2	15	11
Male householder, no wife present	3	5	7	3	2	6	4	0	1	8	3
Female householder, no husband present	0	10	10	2	2	5	4	0	1	7	8
Nonfamily households:	16	61	57	16	26	34	13	16	9	20	35
Householder living alone	15	54	50	14	21	31	13	13	8	15	30
Householder not living alone	1	7	7	2	5	3	0	3	1	5	5

	Langhei	Leven	Minnewaska	New Prairie	Nora	Reno	Rolling Forks	Walden	Westport	Westport	White Bear Lake
SE:T63. Population in Households By Household Type and Relationship											
Total population:	177	499	500	197	205	397	151	169	57	278	431
In households:	177	499	500	197	205	397	151	169	57	278	425
In family households:	159	431	436	179	174	360	138	146	44	253	384
Householder	60	153	159	65	57	124	47	51	13	72	141
Spouse	57	138	142	60	53	113	39	51	11	57	130
Child	40	128	119	48	62	111	46	44	17	107	100
Grandchild	0	1	3	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2
Brother or sister	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	3
Parent	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	3
Other relatives	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Nonrelatives	1	7	8	2	2	5	2	0	1	8	2
In nonfamily households:	18	68	64	18	31	37	13	23	13	25	41
Living alone	15	54	50	14	21	31	13	13	8	15	30
Not living alone	1	7	7	2	5	3	0	3	1	5	5
Nonrelatives	2	7	7	2	5	3	0	7	4	5	6
In group quarters:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Institutionalized population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
SE:T68. Housing Units											
Housing units	93	541	359	86	89	215	67	71	23	99	248

	Langhei	Leven	Minnewaska	New Prairie	Nora	Reno	Rolling Forks	Walden	Westport	Westport	White Bear Lake
SE:T69. Tenure											
Occupied housing units:	76	214	216	81	83	158	60	67	22	92	176
Owner Occupied	67	197	203	76	74	147	53	55	20	81	158
Renter occupied	9	17	13	5	9	11	7	12	2	11	18

Total Population												
Township Name	**1910**	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**	**1950**	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**	**2016**
Bangor	322	376	322	331	310	290	239	234	232	217	185	191
Barsness	476	443	384	385	301	271	213	187	160	138	149	141
Ben Wade	524	586	506	454	448	415	314	306	285	252	250	259
Blue Mounds	557	544	533	446	396	333	247	284	221	207	186	183
Chippewa Falls	498	434	407	453	423	318	312	341	295	231	228	218
Gilchrist	420	441	420	452	330	280	219	218	202	239	194	202
Glenwood	484	595	549	604	583	557	732	827	847	1004	1058	1,063
Grove Lake	314	396	413	428	367	315	268	314	247	268	255	276
Hoff	443	464	414	387	277	314	255	241	212	195	152	149
Lake Johanna	350	375	365	398	304	197	161	189	176	151	139	133
Langhei	522	537	528	487	398	347	312	270	196	217	177	170
Leven	386	456	400	467	469	468	460	488	505	528	499	488
Minnewaska	308	294	336	272	256	209	227	490	394	504	500	518
New Prairie	463	512	461	419	371	326	293	263	221	252	197	188
Nora	533	541	503	448	392	369	309	306	231	207	205	197
Reno	474	434	447	409	413	394	331	364	322	355	397	409
Rolling Forks	463	454	429	375	328	300	246	207	179	160	151	153
Walden	468	516	453	422	354	283	251	261	227	201	169	163
Westport	477	541	388	458	410	329	337	300	277	279	278	269
White Bear Lake	554	549	581	556	464	458	451	476	404	440	431	437
						Source: US Decennial Censuses (1890-2010) and MN State Demographer (2016 Estimates)						


Population Change
1910-2016
Selected Pope County Townships
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2016
Glenwood
Leven
Minnewaska
White Bear Lake


Population Change
1910-2016
Selected Pope County Townships
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2016
Bangor
Barsness
Ben Wade
Blue Mounds
Chippewa Falls
Gilchrist
Grove Lake
Hoff
Lake Johanna
Langhei
New Prairie
Nora
Reno
Rolling Forks
Walden
Westport

A Profile of Socioeconomic Measures

Selected Geographies:

Pope County, MN

County Benchmark

Benchmark Geographies:

Douglas County, MN; Stevens County, MN; Grant County, MN; Swift County, MN; Kandiyohi County, MN; Stearns County, MN

Produced by
Economic Profile System
EPS
January 18, 2017

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See headwaterseconomics.org/EPS for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
U S
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

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Note to Users:

This is one of fourteen reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS Web. You may want to run another EPS report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to online resources are indicated in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel, PDF, and Word documents. For further information and to download reports, go to: headwaterseconomics.org/eps

How have population, employment, and personal income changed?

This page describes trends in population, employment, and real personal income. If this report is for an individual county, it also shows the county classification (metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural).

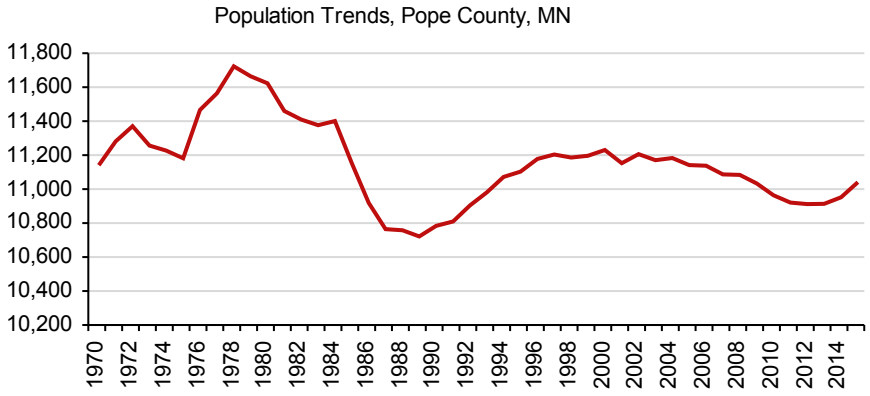
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Pope County, MN is designated as a Rural.

Total Population, Employment, & Real Personal Income Trends, 1970-2015

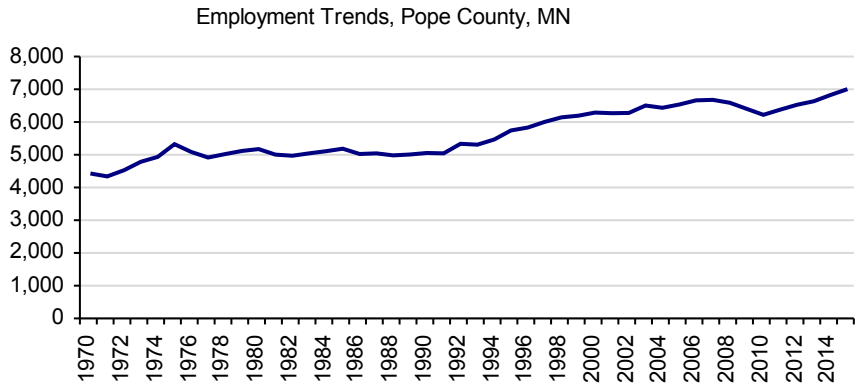
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2015	Change 2000-2015
Population	11,141	11,623	10,784	11,231	11,041	-190
Employment (full & part-time jobs)	4,427	5,173	5,056	6,292	7,005	713
Personal Income (thousands of 2015$s)	209,537	246,959	277,745	367,791	514,022	146,231

Population and personal income are reported by place of residence, and employment by place of work on this page.

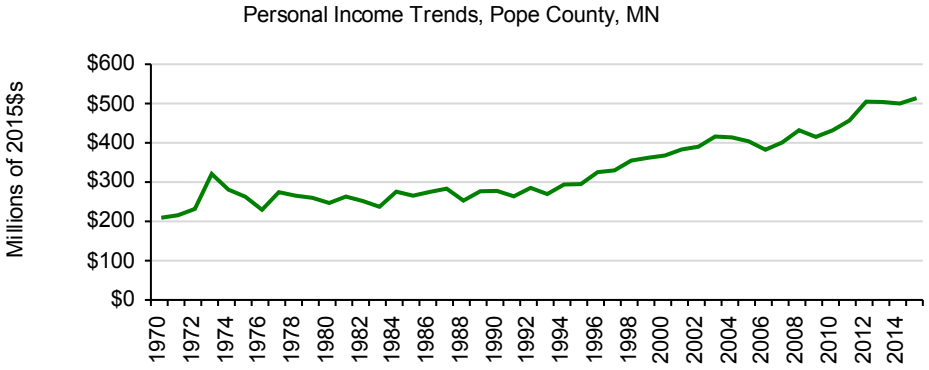
- From 1970 to 2015, population shrank from 11,141 to 11,041 people, a 1% decrease.



- From 1970 to 2015, employment grew from 4,427 to 7,005, a 58% increase.



- From 1970 to 2015, personal income grew from $209.5 million to $514.0 million, (in real terms), a 145% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA30.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How have population, employment, and personal income changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes trends in population, employment, and real personal income. If this report is for an individual county, it also shows the county (urban-rural) classification.

Population: The total number of people by place of residence.

Employment: All full and part-time workers, wage and salary jobs (employees), and proprietors (the self-employed) reported by place of work.

Personal Income: Income from wage and salary employment and proprietors' income (labor earnings), as well as non-labor income (dividends, interest, and rent, and transfer payments) reported by place of residence. All income figures in this report are shown in real terms (i.e., adjusted for inflation). Subsequent sections of this report define labor earnings and non-labor income in more detail.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Counties that have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Metropolitan Statistical Areas are classified as either Central or Outlying.

Micropolitan Statistical Areas: Counties that have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Micropolitan Statistical Areas are classified as either Central or Outlying.

Rural: Counties that are not designated as either Metropolitan or Micropolitan.

Why is it important?

Long-term, steady growth of population, employment, and real personal income is generally an indication of a healthy, prosperous economy. Erratic growth, no-growth, or long-term decline in these indicators are generally an indication of a struggling economy.

Growth can benefit the general population of a place, especially by providing economic opportunities, but it can also stress communities, and lead to income stratification. When considering the benefits of growth, it is important to distinguish between standard of living (such as earnings per job and per capita income) and quality of life (such as leisure time, crime rate, and sense of well-being).

A related indicator of economic performance is whether the local economy is negatively affected by periods of national recession. This issue is explored in depth in the section "Do national recessions affect local employment?" later in this report.

The size of a population and economy (metropolitan, micropolitan, and rural) can have an important bearing on the types of economic activities present as well as opportunities and challenges for area businesses.

Additional Resources

In addition to U.S. Census Bureau county classifications offered here, a number of other county classification systems are available:

The Bureau of Economic Analysis offers a way to classify all counties in the country into "BEA Economic Areas." These are counties clustered around “nodes” of metropolitan or micropolitan areas. Maps of BEA Economic Areas can be seen at: bea.gov/regional/docs/econlist.cfm *(1)*; the methods are available at: bea.gov/SCB/PDF/2004/11November/1104Econ-Areas.pdf *(2)*.

The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture offers a county classification system based on economic dependence on particular sectors (for example, “Farming-dependent,” Mining-dependent”), economic activity (“Non-metro recreation”), and by policy type (for example, “Housing-stress,” and “Persistent poverty”). Economic Research Service codes can be found at: ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/Typology *(3)*. This web site also offers an alternative definition in the form of “Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.”

Headwaters Economics has developed a "Three Wests" county typology for all counties in the 11 contiguous western U.S. states based on access to markets via highway or air travel. The following web site offers maps, a journal article on the subject, and an interactive tool that allows the user to compare a county to custom selected peers or benchmark; see: headwaterseconomics.org/3wests.php *(4)*.

Data Sources

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA30.

How have the components of population changed?

This page describes various components of population change and total population growth (or decline). Total population growth (or decline) is the sum of natural change (births & deaths) and migration (international & domestic).

Components of Population Decline, 2000-2015

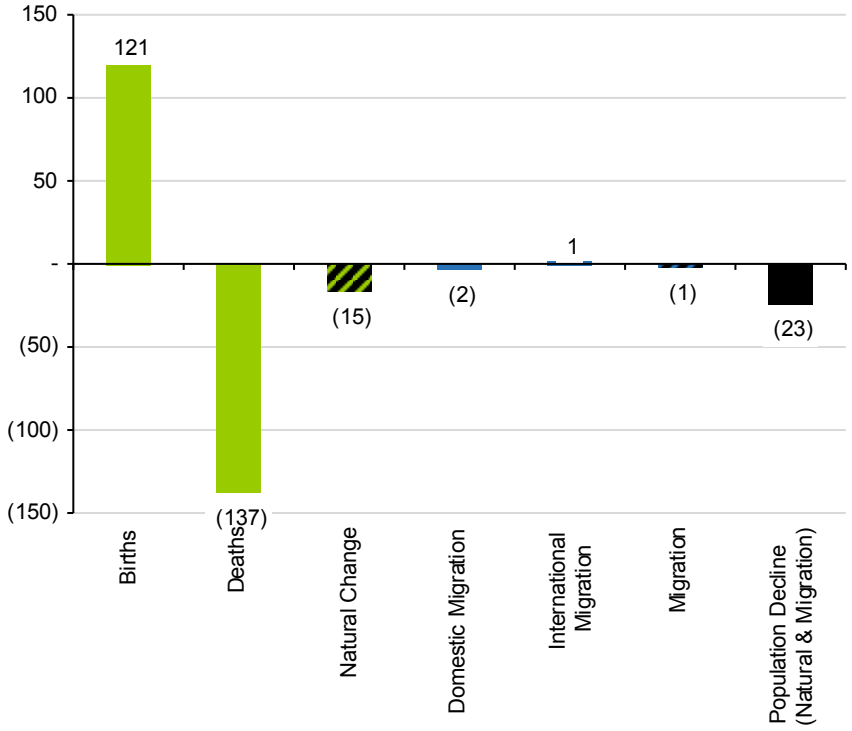
	Change 2000-2015
Population Decline, 2000-2015	-205
Avg. Annual Population Change (Natural Change & Net Migration)	-23
Avg. Annual Natural Change (Births & Deaths)	-15
Avg. Annual Births	121
Avg. Annual Deaths	137
Avg. Annual Net Migration (International & Domestic)	-1
Avg. Annual International Migration	1
Avg. Annual Domestic Migration	-2
Avg. Annual Residual	-7

Percent of Population Decline, 2000-2015

Avg. Annual Natural Change (Births & Deaths)	94.3%
Avg. Annual Net Migration (International & Domestic)	5.7%

- From 2000 to 2015, population shrank by 205 people, a 2% decrease.
- From 2000 to 2015, natural change contributed to 94% of population growth.
- From 2000 to 2015, migration contributed to 6% of population growth.

Average Annual Components of Population Change, Pope County, MN, 2000-2015



* The Census Bureau makes a minor statistical correction, called a "residual" which is shown in the table above, but omitted from the figure. Because of this correction, natural change plus net migration may not add to total population change in the figure.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Census Bureau, Population Division, Washington, D.C.

How have the components of population changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes various components of population change and total population growth (or decline). Total population growth (or decline) is the sum of natural change (births & deaths) and migration (international & domestic).

Why is it important?

It is useful to understand the components of population change because it offers insight into the causes of growth or decline and it helps highlight important areas of inquiry. For example, if a large portion of population growth is from in-migration, it would be helpful to understand what the drivers are behind this trend, including whether people are moving to the area for jobs, quality of life, or both. If a large portion of population decline is from out-migration, it would similarly be important to understand the reasons, including the loss of employment in specific industries, youth leaving for education or new opportunities, and elderly people leaving for better medical facilities.

Methods

The Bureau of the Census makes a minor statistical correction, called a "residual." This is defined by the Bureau of the Census as resulting from "two parts of the estimates process: 1) the application of national population controls to state and county population estimates and 2) the incorporation of accepted challenges and special censuses into the population estimates. The residual represents change in the population that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component of population change."

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used by the U.S. Census Bureau, see: census.gov/popest/about/terms.html *(5)*.

For methods used by the U.S. Census Bureau, see: census.gov/popest/methodology/index.html *(6)*.

For terms used by the U.S. Census Bureau, see: census.gov/popest/about/terms.html *(5)*.

For more information on demographics, see the EPS Demographics report.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Census Bureau, Population Division, Washington, D.C.

How have the components of employment changed?

This page describes changes in two components of employment: wage and salary jobs, and proprietor jobs.

Wage and Salary: This is a measure of the average annual number of full-time and part-time jobs by place of work. All jobs for which wages and salaries are paid are counted. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted with equal weight.

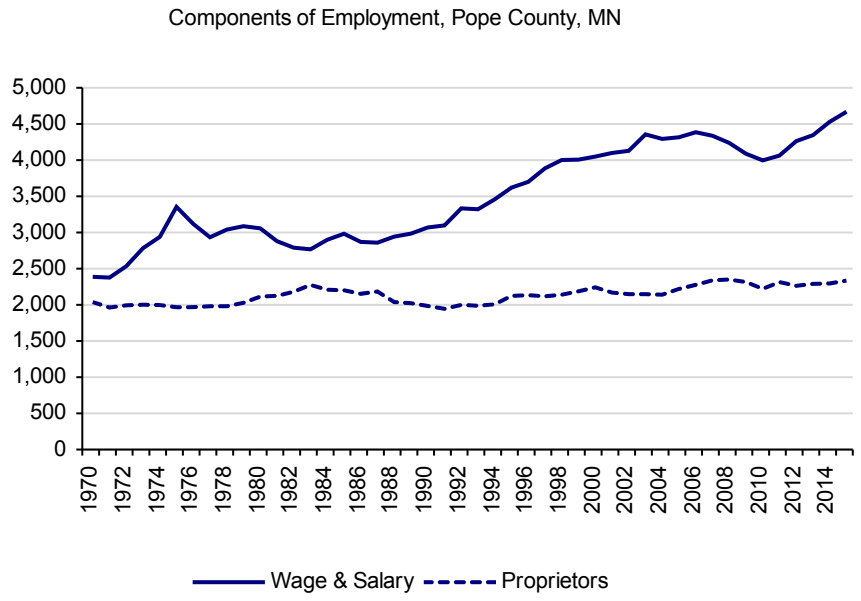
Proprietors: This term includes the self-employed in farm and nonfarm sectors by place of work. Nonfarm self-employment consists of the number of sole proprietorships and the number of individual business partners not assumed to be limited partners. Farm self-employment is defined as the number of non-corporate farm operators, consisting of sole proprietors and partners.

Components of Employment Change, 1970-2015

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2015	Change 2000-2015
Total Employment	4,427	5,173	5,056	6,292	7,005	713
Wage and salary jobs	2,388	3,058	3,071	4,049	4,669	620
Number of proprietors	2,039	2,115	1,985	2,243	2,336	93
Percent of Total						% Change 2000-2015
Total Employment						11.3%
Wage and salary jobs	53.9%	59.1%	60.7%	64.4%	66.7%	15.3%
Number of proprietors	46.1%	40.9%	39.3%	35.6%	33.3%	4.1%

All employment data in the table above are reported by *place of work*. Includes full-time and part-time workers.

- From 1970 to 2015, wage and salary employment (people who work for someone else) grew from 2,388 to 4,669, a 96% increase.
- From 1970 to 2015, proprietors (the self-employed) grew from 2,039 to 2,336, a 15% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA30.

How have the components of employment changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the changes in two components of employment: wage and salary employment, and proprietors.

Wage and Salary: This is a measure of the average annual number of full-time and part-time jobs by place of work. All jobs for which wages and salaries are paid are counted. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted with equal weight.

Proprietors: This term includes the self-employed in nonfarm and farm sectors by place of work. Nonfarm self-employment consists of the number of sole proprietorships and the number of individual business partners not assumed to be limited partners. Farm self-employment is defined as the number of non-corporate farm operators, consisting of sole proprietors and partners.

Why is it important?

A high level of growth in proprietors' employment could be interpreted as a sign of entrepreneurial activity, which is a positive indicator of economic health. However, in some areas, particularly in remote rural areas, it is possible that a high proportion of self-employed is an indication that there are few jobs available. People may work for themselves because it is the only alternative and they may work for themselves in addition to holding a wage and salary job.

One way to see whether growth and a high-level of proprietors' employment is a positive sign for the local economy is to look at the long-term trends in proprietors' personal income. If proprietors' employment and real personal income are both rising, this is a healthy indicator of entrepreneurial activity. If, on the other hand, proprietors' employment is rising and real personal income is falling, this can be a sign of economic stress. The following section of this report examines this relationship.

Methods

For details on how the Bureau of Economic Analysis defines proprietors' employment, see: bea.gov/regional/definitions/nextpage.cfm?key=Proprietors%20employment *(7)*.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see: bea.gov/glossary/glossary.cfm *(8)*.

For an example of an academic study where proprietors' employment is considered an indication of entrepreneurial activity, see: Mack, E., T.H. Grubesic and E. Kessler. 2007. "Indices of Industrial Diversity and Regional Economic Composition." Growth and Change. 38(3): 474-509.

For more information on farm employment and earnings, see the EPS Agriculture report.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA30

How has the mix of wage and salary and proprietors income changed?

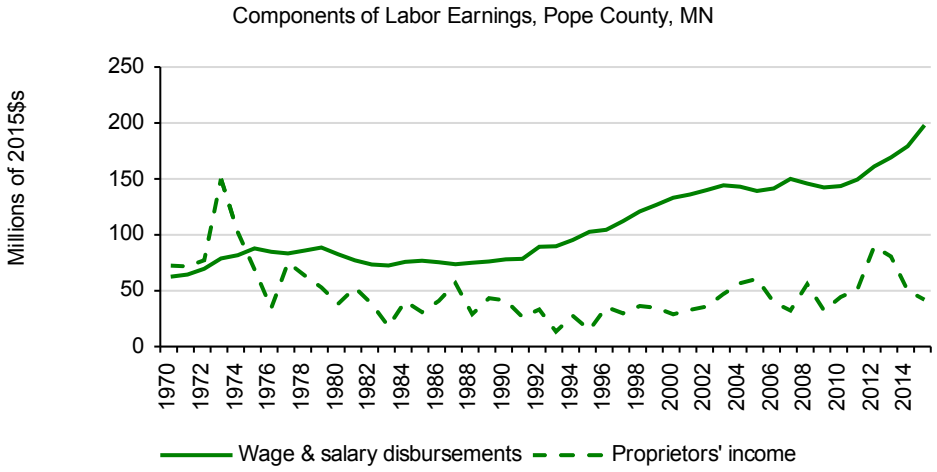
This page describes the components of labor earnings (in real terms): income from wage and salary, and proprietors' employment. It also looks more closely at proprietors, comparing long-term trends in proprietors' employment and personal income.

Components of Labor Earnings Change, 1970-2015 (Thousands of 2015 $s)

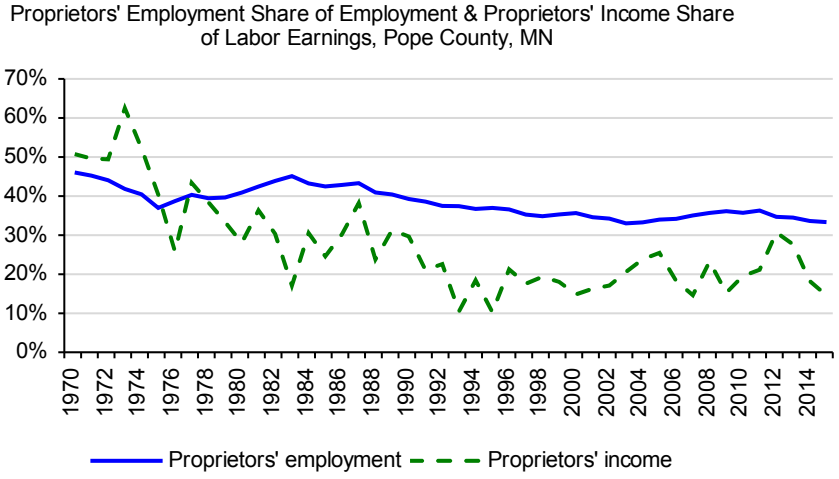
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2015	Change 2000-2015
Earnings by place of work	142,726	136,712	139,239	194,992	287,597	92,605
Wage & salary disbursements	62,521	82,547	78,065	133,191	198,001	64,810
Supplements to wages & salaries	7,774	15,812	19,871	32,882	47,649	14,767
Proprietors' income	72,431	38,353	41,303	28,918	41,947	13,029
Percent of Total						% Change 2000-2015
Earnings by place of work						47.5%
Wage & salary disbursements	43.8%	60.4%	56.1%	68.3%	68.8%	48.7%
Supplements to wages & salaries	5.4%	11.6%	14.3%	16.9%	16.6%	44.9%
Proprietors' income	50.7%	28.1%	29.7%	14.8%	14.6%	45.1%

All income data in the table above are reported by *place of work*, which is different than earnings by *place of residence* shown on the following page of this report.

- From 1970 to 2015, labor earnings from wage and salary employment grew from $62.5 million to $198.0 million (in real terms), a 217% increase.
- From 1970 to 2015, labor earnings from proprietors' employment shrank from $72.4 million to $41.9 million (in real terms), a 42% decrease.



- In 1970, proprietors represented 46% of total employment. By 2015, proprietors represented 33% of total employment.
- In 1970, proprietors represented 51% of total labor earnings. By 2015, proprietors represented 15% of total labor earnings.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA30.

How has the mix of wage and salary and proprietors income changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the components of labor earnings (in real terms): income from wage and salary, and proprietors' employment. It also looks more closely at proprietors, comparing long-term trends in proprietors' employment and personal income.

Labor Earnings: This represents (on this page) net earnings by place of work.

Wage and Salary: This is a measure of the average annual number of full-time and part-time jobs in each area by place of work. All jobs for which wages and salaries are paid are counted. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted with equal weight.

Proprietors: This term includes the self-employed in nonfarm and farm sectors. Nonfarm self-employment consists of the number of sole proprietorships and the number of individual business partners not assumed to be limited partners. Farm self-employment is defined as the number of non-corporate farm operators, consisting of sole proprietors and partners.

Why is it important?

The table and figures can be used to compare the relative importance, and change in importance, of wage and salary jobs and proprietors as a source of employment and earnings.

Rapid growth and/or high proportions of proprietors' employment and income can be a sign of a healthy economy that is attracting entrepreneurs and stimulating business development. Correlating this growth here with patterns of population growth (such as high levels of in-migration) and unemployment rates (robust business development activity tends to be associated with lower rates of unemployment) may support this finding. High levels of proprietors in an economy can also indicate a weak labor force and a lack of opportunity. This may be the case if proprietors' employment is increasing and labor earnings as a whole are flat or declining.

Additional Resources

Labor Earnings is the same as Net Earnings by Place of Work, as defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce. For a glossary of terms used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see: bea.gov/regional/definitions *(9)*.

For more information on farm employment and earnings, see the EPS Agriculture report.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Tables CA30.

How has the mix of labor earnings and non-labor income changed?

This page describes changes in labor earnings and non-labor sources of income.

Components of Personal Income Change, 1970-2015 (Thousands of 2015 $s)

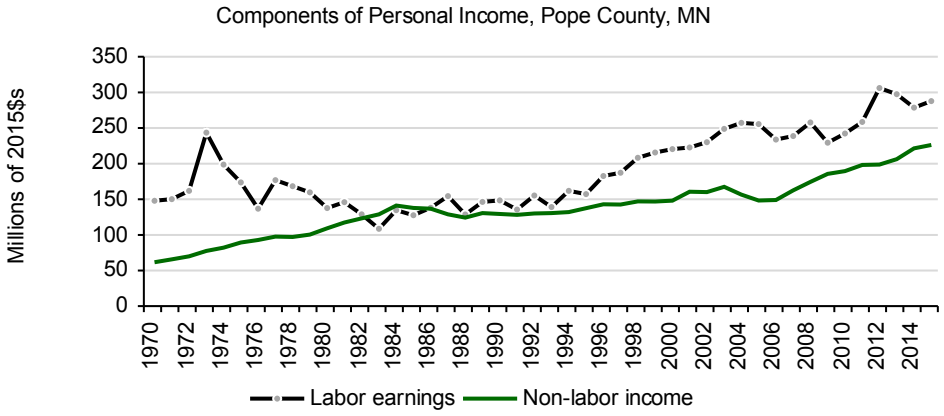
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2015	Change 2000-2015
Total Personal Income	209,537	246,959	277,745	367,791	514,022	146,231
Labor Earnings	147,858	137,687	148,391	220,496	287,728	67,232
Non-Labor Income	61,679	109,271	129,355	148,014	226,294	78,280
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	33,659	63,585	71,397	80,540	111,419	30,879
Age-Related Transfer Payments	16,750	27,887	36,692	41,978	71,478	29,500
Hardship-Related Transfer Payments	4,552	10,656	13,429	17,375	32,631	15,256
Other Transfer Payments	6,413	7,083	7,748	8,023	10,766	2,743

Percent of Total

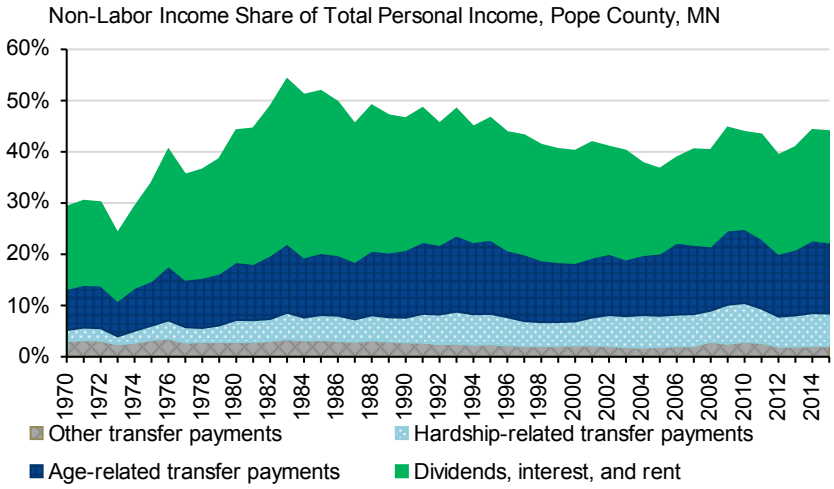
						% Change 2000-2015
Total Personal Income						39.8%
Labor Earnings	70.6%	55.8%	53.4%	60.0%	56.0%	30.5%
Non-Labor Income	29.4%	44.2%	46.6%	40.2%	44.0%	52.9%
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	16.1%	25.7%	25.7%	21.9%	21.7%	38.3%
Age-Related Transfer Payments	8.0%	11.3%	13.2%	11.4%	13.9%	70.3%
Hardship-Related Transfer Payments	2.2%	4.3%	4.8%	4.7%	6.3%	87.8%
Other Transfer Payments	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.2%	2.1%	34.2%

All income data in the table above are reported by *place of residence*. Labor earnings and non-labor income may not add to total personal income due to adjustments made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

- From 1970 to 2015, labor earnings grew from $147.9 million to $287.7 million (in real terms), a 95% increase.
- From 1970 to 2015, non-labor income grew from $61.7 million to $226.3 million (in real terms), a 267% increase.



- From 1970 to 2015, labor earnings accounted for 46% of growth and non-labor income for 54%.
- In 1970, non-labor income represented 29% of total personal income. By 2015 non-labor income represented 44% of total personal income.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Tables CA05, CA05N & CA35.

How has the mix of labor earnings and non-labor income changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes changes in labor earnings and non-labor sources of income.

Labor Earnings: This represents net earnings by place of residence, which is earnings by place of work (the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income) less contributions for government social insurance, plus an adjustment to convert earnings by place of work to a place of residence basis.

Non-Labor Income: Dividends, interest, and rent (money earned from investments), and transfer payments (includes government retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical payments such as mainly Medicare and Medicaid, income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, etc.) make up non-labor income. Non-labor income is reported by place of residence.

Dividends, Interest, and Rent: This includes personal dividend income, personal interest income, and rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment that are sometimes referred to as "investment income" or "property income."

Age-Related Transfer Payments: This measures payments associated with older populations, including Social Security and Medicare.

Hardship-Related Transfer Payments: Payments associated with poverty and welfare, including Medicaid and income maintenance.

Other Transfer Payments: Payments from veteran's benefits, education and training, Workers' Compensation insurance, railroad retirement and disability, other government retirement and disability, and other receipts of individuals and non-profits.

Why is it important?

In many geographies non-labor income is often the largest source of personal income and also the fastest growing. This is particularly the case in some rural areas and small cities. An aging population, stock market and investment growth, and a highly mobile population are some of the reasons behind the rapid growth in non-labor income.

The growth in non-labor income can be an indication that a place is an attractive place to live and retire. The in-migration of people who bring investment and retirement income with them (verify from previous pages that in-migration is increasing) is associated with a high quality of life (for example, local recreation opportunities), good health care facilities, and affordable housing (important for those on a fixed income). Non-labor income can also be important to places with struggling economies, either as a source of income maintenance for the poor or as a more stable form of income in areas with declining industries and labor markets.

When investigating non-labor income some important issues for public land managers include whether the area is attracting retirees and people with investment income, the role public lands play in attracting and retaining people with non-labor income, how these people use or enjoy public lands, and whether these uses or ways of enjoying public lands are at odds with current uses or management.

If public lands resources are one of the reasons growing areas are able to attract and retain non-labor sources of income, then public lands are important to local economic well-being by contributing to economic growth and per capita income. If, on the other hand, contracting populations or industries result in a shrinking labor market, non-labor income may be important as a remaining source of income and can help stabilize downturns.

Methods

The term "labor" is used in this report to differentiate labor from non-labor sources of income. As defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, labor earnings are "net earnings by place of residence." For a glossary of terms used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see: bea.gov/regional/definitions *(9)*.

Labor earnings and non-labor income may not add to total personal income because of adjustments made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis to account for contributions for social security, cross-county commuting, and other factors.

Additional Resources

For detailed analysis of non-labor income and its components, see the EPS Non-Labor Income report.
For more information on the aging of the population and poverty measures, see the EPS Demographics report.
For a glossary of terms used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see: bea.gov/glossary/glossary.cfm *(8)*. Note that the term "non-labor" income is not used by BEA, It is used here to refer to the sum of non-labor related sources of personal income.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Tables CA05 & CA05N.

Pope County, MN

How has employment by industry changed historically?

This page describes historical employment change by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and reported by place of work.

Employment by Industry, 1970-2000

	1970	1980	1990	2000	Change 1990-2000
Total Employment (number of jobs)	4,427	5,173	5,056	6,292	1,236
Non-Services Related	~1,919	~2,251	1,925	~2,279	~354
Farm	1,480	1,540	1,277	1,178	-99
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	12	35	74	131	57
Mining (including fossil fuels)	~5	~5	0	~4	~4
Construction	187	257	231	360	129
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	235	414	343	606	263
Services Related	1,818	2,310	2,376	~3,220	~844
Transportation & public utilities	172	252	177	~243	~66
Wholesale trade	98	207	177	479	302
Retail trade	579	682	740	849	109
Finance, insurance & real estate	235	310	263	292	29
Services	734	859	1,019	1,357	338
Government	693	615	755	795	40

Percent of Total

					% Change 1990-2000
Total Employment					24.4%
Non-Services Related	~43.3%	~43.5%	38.1%	~36.2%	~18.4%
Farm	33.4%	29.8%	25.3%	18.7%	-7.8%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	0.3%	0.7%	1.5%	2.1%	77.0%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	~0.1%	~0.1%	0.0%	~0.1%	na
Construction	4.2%	5.0%	4.6%	5.7%	55.8%
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	5.3%	8.0%	6.8%	9.6%	76.7%
Services Related	41.1%	44.7%	47.0%	~51.2%	~35.5%
Transportation & public utilities	3.9%	4.9%	3.5%	~3.9%	~37.3%
Wholesale trade	2.2%	4.0%	3.5%	7.6%	170.6%
Retail trade	13.1%	13.2%	14.6%	13.5%	14.7%
Finance, insurance & real estate	5.3%	6.0%	5.2%	4.6%	11.0%
Services	16.6%	16.6%	20.2%	21.6%	33.2%
Government	15.7%	11.9%	14.9%	12.6%	5.3%

All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

The employment data above are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The data end in 2000 because in 2001 the Bureau of Economic Analysis switched to organizing industry-level data according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). More recent employment trends, organized by NAICS, are shown in subsequent sections of this report.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA25.

How has employment by industry changed historically?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes historical employment change by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related; services related; and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and reported by place of work.

Non-Services Related: Consists of employment in industries such as farm, mining, and manufacturing.

Services Related: Consists of employment in industries such as retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services.

Government: Consists of federal, military, state and local government employment, and government enterprise.

Why is it important?

Understanding which industries are responsible for most jobs and which sectors are growing or declining is key to grasping the type of economy that exists, how it has changed over time, and evolving competitive strengths. Most new jobs created in the U.S. economy in the last thirty years have been in services related sectors, a category that includes a wide variety of high and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in hotels and amusement parks to legal, health, business, and educational services. The section in this report titled "How do wages compare across industries?" shows the difference in wages between various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

In many small rural communities, government employment (e.g., the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management) represents an important component of the economy. In others there have been important changes in employment in mining (which includes fossil fuel energy development), manufacturing (which includes lumber and wood products), and construction.

Methods

The data end in 2000 because in 2001 the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). More recent employment trends, organized by NAICS, are shown in subsequent sections of this report.

It is not normally appropriate to put SIC and NAICS data in the same tables and figures because of the difference in methods used to organize industry data. The SIC coding system organizes industries by the primary activity of the establishment. In NAICS, industries are organized according to the production process. See the Data Sources and Methods section of this report for more information on the shift from SIC to NAICS.

The terms non-services related and services related are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into easy-to-understand categories.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Additional Resources

For online SIC and NAICS manuals and definitions of industry codes see: bls.gov/bls/NAICS.htm *(10)*.

According to projections by the U.S. Department of Labor, from 2008 through 2018 "goods-producing" employment in the U.S. (mining, construction, and manufacturing) will not grow. By 2018, goods-producing sectors will account for 12.9 percent of all jobs, down from 14.2 percent in 2008. In contrast, "service-producing" sectors are expected to account for 96 percent of the growth in new jobs. The fastest growing are projected to be professional and business services, and health care and social assistance. See: Bartsch K. J. 2009. "The Employment Projections for 2008-18" Monthly Labor Review Online. 132(11): 3-10, available at: bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/11 *(11)*. See also: bls.gov/opub/mlr/2012/01/art1full.pdf *(12)* for 2010-2020 projections.

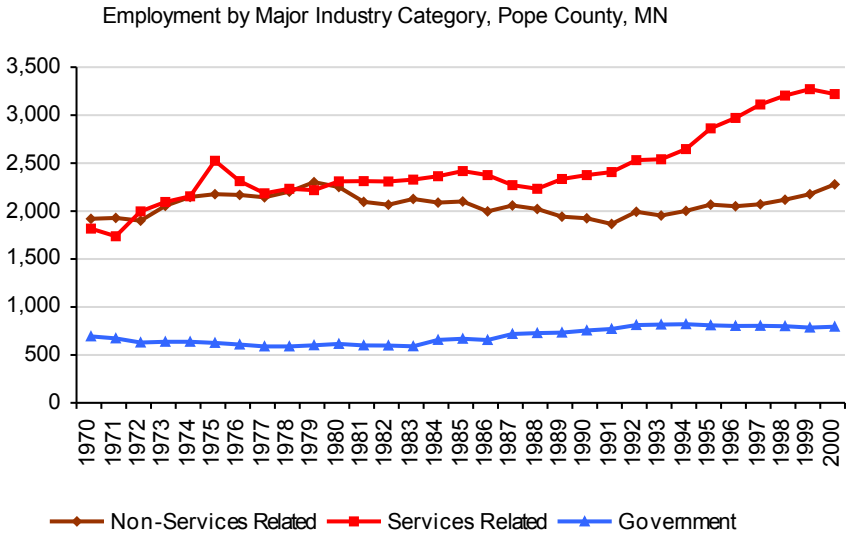
For an overview of how historical changes in employment have affected rural America, see: Whitenar, L.A. and D.A. McGranahan. 2003. "Rural America: Opportunities and Challenges." Amber Waves. February, available at: ers.usda.gov/Amberwaves/Feb03/features/ruralamerica.htm *(13)*.

Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at headwaterseconomics.org/eps *(14)*.

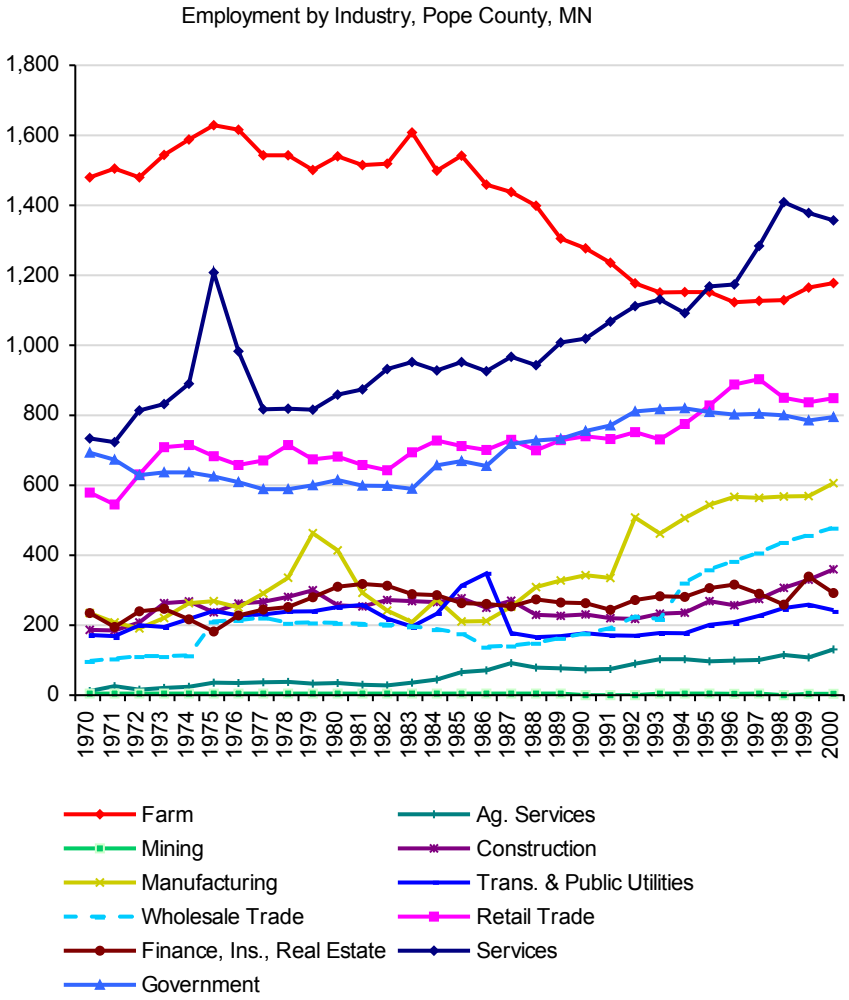
Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA25.

- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in non-services related industries grew from 1,919 to 2,279, a 19% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in services related industries grew from 1,818 to 3,220, a 77% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in government grew from 693 to 795, a 15% increase.



- In 2000 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were services (1,357 jobs), retail trade (849 jobs), and government (795 jobs).
- From 1970 to 2000, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were services (623 new jobs), wholesale trade (381 new jobs), and retail trade (270 new jobs).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA25.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How has employment by industry changed historically?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes historical employment change by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related; services related; and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and reported by place of work.

Non-Services Related: Consists of employment in industries such as farm, mining, and manufacturing.

Services Related: Consists of employment in industries such as retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services.

Government: Consists of federal, military, state and local government employment, and government enterprise.

Why is it important?

Understanding which industries are responsible for most jobs and which sectors are growing or declining is key to grasping the type of economy that exists, how it has changed over time, and evolving competitive strengths. Most new jobs created in the U.S. economy in the last thirty years have been in services related sectors, a category that includes a wide variety of high and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in hotels and amusement parks to legal, health, business, and educational services. The section in this report titled "How do wages compare across industries?" shows the difference in wages between various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

In many small rural communities, government employment (e.g., the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management) represents an important component of the economy. In others there have been important changes in employment in mining (which includes fossil fuel energy development), manufacturing (which includes lumber and wood products), and construction.

Methods

The data end in 2000 because in 2001 the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). More recent employment trends, organized by NAICS, are shown in subsequent sections of this report.

It is not normally appropriate to put SIC and NAICS data in the same tables and figures because of the difference in methods used to organize industry data. The SIC coding system organizes industries by the primary activity of the establishment. In NAICS, industries are organized according to the production process. See the Data Sources and Methods section of this report for more information on the shift from SIC to NAICS.

The terms non-services related and services related are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into easy-to-understand categories.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Additional Resources

For online SIC and NAICS manuals and definitions of industry codes see: bls.gov/bls/NAICS.htm *(10)*.

According to projections by the U.S. Department of Labor, from 2008 through 2018 "goods-producing" employment in the U.S. (mining, construction, and manufacturing) will not grow. By 2018, goods-producing sectors will account for 12.9 percent of all jobs, down from 14.2 percent in 2008. In contrast, "service-producing" sectors are expected to account for 96 percent of the growth in new jobs. The fastest growing are projected to be professional and business services, and health care and social assistance. See: Bartsch K. J. 2009. "The Employment Projections for 2008-18" Monthly Labor Review Online. 132(11): 3-10, available at: bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/11 *(11)*. See also: bls.gov/opub/mlr/2012/01/art1full.pdf *(12)* for 2010-2020 projections.

For an overview of how historical changes in employment have affected rural America, see: Whitenar, L.A. and D.A. McGranahan. 2003. "Rural America: Opportunities and Challenges." Amber Waves. February, available at: ers.usda.gov/Amberwaves/Feb03/features/ruralamerica.htm *(13)*.

Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at headwaterseconomics.org/eps *(14)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA25.

Pope County, MN

How has employment by industry changed recently?

This page describes recent employment change by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related; services related; and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.

Employment by Industry, 2001-2015

	2001	2005	2010	2015	Change 2010-2015
Total Employment (number of jobs)	6,270	6,538	6,220	7,005	785
Non-services related	~2,239	~2,268	2,072	2,385	313
Farm	1,205	1,085	1,044	977	-67
Forestry, fishing, & ag. services	~92	~94	80	116	36
Mining (including fossil fuels)	~18	~17	19	23	4
Construction	337	457	329	376	47
Manufacturing	587	615	600	893	293
Services related	3,043	~3,304	~3,264	~3,883	~619
Utilities	na	na	na	na	na
Wholesale trade	490	563	518	731	213
Retail trade	617	622	481	593	112
Transportation and warehousing	na	na	na	na	na
Information	34	29	25	40	15
Finance and insurance	192	190	254	226	-28
Real estate and rental and leasing	108	148	199	263	64
Professional and technical services	188	181	200	200	0
Management of companies and enterprises	0	~5	~5	22	~17
Administrative and waste services	89	94	99	99	0
Educational services	~5	~15	~34	~59	~25
Health care and social assistance	572	~630	~689	~811	~122
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	72	101	97	94	-3
Accommodation and food services	294	339	309	334	25
Other services, except public administration	382	387	354	411	57
Government	813	818	812	850	38

Percent of Total

					% Change 2010-2015
Total Employment					12.6%
Non-services related	~35.7%	~34.7%	33.3%	34.0%	15.1%
Farm	19.2%	16.6%	16.8%	13.9%	-6.4%
Forestry, fishing, & ag. services	~1.5%	~1.4%	1.3%	1.7%	45.0%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	~0.3%	~0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	21.1%
Construction	5.4%	7.0%	5.3%	5.4%	14.3%
Manufacturing	9.4%	9.4%	9.6%	12.7%	48.8%
Services related	48.5%	~50.5%	~52.5%	~55.4%	~19.0%
Utilities	na	na	na	na	na
Wholesale trade	7.8%	8.6%	8.3%	10.4%	41.1%
Retail trade	9.8%	9.5%	7.7%	8.5%	23.3%
Transportation and warehousing	na	na	na	na	na
Information	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	60.0%
Finance and insurance	3.1%	2.9%	4.1%	3.2%	-11.0%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.7%	2.3%	3.2%	3.8%	32.2%
Professional and technical services	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	2.9%	0.0%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0%	~0.1%	~0.1%	0.3%	~340.0%
Administrative and waste services	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%
Educational services	~0.1%	~0.2%	~0.5%	~0.8%	~73.5%
Health care and social assistance	9.1%	~9.6%	~11.1%	~11.6%	~17.7%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%	-3.1%
Accommodation and food services	4.7%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	8.1%
Other services, except public administration	6.1%	5.9%	5.7%	5.9%	16.1%
Government	13.0%	12.5%	13.1%	12.1%	4.7%

All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA25N.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How has employment by industry changed recently?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes recent employment change by industry from 2001 to 2008. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.

Non-Services Related: Consists of employment in industries such as farm, mining, and manufacturing.

Services Related: Consists of employment in industries such as retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services.

Government: Consists of federal, military, state and local government employment, and government enterprise.

Why is it important?

Recent employment trends organized by NAICS offer more detail than the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, particularly with regard to services related industries. This is especially useful since in most geographies the majority of new job growth in recent years has taken place in services related industries.

Although NAICS captures much more detail on employment in services related sectors, these industries still encompass a wide variety of high and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in accommodation and food services to professional and technical services. The section in this report titled "*How do wages compare across industries?*" shows the difference in wages between various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

It can be useful to ask whether the historical employment trends shown earlier in this report continue more recently, and what factors are driving a shift in industry makeup and competitive position. It may be the case that the economic role and contribution of public lands have changed along with broader economic shifts in many geographies.

Methods

In 2001, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). An advantage of the NAICS method is the greater amount of detail to describe changes in the service related sectors.

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Additional Resources

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For a review of the role of public lands amenities and transportation in economic development, see:

Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, J.A. Gude, J. van den Noort. 2009. "The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas." Journal of Rural Studies 25: 343-353., available at: headwaterseconomics.com/3wests/Rasker_et_al_2009_Three_Wests.pdf *(15)*.

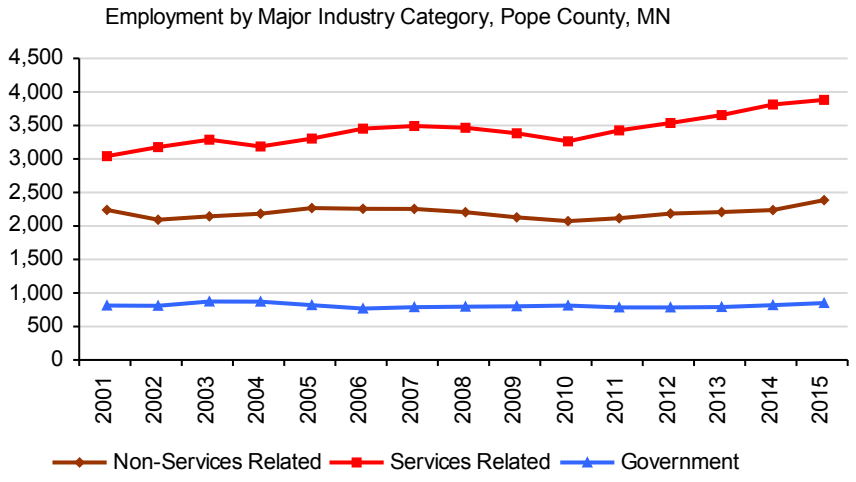
For a review of the role of amenities in rural development, see the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service: McGranahan, D. 1999. "Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change." Agricultural Economic Report No. (AER781), October. ers.usda.gov/publications/aer-agricultural-economic-report/aer781.aspx *(16)*.

Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at headwaterseconomics.org/eps *(14)*.

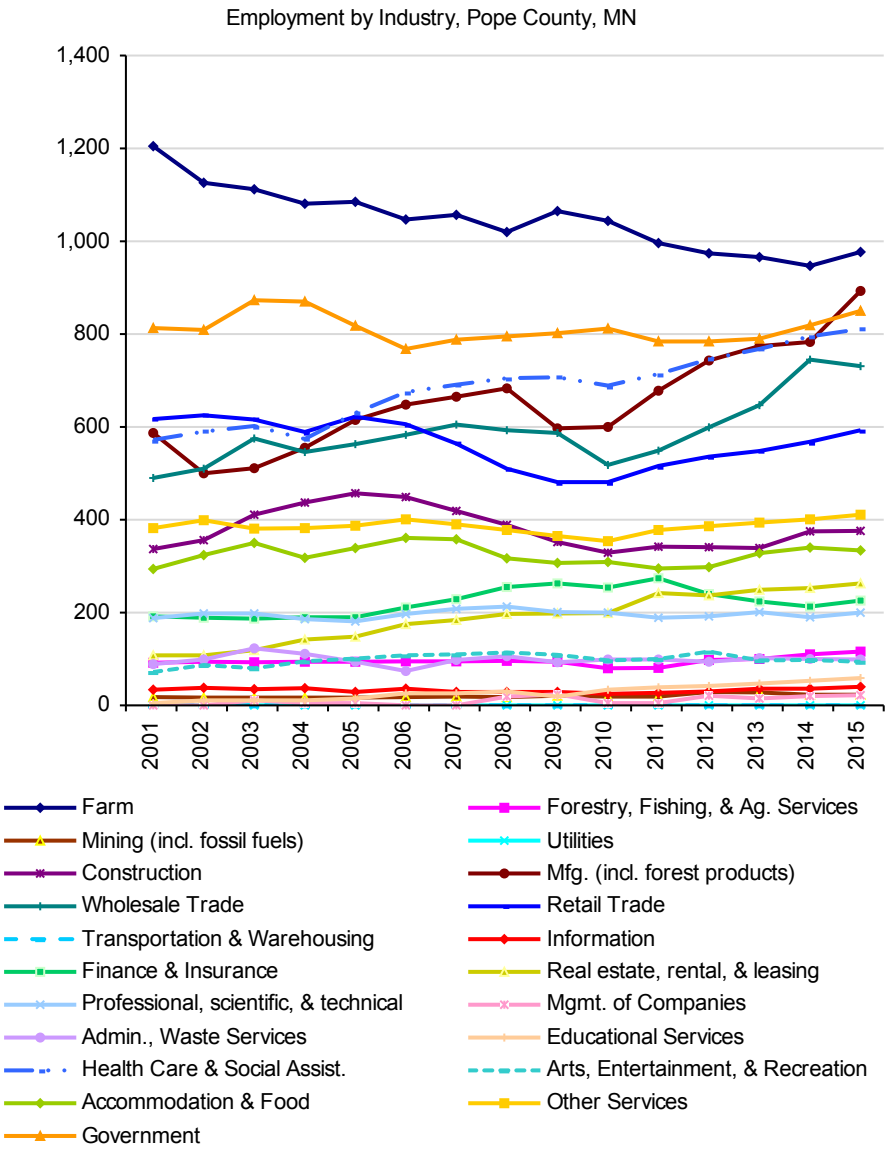
Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA25N.

- From 2001 to 2015, jobs in non-services related industries grew from 2,239 to 2,385, a 7% increase.
- From 2001 to 2015, jobs in services related industries grew from 3,043 to 3,883, a 28% increase.
- From 2001 to 2015, jobs in government grew from 813 to 850, a 5% increase.



- In 2015 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were farm (977 jobs), manufacturing (893 jobs), and wholesale trade (731 jobs).



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Study Guide and Supplemental Information

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What do we measure on this page?

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Services Related: Consists of employment in industries such as retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services.

Government: Consists of federal, military, state and local government employment, and government enterprise.

Why is it important?

Recent employment trends organized by NAICS offer more detail than the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, particularly with regard to services related industries. This is especially useful since in most geographies the majority of new job growth in recent years has taken place in services related industries.

Although NAICS captures much more detail on employment in services related sectors, these industries still encompass a wide variety of high and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in accommodation and food services to professional and technical services. The section in this report titled "How do wages compare across industries?" shows the difference in wages between various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

It can be useful to ask whether the historical employment trends shown earlier in this report continue more recently, and what factors are driving a shift in industry makeup and competitive position. It may be the case that the economic role and contribution of public lands have changed along with broader economic shifts in many geographies.

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Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA25N.

Pope County, MN

How has earnings by industry changed historically?

This page describes historical change in earnings by industry (in real terms). Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. The earnings data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and reported by place of work.

Earnings by Industry, 1970-2000 (Thousands of 2015 $s)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	Change 1990-2000
Labor Earnings	$142,726	$136,712	$139,239	$195,695	$56,456
Non-Services Related	~$68,440	$48,941	$52,145	~$64,067	~$11,922
Farm	$50,146	$18,640	$28,828	$16,696	-$12,132
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	$671	$1,188	$1,640	$2,478	$838
Mining (including fossil fuels)	~$153	$348	$0	~$311	~$311
Construction	$7,945	$10,990	$9,188	$13,638	$4,450
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	$9,525	$17,774	$12,489	$30,943	$18,454
Services Related	$51,446	$65,449	$59,316	~$93,254	~$33,938
Transportation & public utilities	$10,910	$16,994	$8,519	~$11,960	~$3,441
Wholesale trade	$5,626	$9,114	$6,471	$26,154	$19,683
Retail trade	$15,292	$15,556	$15,334	$17,321	$1,987
Finance, insurance & real estate	$4,192	$4,736	$4,560	$7,130	$2,570
Services	$15,426	$19,049	$24,433	$30,689	$6,256
Government	$22,962	$22,323	$27,778	$37,043	$9,265

Percent of Total*

					% Change 1990-2000
Labor Earnings					40.5%
Non-Services Related	~47.9%	35.8%	37.4%	~33.0%	~22.9%
Farm	35.1%	13.6%	20.7%	8.6%	-42.1%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	1.3%	51.1%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	~0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	~0.2%	na
Construction	5.6%	8.0%	6.6%	7.0%	48.4%
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	6.7%	13.0%	9.0%	15.9%	147.8%
Services Related	36.0%	47.9%	42.6%	~48.0%	~57.2%
Transportation & public utilities	7.6%	12.4%	6.1%	~6.2%	~40.4%
Wholesale trade	3.9%	6.7%	4.6%	13.5%	304.2%
Retail trade	10.7%	11.4%	11.0%	8.9%	13.0%
Finance, insurance & real estate	2.9%	3.5%	3.3%	3.7%	56.4%
Services	10.8%	13.9%	17.5%	15.8%	25.6%
Government	16.1%	16.3%	19.9%	19.1%	33.4%

All earnings data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).
* Total is considered to be the sum of all reported or estimated income with positive values from the earnings by industry table.

The earnings data above are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The data end in 2000 because in 2001 the U.S. Department of Commerce switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). More recent earnings trends, organized by NAICS, are shown in subsequent pages of this report.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA05.

How has earnings by industry changed historically?

What do we measure on this page?

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Why is it important?

Historical changes in labor earnings, by industry, show how the structure of the local economy has changed over time. Some of the trends are due to national and international factors, while other trends may reflect local conditions. The shifting sources of labor earnings can point to evolving weaknesses and strengths in the local or regional economy. It may be the case that the economic role and contribution of public lands have changed along with broader economic shifts in many geographies.

Most new jobs created in the U.S. economy in the last thirty years have been in services related sectors, a category that includes a wide variety of high and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in hotels and amusement parks to legal, health, business, and educational services. The section in this report titled "*How do wages compare across industries?*" shows the difference in wages between various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

In many small rural communities, government employment (e.g., the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management) represents an important component of the economy. In others there have been important changes in employment in mining (which includes fossil fuel energy development), manufacturing (which includes lumber and wood products), and construction.

Methods

The labor earnings data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The data end in 2000 because in 2001 the Bureau of Economic Analysis switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). More recent personal income trends, organized by NAICS, are shown in subsequent pages of this report.

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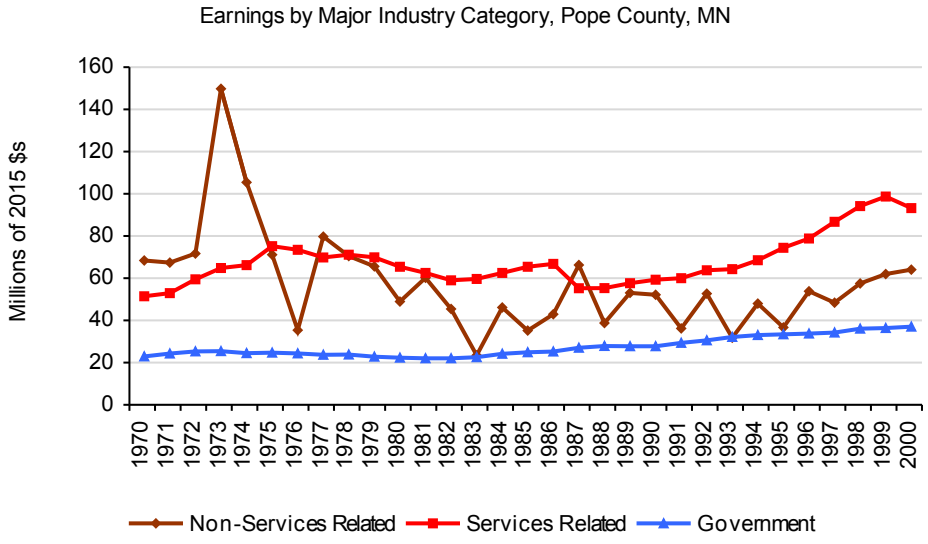
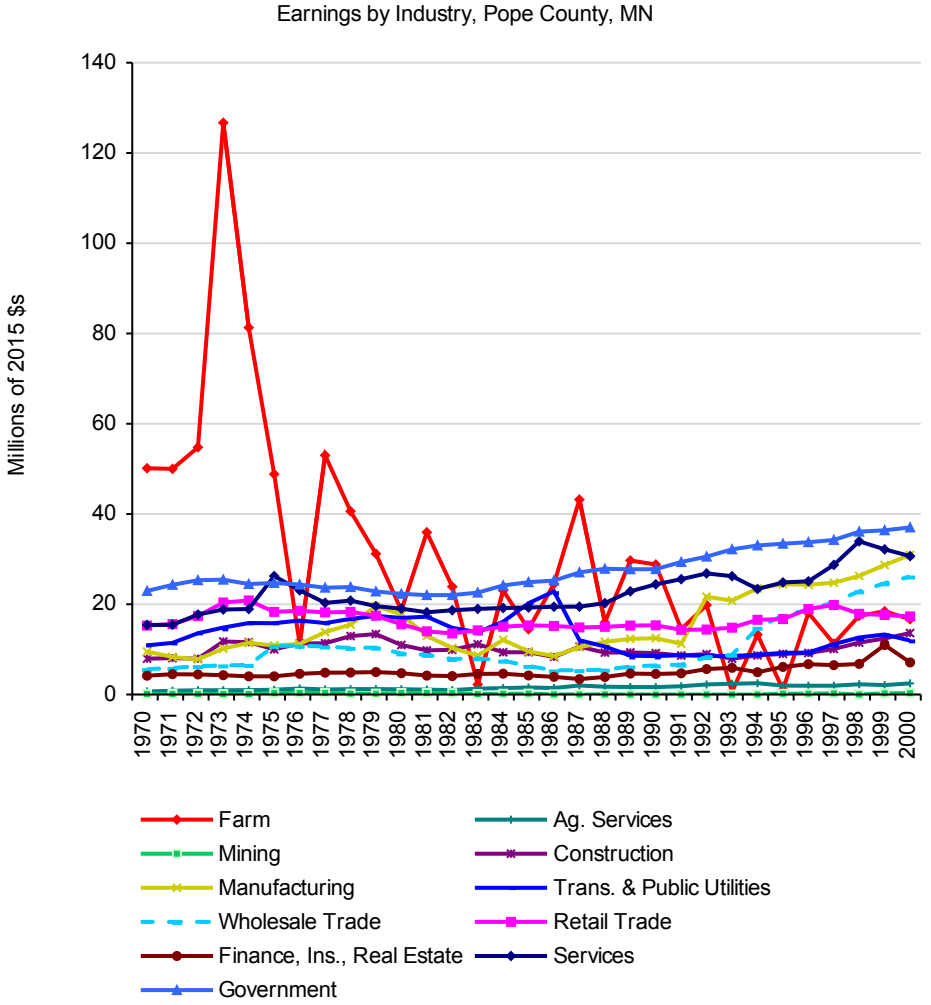
Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA05.

- From 1970 to 2000, earnings from non-services related industries shrank from $68.4 million to $64.1 million (in real terms), a 6% decrease.
- From 1970 to 2000, earnings from services related industries grew from $51.4 million to $93.3 million (in real terms), a 81% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, earnings from government grew from $23.0 million to $37.0 million (in real terms), a 61% increase.



- In 2000 the three industry sectors with the largest earnings were government ($37.0 million), services ($30.7 million), and wholesale trade ($26.2 million).
- From 1970 to 2000, the three industry sectors that added the most earnings were manufacturing (incl. forest products) ($21.4 million), services ($15.3 million), and government ($14.1 million).



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Pope County, MN

How has earnings by industry changed recently?

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Earnings by Industry, 2001-2015 (Thousands of 2015 $s)

	2001	2005	2010	2015	Change 2010-2015
Labor Earnings	$201,714	$238,118	$226,860	$287,597	$60,737
Non-services related	~$63,465	~$89,168	$80,401	~$99,073	~$18,672
Farm	$12,225	$39,215	$27,825	$21,849	-$5,976
Forestry, fishing, & ag. services	~$4,314	~$3,949	$3,383	$4,027	$644
Mining (including fossil fuels)	~$70	~$63	$92	~$25	-~$67
Construction	$14,633	$17,616	$16,137	$18,521	$2,384
Manufacturing	$32,223	$28,325	$32,964	$54,651	$21,687
Services related	$67,321	~$79,474	~$88,609	~$141,775	~$53,166
Utilities	na	na	na	na	na
Wholesale trade	$28,264	$33,154	$33,354	$53,926	$20,572
Retail trade	$14,464	$14,632	$11,107	$17,017	$5,910
Transportation and warehousing	na	na	na	na	na
Information	$967	$1,114	$933	$1,011	$78
Finance and insurance	$7,107	$6,717	$6,461	$8,687	$2,226
Real estate and rental and leasing	$1,717	$1,082	$1,589	$4,320	$2,731
Professional and technical services	$4,466	$3,839	$3,547	$5,421	$1,874
Management of companies and enterprises	$0	-$125	-$115	~$25	~$140
Administrative and waste services	$1,198	$982	$1,428	$1,671	$243
Educational services	$206	~$166	~$1,070	~$1,860	~$790
Health care and social assistance	$15,577	~$17,461	~$22,052	~$29,867	~$7,815
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	$711	$869	$567	$1,258	$691
Accommodation and food services	$4,566	$4,695	$3,739	$4,971	$1,232
Other services, except public administration	$10,901	$11,895	$10,586	$11,741	$1,155
Government	$37,935	$42,380	$44,881	$50,461	$5,580

Percent of Total*

					% Change 2010-2015
Labor Earnings					26.8%
Non-services related	~33.1%	~39.1%	36.3%	~34.0%	~23.2%
Farm	6.4%	17.2%	12.5%	7.5%	-21.5%
Forestry, fishing, & ag. services	~2.3%	~1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	19.0%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	~0.0%	~0.0%	0.0%	~0.0%	-~72.8%
Construction	7.6%	7.7%	7.3%	6.4%	14.8%
Manufacturing	16.8%	12.4%	14.9%	18.8%	65.8%
Services related	35.1%	~34.8%	~40.0%	~48.7%	~60.0%
Utilities	na	na	na	na	na
Wholesale trade	14.8%	14.5%	15.0%	18.5%	61.7%
Retail trade	7.6%	6.4%	5.0%	5.8%	53.2%
Transportation and warehousing	na	na	na	na	na
Information	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	8.4%
Finance and insurance	3.7%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	34.5%
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	1.5%	171.9%
Professional and technical services	2.3%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	52.8%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0%	na	na	~0.0%	-~121.7%
Administrative and waste services	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	17.0%
Educational services	0.1%	~0.1%	~0.5%	~0.6%	~73.8%
Health care and social assistance	8.1%	~7.7%	~9.9%	~10.3%	~35.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	121.9%
Accommodation and food services	2.4%	2.1%	1.7%	1.7%	32.9%
Other services, except public administration	5.7%	5.2%	4.8%	4.0%	10.9%
Government	19.8%	18.6%	20.2%	17.3%	12.4%

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Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA05N.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

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Non-Services Related: Consists of employment in industries such as farm, mining, and manufacturing.

Government: Consists of federal, military, state and local government employment, and government enterprise.

Why is it important?

Recent personal income trends organized by NAICS offer more detail than the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, particularly with regard to services related industries. This is especially useful since in many geographies the majority of new earnings growth in recent years has taken place in services related industries.

Although NAICS captures much more detail on personal income from services related sectors, these industries still encompass a wide variety of high and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in accommodation and food services to professional and technical services. The section in this report titled "How do wages compare across industries?" shows the difference in wages between various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

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In 2001, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). An advantage of the NAICS method is the greater amount of detail to describe changes in the service related sectors.

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The terms non-services related and services related are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into easy-to-understand categories.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Additional Resources

For online SIC and NAICS manuals and definitions of industry codes, see: bls.gov/bls/NAICS.htm *(10)*.

For a review of the role of public lands amenities and transportation in economic development, see:

Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, J.A. Gude, J. van den Noort. 2009. "The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas." Journal of Rural Studies 25: 343-353., available at: headwaterseconomics.com/3wests/Rasker_et_al_2009_Three_Wests.pdf *(15)*.

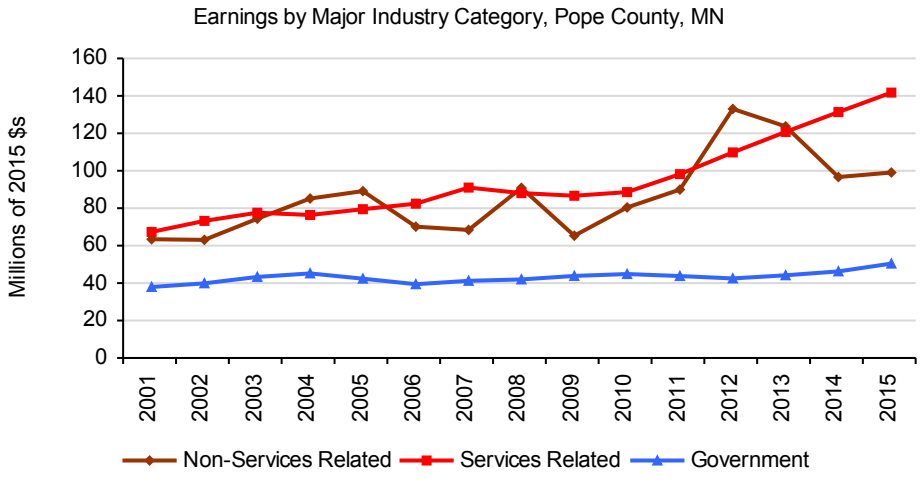
For a review of the role of amenities in rural development, see the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service: McGranahan, D. 1999. "Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change." Agricultural Economic Report No. (AER781), October. ers.usda.gov/publications/aer-agricultural-economic-report/aer781.aspx *(16)*.

Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at headwaterseconomics.org/eps *(14)*.

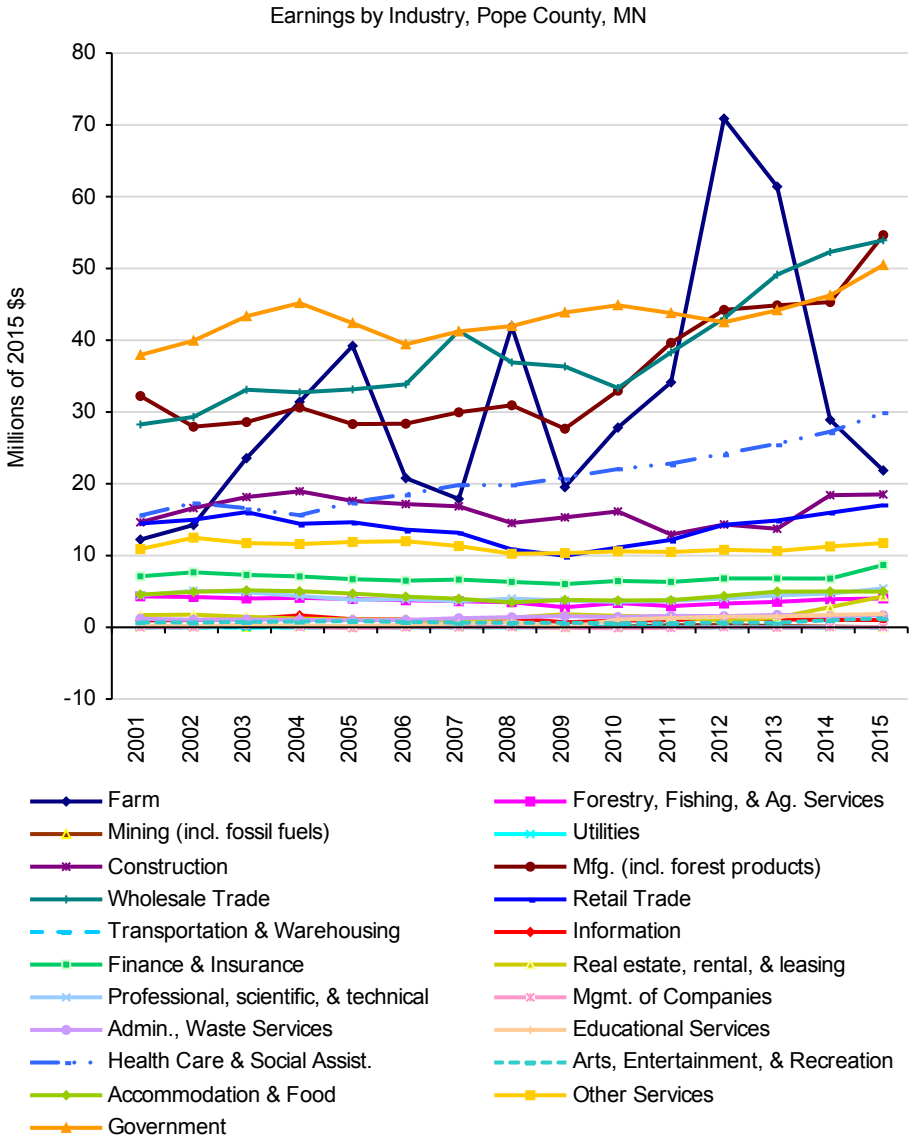
Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA25N.

- From 2001 to 2015, earnings in non-services related industries grew from $63.5 million to $99.1 million, a 56% increase.
- From 2001 to 2015, earnings in services related industries grew from $67.3 million to $141.8 million, a 111% increase.
- From 2001 to 2015, earnings in government grew from $37.9 million to $50.5 million, a 33% increase.



- In 2015 the three industry sectors with the largest earnings were manufacturing ($54.7 million), government ($50.5 million), and health care and social assistance ($29.9 million).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA05N.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How has earnings by industry changed recently?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes recent change in earnings (in real terms). Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. The personal income data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.

Services Related: Consists of employment in industries such as retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services.

Non-Services Related: Consists of employment in industries such as farm, mining, and manufacturing.

Government: Consists of federal, military, state and local government employment, and government enterprise.

Why is it important?

Recent personal income trends organized by NAICS offer more detail than the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, particularly with regard to services related industries. This is especially useful since in many geographies the majority of new earnings growth in recent years has taken place in services related industries.

Although NAICS captures much more detail on personal income from services related sectors, these industries still encompass a wide variety of high and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in accommodation and food services to professional and technical services. The section in this report titled "How do wages compare across industries?" shows the difference in wages between various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

It can be useful to ask whether the historical employment trends shown earlier in this report continue more recently, and what factors are driving a shift in industry makeup and competitive position. It may be the case that the economic role and contribution of public lands have changed along with broader economic shifts in many geographies.

Methods

In 2001, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). An advantage of the NAICS method is the greater amount of detail to describe changes in the service related sectors.

It is not normally appropriate to put SIC and NAICS data in the same tables and figures because of the difference in methods used to organize industry data. The SIC coding system organizes industries by the primary activity of the establishment. In NAICS, industries are organized according to the production process. See the Data Sources and Methods section of this report for more information on the shift from SIC to NAICS.

The terms non-services related and services related are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into easy-to-understand categories.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Additional Resources

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For a review of the role of public lands amenities and transportation in economic development, see:

Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, J.A. Gude, J. van den Noort. 2009. "The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas." Journal of Rural Studies 25: 343-353., available at: headwaterseconomics.com/3wests/Rasker_et_al_2009_Three_Wests.pdf *(15)*.

For a review of the role of amenities in rural development, see the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service: McGranahan, D. 1999. "Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change." Agricultural Economic Report No. (AER781), October. ers.usda.gov/publications/aer-agricultural-economic-report/aer781.aspx *(16)*.

Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at headwaterseconomics.org/eps *(14)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA05N.

How have earnings per job and per capita income changed?

This page describes how average earnings per job and per capita income (in real terms) have changed over time.

Average Earnings Per Job: This is a measure of the compensation of the average job. It is total earnings divided by total employment. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted at equal weight. Employees, sole proprietors, and active partners are included.

Per Capita Income: This is a measure of income per person. It is total personal income (from labor and non-labor sources) divided by total population.

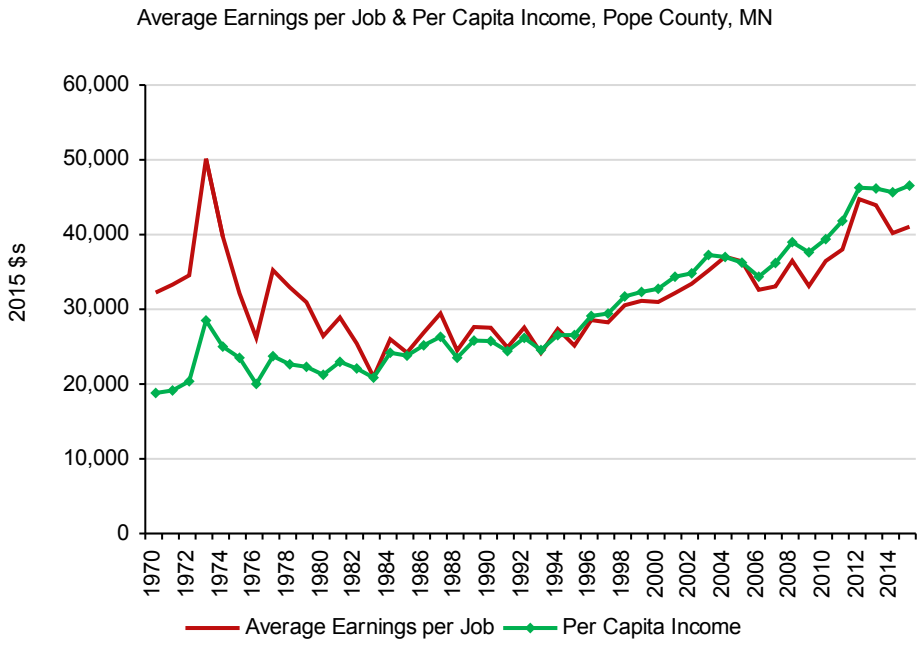
Average Earnings per Job & Per Capita Income, 1970-2015 (2015 $s)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2015	Change 2000-2015
Average Earnings per Job	$32,240	$26,428	$27,539	$30,990	$41,056	$10,066
Per Capita Income	$18,808	$21,247	$25,755	$32,748	$46,556	$13,808

Percent Change

	% Change 2000-2015
Average Earnings per Job	32.5%
Per Capita Income	42.2%

- From 1970 to 2015, average earnings per job grew from $32,240 to $41,056 (in real terms), a 27% increase.
- From 1970 to 2015, per capita income grew from $18,808 to $46,556 (in real terms), a 148% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA30.

How have earnings per job and per capita income changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how average earnings per job and per capita income (in real terms) have changed over time.

Average Earnings per Job: This is a measure of the compensation of the average job. It is total earnings divided by total employment. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted at equal weight. Employees, sole proprietors, and active partners are included.

Per Capita Income: This is a measure of income per person. It is total personal income (from labor and non-labor sources) divided by total population.

Why is it important?

Average earnings per job is an indicator of the quality of local employment. A higher average earnings per job indicates that there are relatively more high-wage occupations. It can be useful to consider earnings against local cost of living indicators.

There are a number of reasons why average earnings per job may decline. These include: 1) more part-time and/or seasonal workers entering the workforce; 2) a rise in low-wage industries, such as tourism-related sectors; 3) a decline of high-wage industries, such as manufacturing; 4) more lower-paid workers entering the workforce; 5) the presence of a university with increasing an enrollment of relatively low-wage students; 6) an influx of workers with low education levels that are paid less; 7) the in-migration of semi-retired workers who work part-time and/or seasonally; and 8) an influx of people who move to an area for quality of life rather than profit-maximizing reasons.

Per capita income is considered one of the most important measures of economic well-being. However, this measure can be misleading. Per capita income is total personal income divided by population. Because total personal income includes non-labor income sources (dividends, interest, rent and transfer payments), it is possible for per capita income to be relatively high due to the presence of retirees and people with investment income. And because per capita income is calculated using total population and not the labor force as in average earnings per job, it is possible for per capita income to be relatively low when there are a disproportionate number of children and/or elderly people in the population.

Additional Resources

For an example of why average earnings per job may decline, one study has recently documented that workers would accept lower wages in order to live closer to environmental amenities. See: Schmidt, L. and P.N. Courant. 2006. "Sometimes Close is Good Enough: The Value of Nearby Environmental Amenities." Journal of Regional Science. 46(5): 931-951).

The Monthly Labor Review Online, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, contains several issues related to explaining earnings and wages, by industry, sex, and education achievement. See: bls.gov/opub/mlr/indexe.htm#Earnings_and_wages *(18)*.

To see the possible impact of non-labor income sources on per capita income, see previous sections of this report that show the percent contribution of non-labor to total personal income, or run the EPS Non-Labor Income report.

For a glossary of terms used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see: bea.gov/glossary/glossary.cfm *(8)*.

For a comprehensive cost of living index see: livingwage.geog.psu.edu/ *(19)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Table CA30.

How do wages compare across industries?

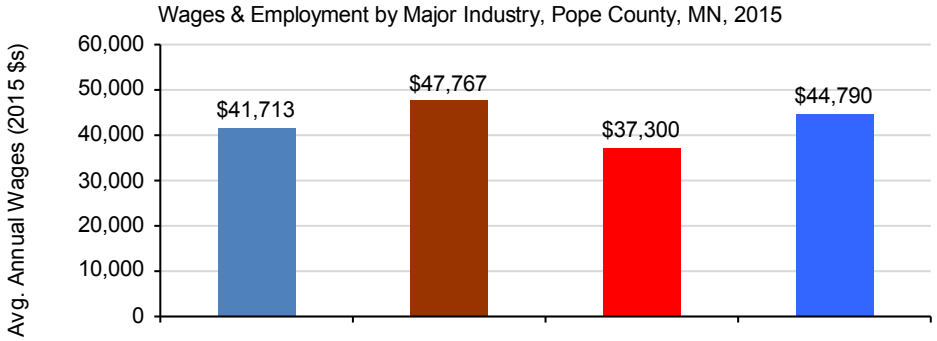
This page describes employment and average annual wages by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government.

Employment & Wages by Industry, 2015 (2015 $s)

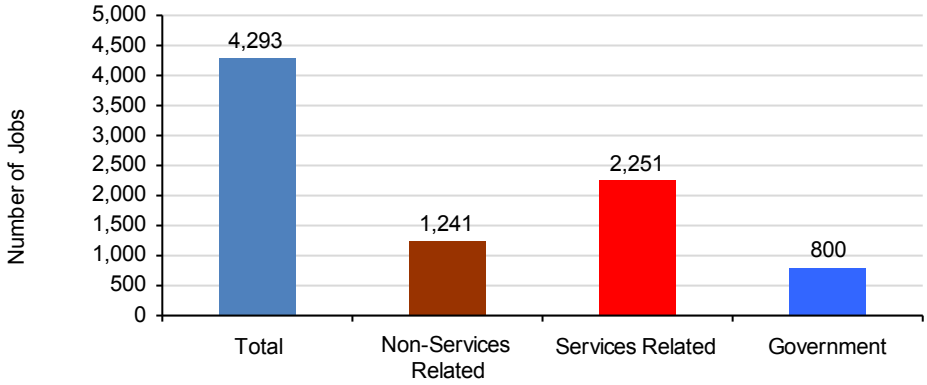
	Employment	% of Total Employment	Avg. Annual Wages	% Above or Below Avg.
Total	4,293		$41,713	
Private	3,493	81.4%	$41,008	-1.7%
Non-Services Related	1,241	28.9%	$47,767	14.5%
Natural Resources and Mining	211	4.9%	$34,877	-16.4%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	211	4.9%	$34,877	-16.4%
Mining (incl. fossil fuels)	0	0.0%	na	na
Construction	192	4.5%	$42,839	2.7%
Manufacturing (Incl. forest products)	839	19.5%	$52,079	24.9%
Services Related	2,251	52.4%	$37,300	-10.6%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,156	26.9%	$49,990	19.8%
Information	27	0.6%	$22,873	-45.2%
Financial Activities	127	3.0%	$54,674	31.1%
Professional and Business Services	88	2.0%	$27,164	-34.9%
Education and Health Services	405	9.4%	$24,358	-41.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	333	7.8%	$12,205	-70.7%
Other Services	116	2.7%	$19,776	-52.6%
Unclassified	0	0.0%	na	na
Government	800	18.6%	$44,790	7.4%
Federal Government	37	0.9%	$39,981	-4.2%
State Government	30	0.7%	$51,465	23.4%
Local Government	733	17.1%	$44,759	7.3%

This table shows wage data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on previous pages of this report.

- In 2015 non-services related jobs paid the highest wages ($47,767) and services related jobs paid the lowest ($37,300).



- In 2015 trade, transportation, and utilities jobs employed the largest number of people (2,251), and federal government employed the smallest (800 jobs).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

How do wages compare across industries?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes employment and average annual wages by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government.

The table compares level of employment and wages for all sectors of the economy, and shows (on the far right column) whether the sector's wages are above or below the average wage for all industries. The figures compare wages (top figure) by major category (non-services related, services related, and government) and the number of people employed in each category (bottom figure).

Average Annual Wages: This is total annual pay divided by total employment.

Why is it important?

It is often assumed that the only high-wage jobs in rural areas are in manufacturing and natural resource industries (e.g., timber, fossil fuel energy development, and mining). While these often provide the highest average wages, it is also possible for some components of services related industries to offer high wages (e.g., information, financial activities, and professional and business services). In addition, some places may have high average annual wages in a particular sector, but few people employed in that sector. Others may have low wages in a particular sector, and many people employed in that sector.

While nationally nearly all new jobs since 1990 have been in services related industries, they are not equally distributed across the country, and not all geographies are able to attract and retain the relatively high-wage services. Additional research would be needed to determine whether a geography has the elements that need to be in place to attract and keep high-wage services related workers. For example, those elements may include access to reliable transportation including airports, amenities, recreation opportunities, a trained workforce, and good schools. It is also worth investigating whether public lands play a role in attracting high-wage service workers.

In some geographies, the highest-paying jobs are in the public sector (e.g., in the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management). During times of national recessions, a heavy reliance on government jobs may serve as an economic buffer against employment and earnings declines in the private sector.

Methods

Data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which has the advantage of providing employment and wage data. However, the Bureau of Labor Statistics does not count the self-employed, so the employment numbers may differ from figures provided by other data sources used elsewhere in this report. As reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, wages include gross wages and salaries, bonuses, stock options, tips and other gratuities, and the value of meals and lodging.

Depending on the geographies selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions.

Average annual wages shown on this page is not the same as average earnings per job shown earlier in this report. Average annual wages are calculated from Bureau of Labor Statistics data, which do not include proprietors, and earnings per job are calculated from Bureau of Economic Analysis data, which include proprietors.

Additional Resources

For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats employment, see: bls.gov/bls/employment.htm *(20)*.

For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats pay and benefits, see: bls.gov/bls/wages.htm *(21)*.

Employment and wage estimates are also available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for over 800 occupations. Looking at services by occupation, rather than by sector or industry, is helpful since wages vary dramatically across occupations associated with different services. For more information, see: bls.gov/oes *(22)*.

For a peer-reviewed journal article and interactive web tool on the importance of transportation to attracting high-wage "knowledge-based" workers to areas with high amenities, see: Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, J.A. Gude, J. van den Noort. 2009. "The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas." Journal of Rural Studies 25(2009): 343-353, available at: headwaterseconomics.org/3wests.php *(3)*.

See also Knapp, T.A., and P.E. Graves. 1989. On the Role of Amenities in Models of Migration and Regional Development. Journal of Regional Science 29(1): 71-87. This article specifically captures the idea that amenity values are capitalized into wages.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

How has the unemployment rate changed?

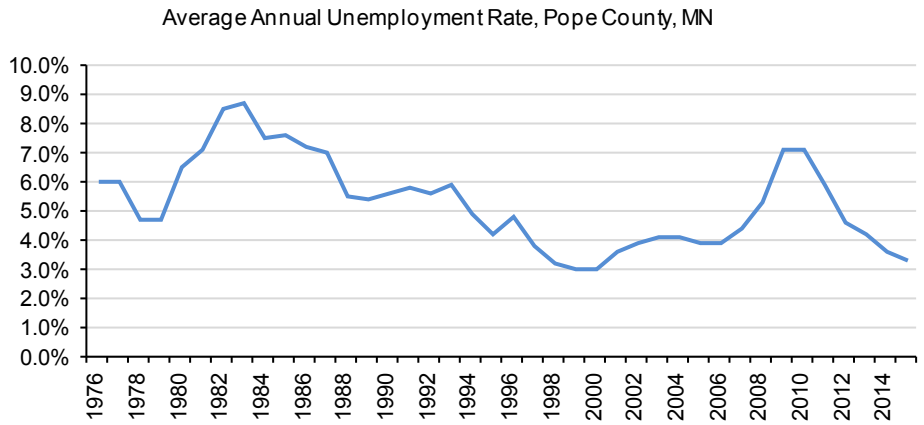
This page describes the average annual unemployment rate and the seasonality of the unemployment rate over time.

Unemployment Rate: The number of people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work divided by the labor force.

Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 1976-2015

	1976	1990	2000	2010	2015	Change 2010-2015
Unemployment Rate	6.0%	5.6%	3.0%	7.1%	3.3%	-3.8%

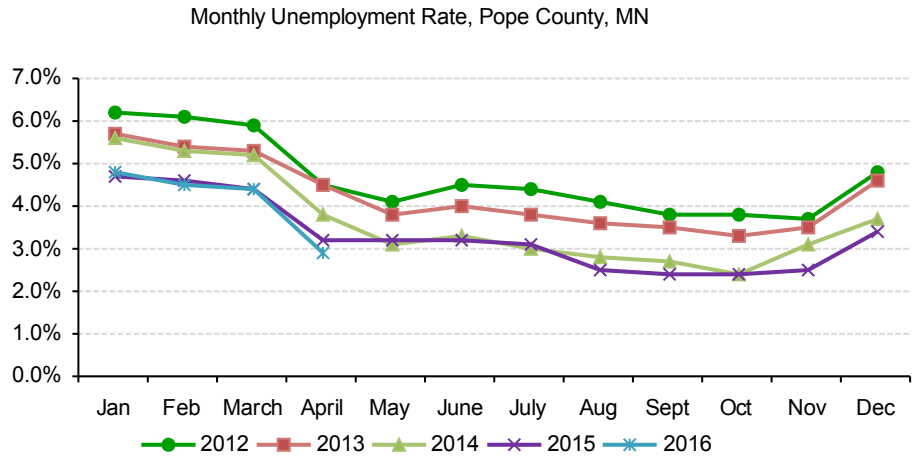
- Since 1976, the annual unemployment rate ranged from a low of 3% in 1999 to a high of 8.7% in 1983.



Monthly Unemployment Rate, 2012-2016

Unemployment Rate (%)	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2012	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%	4.5%	4.1%	4.5%	4.4%	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.8%
2013	5.7%	5.4%	5.3%	4.5%	3.8%	4.0%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	3.5%	4.6%
2014	5.6%	5.3%	5.2%	3.8%	3.1%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.4%	3.1%	3.7%
2015	4.7%	4.6%	4.4%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	3.4%
2016	4.8%	4.5%	4.4%	2.9%								

- The lowest monthly unemployment rate was Oct of 2014. The highest monthly unemployment rate was Jan of 2012.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.

How has the unemployment rate changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the average annual unemployment rate and the seasonality of the unemployment rate over time.

The figure Average Annual Unemployment Rate shows the rate of unemployment since 1990. The figure Seasonal Unemployment Rate shows the rate of unemployment for the last five years, for each month of the year. This figure is useful to see if there are higher rates of unemployment during certain months of the year, and whether this has changed over time.

Unemployment Rate: The number of people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work divided by the labor force.

Why is it important?

The rate of unemployment is an important indicator of economic well-being. This figure can go up during national recessions and/or when more localized economies are affected by area downturns. There can also be significant seasonal variations in unemployment.

It is important to know how the unemployment rate has changed over time, whether there are periods of the year where the rate is higher or lower, and if this seasonality of unemployment has changed over time. Geographies that are heavily dependent on the tourism industry, for example, may show higher rates of unemployment during Spring and Fall "shoulder seasons." Places that rely heavily on the construction industry, for example, may have lower unemployment rates during the non-winter months.

As the economy of a place diversifies, it can become more resilient and less affected by downturns and rising unemployment rates. This is particularly true of places that are able to attract in-migration, retain manufacturing, and support a high-tech economy.

Public land agencies sometimes provide seasonal employment and may have an effect on the local rate of unemployment.

Methods

Data begin in 1990 because prior to that the Bureau of Labor Statistics used a different method to calculate the unemployment rate.

Additional Resources

For more information on unemployment, see related Bureau of Labor Statistics resources, available at: bls.gov/cps/faq.htm#Ques3 *(23)*.

For more information on business cycles, see related National Bureau of Business Research, available at: nber.org *(24)*.

For research findings on economic resiliency, see: Chapple, K., and T. W. Lester. 2010. "The resilient regional labor market? The U.S. case." Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society 3:85-104.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.

What are the commuting patterns in the region?

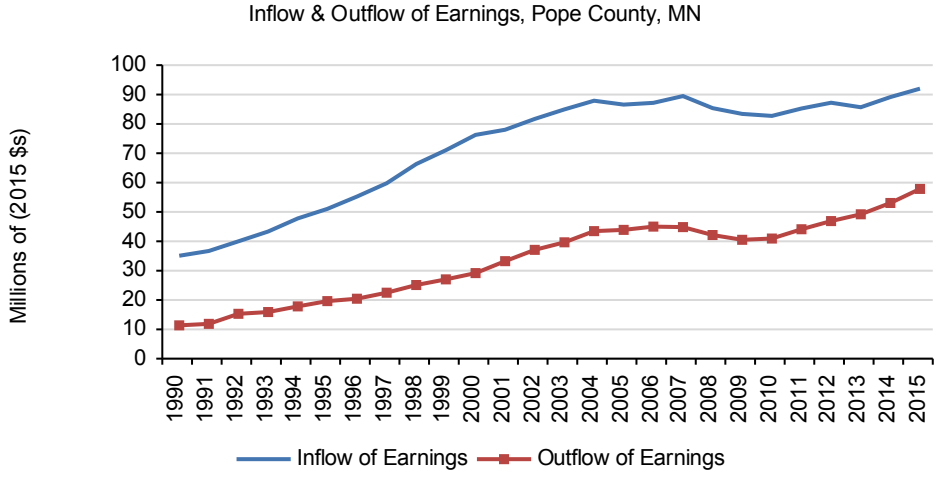
This page describes the flow of earnings into the county by residents who work in neighboring counties (an "inflow" of earnings because they bring money home); the flow of earnings by residents from neighboring counties who commute into the county for work (an "outflow" of earnings because they take their earnings with them); and the difference between the two ("net residential adjustment").

Cross-County Earnings, 1990-2015 (Thousands of 2015 $s)

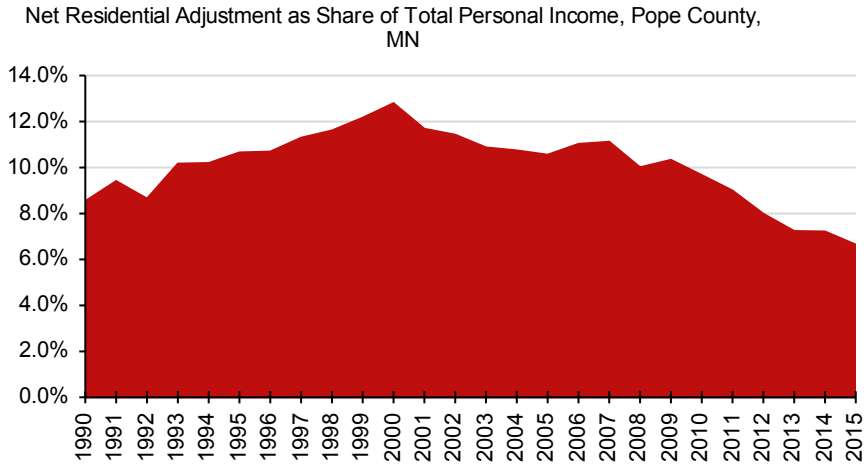
	1990	2000	2010	2015	Change 2010-2015
Total Personal Income	277,745	367,791	431,892	514,022	82,130
Cross-County Commuting Flows					
Inflow of Earnings	35,099	76,258	82,717	91,994	9,277
Outflow of Earnings	11,379	29,182	40,939	57,838	16,899
Net Residential Adjustment (Inflow - Outflow)	23,720	47,076	41,779	34,156	-7,623
Percent of Total					% Change 2010-2015
Net Residential Adjustment Share of Total Personal Income	8.5%	12.8%	9.7%	6.6%	-3.0%

Data are only available at the county level (i.e., this page will be blank for aggregated geographies, states, and the U.S.). Total personal income is reported by *place of residence*.

- From 1990 to 2015 inflow of earnings grew from $35.1 million to $92.0 million (in real terms), a 162% increase.
- From 1990 to 2015 outflow of earnings grew from $11.4 million to $57.8 million (in real terms), a 408% increase.



- From 1990 to 2015, net residential adjustment (inflow - outflow) changed from 8.5 to 6.6 percent of total personal income.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Tables CA30 & CA91.

What are the commuting patterns in the region?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the flow of earnings into the county by residents who work in neighboring counties ("inflow" of earnings because they bring money home); the flow of earnings by residents from neighboring counties who commute into the county for work ("outflow" of earnings because they take their earnings with them); and the difference between the two ("net residential adjustment").

If net residential adjustment is positive (inflow exceed outflow), it means county residents commute outside the county for work and bring in more personal income than leaves the county in net terms. If net residential adjustment is negative (outflow exceeds inflow), it means the economy of the county attracts workers from nearby counties and loses more personal income than it brings into the county in net terms.

Inflow of Earnings: These are the gross annual earnings of in-commuters; i.e., from people who work out of the county, and bring money home.
Outflow of Earnings: These are the gross annual earnings of out-commuters; i.e., from people who work in the county, but live elsewhere and take their earnings with them.
Net Residence Adjustment: This is the net inflow of labor earnings of inter-area commuters.
Note: Data only available at the county level (i.e., this page will be blank for profiles of aggregated geographies, states, and the U.S.).

Why is it important?

One indicator of economic health for a county is whether it is able to attract workers from nearby counties. This could be the case if a county has a surplus of jobs and serves as a magnet for workers in adjacent counties and would be indicated by a negative net residential adjustment. Another possibility is that housing in the county has driven some workers to live in relatively more affordable neighboring counties that have become "bedroom communities."

Alternatively, it is possible that a county with a positive net residential adjustment is a more desirable place to live (people are willing to commute and/or telecommute to work in order to live there for quality of life reasons). Commuting and telecommuting workers may also contribute to the economy by spending their money in the local area (essentially exporting work and importing wages).

Long-term trends in inflow, outflow, and net residential adjustment help to describe the role that the county's economy has played over time in a multi-county area. For example, a net residential adjustment that was positive but is today negative indicates that county residents used to have to commute to neighboring counties for work but today the reverse is true and the county attracts workers from neighboring counties.
If net residential adjustment is a large share of earnings (e.g., 10% of higher) it may indicate that the appropriate unit of analysis is a multi-county area that encompasses the entire labor market.

Methods

Data begin in 1990 because that is the year the Bureau of Economic Analysis began reporting this data set.
According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Estimates of gross commuters' earnings inflow and outflow are derived from the residence adjustment estimates, which are the estimates of the net inflow of the earnings of inter-area commuters. In the personal income accounts, the residence adjustment estimates are added to place-of-work earnings estimates to yield place-of-residence earnings estimates. This conversion process is an important part of the local area economic accounts because personal income is a place-of-residence measure, whereas the data used to estimate over 60 percent of personal income is reported on a place-of-work basis."

For a description of the methods used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis to estimate the flow of earnings across counties, see: bea.gov/regional/reis *(25)*. Select Table CA91 for any geography. When data are displayed, select the question mark icon for definitions and a brief description of methods.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis with definitions, see: bea.gov/regional/definitions *(9)*.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis also reports the number of workers commuting between counties. These data are limited to Decennial Census years (1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000); see: bea.gov/regional/reis/jtw *(26)*.

For an example of a study where a negative residential adjustment is considered a positive indicator, see Mack, E., T.H. Grubesic and E. Kessler. 2007. "Indices of Industrial Diversity and Regional Economic Composition." Growth and Change 38(3): 474-509.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C. Tables CA30 & CA91.

Do national recessions affect local employment?

This page describes long-term trends in employment during national recession and recovery periods.

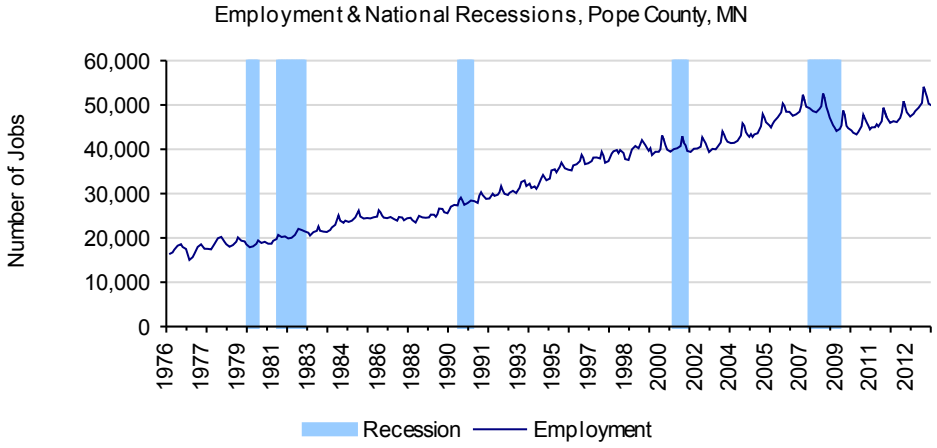
Employment Change During National Recessions, 1976-2015

	Jan '80 - July '80	July '81 - Nov '82	July '90 - Mar '91	Mar '01 - Nov '01	Dec '07 - June '09
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	1,063	-893	-280	218	293
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	3.2%	-0.9%	-0.7%	0.4%	0.3%

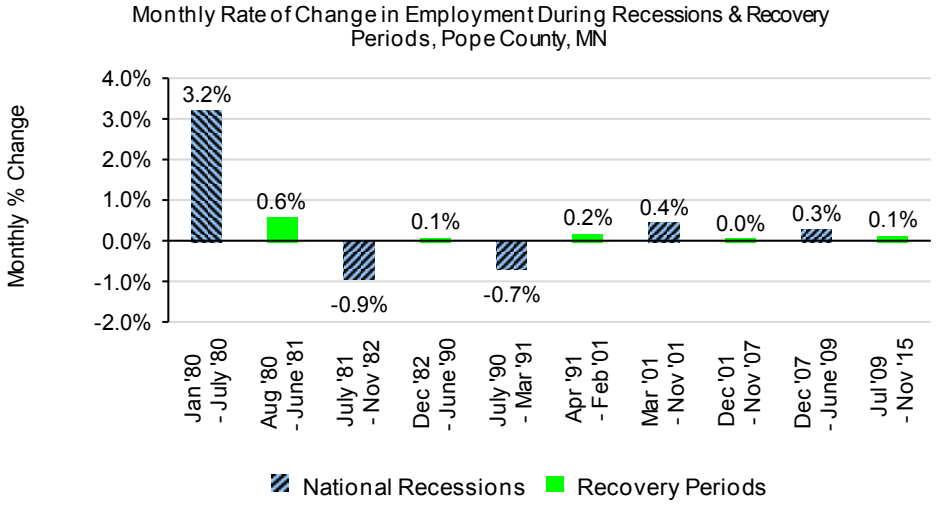
Employment Change During Recovery from National Recessions, 1976-2015

	Aug '80 - June '81	Dec '82 - June '90	Apr '91 - Feb '01	Dec '01 - Nov '07	Jul '09 - Nov '15
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	346	248	930	183	513
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%

- From November of 1976 to November of 2015, employment grew from 4,964 to 6,482 jobs, a 31% increase.



- In the recovery period (Dec '82-Jun '90) following the 1981-1982 recession, employment grew by 248 jobs, a 0.1% monthly increase.



Blue vertical bars in the figures above represent the last five recession periods: January 1980 to July 1980; July 1981 to November 1982; July 1990 to March 1991; March 2001 to November 2001; and December 2007 to June 2009. The green columns in the figure above represent the intervening recovery periods.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; National Bureau of Economic Research. 2009. U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions, Cambridge, MA

Do national recessions affect local employment?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes long-term trends in employment during national recession and recovery periods.

The figure Employment and National Recessions shows long-term change in employment against periods of national recession (blue bars) and recovery. The figure Employment During Recessions and Recovery Periods shows the percent gain or loss in employment during periods of national recession (blue bars) and recovery (green bars).

Recession: According to the National Bureau of Economic Research: "A recession is a significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in real GDP, real income, employment, industrial production, and wholesale-retail sales. A recession begins just after the economy reaches a peak of activity and ends as the economy reaches its trough. Between trough and peak, the economy is in an expansion."

Why is it important?

One measure of economic well-being is the resilience of the local economy during periods of national recession. It is a positive sign if local employment continues to grow (or does not decline) during a recession.

Another sign of economic well-being is how well the local economy recovers from a recession, measured as growth of employment from the trough (at the depth of the recession) to the peak (just before the next period of decline).

As the economy of a place diversifies, it can become more resilient and less affected by economic downturns. This is particularly true of places that are able to attract in-migration, retain manufacturing, and support a high-tech economy.

Government employment, including in public land agencies, can help to absorb some of the losses in private sector economic activity during a recession.

Methods

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics changed methodology related to unemployment rates in 1990. Caution should be used comparing pre-1990 estimates of unemployment rates with those from 1990 forward.

Additional Resources

For information regarding data collection and methodology for labor force statistics compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, see bls.gov/lau/laumthd.htm *(27)*. Please note that Local Area Unemployment Statistics data prior to 1990 are no longer support by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

For a definition of a recession and recovery periods, see the National Bureau of Economic Research: nber.org/cycles/recessions.html *(28)*; and National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. 2009. U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions, available at: nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html *(29)*.

For a list of national recessions and recovery periods, see: nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html *(29)*.

For research findings on economic resiliency, see: Chapple, K., and T. W. Lester. 2010. "The resilient regional labor market? The U.S. case." Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society 3:85-104.

Data Sources

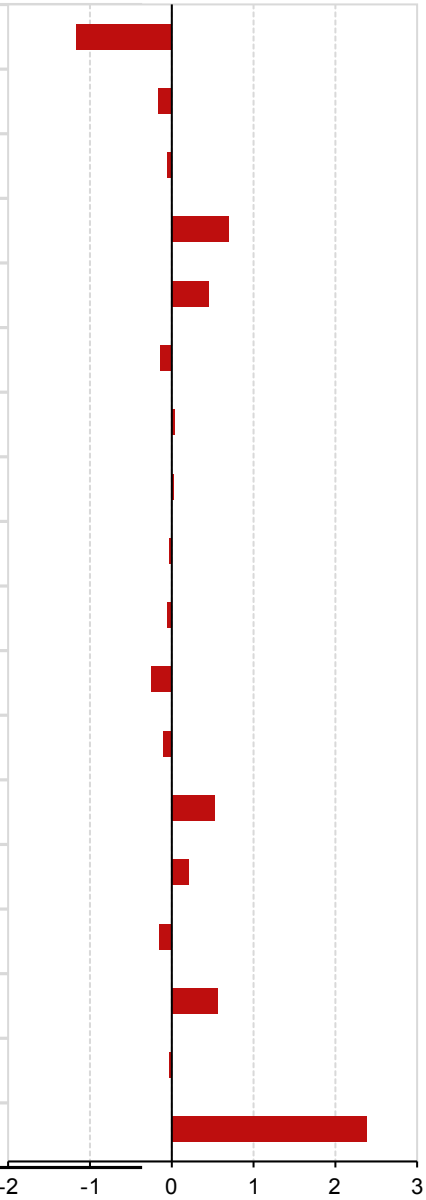
U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; National Bureau of Economic Research. 2009. U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions, Cambridge, MA

How does performance compare to the benchmark?

This page describes key performance indicators for the selected geography and compares them to the selected benchmark area. (If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.) Performance indicators are organized by groups (trends, prosperity, stress, and structure) that highlight potential competitive strengths and weaknesses.

Relative Performance, 2015

		Pope County, MN	Benchmark: County Benchmark
Trends	Population (percent change, 2000-2015)	-1.7%	10.0%
	Employment (percent change, 2000-2015)	11.3%	13.7%
	Personal Income (percent change, 2000-2015)	39.8%	41.8%
	Average Earnings per Job (percent change, 2000-2015)	32.5%	19.1%
	Per Capita Income (percent change, 2000-2015)	42.2%	29.0%
Prosperity	Average Earnings per Job	$41,056	$47,819
	Per Capita Income	$46,556	$44,865
	Average Annual Wages - Services Related	$37,300	$37,131
	Average Annual Wages - Non-Services Related	$47,767	$48,615
	Average Annual Wages - Government Related	$44,790	$47,258
Stress	Unemployment Rate (change 2000-2015)	0.3%	0.4%
	Unemployment Rate	3.3%	3.7%
Structure	Percent of Employment in Proprietors	33.4%	21.9%
	Percent of Personal Income in Non-Labor	44.0%	36.4%
	Percent of Services Related Jobs	55.4%	65.3%
	Percent of Non-Services Related Jobs	34.0%	21.8%
	Percent of Government Jobs	12.1%	12.2%
	Commuting (net residential adjustment share of personal income)	6.6%	-4.8%



Commuting statistics are displayed only when comparing a county to a benchmark county.

- Pope County, MN is most different from County Benchmark in commuting (net residential adjustment share of personal income), population (percent change, 2000-2015), and average earnings per job (percent change, 2000-2015).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

How does performance compare to the benchmark?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes key performance indicators for the selected geography and compares them to the selected benchmark area. (If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.) Performance indicators are organized by groups (trends, prosperity, stress, and structure) that highlight potential competitive strengths and weaknesses.

Some indicators require a judgment call to decide whether they represent a positive or negative indicator of well-being. For example, having a high percentage of personal income in a place in the form of non-labor income could mean that place has done a good job of attracting retirees and investment income. However, it could also mean there is very little labor income, so non-labor income is relatively larger.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

Why is it important?

A number of indicators determine the economic health of a place. No single indicator should be used by itself. Rather, a range of indicators should be analyzed together to get a comprehensive view of the economy.

When considering the benefits of growth, it is important to distinguish between standard of living (such as earnings per job and per capita income) and quality of life (such as leisure time, crime rate, and sense of well-being).

In some cases it may be appropriate to compare a local economy to the U.S. economy. In most cases, however, it will be more useful to compare county or regional economies with other similar county or regional economies. For example, if the county being analyzed is small and rural, it should be compared to similar counties because comparing against the U.S. will include data from large metropolitan areas.

Additional Resources

Additional information for a range of geographies and measures can be obtained by running other EPS reports.

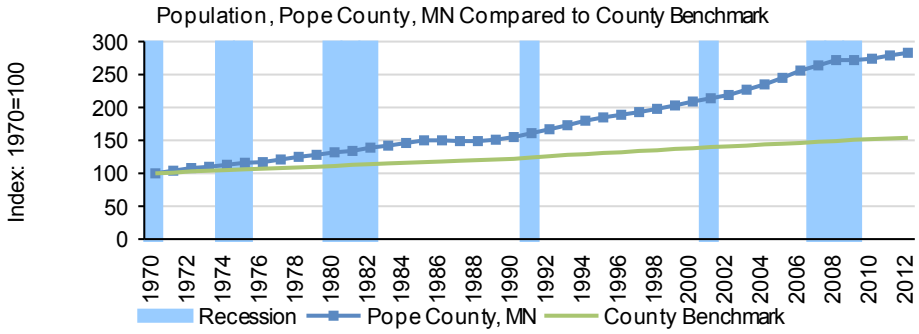
Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

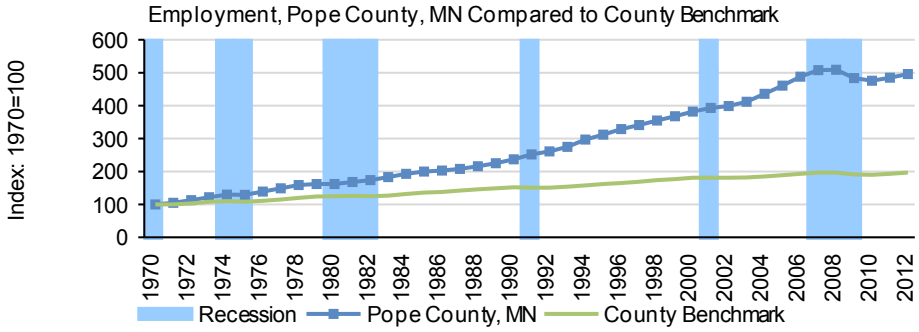
How does performance compare to the benchmark?

This page describes trends in key performance indicators (change in population, employment, real personal income, and the unemployment rate) for the selected geography and compares them to the selected benchmark area. Blue vertical bars indicate years when a national recession occurred.

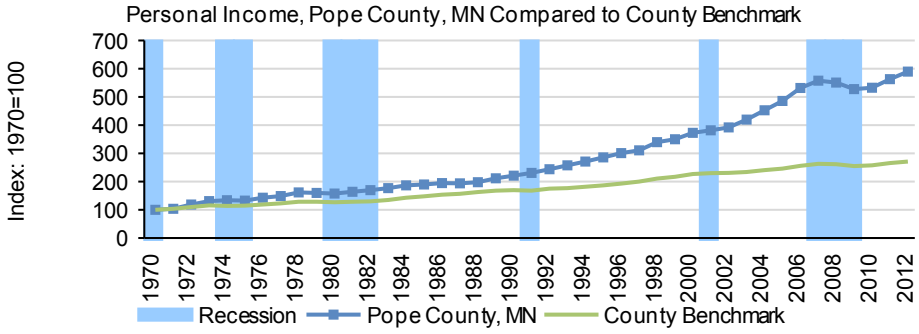
- From 1970 to 2015, population in Pope County, MN shrank by 1% compared to 43% for the County Benchmark.



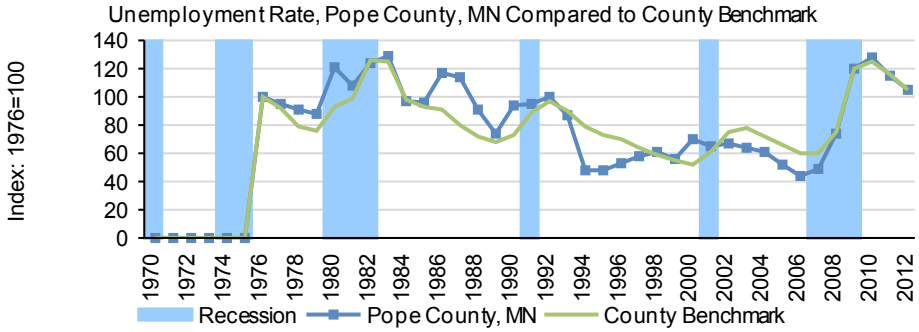
- From 1970 to 2015, employment in Pope County, MN grew by 58% compared to 147% for the County Benchmark.



- From 1970 to 2015, personal income in Pope County, MN grew by 145% compared to 230% for the County Benchmark.



- From 1976 to 2015, the unemployment rate in Pope County, MN shrank by 44% compared to -51% for the County Benchmark.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.

How does performance compare to the benchmark?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes trends in key performance indicators (change in population, employment, real personal income, and the unemployment rate) for the selected geography and compares them to the selected benchmark area. Blue vertical bars indicate periods of national recession.

Population, employment, and real personal income indicators are indexed to 1970 so that data from geographies of different sizes can be compared on the same figure. The unemployment rate is shown as a percent. The figures are most useful for showing the relative difference in the rate of change for each indicator.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

Why is it important?

This page offers an at-a-glance view of long-term economic performance. It allows the user to see if the selected geography performs differently than a selected benchmark area and how it is subject to national business cycles.

Additional Resources

Additional information for a range of geographies and measures can be obtained by running other EPS reports.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Data Sources

The EPS Measures report uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **Regional Economic Information System**
  Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
  http://bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm
  Tel. 202-606-9600

- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  http://www.bls.gov/lau
  Tel. 202-691-6392

- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  http://www.bls.gov/cew
  Tel. 202-691-6567

- **Population Division**
  Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
  http://www.census.gov/population/www/
  Tel. 866-758-1060

- **National Bureau of Economic Research**
  http://www.nber.org/cycles/recessions.html
  Tel. 617-868-3900

Methods

EPS core approaches: EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

SIC to NAICS: Starting in the 1930s, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system has served as the structure for the collection, aggregation, presentation, and analysis of the U.S. economy. Under SIC, which employed a four-digit coding structure, an industry consists of a group of establishments primarily engaged in producing or handling the same product or group of products or in rendering the same services. As the U.S. economy shifted from a primary emphasis on manufacturing to a more complex services economy, SIC became less useful as a tool for describing the economy's changing industrial composition.

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), developed using a production-oriented conceptual framework, groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. NAICS uses a six-digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation: Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Data gaps and estimation: Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These are indicated in italics in tables. Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated with italicized numbers in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

1 www.bea.gov/SCB/PDF/2004/11November/1104Econ-Areas.pdf
2 www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/Typology
3 headwaterseconomics.org/3wests.php
4 www.bea.gov/regional/docs/econlist.cfm
5 www.census.gov/popest/about/terms.html
6 www.census.gov/popest/methodology/index.html
7 www.bea.gov/regional/definitions/nextpage.cfm?key=Proprietors%20employment
8 www.bea.gov/glossary/glossary.cfm
9 www.bea.gov/regional/definitions
10 www.bls.gov/bls/NAICS.htm
11 www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/11
12 www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2012/01/art1full.pdf
13 www.ers.usda.gov/Amberwaves/Feb03/features/ruralamerica.htm
14 headwaterseconomics.org/eps
15 www.headwaterseconomics.com/3wests/Rasker_et_al_2009_Three_Wests.pdf
16 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aer-agricultural-economic-report/aer781.aspx
17 www.census.gov/eos/www/naics
18 www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/indexe.htm#Earnings_and_wages
19 www.livingwage.geog.psu.edu/
20 www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm
21 www.bls.gov/bls/wages.htm
22 www.bls.gov/oes
23 www.bls.gov/cps/faq.htm#Ques3
24 www.nber.org
25 www.bea.gov/regional/reis
26 www.bea.gov/regional/reis/jtw
27 www.bls.gov/lau/laumthd.htm
28 www.nber.org/cycles/recessions.html
29 www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html

A Profile of Agriculture

Selected Geographies:

Pope County, MN

County Benchmark

Benchmark Geographies:

Douglas County, MN; Stevens County, MN; Grant County, MN; Swift County, MN; Kandiyohi County, MN; Stearns County, MN

Produced by
Economic Profile System
EPS
January 18, 2017

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See headwaterseconomics.org/EPS for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
U S
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

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The term "farm" in this report describes all forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations.

Note to Users:

This is one of fourteen reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS Web. You may want to run another EPS report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to online resources are indicated in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel, PDF, and Word documents. For further information and to download reports, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps

What are the trends in farm employment?

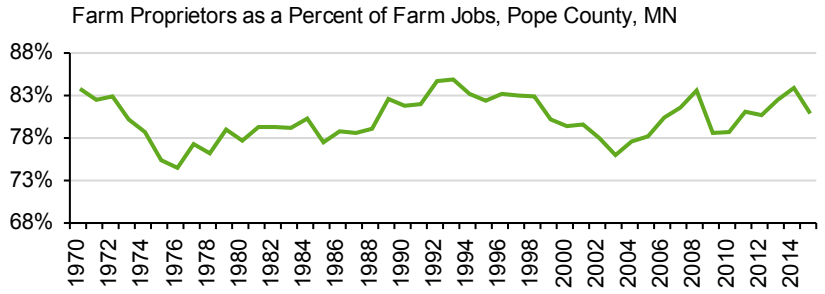
This page describes the number of farm jobs (full and part-time, and by place of work), including proprietors, and farm jobs as a share of total employment. It also shows long-term trends for farm proprietors as a share of all farm jobs and for farm versus non-farm jobs at the regional level.

Farm Employment, 2015

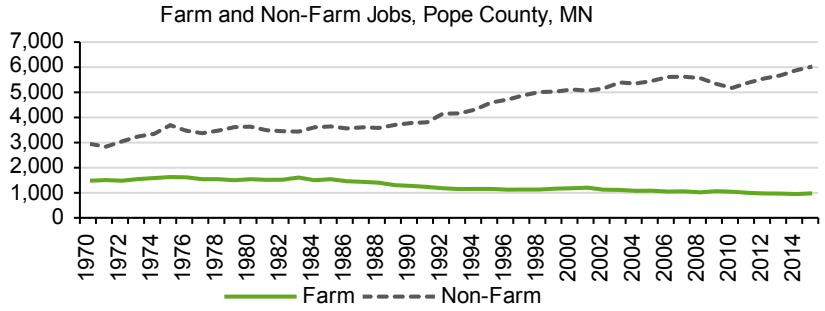
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Employment	7,005	187,497
Farm Employment	977	9,244
Farm Proprietors Employment	790	6,759
Non-Farm Employment	6,028	178,253
Percent of Total		
Farm Employment	13.9%	4.9%
Farm Proprietors Employment	11.3%	3.6%
Non-Farm Employment	86.1%	95.1%

All employment data on this page are reported by place of work.

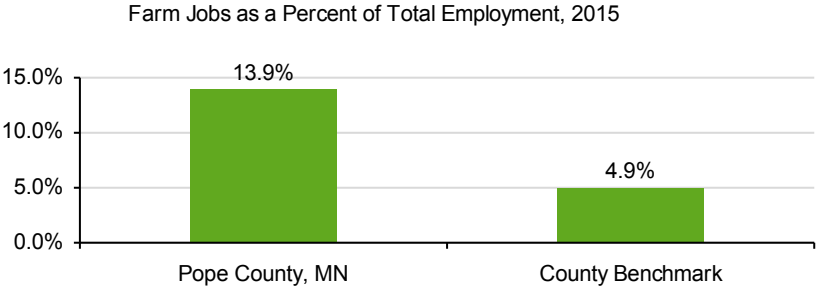
- In 1970, farm proprietors represented 83.8 percent of all farm employment. By 2015, farm proprietors represented 80.9 percent of all farm employment.



- From 1970 to 2015, farm employment shrank from 1,480 to 977 jobs, a 34 percent decrease.
- From 1970 to 2015, non-farm employment grew from 2,947 to 6,028 jobs, a 104.5 percent increase.



- In 2015, Pope County, MN had the largest percent of total farm employment (13.95%), and County Benchmark had the smallest (4.93%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the trends in farm employment?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of farm jobs (full and part-time, and by place of work), including proprietors, and farm jobs as a share of total employment. It also shows long-term trends for farm proprietors as a share of all farm jobs and for farm versus non-farm jobs at the regional level.

Farm: This refers to all forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations.

Total Employment: This is all full and part-time workers, wage and salary jobs (employees), and proprietors (the self-employed).

Farm Employment: This is the number of workers (full and part-time) engaged in the production of agricultural commodities, either livestock or crops. It includes sole proprietors, partners, and hired laborers.

Farm Proprietors Employment: These are people who are self-employed (full and part-time) as non-corporate farm operators. They can be sole proprietors or partners. For the purpose of defining "farm" proprietors, a farm is an establishment that produces, or normally would be expected to produce, at least $1,000 worth of farm products in a typical year.

Non-Farm Employment: This is full and part-time non-farm wage and salary employment and non-farm self-employment.

Why is it important?

Farming and ranching can be a significant portion of the landscape and the local economy. Some forms of agriculture, such as ranching, may depend on public lands for grazing forage. Others, such as crop production, may rely on upstream public lands that provide water for irrigation.

While nationwide trends show that fewer people are work in farming, the land in farms is still valuable for a number of reasons, including the production of food (with gains in production efficiency, fewer farmers can produce more food than in the past) and the preservation of open space, scenic vistas, and wildlife habitat.

The growth or decline of farm proprietors could indicate new agricultural entrepreneurs and/or the consolidation of agricultural enterprises.

Methods

Data on this page are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. We used these data because they provide long-term trends on employment and personal income from people employed in farming. In addition, this source also provides data on long-term trends in production expenses, different sources of crop and livestock income, and net profits, which are presented later in this report. The Census of Agriculture also provides employment information, but does so only every five years, most recently in 2002 and 2007. The Census of Agriculture is used elsewhere in this report because of its detailed information on the size and number of farms by type.

Bureau of Economic Analysis data on this and later pages describe only the employment and personal income from people working directly in agricultural operations, and do not include the subcategory Forestry, Fishing, Related Activities, and Other (BEA line code 100). We do not include BEA line code 100 because it mixes farm related categories (e.g., soil preparation) with non-farm related categories (e.g., hunting). It is not possible to disaggregate BEA line code 100.

Additional Resources

For an online listing of all NAICS codes, see: naics.com/search.htm *(1)*.

For additional online manuals and definitions of industry codes, see:bls.gov/bls/NAICS.htm *(2)* and census.gov/eos/www/naics *(3)*.

The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides a number of easy-to-use references on farm businesses and employment, and by form of production: ers.usda.gov/Publications *(4)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

What are the trends in farm income?

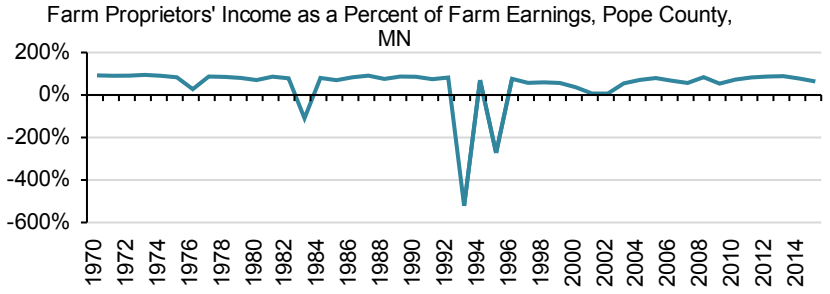
This page describes earnings (in real terms and by place of work) derived from farm employment, including farm proprietors, and farm earnings as a share of all labor earnings. It also shows long-term trends in farm proprietors' income as a share of all farm earnings and for farm verus non-farm earnings at the region level.

Labor Earnings from Farm Employment, 2015 (Thousands of 2015 $s)

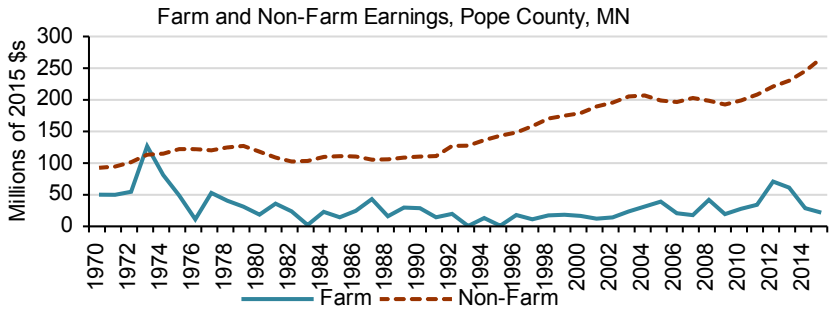
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Earnings by Place of Work ($1000)	287,597	8,965,865
Farm Earnings	21,849	435,154
Farm Proprietors' Income	13,934	347,974
Non-Farm Earnings	265,748	8,530,711
Percent of Total		
Farm Earnings	7.6%	4.9%
Farm Proprietors' Income	4.8%	3.9%
Non-Farm Earnings	92.4%	95.1%

All income data on this page are reported by place of work. Farm personal income shown here is different than business income shown on the next page.

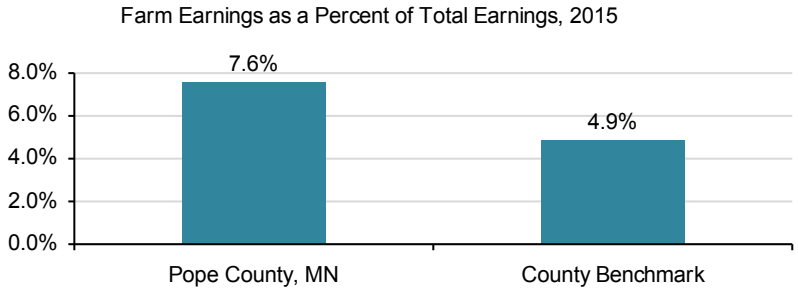
- In 1970, farm proprietors' income represented 92.4 percent of all farm earnings. By 2015, farm proprietors' income represented 63.8 percent of all farm earnings.



- From 1970 to 2015, farm earnings shrank from $50.1 million to $21.8 million, a 56.4 percent decrease.
- From 1970 to 2015, non-farm earnings grew from $92.6 million to $265.7 million, a 187 percent increase.



- In 2015, Pope County, MN had the largest percent of total earnings from farm earnings (7.6%), and County Benchmark had the smallest (4.85%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

What are the trends in farm income?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes earnings (in real terms and by place of work) derived from farm employment, including farm proprietors, and farm earnings as a share of all labor earnings. It also shows long-term trends in farm proprietors' income as a share of all farm earnings and for farm versus non-farm earnings at the region level.

Farm: All forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations.

Earnings by Place of Work: This is the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income (farm and non-farm). It does not include non-labor sources of income.

Farm Earnings: This is net income from sole proprietors, partners, and hired laborers arising directly from the production of agricultural commodities, either livestock or crops. It includes net farm proprietors' income, wages and salaries, pay-in-kind, and supplements to wages and salaries of hired farm laborers. It specifically excludes income from non-family farm corporations.

Farm Proprietors' Income: This is income that is received by sole proprietorships and partnerships in the operation of farms. It excludes income that is received by corporate farms.

Non-Farm Earnings: This is the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income for all industries, excluding farms.

Why is it important?

The farm earnings trends shown on this page can be viewed alongside the employment trends on the previous page of this report. In some cases, farm earnings may decline, in absolute or relative terms, while farm employment stays the same or increases. In other cases, farm earnings may increase, in absolute or relative terms, while farm employment stays the same or declines. These same trends apply to farm proprietors and their income, and point to declining or improving farm wages. For more information on earnings, see the wages portion of this report.

Methods

The personal income information on this page does not include income received by corporate farms. The U.S. Department of Commerce provides farm "business" income data on corporations, in terms of production expenses, sources of income, and net profits. These data are presented in the next section of this report.

Additional Resources

The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides a number of easy-to-use references on farm businesses and employment, and by form of production: ers.usda.gov/Publications *(4)*.

For the Economic Research Service's outlook on livestock, dairy, and poultry production, see: ers.usda.gov/Publications/LDP *(5)*.

For the Economic Research Service's outlook on crop production, see: ers.usda.gov/topics/farm-economy/commodity-outlook.aspx *(6)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

What are the trends in farm business income?

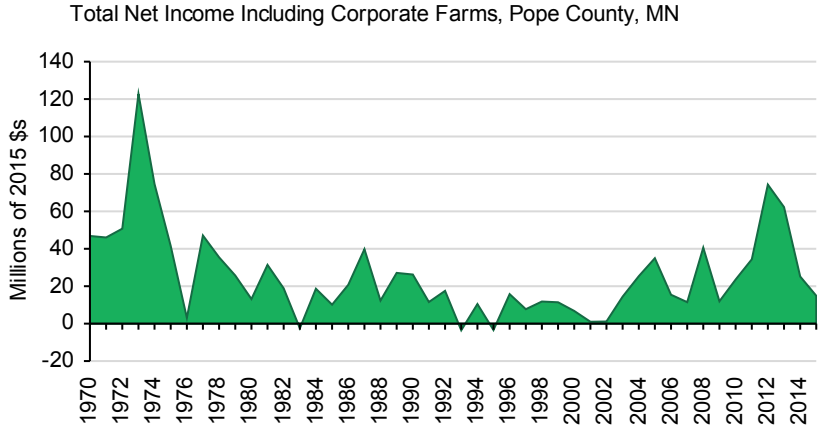
This page describes components of farm business income and expenses (in real terms), and shows a ratio of gross income to production expenses as a measure of profitability. It also shows trends (in real terms) in net farm business income and for crops and livestock cash receipts for the region.

Farm Business Income, 2015 (Thousands of 2015 $s)

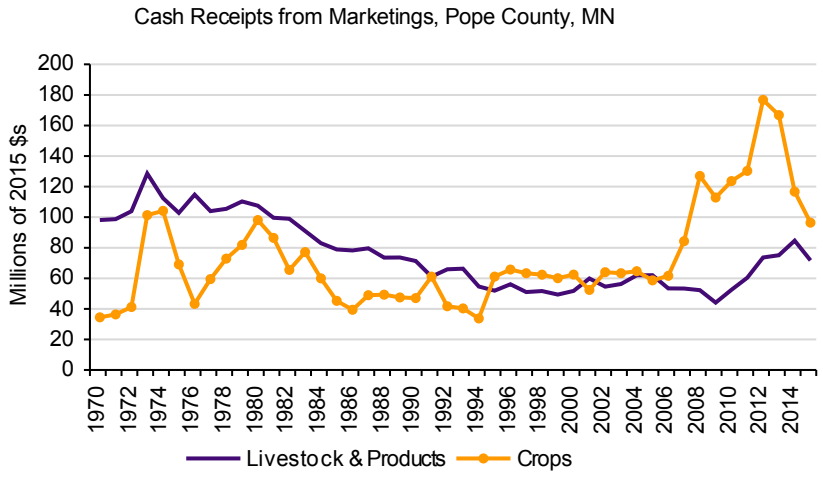
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Cash Receipts & Other Inc. ($1000)	197,147	2,275,128
Cash Receipts from Marketing	168,145	2,002,333
Livestock & Products	71,708	1,238,670
Crops	96,437	763,663
Other Income	29,002	272,795
Government Payments	10,981	95,865
Imputed Rent & Misc. Income	18,021	176,930
Total Production Expenses	192,262	1,978,185
Realized Net Income (Receipts - Expenses)	4,885	296,943
Value of Inventory Change	10,023	74,143
Total Net Income Including Corp. Farms	14,908	371,086
Ratio: Total Cash Receipts & Other Income/Total Production Expenses	1.03	1.15

Farm business income shown here is different than farm personal income shown on the previous page.

- From 1970 to 2015, net income including corporate farms shrank from $46.9 million to $14.9 million, a 68.2 percent decrease.



- From 1970 to 2015, cash receipts from livestock and products shrank from $98.1 million to $71.7 million, a 26.9 percent decrease.
- From 1970 to 2015, cash receipts from crops grew from $34.5 million to $96.4 million, a 179.5 percent increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

What are the trends in farm business income?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes components of farm business income and expenses (in real terms), and shows a ratio of gross income to production expenses as a measure of profitability. It also shows trends (in real terms) in net farm business income and for crops and livestock cash receipts for the region.

Farm: This refers to all forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations.

Total Cash Receipts & Other Income: This is a measure of the gross cash receipts of all farms. It consists of the following items: the cash receipts from farm marketing of crops and livestock; the cash receipts from other farm-related activities, including recreational services, sales of forest products, and custom-feeding services performed by farm operators; the payments to farmers under several Federal Government farm subsidy programs; the imputed value of home consumption, which is the value of the farm productions produced and consumed on farms; and the imputed gross rental value of farm dwellings.

Total Production Expenses: These are expenditures incurred by farm operators in the production of agricultural commodities, including livestock and crops. The major categories of production expenses are intermediate product expenses, which provide inputs to the production process (feed, livestock and poultry, seed, fertilizer, etc.), labor expenses (cash wages, employer contributions to social security, perquisites, and contract labor expenses), and other expenses (interest, net rent paid to non-operator landlords, capital consumption, property taxes, etc.).

Realized Net Income: This consists of total cash receipts and other income less total production expenses.

Value of Inventory Change: This is the estimated value of the net change in the farm inventories of livestock and crops that are held for sale during a given calendar year. This estimate is added to the estimate of realized net income so that the estimate of farm proprietors' income for a given year will include only the farm income from production during that year, or from "current" production. This estimate is added to Realized Net Income to calculate Total Net Income Including Corporate Farms.

Total Net Income Including Corporate Farms: This is the net income that is received by the sole proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations that operate farms. It is Realized Net Income plus the Value of Inventory Change.

Ratio (Total Cash Receipts & Other Income divided by Total Production Expenses): This is not an official Bureau of Economic Analysis calculation but is another measure of farm business profitability.

Why is it important?

This page helps answer important questions concerning the long-term health of the farm economy. In many places, farm business profits have been highly volatile, and rising expenses and/or declining cash receipts have narrowed profitability.
In the early 1970s there was a period of high profitability in the agricultural sector, followed by a period of rapid decline (partly due to an embargo that prevented farmers from selling grain to Russia, and to rising production costs in subsequent years despite stagnant prices). For many geographies, this represented a unique, one-time high point in net profits. As a result, in the figures on this page, it can appear that farm business profits have declined since the early 1970s. It may be helpful to examine agricultural business income and expense trends, including volatility, in more recent years to grasp a more common range of profitability.

Methods

The data on this page are from the U.S. Department of Commerce and provide detailed information on the sources of farm business income and expenses, as well as total net income. This dataset was used because of its high level of detail and because it provides long-term trends. The table on this page is an abbreviated version of REIS Table CA45, which contains additional information that is available on specific expenditures, such as how much is spent on hired farm labor, feed, fertilizer, petroleum products purchased, etc. Farm business income shown on this page is not the same as farm personal income shown earlier in this report.

Additional Resources

Detailed tables on farm income and expenses are available from the U.S. Department of Commerce at: bea.gov/regional/reis/default.cfm?selTable=CA45 *(7)*.

The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides a number of easy-to-use references on farm businesses and employment, and by form of production: ers.usda.gov/Publications *(4)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

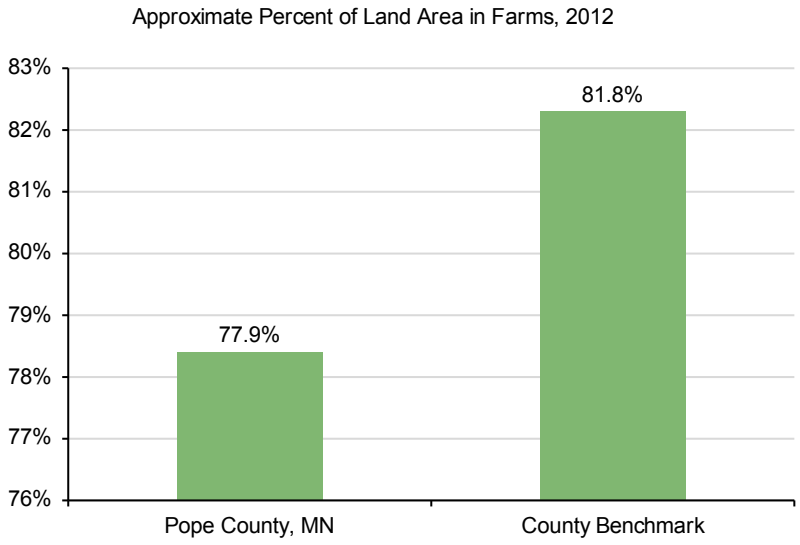
How much land is occupied by farms?

This page describes the number of farms, acres in farms, average farm size, total acres, and percent of total acres in farms.

Number of Farms and Land in Farms (Acres), 2012

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Number of Farms	931	7,805
Land in Farms (Acres)	333,928	2,423,569
Average Farm Size (Acres)	359	311
Approximate Land Area (Acres)	428,623	2,963,836
Approximate Percent of Land Area in Farms	77.9%	81.8%

- In 2012, County Benchmark had the largest percent of land area in farms (81.8%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (77.9%).



How much land is occupied by farms?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of farms, acres in farms, average farm size, total acres, and percent of total acres in farms.

Farm: This refers to all forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations. These data exclude leased public land from total land in farms.

Why is it important?

Even when agriculture is a small component of the economy, the industry can represent a large portion of the land base. Farms and ranches on private lands can also have important implications for the management of public lands. For example, agricultural operations often rely on public lands for summer grazing pasture and irrigation water.

Many areas are experiencing the conversion of private agricultural lands to other uses, including residential development. This shrinks the farm and ranch land base, and can change the relationship between agricultural operations and public lands. The conversion of farm and ranch land is important to public land managers for a number of reasons: (1) the growth of the wildland-urban interface and the cost of protecting homes from wildfires; (2) the spread of weeds onto public lands; (3) the loss of access to public lands for recreation; (4) the loss of wildlife habitat and wildlife movement corridors that cross private-public land boundaries; and (5) the potential for conflict among user groups.

In places where agriculture increasingly operates alongside a larger, non-agricultural economy and greater range of adjacent land uses, farms and ranches continue to be important. They contribute to local economic diversity, the scenery they provide can be part of the mix of amenities that attract and retain people and businesses across a range of industries, and they are often an important part of local culture and community vitality.

Methods

Information on this page comes from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Census of Agriculture. The Census of Agriculture is conducted every five years, the last two in 2002 and 2007. The advantage of the Census of Agriculture is that it provides a high level of detail that makes it possible to see what role farms play in the local economy and landscape, and to compare differences between geographies. The disadvantages of this data source is that, like all forms of census, the accuracy of the data depends on the survey methods used and the quality of the responses given to the survey. Also, with this data source it is not possible to display continuous long-terms trends.

Additional Resources

The Census of Agriculture can be viewed online: agcensus.usda.gov *(8)*.

A useful portion of the Census of Agriculture web site allows for searches by state and county: agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/ *(9)*.

Several sources are available to help explain trends in land use:

The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides a web site on Urban Development, Land Use, and Agriculture: ers.usda.gov/publications/aer-agricultural-economic-report/aer803.aspx *(10)*.

To browse Economic Research Service publications by topic, see: ers.usda.gov/topics.aspx *(11)*.

A useful Economic Research Service publication is "Major Uses of Land in the United States, 1945-2002": ers.usda.gov/data-products/major-land-uses.aspx *(12)*.

To see how land is being converted to residential development, consult the EPS Land Use report.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2014. National Agricultural Statistics Service, Census of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

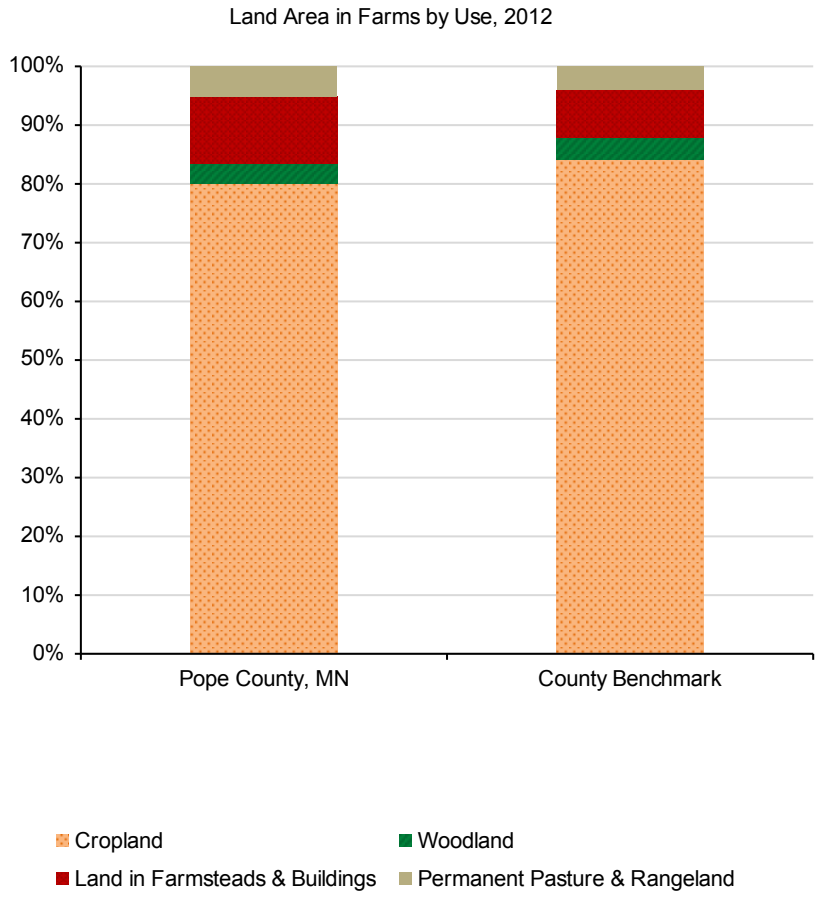
What are the major types of farms by land area?

This page describes how much farm land (in acres) is used for different production purposes.

Land in Farms According to Use (Acres), 2012

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Land in Farms	333,928	2,423,569
Cropland	267,478	2,038,231
Woodland	11,273	92,678
Land in Farmsteads & Buildings	37,855	194,911
Permanent Pasture & Rangeland	17,322	97,749
Percent of Total		
Cropland	80.1%	84.1%
Woodland	3.4%	3.8%
Land in Farmsteads & Buildings	11.3%	8.0%
Permanent Pasture & Rangeland	5.2%	4.0%

- In 2012, County Benchmark had the largest percent of land area in cropland (84.1%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (80.1%).
- In 2012, County Benchmark had the largest percent of land area in woodland (3.8%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (3.4%).
- In 2012, Pope County, MN had the largest percent of land area in farmsteads and buildings (11.3%), and County Benchmark had the smallest (8%).
- In 2012, Pope County, MN had the largest percent of land area in permanent pasture and rangeland (5.2%), and County Benchmark had the smallest (4%).



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What are the major types of farms by land area?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how much farm land (in acres) is used for different production purposes.

Farm: This refers to all forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations. These data exclude leased public land from total land in farms.

There are four main categories of farm land use: cropland, woodland, farmsteads and buildings, and permanent pastureland.

Cropland: This includes harvested cropland, cropland used only for pasture and grazing, and "other cropland" (i.e. idled cropland or cropland used for cover crops or soil improvement).

Woodland: This includes natural or planted woodlots or timber tracts, for wood products and woodland pasture.

Farmsteads and Buildings: This includes livestock facilities, ponds, roads (private access roads and driveways but not public roads), and wasteland (e.g., ditches).

Permanent Pastureland and Rangeland: This includes permanent pasture and rangeland, other than cropland and woodland, and encompasses grazable land that does not qualify as woodland pasture or cropland pasture.

Why is it important?

Even when agriculture is a small component of the economy, the industry can represent a large portion of the land base. Farms and ranches on private lands can also have important implications for the management of public lands.

Not all agricultural land is used in the same manner. How farm and ranch lands are used can have important economic, environmental, and policy implications. For example, cropland may require water from surrounding public lands; woodland can provide important habitat and store water; and pasturelands may be associated with public lands grazing and can provide open vistas that are important for attracting tourists and new migrants. Some lands may be less valuable (e.g., pastureland) and therefore more vulnerable to conversion for urban and suburban uses than other lands (e.g., cropland).

In places where agriculture increasingly operates alongside a larger, non-agricultural economy and greater range of adjacent land uses, farms and ranches continue to be important. They contribute to local economic diversity, the scenery they provide can be part of the mix of amenities that attract and retain people and businesses across a range of industries, and they are often an important part of local culture and community vitality.

Additional Resources

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To see how land is being converted to residential development, consult the EPS Land Use report.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2014. National Agricultural Statistics Service, Census of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

What are the major types of farms by production?

This page describes the number and percent of all farms according to what they produce.

Number of Farms by Type, 2012

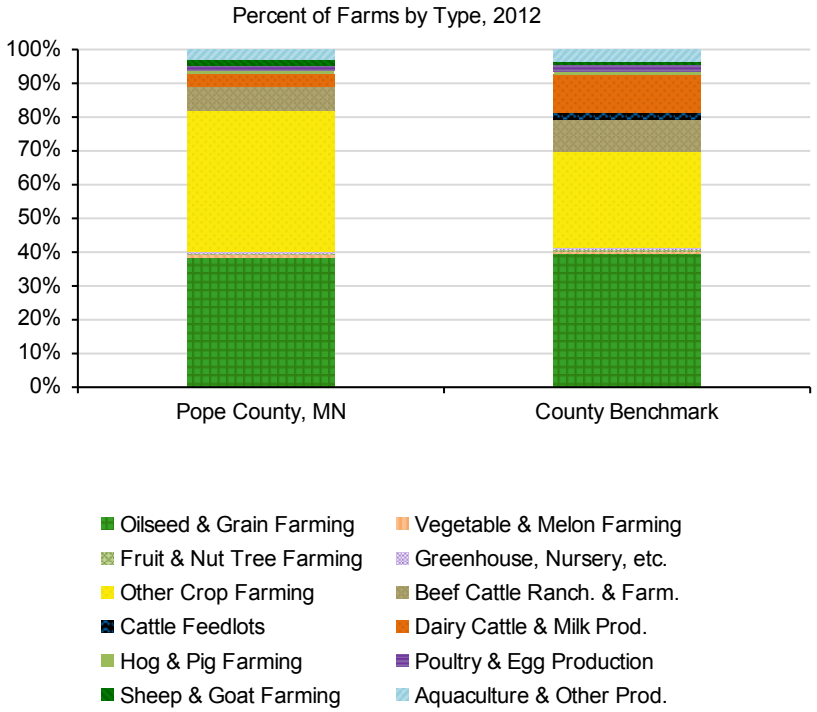
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
All Farms	931	7,805
Oilseed & Grain Farming	358	3,099
Vegetable & Melon Farming	7	49
Fruit & Nut Tree Farming	4	46
Greenhouse, Nursery, etc.	6	39
Other Crop Farming	389	2,222
Beef Cattle Ranch. & Farm.	66	735
Cattle Feedlots	0	159
Dairy Cattle & Milk Prod.	33	881
Hog & Pig Farming	10	61
Poultry & Egg Production	15	159
Sheep & Goat Farming	16	68
Animal Aquaculture & Other Animal Prod.	27	287

Percent of Total

Oilseed & Grain Farming	38.5%	39.7%
Vegetable & Melon Farming	0.8%	0.6%
Fruit & Nut Tree Farming	0.4%	0.6%
Greenhouse, Nursery, etc.	0.6%	0.5%
Other Crop Farming	41.8%	28.5%
Beef Cattle Ranch. & Farm.	7.1%	9.4%
Cattle Feedlots	0.0%	2.0%
Dairy Cattle & Milk Prod.	3.5%	11.3%
Hog & Pig Farming	1.1%	0.8%
Poultry & Egg Production	1.6%	2.0%
Sheep & Goat Farming	1.7%	0.9%
Aquaculture & Other Prod.	2.9%	3.7%

- In 2012, County Benchmark had the largest percent of oilseed and grain farming (39.7%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (38.5%).

- In 2012, County Benchmark had the largest percent of beef cattle ranching and farming (9.4%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (7.1%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2014. National Agricultural Statistics Service, Census of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

What are the major types of farms by production?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number and percent of all farms according to what they produce.

Farm: This refers to all forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations. These data exclude leased public land from total land in farms.

Beef Cattle Ranching & Farming: This category (NAICS code 112111) comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising cattle (including cattle for dairy herd replacements).

Other Animal Production: This category (NAICS code 1129) comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising animals and insects (except cattle, hogs and pigs, poultry, sheep and goats, and aquaculture) for sale or product production. These establishments are primarily engaged in one of the following: bees, horses and other equine, rabbits and other fur-bearing animals, etc., and producing products such as honey and other bee products. Establishments primarily engaged in raising a combination of animals with no one animal or family of animals accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production are included in this industry group.

Why is it important?

Some forms of agricultural production are more closely associated with the use of public lands (e.g., cattle and sheep ranches that rely on public lands forage) or can be affected by activities on public lands (e.g., crop production using irrigation water that originates on higher elevation public lands). In areas where livestock production is significant, public lands grazing resources may be especially important to the agricultural economics of an operation or class of operations.

Methods

The Census of Agriculture data on farms by type are only reported by the number of farms. They are not reported by employment, income, or acreage.

Additional Resources

A description of the form used in the Census of Agriculture, and definitions of terms, is available at: agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/usappxb.pdf *(13)*.

No published federal database exists that accurately describes how dependent ranchers are on public lands grazing and what the trends have been in grazing over time. Because public lands grazing is an activity that requires a permit, both the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service keep records of grazing activity. Additional information on these sectors may be available by contacting local offices. (The Census of Agriculture maintained data on the number of permittees on public lands until 2002, but these data were generally unreliable.)

The Forest Service hosts an online "Rangelands" resource, available at: fs.fed.us/rangelands *(14)*.

One way to understand long-term trends in public lands grazing is to track grazing-related payments that are returned to county governments. To see these trends at the county level, run the EPS County Payments report.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2014. National Agricultural Statistics Service, Census of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

How do farm wages compare to wages in other sectors?

This page describes wages (in real terms) from farm employment, including sub-sectors, compared to wages from non-farm employment combined. It also describes the percent of jobs in each category. These are shown together to illustrate the relative wage levels in farming, including sub-sectors, and how many people are employed in each sub-sector.

Average Annual Wages, 2015 (2015 $s)

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Private & Public	$41,713	$41,106
Total Private	$41,008	$40,037
Farm	$34,811	~$38,525
Crop Production	$37,266	$35,581
Animal Production	$33,986	$39,105
Non-Farm	$35,275	$40,273

This table shows wage data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on previous pages of this report.

Percent of Total Employment, 2015

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Private	81.4%	84.9%
Farm	4.0%	~1.8%
Crop Production	1.0%	0.3%
Animal Production	3.0%	1.5%
Non-Farm	52.7%	75.1%

This table shows employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on previous pages of this report.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

How do farm wages compare to wages in other sectors?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes wages (in real terms) from farm employment, including sub-sectors, compared to wages from non-farm employment combined. It also describes the percent of jobs in each category. These are shown together to illustrate the relative wage levels in farming, including sub-sectors, and how many people are employed in each sub-sector.

The primary purpose of this page is to compare the average annual wages between sectors, and to investigate the relative number of people employed in high and low-wage sectors.

Farm: This refers to all forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations.

Why is it important?

Farm employment often pays below average wage rates, but this can vary by farm sub-sector and by geography. Some important issues to consider are how farm industry wages compare to wages in other sectors, whether crop and animal production pay different wages, and if there are significant wage differences between geographies.

Methods

The wage and employment data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.

What we show as Farm in the tables on this page is the sum of the following NAICS codes: crop production (111) and animal production (112). It does not include NAICS code 115 (support activities for agriculture and forestry) because this category mixes farm and non-farm services.

Depending on the geographies selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Occasionally, one or more data values underlying the data aggregations shown on this page are non-disclosed. When this occurs, the values are indicated with tildes (~).

Additional Resources

For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats employment, see: bls.gov/bls/employment.htm *(15)*.

For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats pay and benefits, see: bls.gov/bls/wages.htm *(16)*.

Employment and wage estimates are also available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for over 800 occupations. Looking at farming by occupation, rather than by sector or industry, is helpful since wages can vary dramatically across occupations. For more information on the most recent employment and wage estimates for Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (NAICS 11) by occupation, see: bls.gov/oes *(17)*.

The Census of Agriculture web site provides county-level farm data for counties, available at: agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/ *(9)*.

For more information on employment and wages in non-farm industries, run the EPS Socioeconomic Measures report.

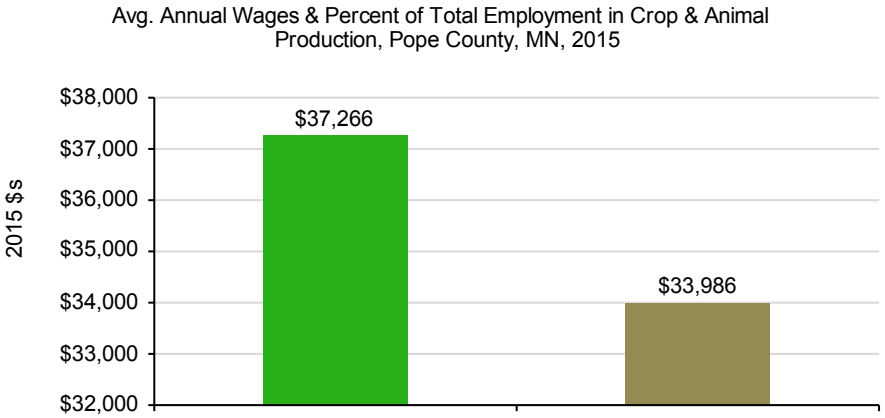
Data Sources

U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

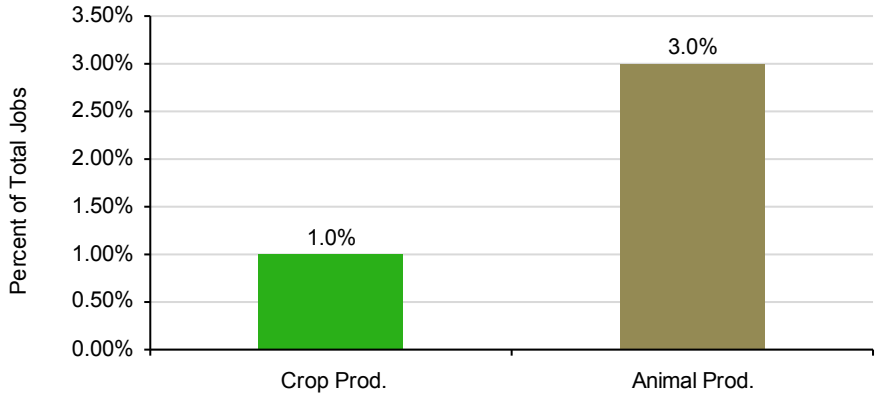
How do farm jobs and wages compare?

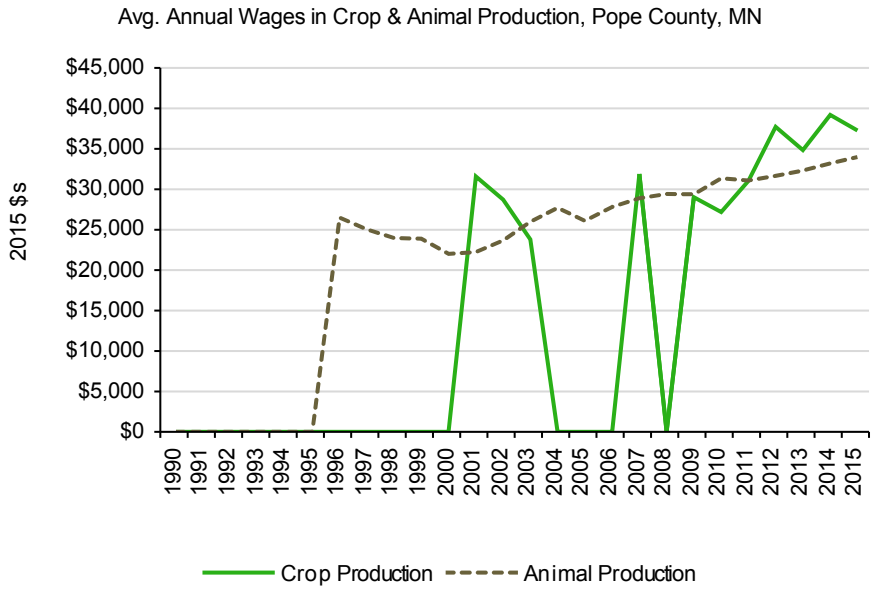
This page describes average wages (in real terms) and employment levels in crop and animal production. It also shows average wage trends (in real terms) for these farm sectors.

- In 2015, average annual wages in crop production were $37,266 and average annual wages in animal production were $33,986.



- In 2015, crop production jobs were 1 percent of total employment and animal production jobs were 3 percent of total employment.





Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

How do farm jobs and wages compare?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes average wages (in real terms) and employment levels in crop and animal production. It also shows average wage trends (in real terms) for these farm sectors.

The figure *Avg. Annual Wages and Percent of Total Employment in Crop and Animal Production* is useful for describing how many people are working in relatively high and low-wage farm sectors. The figure *Avg. Annual Wages in Crop and Animal Production* is useful for comparing wage trends by farm sector.

Farm: This refers to all forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations.

Why is it important?

Not all components of the farm industry pay the same wages or employ the same number of people. Some important issues to consider are how farm industry wages compare to wages in other sectors, whether crop and animal production pay different wages, and if there are significant wage differences between geographies.

A significant increase in farm jobs that pay below the average for all industries will decrease overall average earnings per job. On the other hand, a significant increase in farm jobs that pay above the average for all industries will increase overall average earnings per job. A modest change in farm employment, especially when this industry is a small share of total employment, will not likely affect average earnings in a local area.

Methods

The wage and employment data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.

The components of farm on this page (NAICS 111 crop production and NAICS 112 animal production) do not include agricultural services (NAICS 115 support activities for agriculture and forestry) because this category mixes farm and non-farm services.

The figure *Avg. Annual Wages in Crop and Animal Production* starts in 1990 because this is the first year these wage data are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Depending on the geographies selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions.

Additional Resources

For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats employment, see: bls.gov/bls/employment.htm *(15)*.

For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats pay and benefits, see: bls.gov/bls/wages.htm *(16)*.

If there are significant undisclosed data on this page, options for ascertaining wages data for farm sectors include:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data for industries at the state level is available at:data.bls.gov/pdq/VersionInfo.jsp?version=0.0.0 *(18)*.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2010-2011 Edition, which has detailed industry earnings and wages data at the national level, is available at bls.gov/oco *(19)*.

The Bureau of the Census' County Business Patterns database, which reports industry-level employment and payroll and can be used to estimate earnings, is available at census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html *(20)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

How does regional farm employment compare to the U.S.?

This page describes whether the region is specialized in farm employment. The figure illustrates the difference between the region and the U.S. by comparing farm jobs, including proprietors, as a share of total employment and with location quotients.

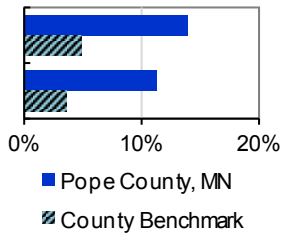
Location quotient: A ratio that compares an industry's share of total employment in a region to the national share. More precisely, it is the percent of local employment in a sector divided by the percent of employment in the same sector in the U.S. In other words, it is a ratio that measures specialization, using the U.S. as a benchmark. A location quotient of more than 1.0 means the local area is more specialized in that sector relative to the U.S. A location quotient of less than 1.0 means it is less specialized.

Percent of Total Farm Jobs, Pope County, MN vs. County Benchmark, 2015

	Employment Share		Location Quotient
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark	
Farm Employment	13.9%	4.9%	2.8
Farm Proprietors Employment	11.3%	3.6%	3.1

Employment Share

Pope County, MN vs. County Benchmark



Location Quotient

Pope County, MN vs. County Benchmark

- In 2015, farm proprietors employment had the highest location quotient score (3.1) and farm employment had the lowest (2.8).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

How does regional farm employment compare to the U.S.?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether the region is specialized in farm employment. The figure illustrates the difference between the region and the U.S. by comparing farm jobs, including proprietors, as a share of total employment and with location quotients.

Location quotient: A ratio that compares an industry's share of total employment in a region to the national share. More precisely, it is the percent of local employment in a sector divided by the percent employment in the same sector in the U.S. In other words, it is a ratio that measures specialization, using the U.S. as a benchmark. A location quotient of more than 1.0 means the local area is more specialized in that sector relative to the U.S. A location quotient of less than 1.0 means it is less specialized.

Farm: This refers to all forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

Why is it important?

Agricultural employment in most parts of the U.S. has been declining, largely as a result of mechanization and other efficiencies of scale, for most of the last century. Nevertheless, it is still an important source of jobs in many places. This page shows a measure of importance (employment share) relative to the U.S.

A useful way to think about location quotients is as a measure of whether a place or geography produces enough goods or services from an industry to satisfy local demand for those goods or services. Results above or below the 1.0 standard indicate the degree to which a place or geography may import or export a good or service. Although there is no precise cutoff, location quotients above 2.0 indicate a strong industry concentration (and that an area is likely exporting goods or services) and those less than .5 indicate a weak industry concentration (and that an area is likely importing goods or services).

A few caveats: (1) A large location quotient for a sector does not necessarily mean that sector is a significant contributor to the economy. (2) LQs greater than 1.0 suggest potential export capacity when compared to the U.S., but do not take into account local demand. Local demand may be greater than a national average, and therefore all goods and services may be consumed locally (i.e., not exported). (3) LQs can change from year to year. (4) LQs can vary when income or wage data are used rather than employment.

Methods

LQ = (ei/e) divided by (Ei/E)
Where: ei = Local employment in industry i; e = Total local employment; Ei = U.S. employment in industry i; E = Total U.S. employment.

Additional Resources

For a review of literature on economic diversity, see Sterling, Andrew. 1998. "On the Economics and Analysis of Diversity." Electronic Working Papers Series, University of Sussex, available at: sussex.ac.uk/Units/spru/publications/imprint/sewps/sewp28/sewp28.pdf *(21)*; and Malizia, E. E. and K. Shanzai. 2006. "The Influence of Economic Diversity on Unemployment and Stability." Journal of Regional Science. 33(2): 221-235.

A useful book on the evolving competitive environment for commodity industries in rural areas is: Gaston, William A., and Karen J. Baehler. 1995. Rural Development in the United States: Connecting Theory, Practice, and Possibilities. Washington: Island Press.

A succinct definition of a location quotient is offered by Florida State University's Department of Urban and Regional Planning: mailer.fsu.edu/~tchapin/garnet-tchapin/urp5261/topics/econbase/lq.htm *(22)*.

For an example of location quotients used in a regional economic study, see: wwjobcenter.org/2009%20SOW%20Report(FINAL).pdf *(23)*.

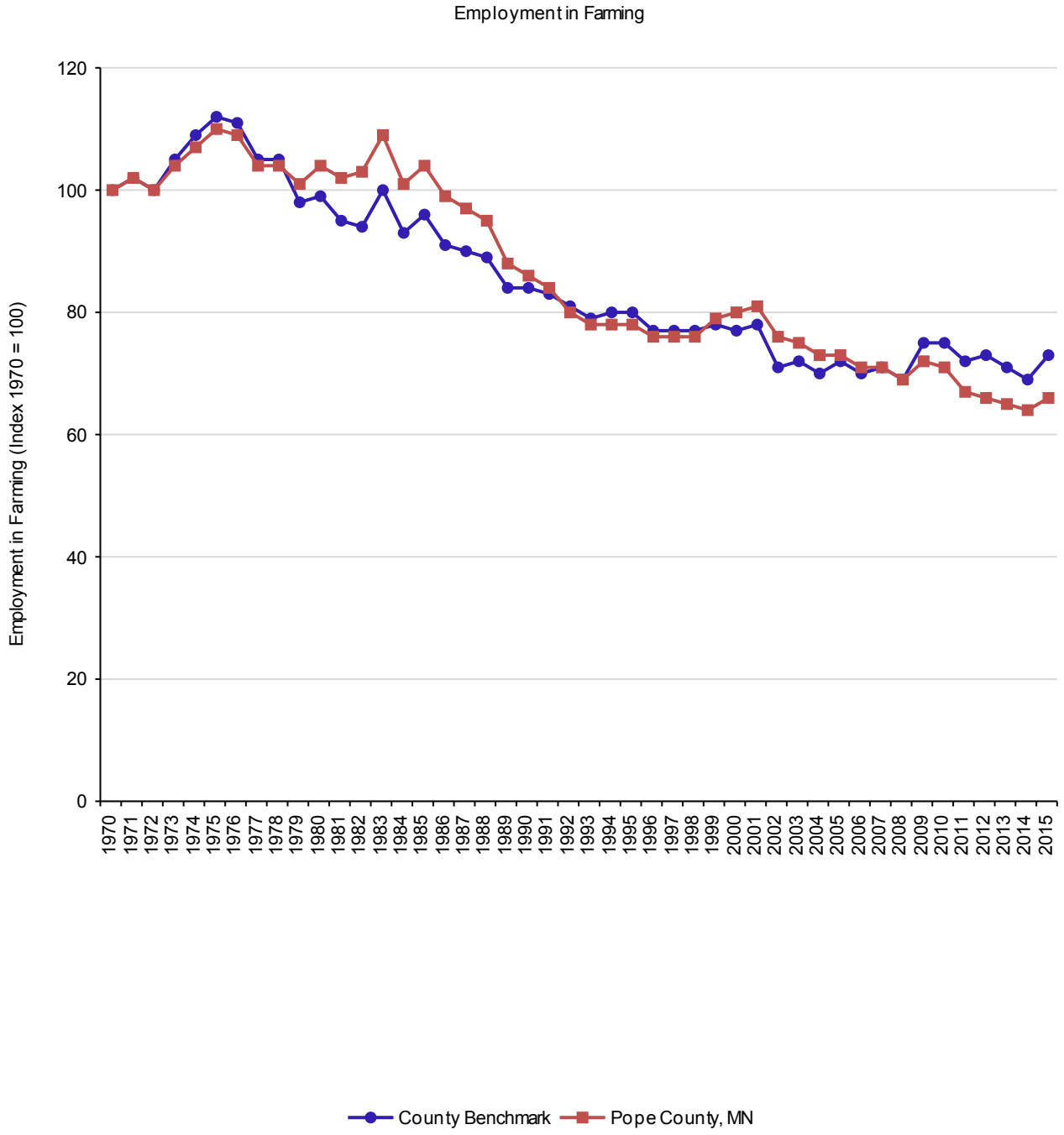
The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides a number of easy-to-use references on farm businesses and employment, and by form of production: ers.usda.gov/Publications *(4)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

How does farm employment change compare across geographies?

This page compares the change in farm employment for the geographies selected and the U.S. The information is indexed (1970=100) so that data from geographies with different-size economies can be compared and to make it easier to understand the relative rate of growth or decline of services employment over time.



- From 1970 to 2015, Pope County, MN had the fastest rate of change in farm employment and Pope County, MN had the slowest.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

How does farm employment change compare across geographies?

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares the change in farm employment for the geographies selected and the U.S. The information is indexed (1970=100) so that data from geographies with different size economies can be compared and to make it easier to understand the relative rate of growth or decline of services employment over time.

Index: Indexed numbers are compared with a base value. In the line chart, employment in 1970 is the base value, and is set to 100. The employment values for subsequent years are expressed as 100 times the ratio to the base value. The indexing used in the line chart enables easier comparisons between geographies over time.

Farm: This refers to all forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

Note: If many geographies are selected, it may be difficult to read the figure on this page.

Why is it important?

Agricultural employment in most parts of the U.S. has been declining, largely as a result of mechanization and other efficiencies of scale, for most of the last century. However, this is not the case everywhere. In addition, not all geographies have lost or attracted farm employment at the same rate. An index makes it clear where the rate of farm decline or growth has been the fastest. Lines below 100 indicate absolute decline while those below 100 show absolute growth. The steeper the curve, the faster the rate of change.

It may be helpful to look for large year-to-year rises or dips in figure lines to identify rapid employment changes. If the reasons behind these fluctuations are not evident, it may be helpful to talk with regional experts or locals to learn more about what caused abrupt changes.

Additional Resources

The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides a number of easy-to-use references on farm businesses and employment, and by form of production: ers.usda.gov/Publications *(4)*.

For the Economic Research Service's outlook on livestock, dairy, and poultry production, see: ers.usda.gov/Publications/LDP *(5)*.

For the Economic Research Service's outlook on crop production, see: ers.usda.gov/topics/farm-economy/commodity-outlook.aspx *(6)*.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides an overview and outlook of the farm industry (as part of agriculture, forestry, and fishing). See: bls.gov/oco/cg/cgs001.htm *(24)*.

A useful book on the evolving competitive environment for commodity industries in rural areas is: Gaston, William A., and Karen J. Baehler. 1995. Rural Development in the United States: Connecting Theory, Practice, and Possibilities. Washington: Island Press.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Data Sources

The EPS Measures report uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **Regional Economic Information System**
  Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
  http://bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm
  Tel. 202-606-9600

- **Census of Agriculture**
  Nat. Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. Agriculture
  http://www.agcensus.usda.gov
  Tel. 800-727-9540

- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  http://www.bls.gov/cew
  Tel. 202-691-6567

Methods

EPS core approaches: EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation: Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Data gaps and estimation: Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These are indicated in italics in tables. Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS see:

headwaterseconomics.org/EPS

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated with italicized numbers in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

1 www.naics.com/search.htm
2 www.bls.gov/bls/NAICS.htm
3 www.census.gov/eos/www/naics
4 www.ers.usda.gov/Publications
5 www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/LDP
6 www.ers.usda.gov/topics/farm-economy/commodity-outlook.aspx
7 www.bea.gov/regional/reis/default.cfm?selTable=CA45
8 www.agcensus.usda.gov
9 www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/
10 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aer-agricultural-economic-report/aer803.aspx
11 www.ers.usda.gov/topics.aspx
12 www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/major-land-uses.aspx
13 www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/usappxb.pdf
14 www.fs.fed.us/rangelands
15 www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm
16 www.bls.gov/bls/wages.htm
17 www.bls.gov/oes
18 http://data.bls.gov/pdq/VersionInfo.jsp?version=0.0.0
19 www.bls.gov/oco
20 www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html
21 www.sussex.ac.uk/Units/spru/publications/imprint/sewps/sewp28/sewp28.pdf
22 www.mailer.fsu.edu/~tchapin/garnet-tchapin/urp5261/topics/econbase/lq.htm
23 www.wwjobcenter.org/2009%20SOW%20Report(FINAL).pdf
24 www.bls.gov/oco/cg/cgs001.htm

A Profile of Demographics

Selected Geographies:

Pope County, MN

County Benchmark

Benchmark Geographies:

Douglas County, MN; Stevens County, MN; Grant County, MN; Swift County, MN; Kandiyohi County, MN; Stearns County, MN

Produced by
Economic Profile System
EPS
January 18, 2017

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See headwaterseconomics.org/EPS for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
U S
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

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Note to Users:

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error (MOE) for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation (CV) < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a CV > 40%.

This is one of fourteen reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS Web. You may want to run another EPS report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to online resources are indicated in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel, PDF, and Word documents. For further information and to download reports, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps

How has population changed?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.

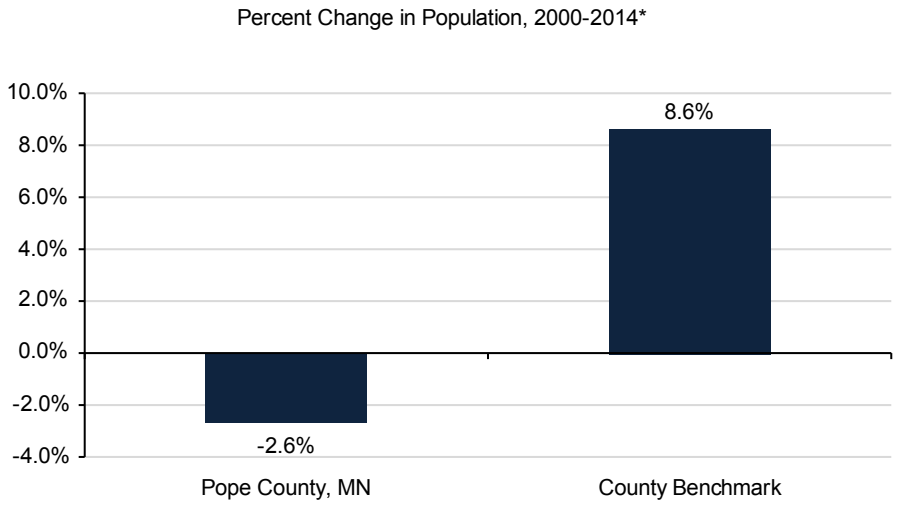
Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section in the Study Guide text.

Population, 2000-2014*

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Population (2014*)	10,946	255,784
Population (2000)	11,236	235,488
Population Change (2000-2014*)	-290	20,296
Population Percent Change (2000-2014*)	-2.6%	8.6%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2010-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- From 2000 to the 2009-2014 period, Pope County, MN had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (-290).
- From 2000 to the 2009-2014 period, County Benchmark had the largest estimated relative change in population (8.6%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (-2.6%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How has population changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.
Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section below.

Why is this important?

This report covers a range of characteristics including gender, race, age, employment status, income levels, education, and housing. It is the only EPS report that can be run for geographic areas other than the U.S., states, and counties. These include cities, towns, and census designated places, American Indian, Alaska native, and native Hawaii areas, congressional districts, and county subdivisions.

In addition to its usefulness for social research, the information throughout this report is valuable for public land managers and others in identifying whether the selected geographies contain minorities and people who are economically and/or socially disadvantaged. This is important because Executive Order 12898, February 11, 1994 states that "...each federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations..." (see Additional Resources on Page 2 of this report for more references).

While the data in this report does not constitute an analysis of environmental justice per se, it serves to identify whether minorities and/or economically/socially disadvantaged people live in an area. The assessment of whether environmental justice pertains to an area or management action requires consideration of the presence and distribution of minority individuals, minority populations, and low income populations and whether they are or would be disproportionately subject to high and adverse human health effects (such as bodily impairment, infirmity, illness, or any other negative health effects from cumulative or multiple adverse exposures to environmental hazards), and disproportionately high and adverse environmental effects (such as impacts on the natural environment that significantly or adversely affect minority, low income, or native populations).

Methods

The majority of data in this report comes from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

For populations of 65,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 1 year of sampling. For populations of 20,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 3 years of sampling. For all other geographies, estimates based on 5 years of sampling are provided. Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. More than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period. For brevity, table and figure titles show the latest year of the 5-year period. Footnotes are provided to clarify that the data represent average characteristics over a 5-year period.

ACS is based on a survey, and is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text and symbols in the tables: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. Less populated areas tend to have lower accuracy. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale. A listing of all coefficients of variation by data point can be found by scrolling down to the tables provided below the border of the page in the Excel workbook.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality. 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at:
epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf *(1)*.
For a description of the Census Bureau's ACS survey methodology and data accuracy used by the Census Bureau, see:
census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/ *(2)*.
census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf *(3)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Age & Gender Distribution, 2014*

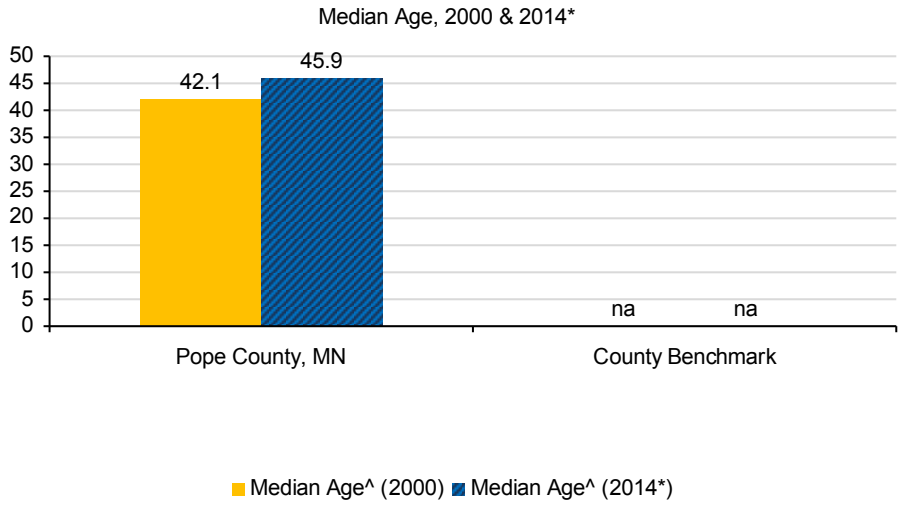
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Population	10,946	255,784
Under 5 years	631	15,817
5 to 9 years	623	16,388
10 to 14 years	668	16,158
15 to 19 years	619	19,679
20 to 24 years	480	23,644
25 to 29 years	584	15,642
30 to 34 years	585	15,817
35 to 39 years	546	12,989
40 to 44 years	609	14,539
45 to 49 years	654	16,300
50 to 54 years	839	18,312
55 to 59 years	917	17,113
60 to 64 years	772	14,524
65 to 69 years	708	11,494
70 to 74 years	524	8,286
75 to 79 years	398	7,116
80 to 84 years	414	5,891
85 years and over	375	6,075
Total Female	5,376	127,132
Total Male	5,570	128,652

Change in Median Age, 2000-2014*

Median Age^ (2014*)	45.9	na
Median Age^ (2000)	42.1	na
Median Age % Change	9.0%	na

^ Median age is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.
* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- From 2000 to the 2009-2014 period, the median age estimate increased the most in Pope County, MN (42.1 to 45.9, a 9.0% increase) and increased the least in Pope County, MN (42.1 to 45.9, a 9.0% increase).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Why is it important?

Different geographies can have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed towards categories 65 years and older. In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward the age group 18-29. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is in the Baby Boomer generation (people born between 1946 and 1964).

The change in median age is one indicator of whether the population has gotten older or younger.

Methods

Data in this report are based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Data used in this report are 5-year estimates for all geographies. The latest year of the 5-year estimate is indicated in tables and figures (for example, 2009* may be listed as the year, but this is a 5-year estimate based on data collected from 2005 through 2009).

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej *(4)*.

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality. 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf *(1)*.

The nonprofit organization The State of the USA is developing a national indicator system using consistent measures of well-being. Their resources are available at: stateoftheusa.org *(5)*.

A useful resource on rural population change is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service's Briefing Room on "Rural Population and Migration" available at: ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration.aspx *(6)*.

William H. Frey's website provides links to publications, issues, media stories, data tools and resources on migration, population redistribution, and demography of both rural and urban populations in the U.S.: frey-demographer.org *(7)*.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging has a host of resources on older Americans at: aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx *(8)*.

The U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program publishes age data estimates for the U.S., states, counties, and metropolitan areas. This information is available at: http://www.census.gov/popest/ *(9)*.

For information on county-level health ranking, see: countyhealthrankings.org/ *(10)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

Age & Gender Distribution and Change, 2000-2014*

	2000	2014*
Total Population	11,236	10,946
Under 18	2,791	2,338
18-34	1,740	1,852
35-44	1,612	1,155
45-64	2,676	3,182
65 and over	2,417	2,419
Percent of Total		
Under 18	24.8%	21.4%
18-34	15.5%	16.9%
35-44	14.3%	10.6%
45-64	23.8%	29.1%
65 and over	21.5%	22.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2014 period, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was 45-64 (1,539), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was 45-64 (1,643).
- From 2000 to the 2009-2014 period, the age category with the largest estimated increase was 45-64 (506), and the age category with the largest estimated decrease was 35-44 (-457).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether management actions might affect some age groups more than others. It also may highlight the need to understand the different needs, values, and attitudes of different age groups. If a geography has a large retired population, or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may place different demands on public land managers than a geography with a large number of minors or young adults.

For many geographies, a significant development is the aging of the population, and in particular the retirement of the "Baby Boomer" generation (those born between 1946 and 1964). As this generation enters retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically. An aging population can also affect changing demands on land use (e.g., recreation).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The non-profit Population Reference Bureau offers a helpful video on population pyramids at: prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx *(11)*.

For a discussion on the implications of rising age trends, see: Peterson, Peter, G. 1999. Gray Dawn: How the Coming Age Wave Will Transform America—and the World. Random House. New York, New York. 280 p.

The Census maintains a useful web site with data, articles, and PowerPoint presentations on the characteristics of different age groups: census.gov/population/age/ *(12)*.

The Next Four Decades: Older Population in the United States: 2010 to 2050. May 2010. Census Bureau. census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf *(13)*.

Cromartie, J. and P. Nelson. 2009. Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America. Economic Research Service, Report Number 29. Washington, DC. ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err79.aspx *(14)*.

Frey, W.H. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00 Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers and New Minorities. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Frey, W. H. 2007. Mapping the Growth of Older America: Seniors and Boomers in the Early 21st Century. Brookings Census 2000 Series. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program.

Jacobsen, L. A., and Mather, M. 2010. "U.S. Social and Economic Trends Since 2000." Population Bulletin 65(1): 1-16. Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2005. "State Interim Population Projections by Age and Sex: 2004-2030." census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html *(15)*. Retrieved September 1, 2010.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

How do people self-identify (race)?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Population by Race, 2014*

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Population	10,946	255,784
White alone	10,722	237,386
Black or African American alone	˙55	6,988
American Indian alone	˙47	1,095
Asian alone	˙33	3,455
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	**¨0**	**¨52**
Some other race alone	**¨16**	˙3,187
Two or more races	˙73	3,621

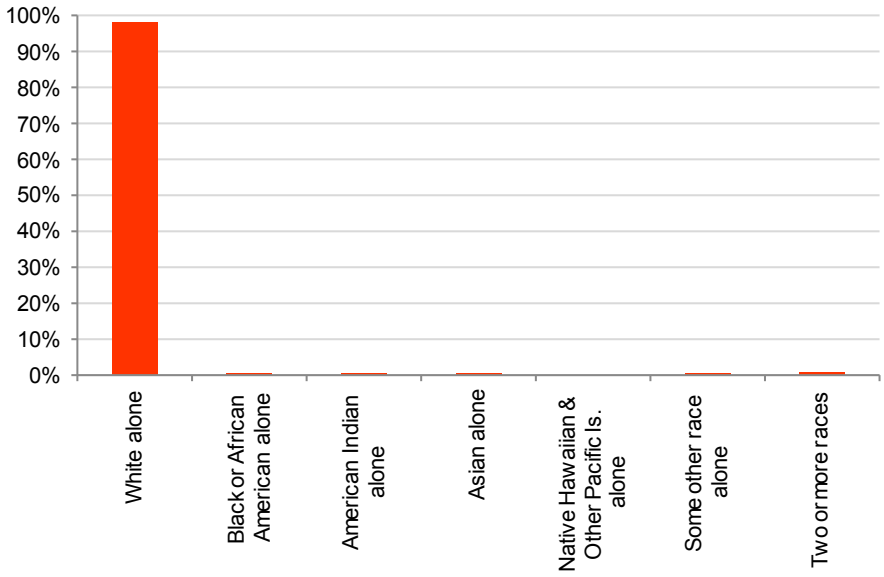
Percent of Total

White alone	98.0%	92.8%
Black or African American alone	˙0.5%	2.7%
American Indian alone	˙0.4%	˙0.4%
Asian alone	˙0.3%	1.4%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	**¨0.0%**	0.0%
Some other race alone	**¨0.1%**	˙1.2%
Two or more races	˙0.7%	1.4%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2014 period, the racial category with the highest estimated percent of the population in the Pope County, MN was white alone (98.0%), and the racial category the lowest estimated percent of the population was native hawaiian & other pacific is. alone (0.0%).

Population by Race, Percent of Total, Pope County, MN, 2014*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

How do people self-identify (race)?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.
Race Alone Categories: This includes the minimum five race categories required by the OMB, plus the 'some other race alone' included by the Census Bureau, with the approval of the OMB. The categories are: White alone, Black or African-American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone, and Some other race alone.

Some Other Race: This includes all other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian and Alaska Native," "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the "Some other race" write-in space are included in this category.
Two or More Races: People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Why is it important?

Federal agencies make use of information on race and ethnicity for implementing a number of programs, while also using this information to promote and enforce equal opportunities, such as in employment or housing, under the Civil Rights Act.

According to the Census Bureau, “Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks).” In addition, “Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act).”

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether the action could have disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority populations. This consideration, broadly referred to as "Environmental Justice", is a requirement of Executive Order 12898. The data on this page show which minority populations are represented, but does not analyze whether there is a potential environmental justice issue.

Methods

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin, which is discussed elsewhere in this report. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards *(16)*.

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau’s publication “Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin,” available at: census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf *(17)*.

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at: factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml *(18)*.

The American Human Development Project has created a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups. It is called A Century Apart: New Measures of Well-Being for U.S. Racial and Ethnic Groups and is available at: measureofamerica.org/acenturyapart *(19)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

How do people self-identify (ethnicity)?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term “Hispanic” refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Hispanic Population, 2014*

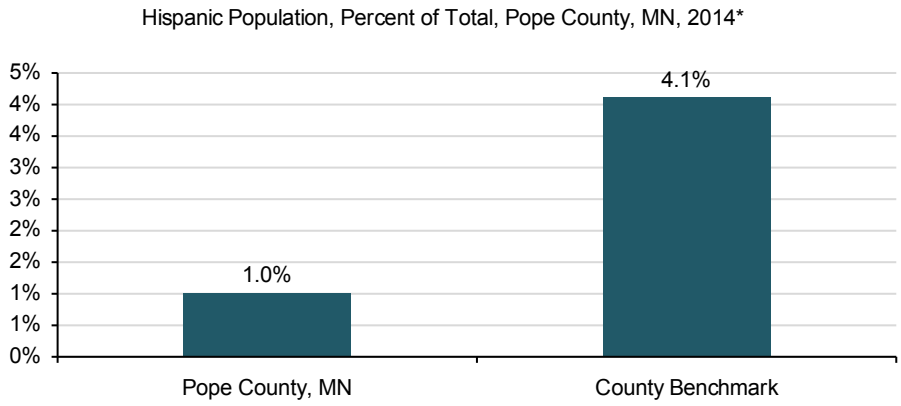
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Population	10,946	255,784
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	111	10,533
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,835	245,251
White alone	10,630	230,766
Black or African American alone	˙55	6,919
American Indian alone	˙44	856
Asian alone	˙33	3,420
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	¨**0**	¨**50**
Some other race	¨**0**	¨**101**
Two or more races	˙73	3,139

Percent of Total

Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.0%	4.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	99.0%	95.9%
White alone	97.1%	90.2%
Black or African American alone	˙0.5%	2.7%
American Indian alone	˙0.4%	˙0.3%
Asian alone	˙0.3%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	¨**0.0%**	0.0%
Some other race	¨**0.0%**	0.0%
Two or more races	˙0.7%	1.2%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2014 period, County Benchmark had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (4.1%), and Pope County, MN had the lowest (1.0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How do people self-identify (ethnicity)?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Why is it important?

Hispanics are one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population. The Census Bureau reported that 15 percent of the population in the U.S. self-identified as being Hispanic in 2010. The Census Bureau predicts that 24.4 percent of the population in the U.S. will be Hispanic by 2050. Between 2000 and 2010, Hispanics accounted for over one-half of the nation's population growth.

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of the Hispanic community in an area can be an important consideration for public land managers working to meet the needs of the public or evaluating potentially adverse impacts on a population.

According to the Census Bureau: "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks)" and "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards *(16)*.

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf *(17)*.

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at: factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml *(18)*.

Additional information on the U.S. Hispanic population from the U.S. Census Bureau is available at: census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspan_hispanics.pdf *(20)*.

For an analysis of Latinos and Hispanics and federal land management in the Columbia River Basin, as well as a literature review on the subject, see: icbemp.gov/science/hansisrichard_10pg.pdf *(21)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

How do people self-identify (Tribal)?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian or Alaska Native decent that does not fall within a major tribal affiliation.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2014*

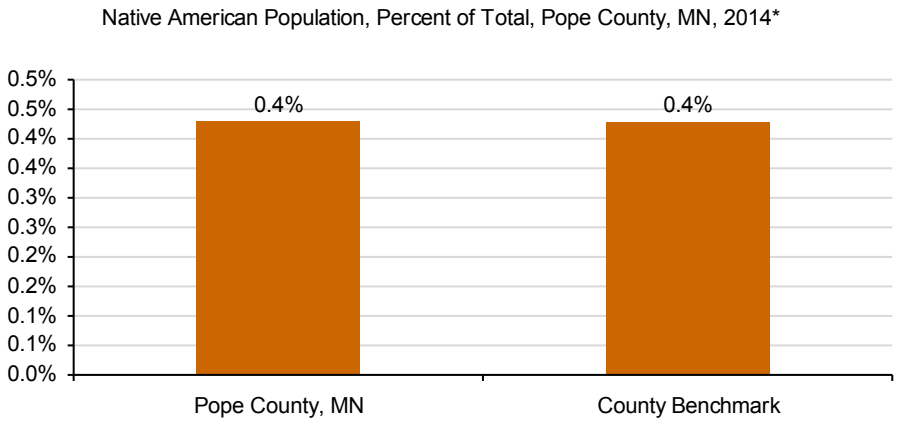
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Population	10,946	255,784
Total Native American	˙47	1,095
American Indian Tribes	˙28	˙867
Alaska Native Tribes	¨**0**	¨**3**
Non-Specified Tribes	¨**12**	˙202

Percent of Total

Total Native American	˙0.4%	˙0.4%
American Indian Tribes	˙0.3%	˙0.3%
Alaska Native Tribes	¨**0.0%**	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	¨**0.1%**	0.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2014 period, Pope County, MN had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native (0.4%) and County Benchmark had the lowest (0.4%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

How do people self-identify (Tribal)?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the ‘‘American Indian or Alaska Native’’ response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term ‘‘American Indian’’ or ‘‘Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality. 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf *(1)*.

The U.S. Department of Interior’s Indian Affairs oversees the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education. Indian Affairs resources and contacts are available at: bia.gov/index.htm *(22)*.

The American Indian Heritage Foundation hosts an American Indian Resource Directory with a list of all American Indian tribes, including Federally recognized tribes, and the Native Wire news service. These and other resources are available at: indians.org/index.html *(23)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

How do people self-identify (Tribal)?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2014*

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Population	10,946	255,784
Total Native American	˙47	1,095
American Indian Tribes; Specified	˙28	˙867
Apache	¨0	¨0
Blackfeet	¨0	¨0
Cherokee	¨3	¨23
Cheyenne	¨0	¨0
Chickasaw	¨0	¨0
Chippewa	¨11	˙516
Choctaw	¨0	¨45
Colville	¨0	¨0
Comanche	¨0	¨0
Cree	¨0	¨0
Creek	¨0	¨0
Crow	¨0	¨0
Delaware	¨0	¨0
Houma	¨0	¨0
Iroquois	¨0	¨1
Kiowa	¨0	¨0
Lumbee	¨0	¨4
Menominee	¨0	¨0
Navajo	¨12	¨0
Osage	¨0	¨0
Ottawa	¨0	¨0
Paiute	¨0	¨0
Pima	¨0	¨0
Potawatomi	¨0	¨0
Pueblo	¨0	¨0
Puget Sound Salish	¨0	¨0
Seminole	¨0	¨0
Shoshone	¨0	¨0
Sioux	¨2	˙210
Tohono O'Odham	¨0	¨0
Ute	¨0	¨0
Yakama	¨0	¨8
Yaqui	¨0	¨0
Yuman	¨0	¨0
All other tribes	¨0	¨60
American Indian; Not Specified	¨7	¨9
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	¨0	¨3
Alaska Athabaskan	¨0	¨0
Aleut	¨0	¨0
Eskimo	¨0	¨3
Tlingit-Haida	¨0	¨0
All other tribes	¨0	¨0
Alaska Native; Not Specified	¨0	¨14
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	¨12	˙202

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2010-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

How do people self-identify (Tribal)?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Chocktaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the ‘‘American Indian or Alaska Native’’ response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term ‘‘American Indian’’ or ‘‘Alaska Native,’ ’ or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Forest Service Office of Tribal Relations, formed in 2004, is a useful source of information and policies related to agency-tribal relations. See: fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml *(24)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

What occupations and industries are present?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation, 2014*

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Civilian employed population > 16 years	5,422	134,901
Management, professional, & related	1,820	43,863
Service	886	24,021
Sales and office	1,220	31,907
Farming, fishing, and forestry	ˆ80	1,970
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	255	6,934
Production, transportation, & material moving	989	21,735

Percent of Total

Management, professional, & related	33.6%	32.5%
Service	16.3%	17.8%
Sales and office	22.5%	23.7%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	ˆ1.5%	1.5%
Construction, extraction, maint., & repair	4.7%	5.1%
Production, transportation, & material moving	18.2%	16.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Employment by Industry, 2014*

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Civilian employed population > 16 years	5,422	134,901
Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	420	5,974
Construction	301	8,976
Manufacturing	922	19,090
Wholesale trade	233	3,793
Retail trade	641	17,580
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	272	6,126
Information	ˆ62	1,868
Finance and insurance, and real estate	ˆ210	6,820
Prof, scientific, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	316	8,872
Education, health care, & social assistance	1,298	35,111
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	ˆ334	10,604
Other services, except public administration	ˆ206	5,965
Public administration	ˆ207	4,122

Percent of Total

Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	7.7%	4.4%
Construction	5.6%	6.7%
Manufacturing	17.0%	14.2%
Wholesale trade	4.3%	2.8%
Retail trade	11.8%	13.0%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	5.0%	4.5%
Information	ˆ1.1%	1.4%
Finance and insurance, and real estate	ˆ3.9%	5.1%
Prof, scientific, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	5.8%	6.6%
Education, health care, & social assistance	23.9%	26.0%
Arts, entertain., rec., accomodation, & food	ˆ6.2%	7.9%
Other services, except public administration	ˆ3.8%	4.4%
Public administration	ˆ3.8%	3.1%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

What occupations and industries are present?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation: Refers to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, where workers are classified into occupations with similar job duties, skills, education, and/or training, regardless of industry.

Employment by Industry: Refers to the employment by industry, listed according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Why is it Important?

Employment statistics are usually reported by industry (as with other reports in EPS). This is a useful way to show the relative diversity of the economy and the degree of dependence on certain sectors. Employment by occupation offers additional information that describes what people do for a living and the type of work they do, regardless of the industry. For example, management and professional occupations are generally of higher wage and require formal education, and these occupations could exist in any number of industries (for example, managers could be working for a software firm, a mine, or a construction company). Occupation information describes what people do, while employment by industry describes where people work.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The Census Bureau provides a definition of SOCS: census.gov/hhes/www/ioindex/overview.html *(25)*.

Occupations are also defined by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: bls.gov/soc/ *(26)*.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides an analysis of the prospects for different types of jobs, including training and education needed, earnings, working conditions, and what workers do on the job: bls.gov/oco/ *(27)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

What are the characteristics of labor participation?

This page describes workers by weeks worked per year and usual hours works per week.

Labor Participation Characteristics, 2014*

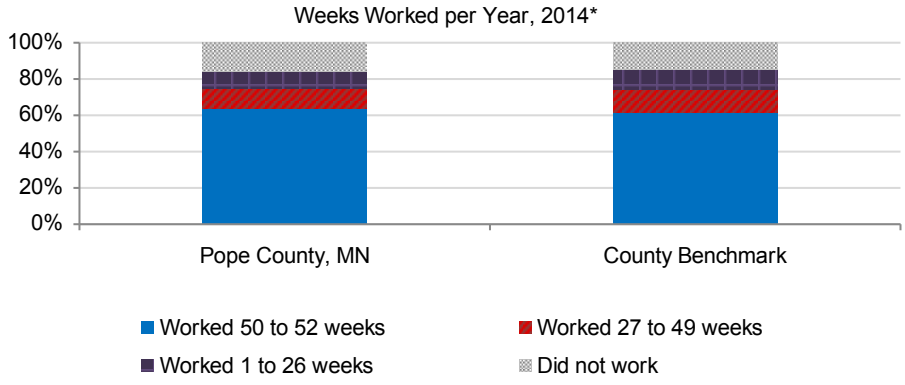
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Population 16 to 64	6,484	165,366
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	4,205	103,306
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	732	21,182
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	590	18,068
Did not work	957	22,810
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	4,150	101,351
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	1,043	31,172
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	334	10,033
Did not work	957	22,810
Mean usual hours worked for workers	39.7	37.7

Percent of Total

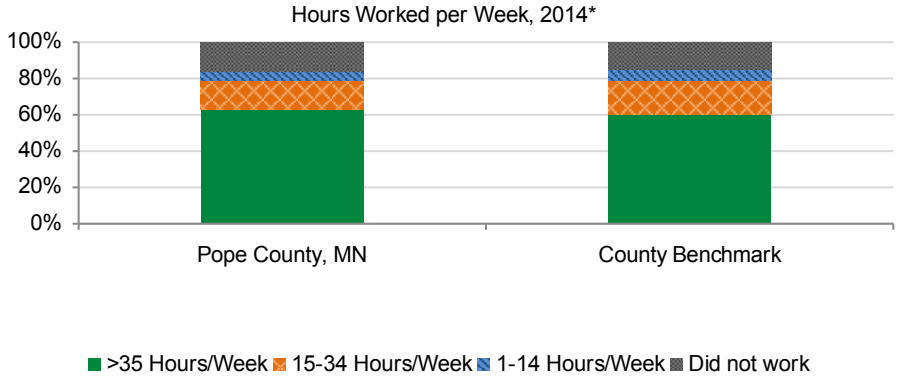
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	64.9%	62.5%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	11.3%	12.8%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	9.1%	10.9%
Did not work	14.8%	13.8%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	64.0%	61.3%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	16.1%	18.9%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	5.2%	6.1%
Did not work	14.8%	13.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2010-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2014 period, Pope County, MN had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 50 to 52 weeks per year (64.9%), and County Benchmark had the lowest (62.5%).



- In the 2009-2014 period, Pope County, MN had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 35 or more hours per week (64.0%), and County Benchmark had the lowest (61.3%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the characteristics of labor participation?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by hours worked per week and by weeks worked per year.

Note: Weeks worked per year and hours worked per week are irrespective of each other. For example, regardless of whether an individual worked 10 or 40 hours per week, if they worked 50 weeks per year, they will be recorded as having "worked 50 to 52 weeks per year".

Why is it important?

Often, if too few hours are worked per week or weeks worked per year, the local economy may suffer from underemployment of labor and human capital, translating to lower real incomes and a lower standard of living. For example, labor incomes in agriculture and other seasonal sources of employment have consistently been among the lowest of the industrial classes as reported by the U.S. Census.

However, shorter work weeks and fewer weeks worked per year can be indicative of worker preference. Part-time jobs (those that average less than 35 hours/week) are often ideal for students, people who are responsible for taking care of their dependents, and the elderly who wish to remain active in the workplace but do not want to work a full schedule. Advances in computer technologies have also enabled workers to telecommute and work shorter and more flexible hours. And, in some cases, young adults seek out seasonal, tourism, or recreation related employment by choice. Since the 1960s, during periods of economic stability, the vast majority of part-time workers have been voluntary. For example, in 2006, only about one in seven part-time workers were involuntary (individuals wanting full-time jobs but working less than 35 hours/week).

To understand the degree to which the data on this page are related to underemployment and economic hardship versus worker preference, data on age and income distribution should be examined.

Most employment statistics count full time, part time, and seasonal employment as the same, a single job. In places where a relatively large percent of the employment base is either part time or seasonally employed this may explain falling wages or rates of employment that outpace population change (see the Socioeconomic Measures report for changes in wages, employment, and population over time).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

Maynard, D. C. & Feldman, D. C. (Eds.) 2011. Underemployment: Psychological, economic and social challenges. New York: Springer.

A. Levenson. 2006. Trends in Jobs and Wages in the U.S. Economy. CEO Publication G 06-12 (501). Available at: ceo.usc.edu/pdf/G0612501.pdf *(28)*.

For historical fluctuations of involuntary part-time employment, see: bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils71.pdf *(29)*.

For information on unemployment, run the EPS-HDT Measures, Summary, or Tourism reports.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

What are commuting patterns?

This page describes workers who do not work from home by place of work and by travel time to work.

Commuting Characteristics, 2014*

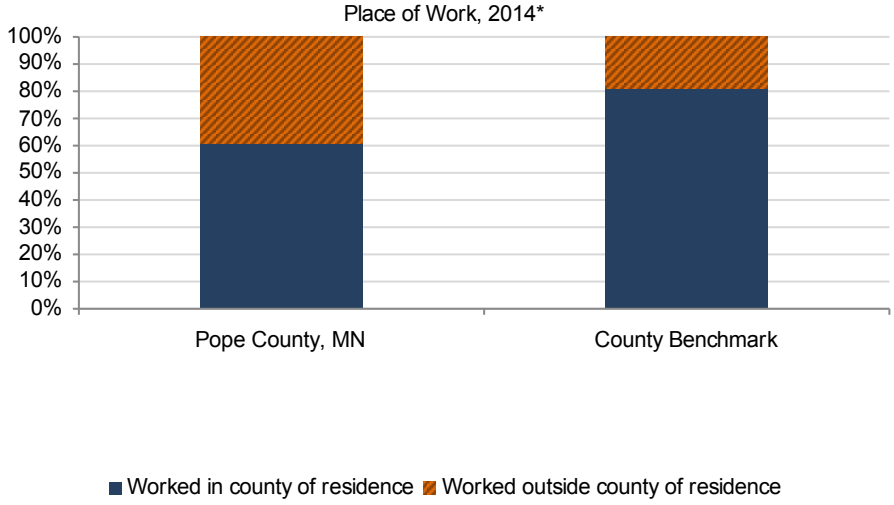
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Workers 16 years and over	5,320	132,273
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	3,268	108,205
Worked outside county of residence	2,052	24,068
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	1,454	32,911
10 to 14 minutes	747	25,687
15 to 19 minutes	813	20,603
20 to 24 minutes	595	15,047
25 to 29 minutes	284	5,983
30 to 34 minutes	575	9,788
35 to 39 minutes	˙86	2,107
40 to 44 minutes	˙115	2,052
45 to 59 minutes	193	4,101
60 or more minutes	˙173	6,106
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.7	18.0

Percent of Total

PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	61.4%	81.8%
Worked outside county of residence	38.6%	18.2%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	27.3%	24.9%
10 to 14 minutes	14.0%	19.4%
15 to 19 minutes	15.3%	15.6%
20 to 24 minutes	11.2%	11.4%
25 to 29 minutes	5.3%	4.5%
30 to 34 minutes	10.8%	7.4%
35 to 39 minutes	˙1.6%	1.6%
40 to 44 minutes	˙2.2%	1.6%
45 to 59 minutes	3.6%	3.1%
60 or more minutes	˙3.3%	4.6%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2010-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2010-2014 period, Pope County, MN had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (38.6%), and County Benchmark had the lowest (18.2%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are commuting patterns?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers who do not work from home by place of work and by travel time to work.

Place of Work: The values reported under "place of work" describe the number of workers that live in the selected geographic area who worked either in or outside the county they live in. If the selected geography is not a county, the workers may or may not work within the selected geography. For example, for the city of Phoenix, the data reported for "Worked in county of residence" describes the number of city of Phoenix residents that worked in Maricopa County (but not necessarily within the city of Phoenix).

Why is it important?

High rates of out-commuting are more common in non-metro areas, and in parts of the U.S. where communities are closer together.

Economic development is sometimes affected by commuting in unanticipated ways: strategies aimed at increasing jobs in a community will not necessarily mean jobs for residents. Conversely, creating job opportunities for residents does not always require bringing jobs into that community.

High out-commuting rates can also separate tax revenues from demands for services, complicating fiscal planning for local governments. "Bedroom communities," those with high levels of out-commuting, may struggle to provide social services, housing, and water and sewer facilities without an adequate source of revenue. Higher levels and longer distance of commuting likely indicate a housing-job imbalance. This can result from unaffordable housing prices or other residential constraints.

Methods

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Additional Resources

Aldrich, L., Beale, B. and K. Kasse. 1997. Commuting and the Economic Functions of Small Towns and Places. Rural Development Perspectives 12(3). ers.usda.gov/Publications/RDP/RDP697/RDP697e.pdf *(30)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

How is income distributed?

This page describes the distribution of household income.

Household Income Distribution, 2014*

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Per Capita Income (2014 $s)	$29,260	na
Median Household Income^ (2014 $s)	$51,789	na
Total Households	4,772	99,745
Less than $10,000	˙284	6,255
$10,000 to $14,999	˙270	4,787
$15,000 to $24,999	492	10,345
$25,000 to $34,999	498	9,795
$35,000 to $49,999	759	15,107
$50,000 to $74,999	985	20,210
$75,000 to $99,999	612	14,398
$100,000 to $149,999	588	12,602
$150,000 to $199,999	˙159	3,306
$200,000 or more	˙125	2,940
Gini Coefficient^	0.43	na

Percent of Total

Less than $10,000	˙6.0%	6.3%
$10,000 to $14,999	5.7%	4.8%
$15,000 to $24,999	10.3%	10.4%
$25,000 to $34,999	10.4%	9.8%
$35,000 to $49,999	15.9%	15.1%
$50,000 to $74,999	20.6%	20.3%
$75,000 to $99,999	12.8%	14.4%
$100,000 to $149,999	12.3%	12.6%
$150,000 to $199,999	˙3.3%	3.3%
$200,000 or more	˙2.6%	2.9%

^ Median Household Income and Gini Coefficient are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

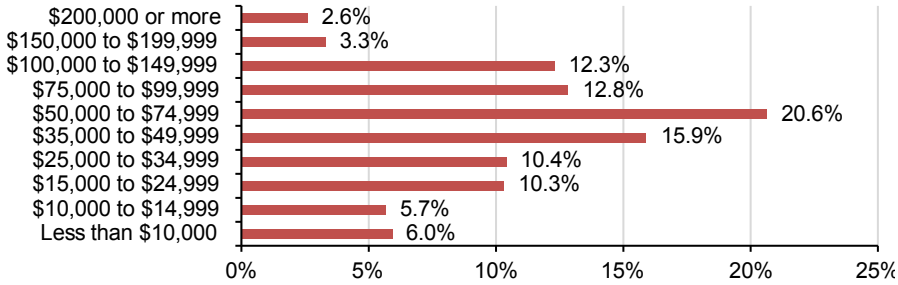
* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2010-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2009-2014 period, the income category in the Pope County, MN with the most households was $50,000 to $74,999 (20.6% of households). The income category with the fewest households was $200,000 or more (2.6% of households).

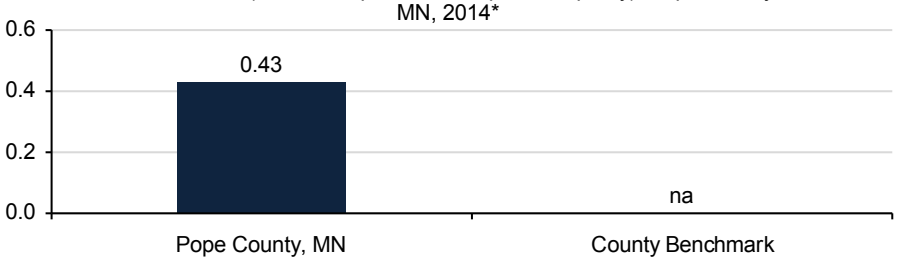
- In the 2009-2014 period, the bottom 40% of households in the Pope County, MN accumulated approximately 10.4% of total income, and the top 20% of households accumulated approximately 52.6% of total income.

- In the 2009-2014 period, Pope County, MN had the most equal income distribution between high and low income households (Gini coef. of 0.43) and Pope County, MN had the least equal income distribution (Gini coef. of 0.43).

Household Income Distribution, Pope County, MN, 2014*



Gini Coefficient (where 1 represents complete inequality), Pope County, MN, 2014*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

How is income distributed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the distribution of household income.
Per Capita Income: Total personal income divided by total population of an area.
household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.
Gini Coefficient: A summary value of the inequality of income distribution. A value of 0 represents perfect equality and a value of 1 represents perfect inequality. The lower the Gini coefficient, the more equal the income distribution.

Why is it important?

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether low income populations could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects as a result of those actions. Understanding income differences within and between geographies helps to highlight areas where the population or a sub-population may be experiencing economic hardship.

The distribution of income is related to important aspects of economic well-being. Large numbers of households in the lower end of income distribution indicates economic hardship. A bulge in the middle can be interpreted as the size of the middle class. A figure that shows a proportionally large number of households at both extremes indicates a geography characterized by “haves” and "have-nots.”

Income distribution has always been a central concern of economic theory and economic policy. Classical economists were mainly concerned with the distribution of income between the main factors of production, land, labor, and capital. Modern economists have also addressed this issue, but have been more concerned with the distribution of income across individuals and households.

According to the Census Bureau, “Researchers believe that changes in the labor market and... household composition affected the long-run increase in income inequality. The wage distribution has become considerably more unequal with workers at the top experiencing real wage gains and those at the bottom real wage losses... At the same time, long-run changes in society's living arrangements have taken place also tending to exacerbate household income differences. For example, divorces, marital separations, births out of wedlock, and the increasing age at first marriage have led to a shift away from married-couple households to single-parent families and nonfamily households. Since non-married-couple households tend to have lower income and less equally distributed income than other types of households... changes in household composition have been associated with growing income inequality.”

Methods

While the Census Bureau does not have an official definition of the "middle class," it does derive several measures related to the distribution of income and income inequality. Two standard measures of income equality are the Lorenz Curve and the Gini Coefficient. Mean values for each cohort were used to calculate total income, in the case of the top income cohort, income was assumed to be $250,000, a value which tends to yield lower than actual values for income disparity. For details on how to calculate, see Additional Resources below.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research Service published a useful article on metro and non-metro income levels and inequality. McLaughlin, Diane K. “Income Inequality in America.” 2002. Rural America. Vol. 17(2). It is available at: ers.usda.gov/publications/ruralamerica/ra172/ra172c.pdf *(31)*.
For useful remarks and scholarly references on the level and distribution of economic well-being, see Federal Reserve System Chairman Ben S. Bernanke’s speech on February 6, 2007, available at: federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm *(32)*.
For a helpful definition and description of the Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient see: econedlink.org/lessons/index.php?lid=885&type=educator *(33)*.
For source material on how the Gini Coefficient and Lorenz Curve were computed see: https://docs.google.com/Doc?docid=0AXe2E1Mm09WIZGhzazhxaDRfMjUzZ25nMjdkZzY&hl=en *(34)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Poverty, 2014*

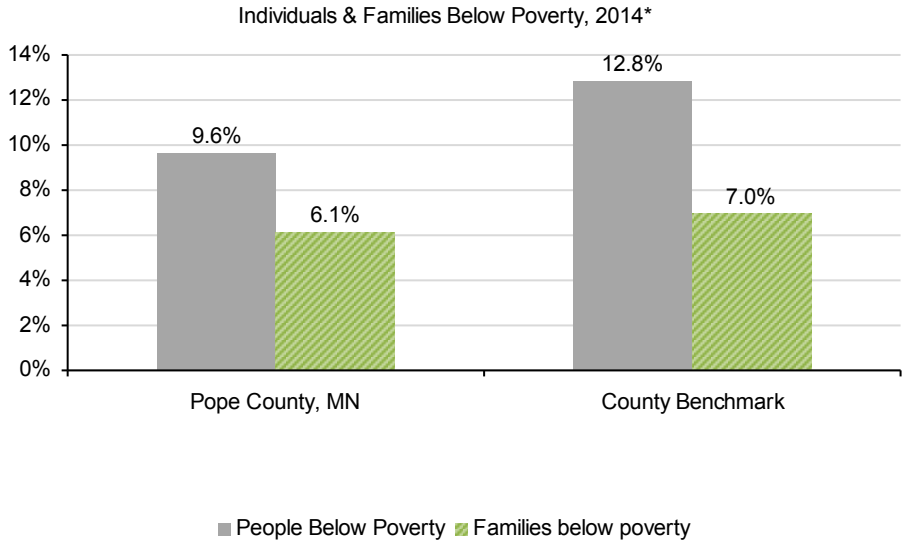
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
People	10,724	246,050
Families	3,141	65,548
People Below Poverty	1,033	31,615
Families below poverty	˙192	4,558

Percent of Total

People Below Poverty	9.6%	12.8%
Families below poverty	˙6.1%	7.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2010-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2010-2014 period, County Benchmark had the highest estimated percent of individuals living below poverty (12.8%), and Pope County, MN had the lowest (9.6%).
- In the 2010-2014 period, County Benchmark had the highest estimated percent of families living below poverty (7.0%), and Pope County, MN had the lowest (6.1%).



Poverty Rate by Age & Family Type~, 2014*

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
People	9.6%	12.8%
Under 18 years	˙10.5%	14.1%
65 years and older	˙8.8%	8.5%
Families	˙6.1%	7.0%
Families with related children < 18 years	˙8.5%	11.7%
Married couple families	˙4.7%	3.4%
with children < 18 years	¨**4.4%**	4.5%
Female householder, no husband present	˙18.2%	28.9%
with children < 18 years	˙27.1%	35.9%

~Poverty rate by age and family type is calculated by dividing the number of people by demographic in poverty by the total population of that demographic.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are poverty levels?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Family: A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

Poverty is an important indicator of economic well-being. For public land managers, understanding the extent of poverty is important for several reasons. First, people with limited income may have different needs, values, and attitudes as they relate to public lands. Second, proposed activities on public lands may need to be analyzed in the context of whether people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects.

Poverty rates are often reported in aggregate, which can hide important differences. The bottom table shows poverty for various types of individuals and families. This is important because aggregate poverty rates (for example, families below poverty) may hide some important information (for example, the poverty rate for single mothers with children).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For more information on rural poverty, see U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Briefing Room, "Rural Income, Poverty, and Welfare: High Poverty Counties" available at: ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being.aspx *(35)*.

The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center has a range of resources on poverty in the United States. See: www.npc.umich.edu/poverty *(36)*.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: epa.gov/compliance/ej *(4)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

What are poverty levels?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity^, 2014*

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Population (all races) in Poverty	1,033	31,615
White alone	1,007	25,556
Black or African American alone	¨2	3,350
American Indian alone	¨5	˙364
Asian alone	¨3	˙638
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	¨0	¨27
Some other race	¨16	˙827
Two or more races	¨0	˙853
All Ethnicities in Poverty		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	¨30	3,415
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	993	23,210

Percent of Total**

White alone	97.5%	80.8%
Black or African American alone	¨0.2%	10.6%
American Indian alone	¨0.5%	˙1.2%
Asian alone	¨0.3%	˙2.0%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	¨0.0%	¨0.1%
Some other race	¨1.5%	˙2.6%
Two or more races	¨0.0%	˙2.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	˙2.9%	10.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	96.1%	73.4%

^ Percent of total population in poverty by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people in poverty in each racial or ethnic category by the total population.
* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2010-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.
** Total equals all individuals in poverty.

Percent of People by Race and Ethnicity Who Are Below Poverty~, 2014*

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
White alone	9.6%	11.1%
Black or African American alone	¨4.1%	51.9%
American Indian alone	¨11.6%	˙38.5%
Asian alone	¨9.1%	˙22.5%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	na	¨51.9%
Some other race alone	¨100.0%	˙27.4%
Two or more races alone	¨0.0%	˙25.4%
Hispanic or Latino alone	¨27.0%	33.8%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	9.5%	10.4%

~Poverty prevalence by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people by race in poverty by the total population of that race.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are poverty levels?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding whether different races and ethnicities are affected by poverty can be important. People with limited income and from different races and ethnicities may have different needs, values, and attitudes as they relate to public lands. In addition, proposed activities on public lands may need to be analyzed in the context of whether minorities and people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately high and adverse effects.

Methods

The Census Bureau uses the federal government's official poverty definition. According to the Census: “Families and persons are classified as below poverty if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present" (see below for poverty level thresholds).

The poverty thresholds are updated every year by the Census Bureau to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country. They are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living. The specific thresholds used for tabulation of income for particular years are shown at: census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html (37).

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The University of Michigan’s National Poverty Center hosts a body of research on race and ethnicity as they relate to poverty. See: npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity *(38)*.

The U.S. Census Bureau briefing on “Poverty Areas” shows that Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately affected by poverty. “Four times as many Blacks and three times as many Hispanics lived in poverty areas than lived outside them.” For more information, see: census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html *(39)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

What are the components of household earnings?

This page describes household earnings by income source and mean household earnings by source.

Number of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2014*

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total households:	4,772	99,745
Labor earnings	3,507	79,608
Social Security (SS)	1,823	29,480
Retirement income	878	14,962
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	˙170	3,685
Cash public assistance income	˙134	2,899
Food Stamp/SNAP	˙284	8,616

Percent of Total^

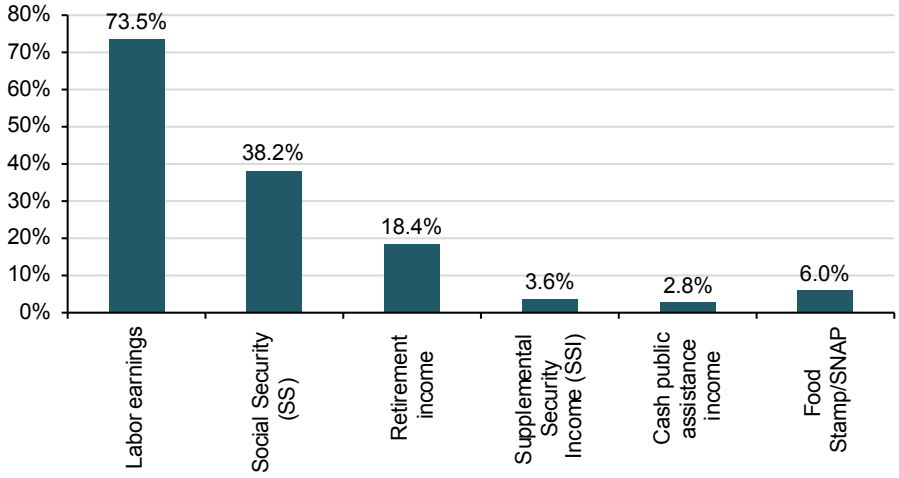
Labor earnings	73.5%	79.8%
Social Security (SS)	38.2%	29.6%
Retirement income	18.4%	15.0%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	˙3.6%	3.7%
Cash public assistance income	˙2.8%	2.9%
Food Stamp/SNAP	˙6.0%	8.6%

^ Total may add to more than 100% due to households receiving more than 1 source of income.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2010-2014 period, the highest estimated percent of public assistance in the Pope County, MN was in the form of Social Security (SS) (38.2%), and the lowest was in the form of Cash public assistance income (2.8%).

Percent of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2014*



Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source, 2014 (2014 $s)

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Mean earnings	$64,148	$68,194
Mean Social Security income	$16,890	$17,783
Mean retirement income	$28,108	$20,455
Mean Supplemental Security Income	˙$10,429	$9,415
Mean cash public assistance income	˙$2,706	$2,343

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

What are the components of household earnings?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes household earnings by source.

Labor Earnings: Refers to households that receive wage or salary income and net income from self-employment.

Social Security: Refers to households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement income: Consists of families that receive income from: 1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; 2) disability income from companies or unions; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; 3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and 4) regular income from IRA and Keogh plans. It does not include Social Security income.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): Refers to households that receive assistance by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals.

Cash Public Assistance Income: Are households that receive public assistance that includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). It does not include separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps.

Food Stamps/SNAP: Refers to households that receive coupons or cards that can be used to purchase food. This program was recently renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). ACS does not report mean dollar amounts for this item.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Why is this important?

Earnings are not the only source of income, and for many families and communities a significant portion of income can be in the form of additional sources, such as retirement and Social Security. While some payments may be an indication of an aging population or an influx of retirees (retirement payments), other measures (for example, SSI or Food Stamps) are an indication of economic hardship.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see:
census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf *(40)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

What are education and enrollment levels?

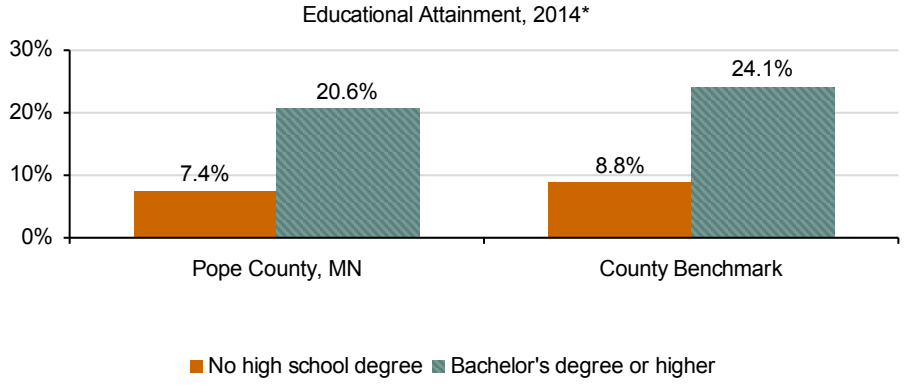
This page describes educational attainment and school enrollment.

Educational Attainment, 2014*

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Population 25 yrs or older	7,925	164,098
No high school degree	587	14,463
High school graduate	7,338	149,635
Associates degree	1,135	22,124
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,636	39,569
Bachelor's degree	1,223	27,374
Graduate or professional	413	12,195
Percent of Total		
No high school degree	7.4%	8.8%
High school graduate	92.6%	91.2%
Associates degree	14.3%	13.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	20.6%	24.1%
Bachelor's degree	15.4%	16.7%
Graduate or professional	5.2%	7.4%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2010-2014 period, County Benchmark had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher (24.1%), and Pope County, MN had the lowest (20.6%).
- In the 2010-2014 period, County Benchmark had the highest estimated percent of people over the age of 25 with no high school degree (8.8%), and Pope County, MN had the lowest (7.4%).



School Enrollment, 2014*

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Population over 3 years old:	10,602	246,557
Enrolled in school:	2,121	71,880
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	˙139	3,790
Enrolled in kindergarten	˙162	3,217
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	462	13,187
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	504	12,741
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	578	12,794
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	˙223	24,347
Graduate or professional school	˙53	1,804
Not enrolled in school	8,481	174,677
Percent of Total		
Enrolled in school:	20.0%	29.2%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	˙1.3%	1.5%
Enrolled in kindergarten	1.5%	1.3%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	4.4%	5.3%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	4.8%	5.2%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	5.5%	5.2%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	˙2.1%	9.9%
Graduate or professional school	˙0.5%	0.7%
Not enrolled in school	80.0%	70.8%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

What are education and enrollment levels?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes levels of educational attainment.

Educational Attainment: This refers to the level of education completed by people 25 years and over in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

School Enrollment: The ACS defines people as enrolled in school if when the survey was conducted they were attending a public or private school or college at any time during the three months prior to the time of interview. People enrolled in vocational, technical, or business school such as post-secondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on job training were not reported as enrolled in school.

Why is it important?

Education is one of the most important indicators of the potential for economic success, and lack of education is closely linked to poverty. Studies show that geographies with a higher than average educated workforce grow faster, have higher incomes, and suffer less during economic downturns than other geographies. See "Additional Resources" below for more information.

For public land managers, understanding the differences in education levels can highlight whether certain people in geographic areas might experience disproportionately high and adverse effects of particular management actions. It also can help to identify how communication and outreach efforts could be tailored to different audiences.

School enrollment is an important indicator of the number of dependents in a community that are not of working age, access to education, and potential for future growth. Some government agencies also use this information for funding allocations.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on the relationship between level of education, earnings, year-round employment, and unemployment rates, see:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' web resource: bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm *(41)*.

U.S. Census Bureau's 2002 publication "The Big Payoff: Educational Attainment and Synthetic Estimates of Work-Life Earnings," available at: census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-210.pdf *(42)*.

Card, David (1999). "The Causal Effect of Education on Earnings" in Orley Ashenfelter and David Card, eds., Handbook of Labor Economics, vol. 3A. New York: Elsevier, pp. 1801-63.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

What languages are spoken?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language currently used by respondents five years and over at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Language Spoken at Home, 2014*

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Population 5 yrs or older	10,315	239,967
Speak only English	10,074	222,545
Speak a language other than English	˙241	17,422
Spanish or Spanish Creole	˙67	7,478
Other Indo-European languages	˙160	3,974
Asian and Pacific Island languages	¨2	˙2,372
Other languages	¨12	3,598
Speak English less than "very well"	¨42	6,643

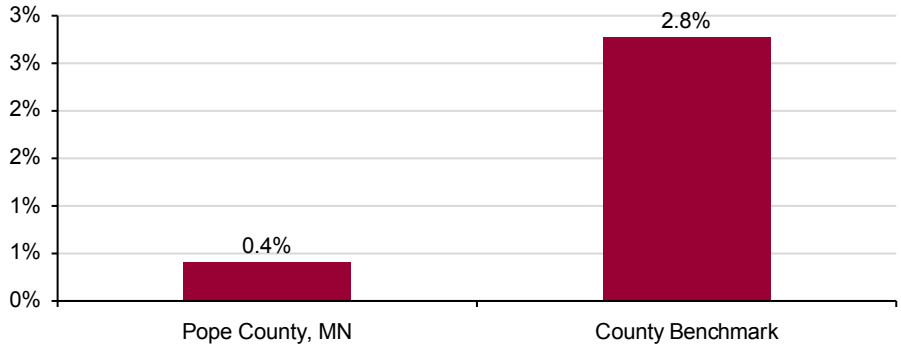
Percent of Total

Speak only English	97.7%	92.7%
Speak a language other than English	˙2.3%	7.3%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	˙0.6%	3.1%
Other Indo-European languages	˙1.6%	1.7%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	¨0.0%	˙1.0%
Other languages	¨0.1%	1.5%
Speak English less than "very well"	¨0.4%	2.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2010-2014 period, County Benchmark had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than 'very well' (2.8%), and Pope County, MN had the lowest (0.4%).

Percent of Population that 'Speaks English Less Than Very Well', 2014*



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

What languages are spoken?

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language currently used by respondents five years and over at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Why is it important?

If a significant portion of the population is classified as speaking English "less than very well", public outreach, meetings, plans, and implementation may need to be conducted in multiple languages. Public land managers should be prepared to use interpreters of languages other than English to communicate effectively with diverse publics.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The Modern Language Association has developed an online mapping tool that shows languages spoken for most geographies in the United States. This tool is available at: mla.org/map_single *(43)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

What are the main housing characteristics?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

Housing Characteristics, 2014*

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Housing Units	6,486	114,517
Occupied	4,772	99,745
Vacant	1,714	14,772
For rent	˙101	2,013
Rented, not occupied	¨**42**	˙594
For sale only	¨**70**	˙911
Sold, not occupied	¨**16**	˙265
Seasonal, recreational, occasional use	1,216	8,438
For migrant workers	¨**0**	¨**11**
Other vacant	˙269	2,540
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	˙70	1,364
Built 2000 to 2004	896	19,086
Built 1990 to 1999	625	17,479
Built 1980 to 1989	504	15,248
Built 1970 to 1979	983	18,715
Built 1960 to 1969	700	10,322
Built 1959 or earlier	2,708	32,303
Median year structure built^	1968	**na**

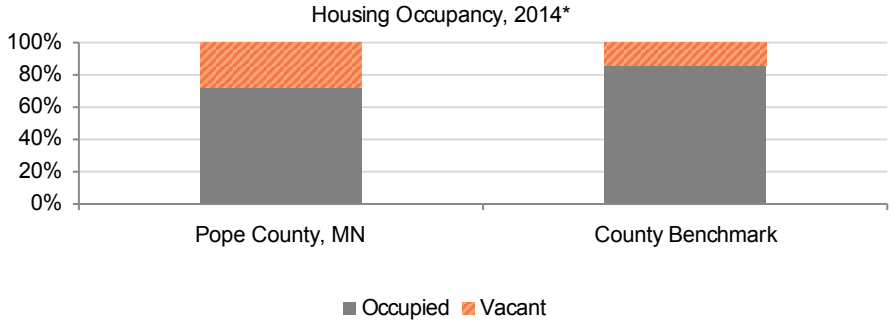
Percent of Total

Occupancy		
Occupied	73.6%	87.1%
Vacant	26.4%	12.9%
For rent	˙1.6%	1.8%
Rented, not occupied	¨**0.6%**	˙0.5%
For sale only	¨**1.1%**	˙0.8%
Sold, not occupied	¨**0.2%**	˙0.2%
Seasonal, recreational, occasional use	18.7%	7.4%
For migrant workers	¨**0.0%**	0.0%
Other vacant	˙4.1%	2.2%
Year Built		
Built 2005 or later	˙1.1%	1.2%
Built 2000 to 2004	13.8%	16.7%
Built 1990 to 1999	9.6%	15.3%
Built 1980 to 1989	7.8%	13.3%
Built 1970 to 1979	15.2%	16.3%
Built 1960 to 1969	10.8%	9.0%
Built 1959 or earlier	41.8%	28.2%

^ Median year structure built is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2010-2014 period, Pope County, MN had the highest estimated percent of the vacant housing (26.4%), and County Benchmark had the lowest (12.9%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

What are the main housing characteristics?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

Rent: The number of homes for rent was defined as occupied housing units that were for rent, vacant housing units that were for rent, and vacant units rented but not occupied at the time of interview.

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use: Refers to vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year.

For Migrant Workers: refers to housing units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season.

Why is it important?

Vacancy status is an indicator of the housing market and provides information on the stability and quality of housing for certain areas. The data is used to assess the demand for housing, to identify housing turnover within areas, and to better understand the population within the housing market over time. These data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of persons at different economic levels.

Seasonal or recreational homes (i.e., “second homes”) are often an indicator of the desirability of a place for recreation and tourism. This could also be used as an indicator of recreational and scenic amenities, which can be one of the economic contributions of public lands.

While the late 1990s and early 2000s were a period of rapid home development throughout the country, there have been other periods when housing grew at a fast rate (the late 1970s, for example, in some parts of the country). Understanding the relative growth rates of housing is relevant for public lands managers in the context of the wildland-urban interface, and as an indicator of overall economic growth. The year the home was built also provides information on the age of the housing stock, which can be used to forecast future demand of services, such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Housing that is classified as available for migrant workers can be used an indicator of a certain type of economic activity, in particular crop agriculture.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For a glossary of terms used in ACS, see:
census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf *(40)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

How affordable is housing?

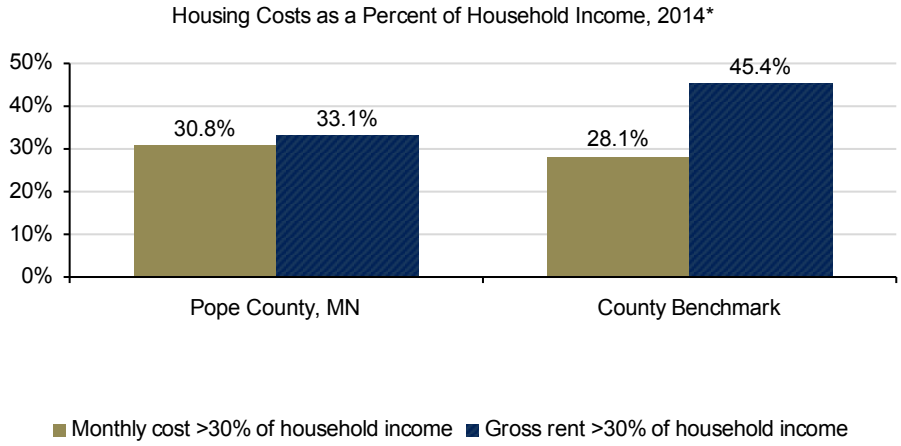
This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2014*

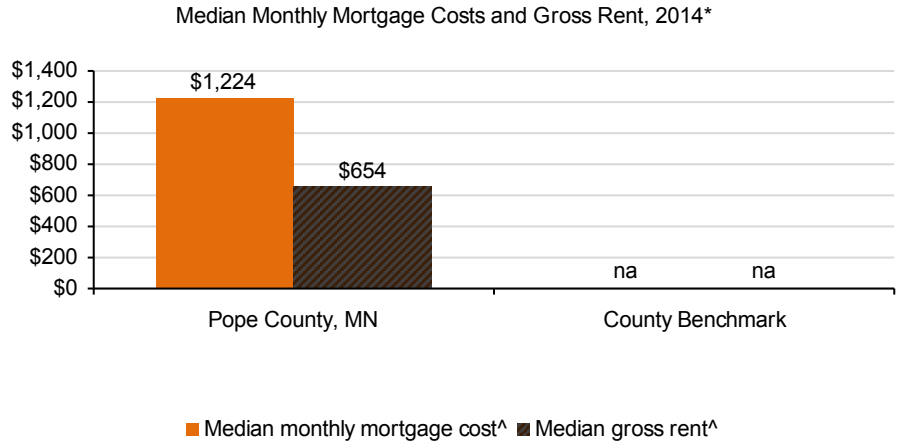
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Owner-occupied housing w/ a mortgage	2,087	45,844
Monthly cost <15% of household income	442	9,864
Monthly cost >30% of household income	642	12,872
Specified renter-occupied units	1,002	27,059
Gross rent <15% of household income	˙182	3,802
Gross rent >30% of household income	˙332	12,288
Median monthly mortgage cost^	$1,224	na
Median gross rent^	$654	na
Percent of Total		
Monthly cost <15% of household income	21.2%	21.5%
Monthly cost >30% of household income	30.8%	28.1%
Gross rent <15% of household income	˙18.2%	14.1%
Gross rent >30% of household income	˙33.1%	45.4%

^ Median monthly mortgage cost and median gross rent are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.
* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2009-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

- In the 2010-2014 period, Pope County, MN had the highest estimated percent of owner-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on mortgage costs (30.8%), and County Benchmark had the lowest (28.1%).
- In the 2010-2014 period, County Benchmark had the highest estimated percent of renter-occupied households where greater than 30% of household income was spent on gross rent (45.4%), and Pope County, MN had the lowest (33.1%).



- In the 2010-2014 period, Pope County, MN had the highest estimated monthly mortgage costs for owner-occupied homes ($1,224), and Pope County, MN had the lowest ($1,224).
- In the 2010-2014 period, Pope County, MN had the highest estimated monthly gross rent for renter-occupied homes ($654), and Pope County, MN had the lowest ($654).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

How affordable is housing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit: A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit: All occupied units which are not owner-occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter-occupied.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Monthly Costs (owner-occupied): The sum of payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees.

Gross Rent: The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).

Why is it important?

An important indicator of economic hardship is whether housing is affordable. This page measures housing affordability in terms of the share of household income that is devoted to mortgage and related costs (for homeowners) and rent and related costs (for renters). The income share devoted to housing that is below 15 percent is a good proxy for highly affordable, while the income share devoted to housing that is above 30 percent is a good proxy for unaffordable.

Methods

The lowest ownership costs and gross rent share of household income reported in ACS is 15 percent. Many government agencies define as excessive (or unaffordable) housing costs that exceed 30 percent of monthly household income.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Census Bureau's American Housing Survey has additional information on housing and housing affordability. See: census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html *(44)*.

For housing prices, for-profit online real-estate services may have more recent price information. See, for example, zillow.com *(45)*.

For current calculations on housing affordability, see the National Association of Realtors' Housing Affordability Index, available at: realtor.org/research/research/housinginx *(46)*.

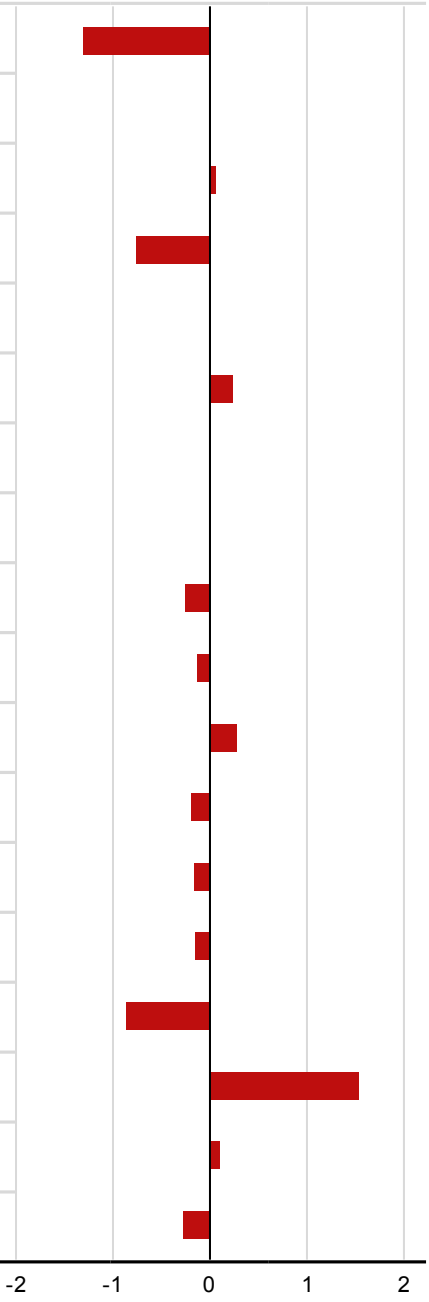
Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the region to the United States.

	Indicators	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Demographics	Population Growth (% change, 2000-2014*)	-2.6%	8.6%
	Median Age (2014*)	45.9	na
	Percent Population White Alone (2014*)	98.0%	92.8%
	Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2014*)	1.0%	4.1%
	Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2014*)	˙0.4%	˙0.4%
	Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2014*)	29.6%	24.0%
Income	Median Household Income (2014*)	$51,789	na
	Per Capita Income (2014*)	$29,260	na
	Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2014*)	9.6%	12.8%
	Percent Families Below Poverty (2014*)	˙6.1%	7.0%
	Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income (2014*)	56.6%	44.6%
	Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income (2014*)	12.3%	15.2%
Structure	Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree (2014*)	7.4%	8.8%
	Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2014*)	20.6%	24.1%
	Percent Population That Speak English Less Than 'Very Well' (2014*)	**¨0.4%**	2.8%
	Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2014*)	18.7%	7.4%
	Owner-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage (2014*)	30.8%	28.1%
	Renter-Occupied Homes where Greater than 30% of Household Income Spent on Gross Rent (2014*)	˙33.1%	45.4%



* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2010-2014 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

How do demographic, income, and social characteristics in the region compare to the U.S.?

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the region to the United States.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Baby Boomers: Baby boomers are defined as having been born between 1946-1964. The reported percent of population that are "baby boomers" has some associated error since ACS generally reports age classes in 5-year increments (55 to 59 years, 60 to 64 years, etc.).

Social Security: Refers to households who receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement Income: Consists of families that receive income from: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) disability income from companies or unions; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and Keogh plans. It does not include Social Security income.

Why is it important?

This page shows a quick comparison of a number of indicators covered in this report to highlight where the region is different from the U.S.

It also offers an at-a-glance view of whether groups of indicators are atypical compared to the U.S. For example, this page may show that a geography has an older population, relatively unaffordable housing, and difficulties communicating in English. In combination, these indicators can help public land managers identify groups of people and aspects of hardship that can aid with outreach and consideration of whether the impacts of land management actions could have disproportionately high and adverse impacts on disadvantaged people or places.

Methods

The ratio of the selected region to the U.S. is a percentage calculated by dividing the figure from the region by the figure from the U.S.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Median Age, Median Household Income and Per Capita Income are not calculated for multi-geography regions due to data availability.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Data Sources

EPS uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **2000 Decennial U.S. Census**
  Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
  http://www.census.gov
  Tel. 303-969-7750

- **American Community Survey**
  Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
  http://www.census.gov
  Tel. 303-969-7750
  The on-line ACS data retrieval tool is available at:
  http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

Methods

EPS core approaches

EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-Regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

About the American Community Survey (ACS)

With the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report is based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau.

The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. More than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period.

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%.

The coefficient of variation is a measure of relative error in the estimate, and is calculated directly from the margin of error as the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself. To get the standard error, the margin of error is divided by 1.645 (for a 90 percent confidence interval). The coefficient of variation is expressed as a percentage. For example, if you have an estimate of 60 +/- 20, the coefficient of variation for the estimate is 20.3 percent. This estimate should be used with caution, since the sampling error represents more than 20 percent of the estimate.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS see:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated with italicized numbers in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

1 www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf
2 www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/
3 www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf
4 www.epa.gov/compliance/ej
5 www.stateoftheusa.org
6 www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration.aspx
7 www.frey-demographer.org
8 www.aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx
9 www.census.gov/popest/
10 www.countyhealthrankings.org/
11 www.prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx
12 www.census.gov/population/age/
13 www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf
14 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err79.aspx
15 www.census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html
16 www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards
17 www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf
18 http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml
19 www.measureofamerica.org/acenturyapart
20 www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspan_hispanics.pdf
21 www.icbemp.gov/science/hansisrichard_10pg.pdf
22 www.bia.gov/index.htm
23 www.indians.org/index.html
24 www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml
25 www.census.gov/hhes/www/ioindex/overview.html
26 www.bls.gov/soc/
27 www.bls.gov/oco/
28 www.ceo.usc.edu/pdf/G0612501.pdf
29 www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils71.pdf
30 www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/RDP/RDP697/RDP697e.pdf
31 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ruralamerica/ra172/ra172c.pdf
32 www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm
33 www.econedlink.org/lessons/index.php?lid=885&type=educator
34 https://docs.google.com/Doc?docid=0AXe2E1Mm09WIZGhzazhxaDRfMjUzZ25nMjdkZzY&hl=en
35 www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being.aspx
36 www.npc.umich.edu/poverty
37 www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html
38 www.npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity
39 www.census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html
40 www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf
41 www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm
42 www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-210.pdf
43 www.mla.org/map_single
44 www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html
45 www.zillow.com
46 www.realtor.org/research/research/housinginx

A Profile of Government Employment

Selected Geographies:

Pope County, MN

County Benchmark

Benchmark Geographies:

Douglas County, MN; Stevens County, MN; Grant County, MN; Swift County, MN; Kandiyohi County, MN; Stearns County, MN

Produced by
Economic Profile System
EPS
January 18, 2017

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See headwaterseconomics.org/EPS for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
U S
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

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Note to Users:

This is one of fourteen reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS Web. You may want to run another EPS report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to online resources are indicated in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel, PDF, and Word documents. For further information and to download reports, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps

Government Employment

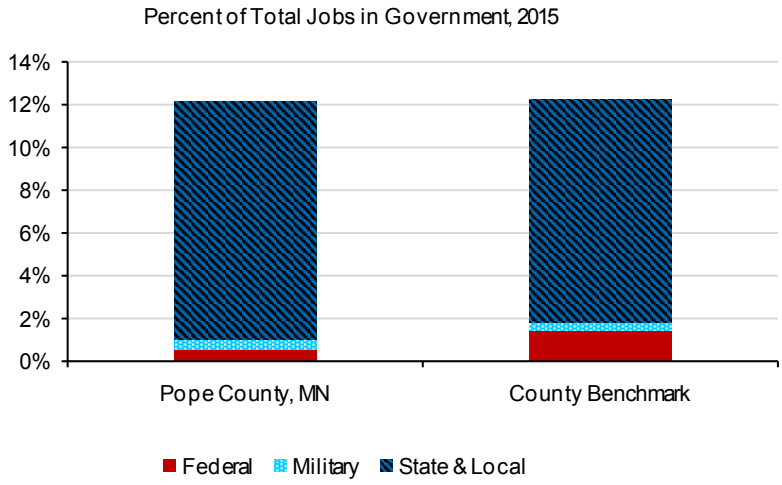
How large is government employment?

This page describes the number and percent of government jobs by type (federal, military, and state and local) relative to all jobs in the rest of the economy. It also shows aggregate government employment trends.

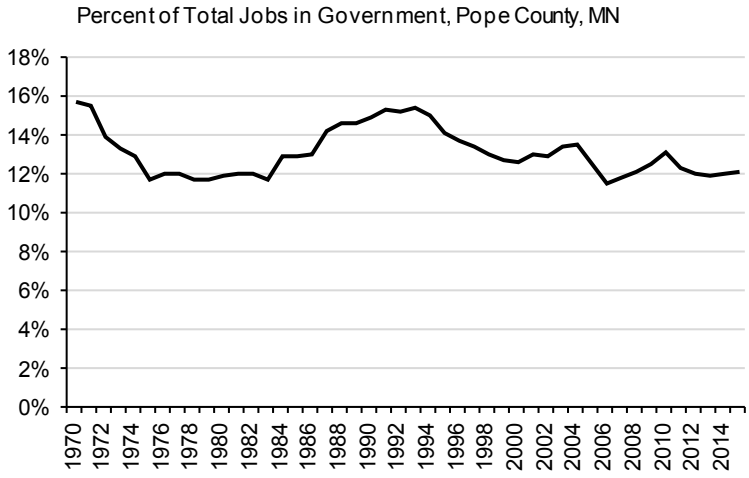
Employment in Government, 2015

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Employment	7,005	187,497
Government	850	22,919
Federal	38	2,661
Military	39	901
State & Local	773	19,357
Private Sector	6,155	164,578
Percent of Total		
Government	12.1%	12.2%
Federal	0.5%	1.4%
Military	0.6%	0.5%
State & Local	11.0%	10.3%
Private Sector	87.9%	87.8%

- In 2015, County Benchmark had the largest percent of total jobs in government (12.2%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (12.1%).
- In 2015, state & local government was the largest government sector in the Pope County, MN (11% of total jobs), and federal government was the smallest (0.5% of total jobs).



- In 1970, government jobs represented 15.7 percent of total employment. By 2015, government jobs had decreased to 12.1 percent of total employment.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How large is government employment?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number and percent of government jobs by type (federal, military, and state and local) relative to all jobs in the rest of the economy. It also shows aggregate government employment trends.

Why is it important?

Government employment is often an important component of the overall mix of jobs in a place. This can be especially true of rural economies.

Changes in government employment tend to track population trends. Local government often accounts for the majority of job growth in the government sector as additional services are demanded by a growing population.

An increase in federal employment may be associated with a specific federal installation, such as a military base or research facility. The 2001 reclassification of tribal government and enterprises from the private sector to state and local government may also be responsible for an increase in state and local government employment in some counties.

Methods

Classification of tribal governments: In 2001, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (and the Bureau of Labor Statistics) started counting tribal employees as part of local government. Previously, they were included in the relevant private industries. For example, employees of casinos owned by tribes were counted in the North American Industry Classification System subsector "Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries" before 2001, but are now shown as part of local government employment.

Because of this shift in classification, it is possible for there to be a jump in the level of local government employment from 2000 to 2001. This is most likely the case in areas with a significant tribal presence.

Additional Resources

For more information on how the Bureau of Economic Analysis classifies tribal government, see: bea.gov/scb/pdf/2009/05%20May/0509_lapi.pdf *(1)*.

To see if a selected geography has a reservation or significant tribal population, see the EPS Land Use and Demographics reports.

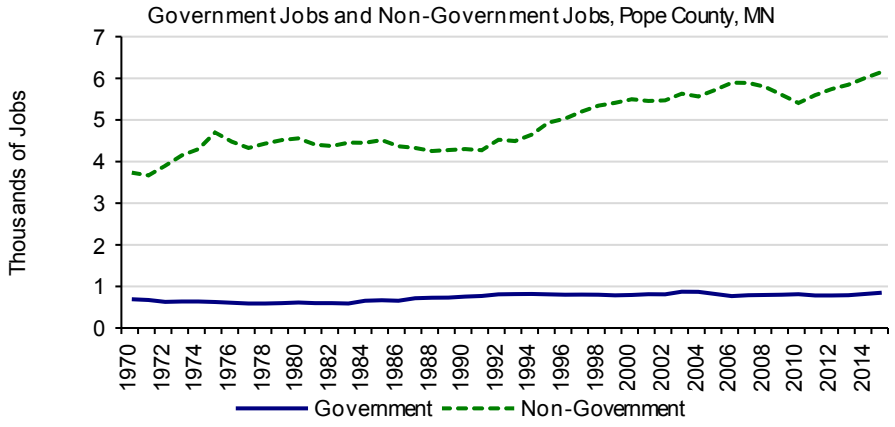
Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

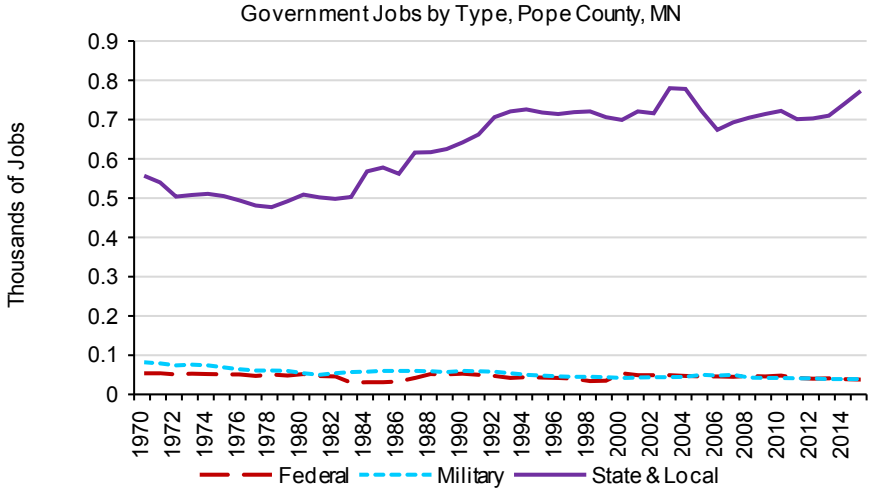
How has government employment changed over time?

This page describes trends in government employment by number and type, and on a per capita basis.

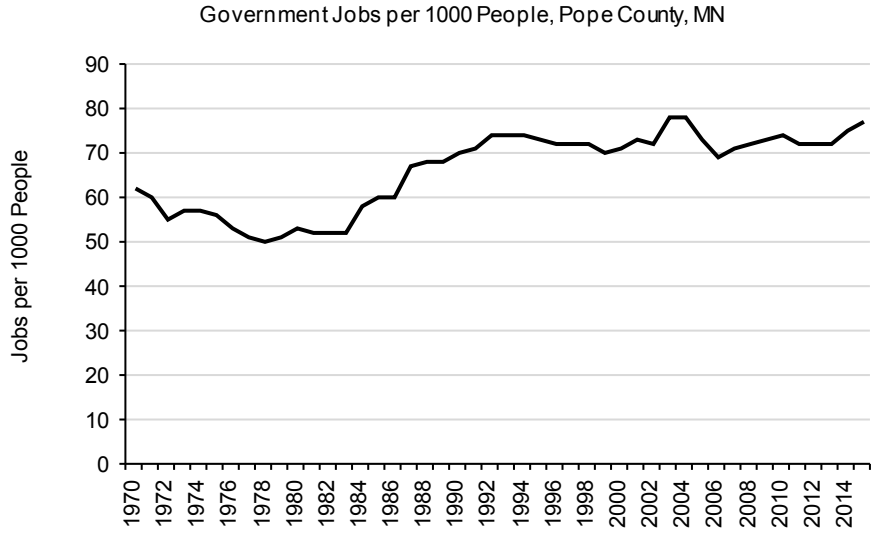
- From 1970 to 2015, government employment grew from 693 to 850 jobs, an increase of 23 percent.
- From 1970 to 2015, non-government employment grew from 3,734 to 6,155 jobs, an increase of 65 percent.



- From 1970 to 2015, state and local employment grew from 557 to 773 jobs, an increase of 39 percent.
- From 1970 to 2015, military employment shrank from 82 to 39 jobs, a decrease of 52 percent.
- From 1970 to 2015, federal civilian employment shrank from 54 to 38 jobs, a decrease of 30 percent.



- From 1970 to 2015, government employment per 100 people grew from 62 to 77 jobs, an increase of 24 percent.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

How has government employment changed over time?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes trends in government employment by number and type, and on a per capita basis.

Why is it important?

Government employment is often an important component of the overall mix of jobs in a place. This can be especially true of rural economies and/or where significant government facilities are located.

Changes in government employment tend to track population trends. Local government often accounts for the majority of job growth in the government sector as additional services are demanded by a growing population. The bottom chart Government Jobs per 1000 People shows government employment on a per capita basis. An upward sloped line indicates that government employment is growing faster than population change, while a downward sloped line indicates that government is declining faster than population change.

An increase in federal employment may be associated with a specific federal installation, such as a military base or research facility. The 2001 reclassification of tribal government and enterprises from the private sector to state and local government may also be responsible for an increase in state and local government employment in some geographies.

Methods

Classification of tribal governments: In 2001, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (and the Bureau of Labor Statistics) started counting tribal employees as part of local government. Previously, they were included in the relevant private industries. For example, employees of casinos owned by tribes were counted in the North American Industry Classification System subsector "Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries" before 2001, but are now shown as part of local government employment.

Because of this shift in classification, it is possible for there to be a jump in the level of local government employment from 2000 to 2001. This is most likely the case in areas with a significant tribal presence.

Additional Resources

For more information on how the Bureau of Economic Analysis classifies tribal government, see: bea.gov/scb/pdf/2009/05%20May/0509_lapi.pdf *(1)*.

To see if a selected geography has a reservation or significant tribal population, see the EPS Land Use and Demographics reports

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

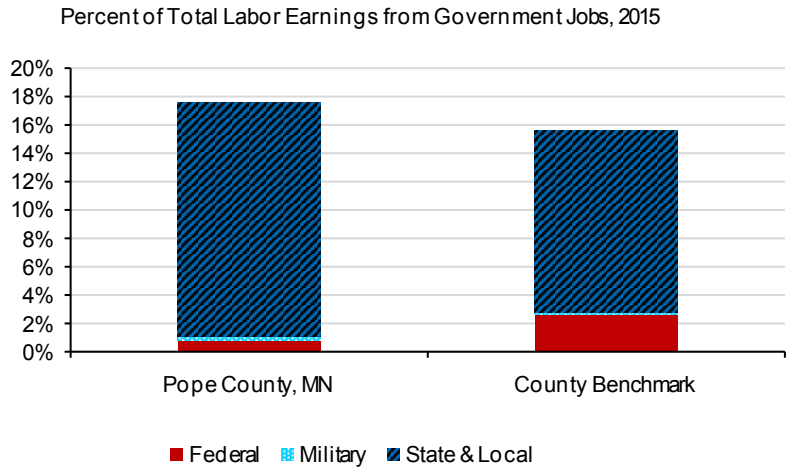
How large are government earnings?

This page describes labor earnings from government employment by type (federal, military, and state and local) compared to the rest of the economy. It also shows aggregate government earnings trends.

Labor Earnings from Government Jobs, 2015 (Thousands of 2015 $s)

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Labor Earnings ($1000)	$287,597	$8,965,865
Government	$50,461	$1,400,172
Federal	$2,339	$236,770
Military	$1,123	$26,510
State & Local	$46,999	$1,136,892
Private Sector	$237,136	$7,565,693
Percent of Total		
Government	17.5%	15.6%
Federal	0.8%	2.6%
Military	0.4%	0.3%
State & Local	16.3%	12.7%
Private Sector	82.5%	84.4%

- In 2015, Pope County, MN had the largest percent of labor earnings from government employment (17.5%), and County Benchmark had the smallest (15.6%).
- In 2015, state & local government was the largest source of government related personal income in the Pope County, MN (16.3%), and military was the smallest (0.4%).



- In 1970, government personal income represented 16 percent of labor earnings. By 2015, government personal income had increased to 18 percent of labor earnings.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

How large are government earnings?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes labor earnings from government employment by type (federal, military, and state and local) compared to the rest of the economy. It also shows aggregate government earnings trends.

Why is it important?

Government employment can be a major source of earnings, particularly in rural areas, or where significant government facilities are located, such as military bases, prisons, or research facilities. Government jobs often pay high wages and offer good benefits.

However, government jobs and the income they provide can be uncertain as the decline in timber-related government jobs or a military base closing in some communities have shown. On the other hand, new government employment associated with increased recreation or new facilities can be a boon to local economies. Despite changes in the makeup of federal government jobs, they provide wages and benefits that can serve as a buffer against the impacts of national recessions.

Methods

Unlike some other industry-specific EPS reports, which primarily provide information on employment by industry, this report also provides information on personal income earned by people working in the government sector. This is possible because unlike industry income data that is often not disclosed to avoid revealing proprietary information, government income data is universally available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (Industry-specific EPS reports use County Business Patterns data because there are fewer disclosure problems.)

Additional Resources

State and local government is typically the largest part of government employment. The U.S. Census of Governments provides detailed survey data on local government employment and payroll. Data specific to local government is available at: census.gov/govs/apes/index.html *(2)*.

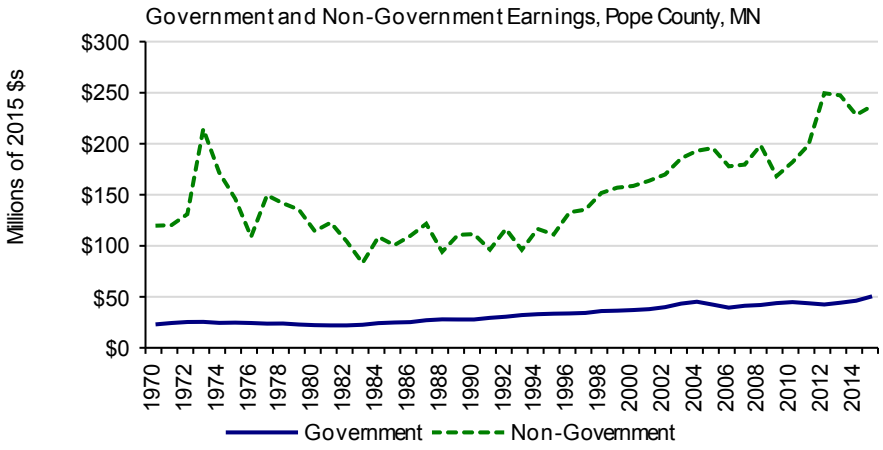
Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

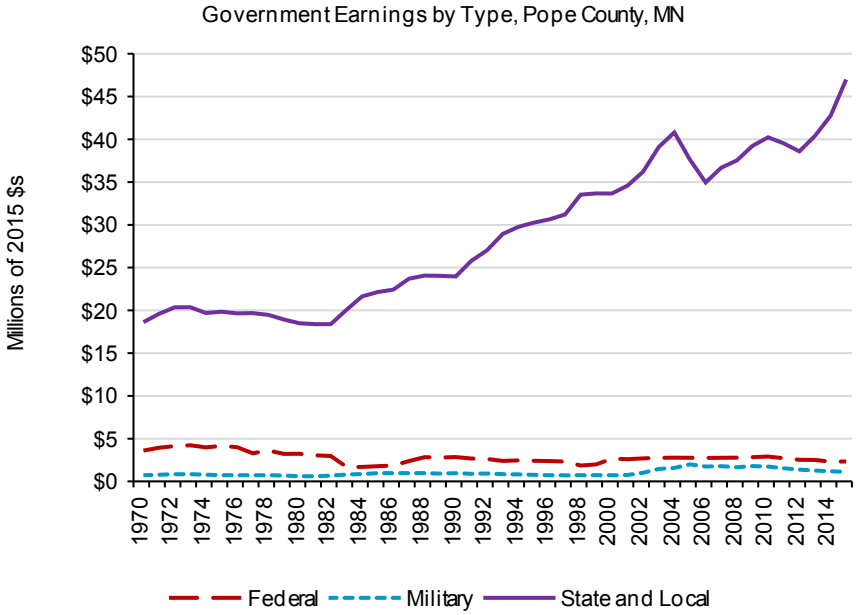
How have government earnings changed over time?

This page describes trends in labor earnings from government employment compared to labor earnings from non-government employment. It also shows trends in labor earnings from government employment by type (federal, military, and state and local).

- From 1970 to 2015, government labor earnings grew from $22.96 million to $50.46 million, an increase of 120 percent.
- From 1970 to 2015, non-government labor earnings grew from $119.76 million to $237.14 million, an increase of 98 percent.



- From 1970 to 2015, state and local government labor earnings grew from $18.62 million to $47.00 million, an increase of 152 percent.
- From 1970 to 2015, military labor earnings grew from $0.73 million to $1.12 million, an increase of 53 percent.
- From 1970 to 2015, federal civilian government labor earnings shrank from $3.61 million to $2.34 million, a decrease of -35 percent.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

How have government earnings changed over time?

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This page describes trends in labor earnings from government employment compared to labor earnings from non-government employment. It also shows trends in labor earnings from government employment by type (federal, military, and state and local).

Why is it important?

Government can be a major source of labor earnings, particularly in rural areas, or where significant government facilities are located, such as military bases, prisons, or research facilities. Government jobs often pay high wages and offer good benefits.

Understanding the change in government labor earnings over time and the components of government labor earnings offers insight into the role of government as an economic sector. It may be that labor earnings from government employment is relatively stable, or it may be growing or declining in absolute or relative terms. It is often the case that trends in federal, military, and state and local government employment and labor earnings are different from one another.

Additional Resources

State and local government is typically the largest part of government employment. The U.S. Census of Governments provides detailed survey data on local government employment and payroll. Data specific to local government is available at: census.gov/govs/apes/index.html *(2)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Government Wages

How do government wages compare to wages in other sectors?

This page describes wages (in real terms) from employment in government by type compared to wages from employment in non-government sectors. It also describes the employment share in each category. These are shown together to illustrate where the high and low wage occupations are located (by geography and industry) and whether there are many or few people in each category.

Average Annual Wages, 2015 (2015 $s)

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Private & Public	$41,713	$41,106
Government	$44,790	$47,258
Federal Government	$39,981	$60,948
State Government	$51,465	$57,632
Local Government	$44,759	$41,737
Total Private	$41,008	$40,037
Non-Services	$47,767	$48,615
Natural Resources and Mining	$34,877	$39,011
Ag., Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	$34,877	$33,380
Mining	$0	$0
Construction	$42,839	$55,696
Manufacturing (Incl. Forest Prod.)	$52,079	$47,665
Services	$37,300	$37,131
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	$49,990	$35,419
Information	$22,873	$55,813
Financial Activities	$54,674	$50,237
Professional and Business	$27,164	$41,937
Education and Health	$24,358	$45,787
Leisure and Hospitality	$12,205	$14,077
Other Services	$19,776	$24,829
Unclassified	$0	$0

Percent of Total Employment, 2015

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Government	18.6%	14.9%
Federal Government	0.9%	1.9%
State Government	0.7%	2.8%
Local Government	17.1%	10.1%
Total Private	81.4%	84.9%
Non-Services	28.9%	21.5%
Natural Resources and Mining	4.9%	2.2%
Ag., Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	4.9%	0.1%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	4.5%	4.9%
Manufacturing (Incl. Forest Prod.)	19.5%	14.4%
Services	52.4%	63.4%
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	26.9%	20.7%
Information	0.6%	1.5%
Financial Activities	3.0%	4.3%
Professional and Business	2.0%	6.8%
Education and Health	9.4%	18.2%
Leisure and Hospitality	7.8%	8.8%
Other Services	2.7%	3.0%
Unclassified	0.0%	0.0%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

How do government wages compare to wages in other sectors?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes wages (in real terms) from employment in government by type compared to wages from employment in non-government sectors. It also describes the employment share in each category. These are shown together to illustrate where the high and low wage occupations are located (by geography and industry) and whether there are many or few people in each category.

The tables on this page and figures in the following section of this report display average annual wages and employment share side-by-side to show which industries pay the highest salaries, and the relative significance of each employment category.

Why is it important?

Government employment can be an important economic sector and generally pays relatively high wages, especially in rural areas. However, there are often disparities between wages at different levels of government (federal, state, and local) and between geographies. The tables on this page show wages and employment levels at different levels of government and for the private sectors for comparison.

Methods

The wage and employment data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.

In addition, the Bureau of Labor Statistics categorizes types of government differently than the Bureau of Economic Analysis used elsewhere in this report. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports government jobs and wages by federal, state and local breakouts. The Bureau of Economic Analysis reports government jobs and personal income by federal, military, and state local breakouts.

Depending on the geographies selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Occasionally, one or more data values underlying the data aggregations shown on this page are non-disclosed. When this occurs, the values are indicated with tildes (~).

Additional Resources

For more information on how the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies tribal government, see: bls.gov/cew/cewbultn01.htm#2d *(3)*.

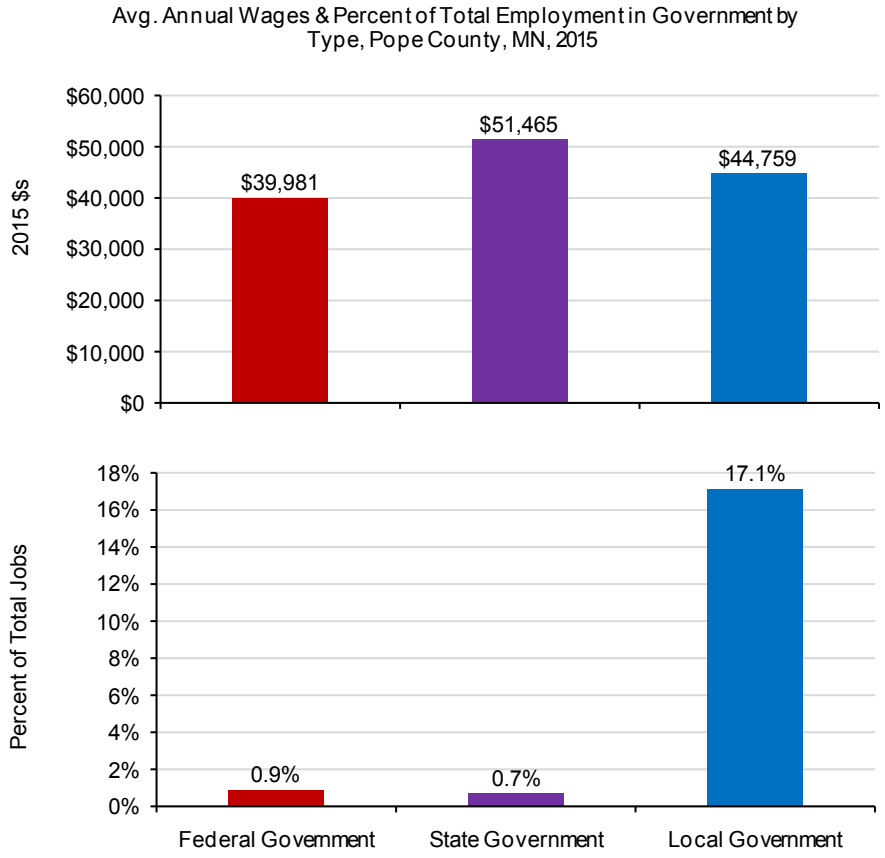
To see if a selected geography has a reservation or significant tribal population, see the EPS-HDT Land Use and Demographics reports.

Data Sources

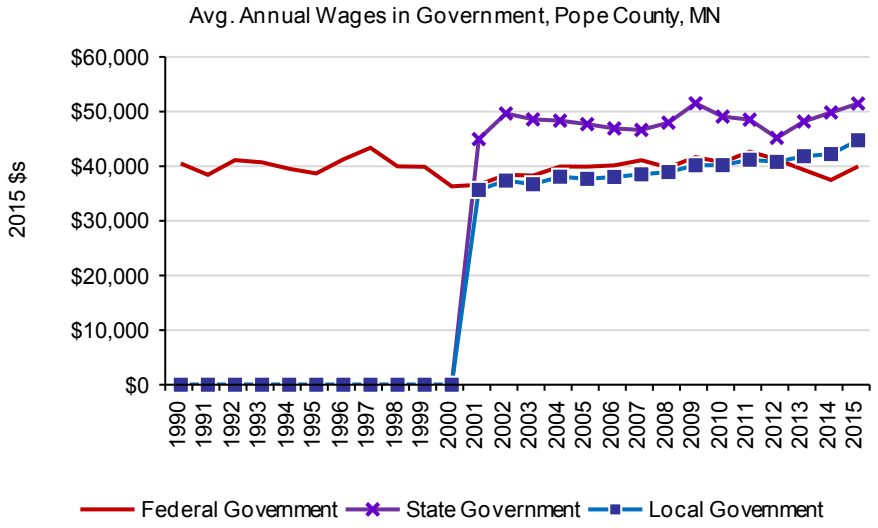
U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

How many government jobs are there and what wages do they pay?

This page describes average wages (in real terms) per employee by federal, state and local governments, and the share of total employment by these same three levels of government. Comparing wages and jobs side by side shows which government sectors pay the highest salaries on average, and the relative significance of each category.



- From 1990 to 2015, federal government average annual wages shrank from $40,512 to $39,981, decrease of 1 percent.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

How many government jobs are there and what wages do they pay?

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Why is it important?

Government employment can be an important economic sector and generally pays relatively high wages, especially in rural areas. However, there are often disparities between wages at different levels of government (federal, state, and local) and between geographies. The bar charts on this page show wages and employment levels at different levels of government. The line graph shows how wages adjusted for inflation in government by type have changed over time.

Methods

The wage and employment data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.

In addition, the Bureau of Labor Statistics categorizes types of government differently than the Bureau of Economic Analysis used elsewhere in this report. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports government jobs and wages by federal, state and local breakouts. The Bureau of Economic Analysis reports government jobs and personal income by federal, military, and state local breakouts.

Bureau of Labor Statistics data begin in 1990. Data shown earlier in this report from the Bureau of Economic Analysis is available continuously from 1970. Depending on the geographies selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions.

Additional Resources

For more information on how the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies tribal government, see: bls.gov/cew/cewbultn01.htm#2d *(3)*.

Data Sources

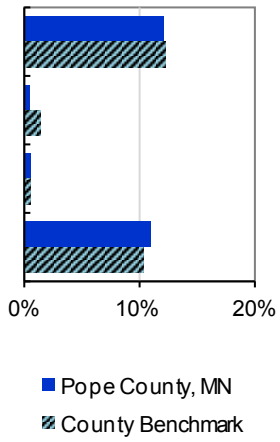
U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

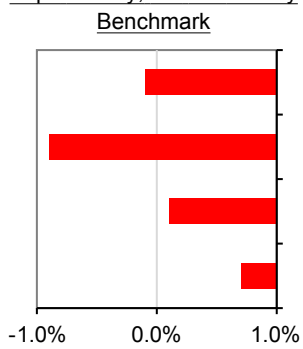
How do government wages compare to wages in other sectors?

This page describes how the region is specialized (or under-specialized) in government employment. The figure illustrates the difference between the region and the U.S. by comparing government jobs as a share of total employment.

Percent of Total Jobs in Government, Pope County, MN vs. County Benchmark, 2015

	Employment Share		Difference in Percent
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark	Difference
Government	12.1%	12.2%	-0.1%
Federal	0.5%	1.4%	-0.9%
Military	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%
State & Local	11.0%	10.3%	0.7%





- In 2015, federal government employment as a percent of total employment was -0.9 percent smaller in the Pope County, MN than in the U.S.
- In 2015, military employment as a percent of total employment was 0.1 percent larger in the Pope County, MN than in the U.S.
- In 2015, state and local government employment as a percent of total employment was 0.7 percent larger in the Pope County, MN than in the U.S.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

How do government wages compare to wages in other sectors?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how the region is specialized (or under-specialized) in government employment. The figure illustrates the difference between the region and the U.S. by comparing government jobs as a share of total employment.

The use of the term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

Why is it important?

Government can be a major employer, particularly in rural areas, or where significant government facilities are located, such as Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management offices, military bases, prisons, or research facilities. Government jobs often pay high wages and offer good benefits. Government jobs can also be important when they bring money into the area from outside. For example, Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management offices, as well as federally funded research institutions and military bases, can bring significant dollars into the local economy by employing local people at relatively high wages. In this sense, government can be part of the basic (or base) economy of a place.

Additional Resources

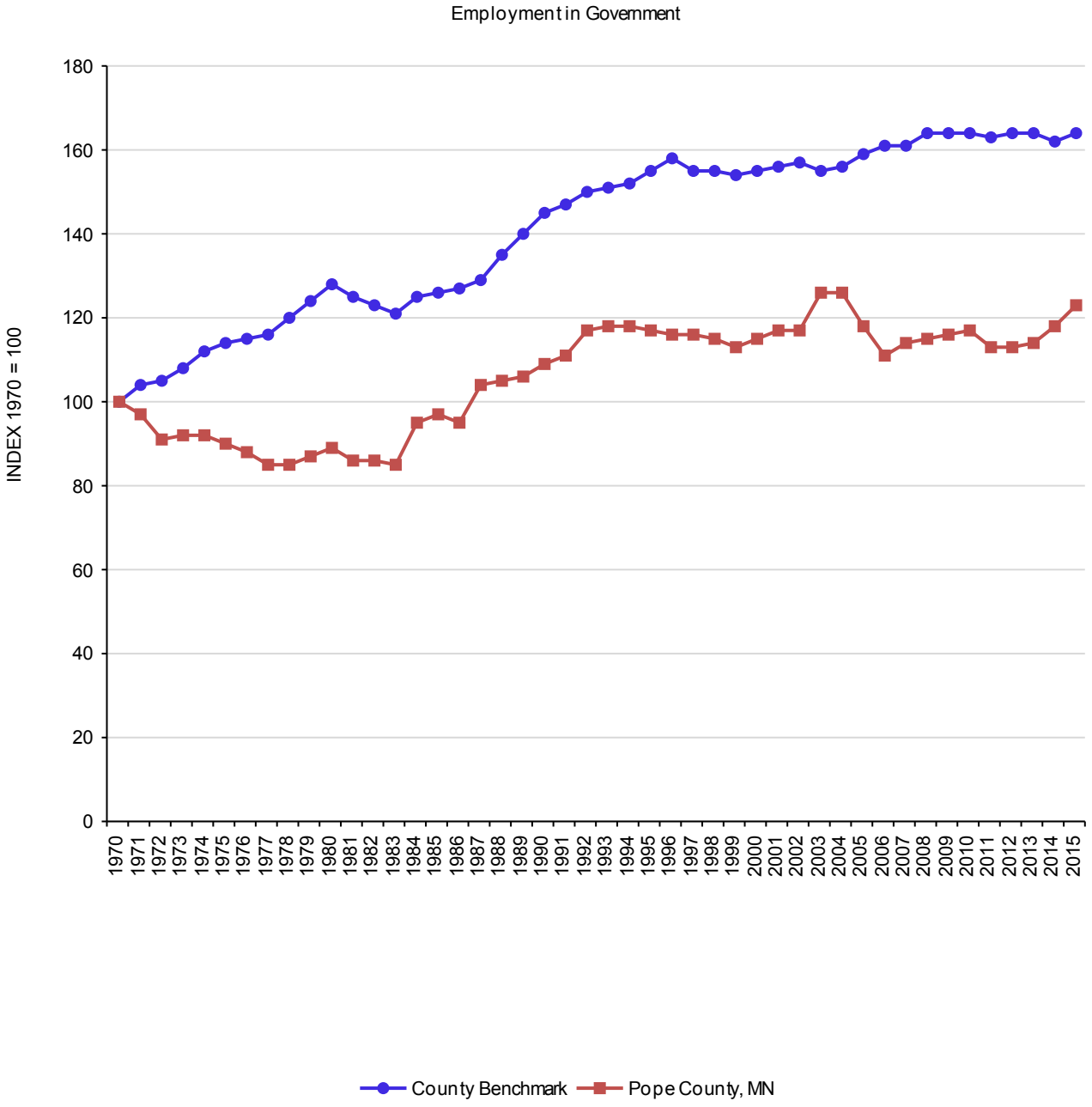
State and local government is typically the largest part of government employment. The U.S. Census of Governments provides detailed survey data on local government employment and payroll. Data specific to local government is available from: census.gov/govs/apes/index.html *(2)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

How does government employment compare across geographies?

This page compares the change in government employment for the geographies selected and the U.S. The information is indexed (1970=100) so that data from geographies with different size economies can be compared and to make it easier to understand the relative rate of growth or decline of government employment over time.



- From 1998 to 2015, Pope County, MN had the fastest rate of change in government employment, and Pope County, MN had the slowest.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

How does government employment compare across geographies?

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares the change in government employment for the geographies selected and the U.S. The information is indexed (1970=100) so that data from geographies with different size economies can be compared and to make it easier to understand the relative rate of growth or decline of government employment over time.

Index: Indexed numbers are compared with a base value. In the line chart, employment in 1970 is the base value, and is set to 100. The employment values for subsequent years are expressed as 100 times the ratio to the base value. The indexing used in the line chart enables easier comparisons between geographies over time.

The use of the term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

Note: if many geographies are selected, it may be difficult to read the figure on this page.

Why is it important?

Not all counties have attracted or lost government employment at the same rate. An indexed chart makes it clear where the rate of government-related growth or decline has been the fastest. Lines above 100 indicate absolute growth while those below 100 show absolute decline. The steeper the curve the faster the rate of change.

This line chart can also be used to examine whether there are differences in volatility (i.e., year-to-year fluctuations) of growth or decline between geographies.

Additional Resources

Local government is typically the largest part of government employment. The U.S. Census of Governments provides detailed survey data on local government employment and payroll. Data specific to local government is available at: census.gov/govs/apes/index.html *(2)*.

In addition to the employment and personal income benefits described in this EPS profile, counties with federal public lands also receive fiscal benefits in the form of Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) and revenue sharing payments (for example, these may include Forest Service payments through the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act and/or BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments). For information on federal payments to state and local government, see the EPS Federal Land Payments report at headwaterseconomics.org/eps *(4)*. The EPS Federal Land Payments report documents PILT and revenue sharing payments, with special emphasis on the relative importance of federal land payments to county government in the context of total county government revenue from all sources (e.g., property taxes, user charges, and other sources of intergovernmental revenue).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Data Sources

The EPS Measures report uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **Regional Economic Information System**
  Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
  http://bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm
  Tel. 202-606-9600
- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  http://www.bls.gov/cew
  Tel. 202-691-6567

Methods

EPS core approaches: EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation: Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Data gaps and estimation: Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These are indicated in italics in tables. Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS see:

headwaterseconomics.org/EPS

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated with italicized numbers in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

1 www.bea.gov/scb/pdf/2009/05%20May/0509_lapi.pdf
2 www.census.gov/govs/apes/index.html
3 www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn01.htm#2d
4 headwaterseconomics.org/eps

A Summary Profile

Selected Geographies:

Pope County, MN

County Benchmark

Benchmark Geographies:

Douglas County, MN; Stevens County, MN; Grant County, MN; Swift County, MN; Kandiyohi County, MN; Stearns County, MN

Produced by
Economic Profile System
EPS
January 18, 2017

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See headwaterseconomics.org/EPS for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
U S
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

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Note to Users:

This is one of fourteen reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS Web. You may want to run another EPS report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to online resources are indicated in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel, PDF, and Word documents. For further information and to download reports, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps

How are geographies similar or different?

This page describes similarities and differences in key summary statistics from other EPS-HDT reports.

Summary

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Population, 2015	11,041	259,364
Trends		
Population % change, 1970-2015	-0.9%	43.0%
Employment % change, 1970-2015	58.2%	147.3%
Personal Income % change, 1970-2015	145.3%	230.4%
Prosperity		
Unemployment rate, 2015	3.3%	3.7%
Average earnings per job, 2015 (2015 $s)	$41,056	$47,819
Per capita income, 2015 (2015 $s)	$46,556	$44,865
Economy		
Non-Labor % of total personal income, 2015	44.0%	36.4%
Services % of total employment, 2015	~55.4%	~65.3%
Government % of total employment, 2015	12.1%	12.2%
Use Sectors^		
Timber % of total private employment, 2014	0.0%	~0.5%
Mining % of total private employment, 2014	0.0%	~0.1%
Fossil fuels (oil, gas, & coal), 2014	0.0%	~0.0%
Other mining, 2014	0.0%	~0.1%
Agriculture % of total employment, 2015	13.9%	4.9%
Travel & Tourism % of total private employment	~9.7%	~12.9%
Federal Land*		
Federal Land % total land ownership	3.0%	2.0%
Forest Service %	0.0%	0.0%
BLM %	0.0%	0.0%
Park Service %	0.0%	0.0%
Military %	0.0%	0.0%
Other %	3.0%	2.0%
Federal land % Type A**	99.9%	99.9%
Federal payments % of gov. revenue, FY2012	0.0%	0.0%
Development		
Residential land area % change, 2000-2010	15.0%	22.3%
Wildland-Urban Interface % developed, 2010	na	na

^Data for timber, mining, and travel and tourism-related are from County Business Patterns which excludes proprietors, and data for agriculture are from Bureau of Economic Analysis which includes proprietors.

* The land ownership data source and year vary depending on the selected geography. See following pages for specifics.

** Federal public lands that are managed primarily for natural, cultural, and recreational features. These lands include National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS), Waterfowl Production Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS).

~ Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These values are shown in gray & preceded with tildes (~).

Data Sources: Various; see following pages for specifics.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are geographies similar or different?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes similarities and differences in key summary statistics from other EPS reports.

Trends: Refers to general indicators of economic well-being (population, employment, and real personal income) measured over time.

Prosperity: Refers to common indicators of individual well-being or hardship (unemployment, average earnings per job, and per capita income).

Economy: Refers to three significant areas of the economy: non-labor income (e.g., government transfer payments, and investment and retirement income), and services and government employment.

Use Sectors: Refers to components of the economy (commodity sectors including timber, mining and agriculture, and industries that include travel and tourism) that have the potential for being associated with the use of public lands.

Federal Land: Refers to the amount and type of federal land ownership, and the dependence of county governments on payments related to federal lands. NPS = National Park Service; FS = Forest Service; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FWS = Fish and Wildlife Service.

Development: Refers to the residential development of private lands, including the wildland-urban interface. The wildland-urban interface data are available and reported only for the 11 western public lands states (not including Alaska and Hawaii).

Why is it important?

Not all counties, regions, or states are the same. It is important to understand the differences and similarities between geographies because land management actions may affect areas differently, depending on demographics, the makeup of the economy, and land use characteristics.

This report allows the user to see a broad range of measures, compared across geographies, at a glance. Based on this reading, the user can refer to other EPS topic-specific reports for more details. For example, if a county shows unusually high unemployment rates, you may want to run a county-specific report (EPS Socioeconomic Measures) for that county. If another county shows a relatively high number of people employed in the timber industry, you may want to run the EPS Timber report for that county.

Another use of this report is to see whether the analysis area, if it consists of a group of counties, can be analyzed according to similarities. For example, the user may want to group together counties with a high proportion of government employment, and group other counties that have a significant amount of employment in mining.

Methods

Data sources used in this report are described in subsequent pages. We report the most recent published data by source. The date of reported variables vary according to the data release schedule of each source.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Additional Resources

This report uses information that appears in the following EPS reports: Socioeconomic Measures, Demographics, Agriculture, Mining, Service Sectors, Industries that Include Travel and Tourism, Government Employment, Non-Labor Income, Timber, Land Use, Amenities, Development and the Wildland-Urban Interface, Federal Land Payments. Consult these reports directly for more details and links to additional information.

Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at headwaterseconomics.org/eps *(1)*.

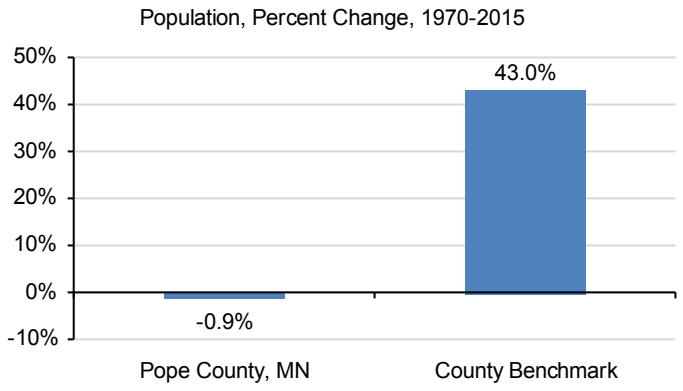
Data Sources

Various; see following pages for specifics.

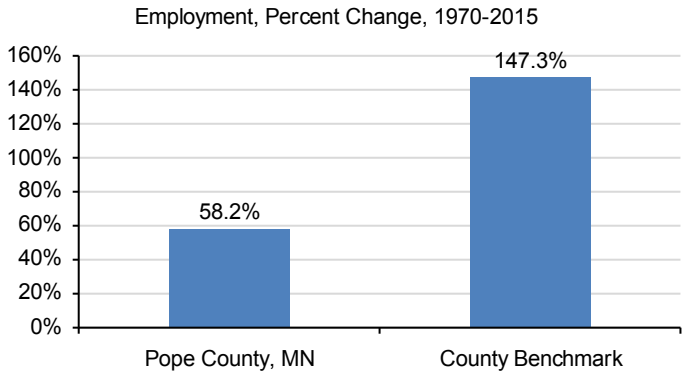
How have population, employment, and personal income changed?

This page describes percent change in population, employment, and real personal income.

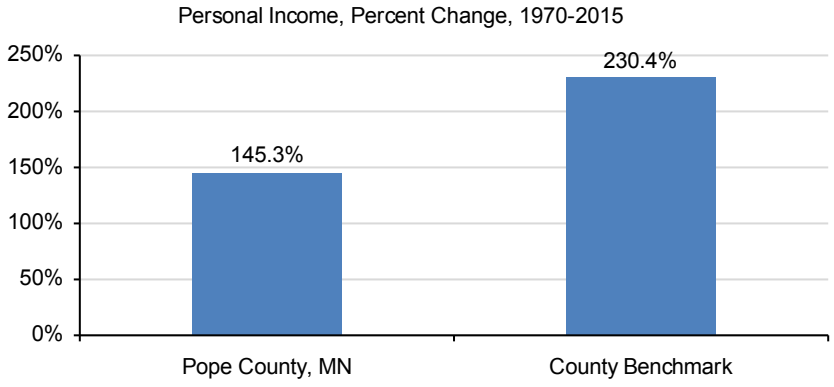
- Between 1970 and 2015, County Benchmark had the largest percent change in population (43%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (-0.9%).



- Between 1970 and 2015, County Benchmark had the largest percent change in employment (147.3%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (58.2%).



- Between 1970 and 2015, County Benchmark had the largest percent change in personal income (230.4%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (145.3%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

How have population, employment, and personal income changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes percent change in population, employment, and real personal income.

Why is it important?

One measure of economic performance is whether a geography is growing or declining. Standard measures of growth and decline are population, employment, and real personal income.

The information on this page helps to understand whether geographies are growing or declining at different rates, and makes it easy to see if there are discrepancies between changes in population, employment, and real personal income. If population and employment are growing faster than real personal income, for example, it may be worthwhile to do further research on whether this because growth has been in low-wage industries and occupations. Alternatively, if personal income is growing faster than employment, it may be because of growth in high-wage industries and occupations and/or non-labor income sources.

Methods

The Bureau of Economic Analysis reports data either by place or residence or by place of work. Population and personal income data on this page are reported by place of residence, and employment data by place of work.

Additional Resources

The EPS Demographics report provides additional information on population dynamics.

The EPS Socioeconomic Measures report provides additional information on employment and personal income.

For details on Bureau of Economic Analysis terms, see: bea.gov/regional/definitions *(2)*.

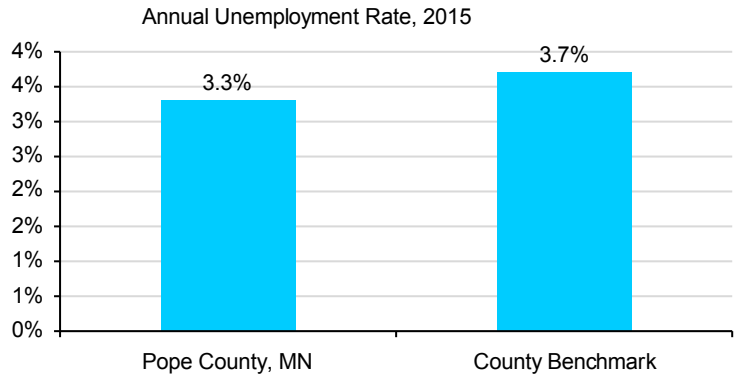
Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

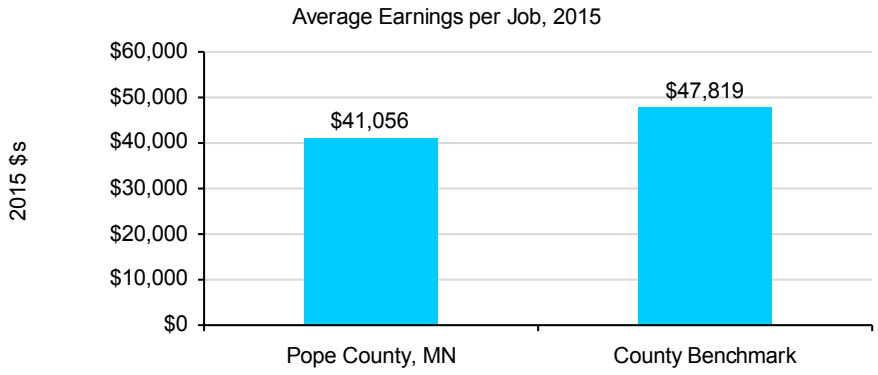
How do unemployment, earnings, and per capita income vary across geographies?

This page describes differences in three measures of individual prosperity (unemployment, average earnings per job, and per capita income).

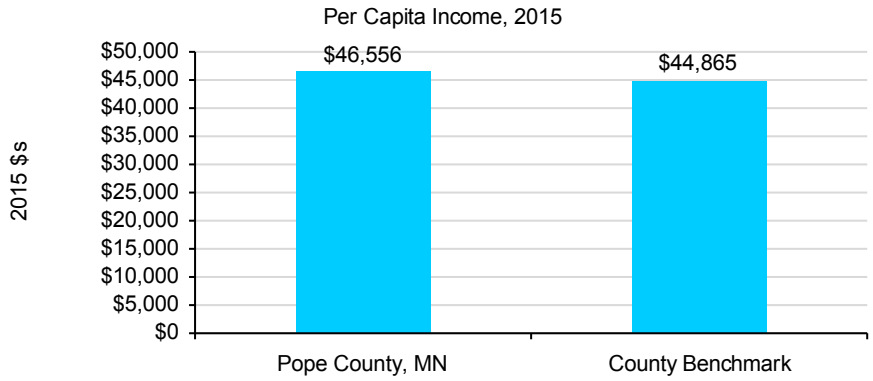
- In 2015, County Benchmark had the highest unemployment rate (3.7%), and Pope County, MN had the lowest (3.3%).



- In 2015, County Benchmark had the highest average earnings per job ($47,819), and Pope County, MN had the lowest ($41,056).



- In 2015, Pope County, MN had the highest per capita income ($46,556), and County Benchmark had the lowest ($44,865).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How do unemployment, earnings, and per capita income vary across geographies?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes differences in three measures of individual prosperity (unemployment, average earnings per job, and per capita income).

Unemployment Rate: The number of people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work divided by the labor force.

Average Earnings per Job: Total earnings divided by total employment. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted at equal weight. Employees, sole proprietors, and active partners are included.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income (from labor and non-labor sources) divided by total population.

Why is it important?

All three statistics presented on this page are important indicators of economic well-being. It's a good idea to use several indicators together when measuring economic health.

The annual unemployment rate is the number of people actively seeking but not finding work as a percent of the labor force. This figure can go up during national recessions and/or when more localized economies are affected by area downturns. There can be significant seasonal variations in unemployment, which can be viewed by looking at seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates.

Average earnings per job is an indicator of the quality of local employment. A higher average earning per job indicates that there are relatively more high-wage occupations. It can be useful to consider earnings against local cost of living indicators.

Per capita income is considered one of the most important measures of economic well-being. However, it can be misleading. Per capita income is total personal income divided by population. Because total personal income includes non-labor income sources (dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments), it is possible for per capita income to be relatively high due to the presence of retirees and people with investment income. And because per capita income is calculated using total population and not the labor force as in average earnings per job, it is possible for per capita income to be relatively low when there are a disproportionate number of children and/or elderly people in the population.

Methods

For regions, which are aggregations of geographies, the following indicators were calculated as:

Unemployment Rate: The sum of total unemployment for all geographies, divided by the sum of the labor force for all geographies.
Average Earnings per Job: The sum of wage and salary disbursements plus other labor and proprietors' income for all geographies, divided by total full-time and part-time employment for all geographies.
Per Capita Income: The sum of total personal income for all geographies divided by the sum of total population for all geographies.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.

Additional Resources

To see how these measures have changed over time, run the EPS Socioeconomic Measures report.

For more information on unemployment, see the Bureau of Labor Statistics resources on this topic, available at: bls.gov/cps/faq.htm#Ques3 *(3)*.

To investigate the possible impact of non-labor income sources on total personal income, run the EPS Non-Labor report.

The Monthly Labor Review Online, published by the Bureau of Labor statistics, contains several issues related to explaining earnings and wages, by industry, sex, and education achievement. See: bls.gov/opub/mlr/indexe.htm#Earnings_and_wages *(4)*.

For a glossary of terms used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see: http://www.bea.gov/glossary/glossary.cfm *(5)*.

Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at headwaterseconomics.org/eps *(1)*.

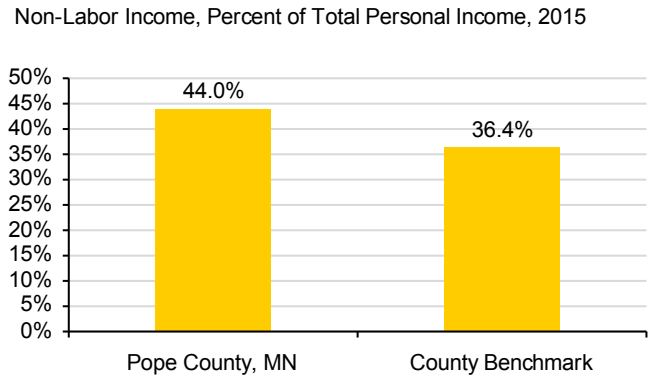
Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.

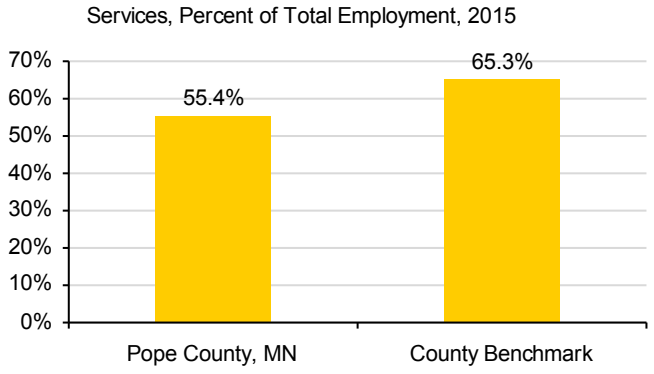
How do non-labor income and employment in services and government vary across geographies?

This page describes differences in non-labor income (e.g., government transfer payments, and investment and retirement income) and employment in services and government.

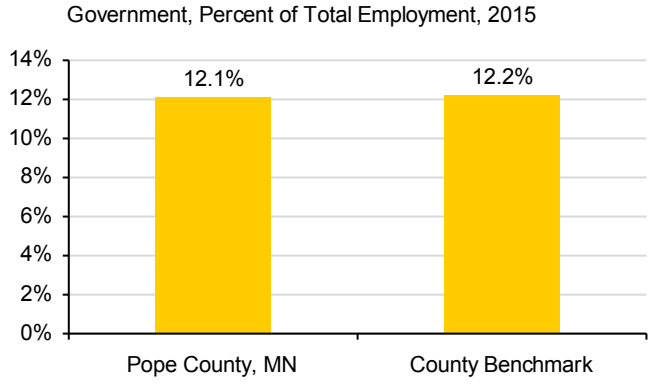
- In 2015, Pope County, MN had the largest percent of total personal income from non-labor income sources (44%), and County Benchmark had the smallest (36.4%).



- In 2015, County Benchmark had the largest percent of total jobs in services (65.3%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (55.4%).



- In 2015, County Benchmark had the largest percent of total jobs in government (12.2%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (12.1%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

How do non-labor income and employment in services and government vary across geographies?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes differences in non-labor income (e.g., government transfer payments, and investment and retirement income) and employment in services and government.

Non-Labor Income: Consists of dividends, interest and rent (money earned from investments), and transfer payments (includes government retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical payments such as mainly Medicare and Medicaid, income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, etc.). Non-labor income is reported by place of residence.

Services: Consists of employment in the following sectors: Utilities, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Transportation & Warehousing Information, Finance & Insurance, Real Estate & Rental & Leasing, Professional, Scientific, & Tech., Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises, Administrative & Support Services, Educational Services, Health Care & Social Assistance, Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation, Accommodation & Food Services, and Other Services.

Government: Consists of all federal, state, and local government agencies and government enterprises.

Why is it important?

In many counties non-labor income (e.g., retirement and investment income, government transfer payments) can be more than a third of all personal income. As the baby boomer generation retires, this source of income will continue to grow. A high dependence on non-labor income can be an indication of an aging population and/or the attraction of people with investment income. Public lands activities may affect these constituents.

Nationally, services account for more than 99 percent of new jobs growth since 1990. If services are a large proportion of existing jobs, and also a large portion of new jobs, it may be worth looking into whether and how public lands relate to service industries. For example, public lands may play a role in creating a setting that attracts and retains service-related businesses. Or it may be that the recreational and environmental amenities of public lands serve to attract "footloose" service occupations (i.e., people who can work anywhere). A shift towards a service-based economy may be associated with a shift in values and expectations regarding how public lands should be managed and could place new demands on public land resources.

Government can be a major employer in some geographies, particularly in rural areas or where significant government facilities are located, such as Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management offices, military bases, prisons, or research facilities. Government jobs often pay high wages and offer good benefits. Federal employment related to public lands provide relatively stable and high wage jobs in many communities.

Methods

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.

Additional Resources

To learn more about the role of non-labor income, see the EPS Non-Labor report.
To learn more about the role of service industries, see the EPS Services report.
To learn more about the role of government employment, see the EPS Government report.

For a glossary of terms used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see: bea.gov/glossary/glossary.cfm *(5)*.

Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at headwaterseconomics.org/eps *(1)*.

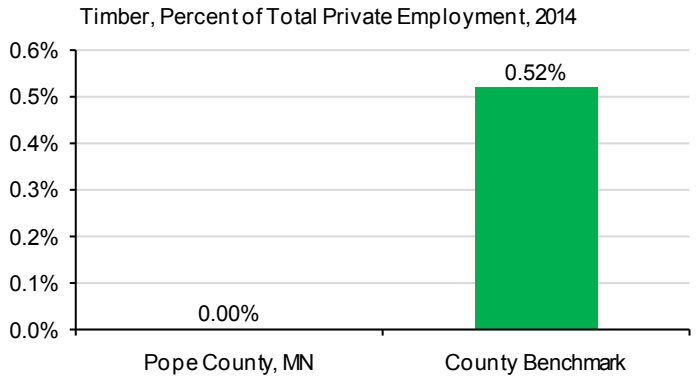
Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

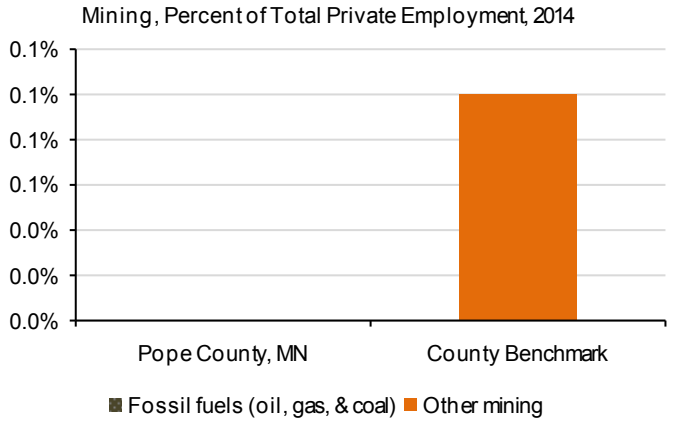
How does employment in commodity sectors vary across geographies?

This page describes employment in industries that have the potential for being associated with the commodity use of public lands: timber, mining (including oil, natural gas, and coal), and agriculture. We refer to these sectors combined as "commodity sectors."

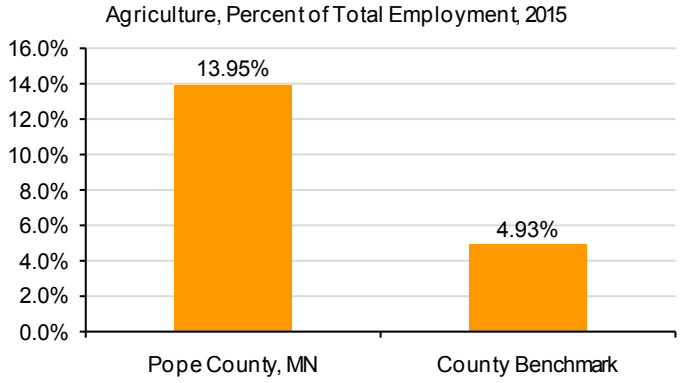
- In 2014, County Benchmark had the largest percent of total jobs in timber (0.52%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (0%).



- In 2014, Pope County, MN had the largest percent of total jobs in mining of fossil fuels (0%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (0%).
- In 2014, County Benchmark had the largest percent of total jobs in mining unrelated to fossil fuels (0.1%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (0%).



- In 2015, Pope County, MN had the largest percent of total jobs in agriculture (13.95%), and County Benchmark had the smallest (4.93%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How does employment in commodity sectors vary across geographies?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes employment in industries that have the potential for being associated with the commodity use of public lands: timber, mining (including oil, natural gas, and coal), and agriculture. We refer to these sectors combined as "commodity sectors."

Commodity Sectors: Consists of employment in timber, mining (including oil, gas ,and coal), and agriculture. These are sectors of the economy that have the potential to use federal public lands (for example, for timber harvesting, energy development, and grazing) for the extraction of commodities.

Timber: Jobs associated with growing and harvesting, sawmills and paper mills, and wood products manufacturing.

Mining: Jobs associated with oil and gas extraction, coal mining, metals mining, and nonmetallic minerals mining.

Agriculture: Jobs associated with all forms of agriculture, including farming and ranching.

Why is it important?

Public lands can play a key role in stimulating local employment by providing opportunities for commodity extraction.

Timber industries have played an important role in some geographies, particularly those with significant Forest Service lands. The information on this page helps to answer if this is the case and whether there are differences between geographies. Further investigation may be needed to understand whether proposed activities on public lands could affect this sector.

In some parts of the country mining, including fossil fuel development (oil, natural gas, and coal), is a significant employer. Information on this page helps explain if that is the case in the geographies selected, and whether they differ from one another. Additional research is needed to understand whether proposed activities on public lands affect this sector.

Farming and ranching can be a significant component of employment in some geographies. Information on this page helps to explain which areas are more and less dependent on this sector. Further research is needed to understand how proposed activities on public lands could affect this sector.

Methods

We use County Business Patterns as a data source for timber and mining because, compared to other sources, it has fewer data gaps (instances when the federal government will not release information to protect confidentiality of individual businesses). It also includes both full and part-time employment. The disadvantage of County Business Patterns data is that they do not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed and as a result under-count the size of industry sectors. Also, County Business Patters data are based on mid-March employment and do not take into account seasonal fluctuations. For these reasons, the data are most useful for showing long-term trends, displaying differences between geographies, and showing the relationship between sectors over time.

We use the Bureau of Economic Analysis as a data source for agriculture because County Business Patterns data do not include agriculture. However, the Bureau of Economic Analysis data include proprietors, which are not included in County Business Patterns data. As a result, the data for agriculture, and timber and mining are not strictly comparable. The latest year for each data source may vary due to different data release schedules.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.

Additional Resources

To learn more about the role of timber employment, run the EPS Timber report.
To learn more about the role of mining and oil and gas employment, run the EPS Mining report.
To learn more about the role of agricultural employment, run the EPS Agriculture report.

Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at headwaterseconomics.org/eps *(1)*.

Data Sources

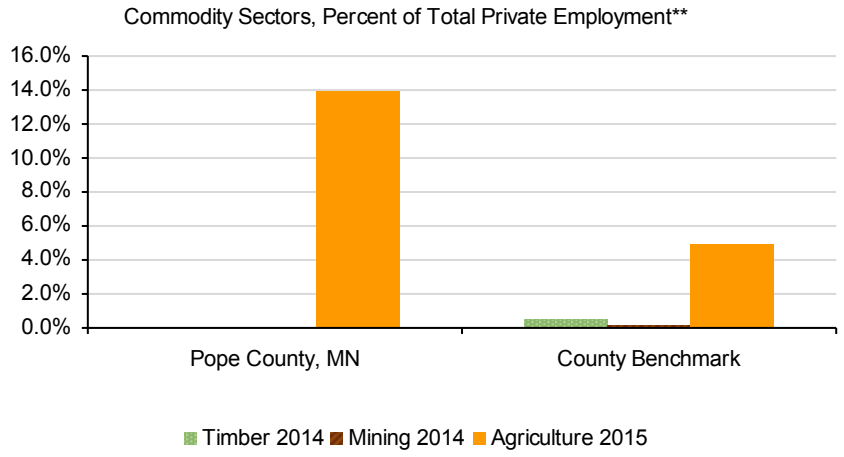
U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

How does employment in commodity sectors and in industries that include travel and tourism, vary across geographies?

This page describes differences in employment for all commodity sectors combined across geographies. It also shows differences in employment for industries that have the potential of being associated with travel and tourism.

Commodity Sectors: Consist of employment in timber, mining (including oil, gas, and coal), and agriculture. These are sectors of the economy that have the potential to use federal public lands (for example, for timber harvesting, energy development, and grazing and recreation) for the extraction of commodities.

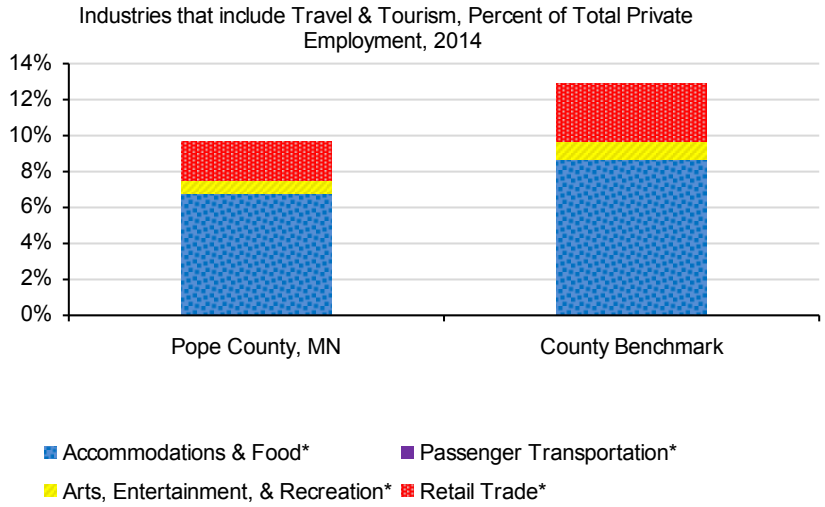
- Pope County, MN had the largest percent of total jobs in commodity sectors (13.9%), and County Benchmark had the smallest (5.5%).
- Agriculture was the largest component of commodity sector employment (13.9% of total jobs) in the Pope County, MN, and timber was the smallest component (0% of total jobs).



** Data for timber and mining are from County Business Patterns which excludes proprietors, government, agriculture, and railroad. Data for agriculture are from Bureau of Economic Analysis. The latest year for each data source may vary due to different data release schedules.

Travel and Tourism: Consists of sectors that provide goods and services to visitors to the local economy, as well as to the local population. These industries are: retail trade; passenger transportation; arts, entertainment and recreation; and accommodation and food services. It is not known, without additional research such as surveys, what exact proportion of the jobs in these sectors is attributable to expenditures by visitors, including business and pleasure travelers, versus by local residents. Some researchers refer to these sectors as "tourism-sensitive." They could also be called "travel and tourism-potential sectors" because they have the potential of being influenced by expenditures by non-locals.

- In 2014, County Benchmark had the largest percent of total jobs in industries that include travel and tourism (12.9%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (9.7%).
- In 2014, accommodations & food* was the largest component of travel and tourism-related employment (6.8% of total jobs) in Pope County, MN, and passenger transportation* was the smallest (0% of total jobs).



* Charted values do not represent the entirety of these sectors, rather their components typically related to travel & tourism.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How does employment in commodity sectors and in industries that include travel and tourism, vary across geographies?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes differences in employment for all commodity sectors combined across geographies. It also shows differences in employment for industries that have the potential of being associated with travel and tourism.

Commodity Sectors: Consists of employment in timber, mining (including oil, gas, and coal), and agriculture. These are sectors that have the potential to use federal public lands (e.g., for timber harvesting, energy development, grazing, and recreation) for the extraction of commodities.

Travel and Tourism: Consists of sectors that provide goods and services to visitors to the local economy, as well as to the local population. These industries are: retail trade; passenger transportation; arts, entertainment and recreation; and accommodation and food services. The exact proportion of jobs in these sectors attributable to expenditures by visitors, including business and pleasure travelers, is not known without additional research such as surveys. Some researchers refer to these sectors as "tourism-sensitive." They could also be called "travel and tourism-potential sectors" because they have the potential of being influenced by expenditures by non-locals. In this report, they are referred to as "industries that include travel and tourism."

Why is it important?

Public lands can play a key role in stimulating local employment by providing opportunities for commodity extraction. Timber, mining, and agriculture are together referred to in this report as commodity sectors because they have the potential for using public lands for the extraction of commodities. For example, timber may be harvested from Forest Service lands, and oil and gas development and cattle grazing may occur on Bureau of Land Management lands. While it is not possible to measure the exact number of jobs that rely on the commodity use of public lands, it is important to understand the relative size of these sectors to put the economy related to commodity extraction in perspective. For example, a county with 90 percent of its employment in the commodity sectors has a higher chance of being impacted by decisions that permit (or restrict) timber, mining, and grazing activities on public lands than a county where only 10 percent of the workforce is in these sectors.

Public lands can also play an important role in stimulating local employment by providing opportunities for recreation. Communities adjacent to public lands can benefit economically from visitors who spend money in hotels, restaurants, ski resorts, gift shops, and elsewhere. While the information in this report is not an exact measure of the size of travel and tourism sectors, and it does not measure the type and amount of recreation on public lands, it can be used to understand whether travel and tourism-related economic activity is present and if there are differences between geographies.

Methods

We use County Business Patterns (CBP) as a data source for timber and mining. Compared to other sources, it has fewer data gaps (instances when the federal government will not release data to protect confidentiality of individual businesses). It also includes both full and part-time employment. A disadvantage of CBP data is that they do not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed and as a result under-count the size of industry sectors. Also, CBP data are based on mid-March employment and do not take into account seasonal fluctuations. For these reasons, the data are most useful for showing long-term trends, displaying differences between places, and showing relationships between sectors over time.

We use the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) as a data source for agriculture because CBP data do not include agriculture. However, the BEA data include proprietors, which are not included in CBP. As a result, the data for agriculture, and timber and mining are not strictly comparable. The latest year for each data source may vary due to different data release schedules.

There is no single industrial classification for travel and tourism under the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). However, there are sectors that, at least in part, provide goods and services to visitors to a local economy. These industries include: retail trade; passenger transportation; arts, entertainment and recreation; and accommodation and food services. To understand the absolute size of employment in travel and tourism would require detailed knowledge, obtained through surveys and other means, of the proportion of a sector's employment that is directly attributable to pleasure travelers.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.

Additional Resources

To learn more about commodity sectors, see the EPS reports on timber, mining, and agriculture.

To learn more about the recreation-related components of the economy and the methods used to estimate employment in this portion of the economy, see the EPS Travel and Tourism report.

Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at headwaterseconomics.org/eps *(1)*.

Data Sources

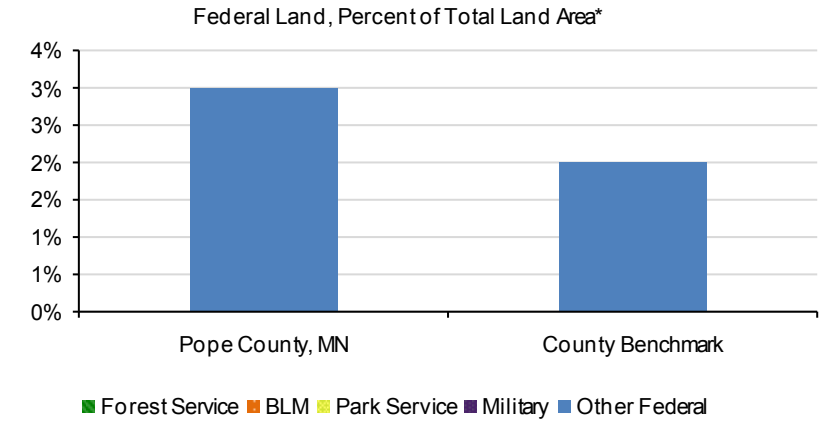
U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

What is the extent and type of federal land, and how significant are federal land payments?

This page describes differences in the percent of federal land ownership by agency, the share of federal lands managed primarily for natural, cultural, and recreational features ("Type A"), and the percent of county revenue from payments related to federal lands.

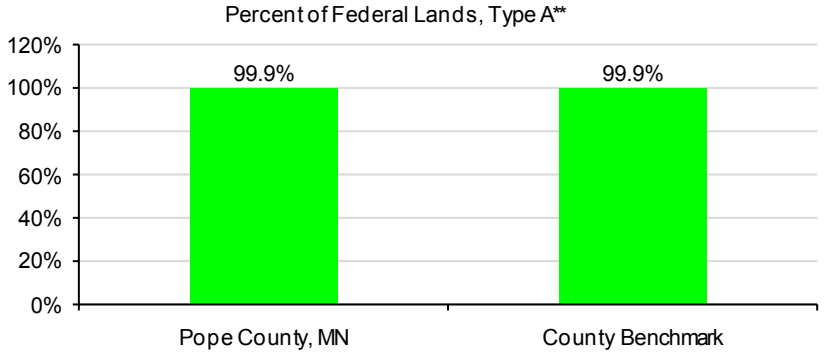
- Pope County, MN had the largest percent of total land area in federal ownership (3%), and County Benchmark had the smallest (2%).
- Other Federal lands were the largest component of federal land ownership (3%) in Pope County, MN, and Forest Service lands were the smallest (0%).

* Data source and year vary depending on the selected geography.

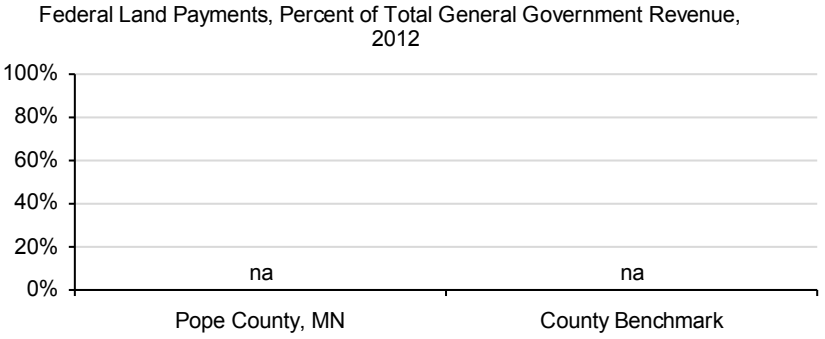


- Pope County, MN had the largest percent of federal lands in Type A (99.9%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (99.9%).

** Type A federal lands are explained in the study guide. Data source and year vary depending on the selected geography.



- In FY 2012, Pope County, MN had the largest percent of total general government revenue from federal land payments (0%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2016. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.4; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the extent and type of federal land, and how significant are federal land payments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes differences in the percent of federal land ownership by agency, the share of federal lands managed primarily for natural, cultural, and recreational features ("Type A"), and the percent of county revenue from payments related to federal lands.

Type A : Federal public lands that are managed primarily for natural, cultural, and recreational features. There can be exceptions (e.g., oil and gas development in a particular National Monument), but generally these lands are less likely to be used for commodity production than other federal land types. These lands include National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS), Waterfowl Production Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS). These definitions of land classifications are not legal or agency approved and adopted classifications, and are only provided for comparative purposes.
NPS = National Park Service; FS = Forest Service; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FWS = Fish and Wildlife Service.

Why is it important?

In some geographies, particularly in the West, more than half of the land base can be federal public lands. Understanding the makeup of the land base in an area is important because some actions on federal lands may affect the local economy, particularly if federal lands are a large portion of the land base.

Some federal public lands prohibit most forms of commercial use and development. These include National Parks, Wilderness, and National Monuments, for example. Since these lands are managed primarily for their non-commercial values (i.e., scenery, wildlife, recreation) they potentially play a different economic role than public lands more commonly associated with commodity sectors.

Geographies with federal public lands receive payments from the federal government related to these lands (e.g., Payments in Lieu of Taxes [PILT], the 25% Fund, Secure Rural Schools, and others). If these payments are a significant portion of the local county's budget, then activities on public lands may have the potential to affect the fiscal well-being of a county. Depending on the type of payments a county receives, the fiscal health of the county may also be dependent on the level of appropriations from Congress.

Additional Resources

To learn more about land ownership and development patterns, see the EPS Land Use report.

To learn more about the role of environmental amenities in economic development, see the EPS Amenities report.

To learn more about the importance of federal payments to counties, see the EPS Federal Land Payments report.

For examples of literature on the economic role of environmental amenities, see:

Booth, D.E. 1999. "Spatial Patterns in the Economic Development of the Mountain West." Growth and Change 30(3): 384-405.

Duffy-Deno, K.T. 1998. "The Effect of Federal Wilderness on County Growth in the Intermountain Western United States." Journal of Regional Science 38(1): 109-136.
Lorah, P., R. Southwick. 2003. “Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States." Population and Environment 24(3): 255-272.

McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Economics Division. Washington, D.C. ers.usda.gov/publications/aer-agricultural-economic-report/aer781.aspx *(6)*.

Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society & Natural Resources 19(3): 191-207.
Rudzitis, G., H.E. Johansen. 1991. "How Important is Wilderness? Results from a United States Survey." Environmental Management 15(2): 227-233.

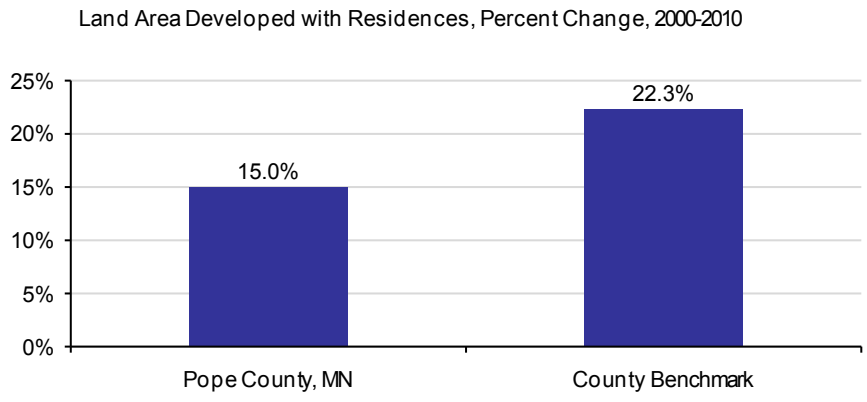
Data Sources

NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2016. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.4; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.

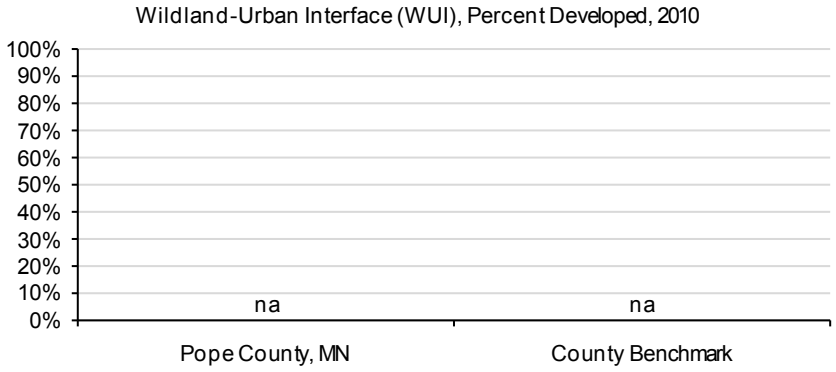
How much private land has been developed, including in the wildland-urban interface (WUI)?

This page describes differences in the change in residential development on private lands, and the proportion of the wildland-urban interface (WUI) that is developed with homes.

- Between 2000 and 2010, County Benchmark had the largest percent change in residential land area developed (22.3%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (15%).



Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI): This information is available only for the 11 western public lands states (not including Alaska and Hawaii). WUI is defined as private forestlands that are within 500 meters of public forestlands. We use the threshold of 500 meters to identify both existing and potential WUI since guidelines for the amount of defensible space necessary to protect homes from wildfire range from 40 to 500 meters around a home. We focus on adjacency to public forests since roughly 70 percent of western forests are publicly owned and since wildfire is a natural disturbance in many of these forests, creating a potential risk to adjacent private lands.



Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University; Gude, P.H., Rasker, R., and van den Noort, J. 2008. Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands. Journal of Forestry 106(4):198-205; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. TIGER/Line 2010 Census Blocks and 2010 Summary File 1, Washington, D.C.

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Why is it important?

Public lands are influenced by land management actions on private land, particularly by the development of lands within the wildland-urban interface.

Development of homes adjacent to fire-prone federal public lands poses several challenges to land management agencies. These include: the rising cost of protecting homes from wildland fire; the opportunity cost of spending a significant portion of the agency's budget on firefighting, which means fewer funds are available for restoration, recreation, research, and other activities; and increased danger to wildland firefighters. When protecting homes is a priority, this also means that it is sometimes not possible for the agencies to allow otherwise beneficial fires to burn, even those that could reduce fuel loads.

Additional Resources

For additional information on land ownership, management, cover, and development, see the EPS Land Use report.

For online resources related to the wildland-urban interface (WUI) and a paper on proposed solutions to the rising cost of firefighting (including a review of literature on the subject), see: headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire *(7)*.

For a description of the methods used to define and measure the wildland-urban interface, see: Gude, P., R. Rasker and van den Noort, J. 2008. “Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands.” Journal of Forestry. June: 198-205.

Data Sources

Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University; Gude, P.H., Rasker, R., and van den Noort, J. 2008. Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands. Journal of Forestry 106(4):198-205; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. TIGER/Line 2010 Census Blocks and 2010 Summary File 1, Washington, D.C.

Data Sources

The EPS Services report uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **County Business Patterns**
  Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
  http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html
  Tel. 301-763-2580

- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  http://www.bls.gov/lau
  Tel. 202-691-6392

- **Regional Economic Information System**
  Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
  http://bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm
  Tel. 202-606-9600

The EPS-HDT Summary report also Geographic Information Systems (GIS) derived data to show more accurate statistics for land ownership. The contact information of the GIS data sources follow:

- **TIGER/Line County Boundaries 2012**
  Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
  http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger.html

- **Protected Areas Database v 1.3 2012**
  U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program
  http://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/

Methods

EPS core approaches

EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation

Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Data gaps and estimation

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These are indicated in italics in tables. Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS see:

headwaterseconomics.org/EPS

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated with italicized numbers in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

1 headwaterseconomics.org/eps
2 www.bea.gov/regional/definitions
3 www.bls.gov/cps/faq.htm#Ques3
4 www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/indexe.htm#Earnings_and_wages
5 www.bea.gov/glossary/glossary.cfm
6 www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aer-agricultural-economic-report/aer781.aspx
7 headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire

A Profile of Land Use

Selected Geographies:

Pope County, MN

County Benchmark

Benchmark Geographies:

Douglas County, MN; Stevens County, MN; Grant County, MN; Swift County, MN; Kandiyohi County, MN; Stearns County, MN

Produced by
Economic Profile System
EPS
March 16, 2017

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See headwaterseconomics.org/EPS for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
U S
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

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Note to Users:

This is one of fourteen reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS Web. You may want to run another EPS report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to online resources are indicated in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel, PDF, and Word documents. For further information and to download reports, go to: headwaterseconomics.org/eps

What is the breakdown of land ownership?

This page describes the land area (in acres) and the share of the area that is private and that is managed by various public agencies.

Land Ownership (Acres)

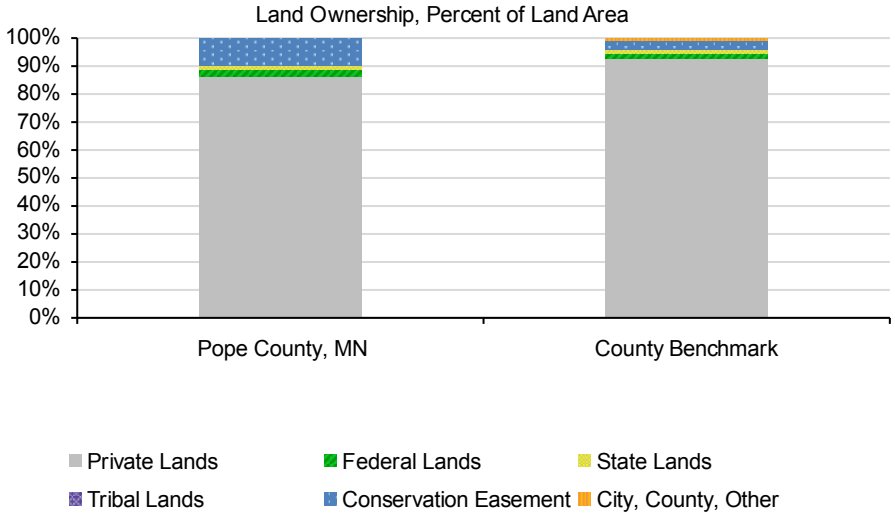
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Area	458,947	3,120,190
Private Lands	439,770	3,018,093
Conservation Easement	46,542	109,723
Federal Lands	13,574	63,492
Forest Service	0	0
BLM	12	41
National Park Service	0	0
Military	0	0
Other Federal	13,562	63,451
State Lands	5,603	38,278
State Trust Lands*	0	0
Other State	5,603	38,278
Tribal Lands	0	0
City, County, Other	0	327

Percent of Total

Private Lands	95.8%	96.7%
Conservation Easement	10.1%	3.5%
Federal Lands	3.0%	2.0%
Forest Service	0.0%	0.0%
BLM	0.0%	0.0%
National Park Service	0.0%	0.0%
Military	0.0%	0.0%
Other Federal	3.0%	2.0%
State Lands	1.2%	1.2%
State Trust Lands*	0.0%	0.0%
Other State	1.2%	1.2%
Tribal Lands	0.0%	0.0%
City, County, Other	0.0%	0.0%

* Most state trust lands are held in trust for designated beneficiaries, principally public schools. Managers typically lease and sell these lands for a diverse range of uses to generate revenues for the beneficiaries.

- Pope County, MN has the largest share of federal public lands (3%), and County Benchmark has the smallest (2%).
- County Benchmark has the largest share of state public lands (1.2%), and Pope County, MN has the smallest (1.2%).
- County Benchmark has the largest share of private lands (96.7%), and Pope County, MN has the smallest (95.8%).



Data Sources: U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2016. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.4

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the breakdown of land ownership?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the land area (in acres) and the share of the area that is private and that is managed by various public agencies.

Why is it important?

Decisions made by public land managers may influence the local economy, particularly if public lands represent a large portion of the land base. Agency management actions that affect water quality, access to recreation, scenery (as well as other quality of life amenities), and the extent and type of resource extraction are particularly important in areas where much of the land is managed by public agencies.

With a mix of land ownership, often across landscapes that share basic similarities, there is the potential for a mix of management priorities and actions. Federal and state land managers, private land owners, and others are constrained in different ways by laws and regulations that dictate how different lands can be managed. This can lead to adjacency challenges and opportunities.

In addition, where a large portion of land is owned and managed by federal agencies, local governments may rely heavily on PILT ("Payments in Lieu of Taxes") and revenue sharing payments (e.g., Forest Service Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act or BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments).

Methods

No publicly available federal database contains statistics on the area of land by ownership. The data presented in this report were calculated using Geographic Information System (GIS) tools. Two primary GIS datasets were utilized to make the calculations: U.S. Census Bureau's TIGER/Line County Boundaries 2012: census.gov/geo/www/tiger/tgrshp2012/tgrshp2012.html *(1)* and U.S. Geological Survey's Protected Areas Database (PADUS) version 1.3: gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/ *(2)*.

Although every attempt was made to use the best available GIS land ownership dataset, the data sometimes has errors or becomes outdated. Please report any inaccuracies to eps@headwaterseconomics.org.

Additional Resources

For more information on payments made to counties from federal public lands, see the EPS Federal Land Payments report.

If accurate measurements of water surface area are needed, the U.S. Geological Survey's national hydrography dataset can be used: nhd.usgs.gov *(3)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2016. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.4; Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207

What are the different types of Forest Service lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of different Forest Service land designations.

U.S. Forest Service Land Types (Acres), 2009

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Area	458,947	3,120,190
Forest Service Lands	0	0
Unspecified Designated Area Type	0	0
National Wilderness	0	0
National Monument	0	0
National Recreation Area	0	0
National Game Refuge	0	0
National Wild River	0	0
National Recreation River	0	0
National Scenic River	0	0
National Scenic Area	0	0
Primitive Area	0	0
National Volcanic Monument	0	0
Special Management Area	0	0
Protection Area	0	0
Recreation Management Area	0	0
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0	0
Scenic Recreation Area	0	0
National Botanical Area	0	0
National Scenic and Research Area	0	0
National Historic Area	0	0

Percent of Total

Forest Service Lands	0.0%	0.0%
Unspecified Designated Area Type	0.0%	0.0%
National Wilderness	0.0%	0.0%
National Monument	0.0%	0.0%
National Recreation Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Game Refuge	0.0%	0.0%
National Wild River	0.0%	0.0%
National Recreation River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic Area	0.0%	0.0%
Primitive Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Volcanic Monument	0.0%	0.0%
Special Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
Protection Area	0.0%	0.0%
Recreation Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0.0%	0.0%
Scenic Recreation Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Botanical Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Research Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Historic Area	0.0%	0.0%

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Data Sources: USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

What are the different types of Forest Service lands?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of different Forest Service land designations.

Note: All acreages on this page were reported by the U.S. Forest Services' Land Areas Report 2009. The total acreage of Forest Service land on this page may differ from that reported on previous page due to differences in values reported by the data sources.

Why is it important?

These data allow the user to see the range and scale of Forest Service land designations. This information is a useful way to see whether any Forest Service lands have special designations that may affect management considerations. Different types of designation may impact the economic value and uses of associated lands.

Methods

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Additional Resources

A copy of the most recent Forest Service Land Areas Report, including detailed tables, is available at:fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html *(4)*.

Forest Service Land Areas Report definitions of terms are available at: fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm *(5)*.

Data Sources

USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

What are the different types of federal lands?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority (see study guide text for more details on federal public land management classifications). For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A: National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS, FS, BLM), Waterfowl Production Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS).

Type B: Wilderness Study Areas (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), Inventoried Roadless Areas (FS).

Type C: Public Domain Lands (BLM), O&C Lands (BLM), National Forests and Grasslands (FS).

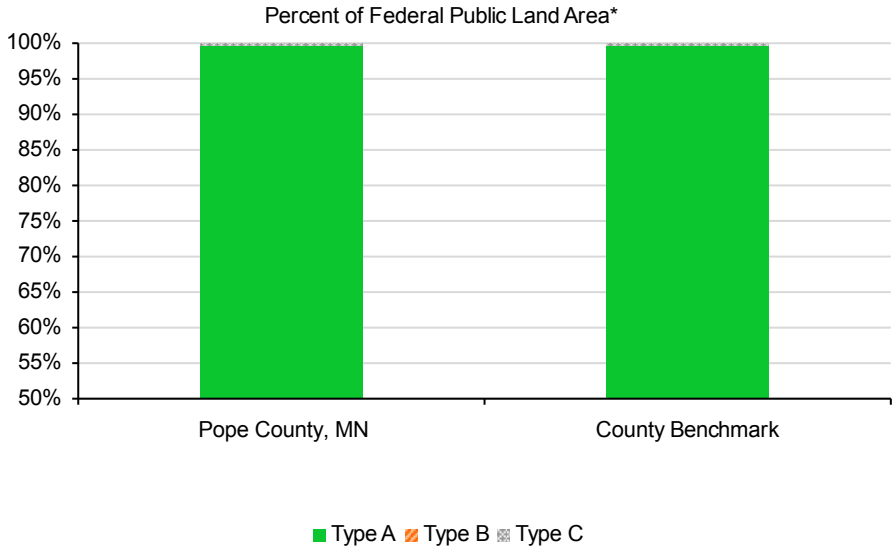
NPS = National Park Service; FS = Forest Service; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FWS = Fish and Wildlife

Relative Management Designations of Federal Lands (Acres)*

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Area of Type A, B, and C	13,576	63,468
Type A	13,564	63,427
Type B	0	0
Type C	12	41
Percent of Total		
Type A	99.9%	99.9%
Type B	0.0%	0.0%
Type C	0.1%	0.1%

* Year for data varies by geography and source. See data sources below for more information.

- County Benchmark has the largest share of Type A land (99.9%), and Pope County, MN has the smallest (99.9%).
- Pope County, MN has the largest share of Type B land (0%), and Pope County, MN has the smallest (0%).
- Pope County, MN has the largest share of Type C land (0.1%), and County Benchmark has the smallest (0.1%).



Data Sources: U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2016. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.4; Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are the different types of federal lands?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority. For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined below as Type A, B, or C in order to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, activities, permitted transportation uses, and whether they have a special designation (often through Congressional action).

Type A lands tend to have more managerial and commercial use restrictions than Type C lands, represent smaller proportions of total land management areas (except within Alaska), and have a designation status less easily changed than Type B lands. In most other respects Type B lands are similar to Type A lands in terms of activities allowed. Type C lands generally have no special designations, represent the bulk of federal land management areas, and may allow a wider range of uses or compatible activities -often including commercial resource utilization such as timber production, mining and energy development, grazing, recreation, and large-scale watershed projects and fire management options (especially within the National Forest System and Public Domain lands of the BLM).

As more popularly described: Type A lands are areas having uncommon bio-physical and/or cultural character worth preserving; Type B lands are areas with limited development and motorized transportation worth preserving; and Type C lands are areas where the landscape may be altered within the objectives and guidelines of multiple use.

Why is it important?

Some types of federal lands, such as National Parks and Wilderness, can be associated with above average economic growth. These lands by themselves do not guarantee economic growth. But when combined with other factors, such as an educated workforce and access to major markets via airports, they have been shown to be statistically significant predictors of growth.

Methods

The classifications offered on this page are not absolute categories. They are categories of relative degrees of management priority, categorized by land designation. Lands such as Wilderness and National Monuments, for example, are generally more likely to be managed for conservation and recreation, even though there may exist exceptions (e.g., a pre-existing mine in a Wilderness area or oil and gas development in a National Monument). Forest Service and BLM lands without designations such as Wilderness or National Monuments are more likely to allow commercial activities (e.g., mining, timber harvesting), even though there are exceptions.

Land defined as either Type A, B, or C includes areas managed by the National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the Fish and Wildlife Service. Lands administered by other federal agencies (including the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and Department of Transportation) were not classified into Type A, B, or C. Therefore, the total acreage of Type A, B, and C lands may not add to the Total Federal Land Area reported on page 1. Private lands and areas managed by state agencies and local government are not included in this classification. These definitions (Type A, B, and C) of land classifications are not legal or agency-approved, and are provided only for comparative purposes. A caveat: The amount of acreage in particular land types may not be the only indicator of quality. For example, Wild and Scenic Rivers may provide amenity values far greater than their land acreage would indicate.

Additional Resources

Studies, articles and literature reviews on the economic contribution of protected public lands are available from: headwaterseconomics.org/land/reports/protected-lands-value *(6)*.

See also: Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. "Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States" Population and Environment. 24(3): 255-272; and Holmes, P. and W. Hecox. 2002. “Does Wilderness Impoverish Rural Areas?” International Journal of Wilderness. 10(3): 34-39.

For an analysis on the effect on local economies, in particular on resource-based industries, from Wilderness designations, see: Duffy-Deno, K. T.. 1998. "The Effect of Federal Wilderness on County Growth in the Intermountain Western United States." Journal of Regional Science. 38(1): 109-136.

For the results of a national survey of residents in counties with Wilderness, see: Rudzitis, G. and H.E. Johansen. 1991. "How Important is Wilderness? Results from a United States Survey." Environmental Management. 15(2): 227-233.

For analysis of the role of transportation in high-amenity areas, see: Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, J.A. Gude, J. van den Noort. 2009. “The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas.” Journal of Rural Studies. 25(2009): 343-353.

Data Sources

U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2016. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.4; Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207

What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of various land cover types.

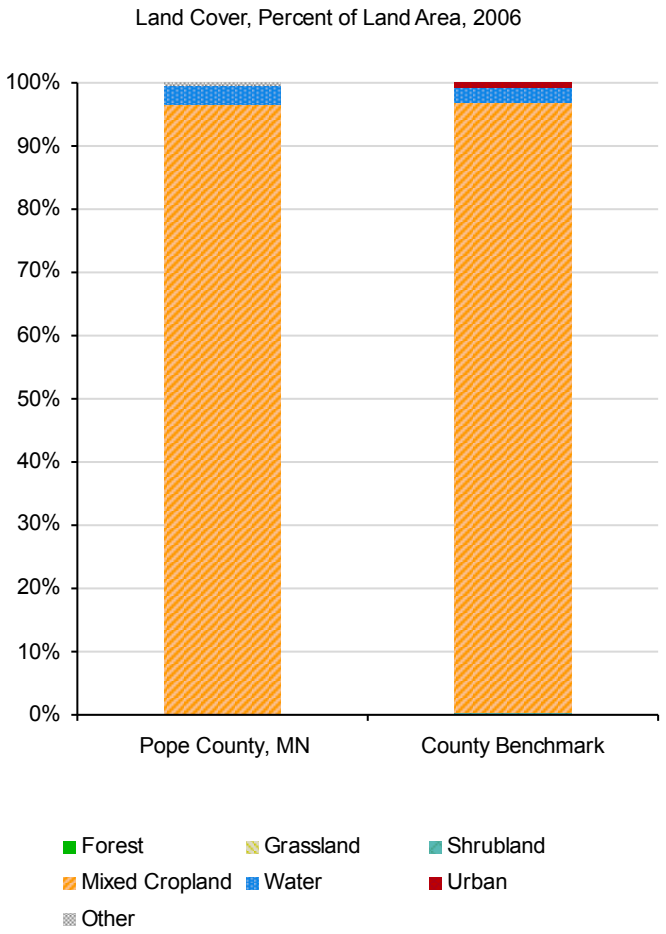
Land Cover (Acres), 2006

	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Area	458,947	3,120,190
Forest	0	3,208
Grassland	739	9,370
Shrubland	1,972	8,866
Mixed Cropland	436,000	2,984,956
Water	13,768	76,164
Urban	0	11,353
Other	246	0

Percent of Total

Forest	0.0%	0.1%
Grassland	0.2%	0.3%
Shrubland	0.4%	0.3%
Mixed Cropland	95.0%	95.7%
Water	3.0%	2.4%
Urban	0.0%	0.4%
Other	0.1%	0.0%

- County Benchmark has the largest share of forest cover (0.1%), and Pope County, MN has the smallest (0%).
- County Benchmark has the largest share of grassland cover (0.3%), and Pope County, MN has the smallest (0.2%).
- Pope County, MN has the largest share of shrubland cover (0.4%), and County Benchmark has the smallest (0.3%).



Data Sources: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006.

What is the breakdown of forest, grassland, and other land cover types?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the size (in acres) and share of various land cover types.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Land Cover Type Classification identifies 17 classes of land cover. These classes were summarized into seven classes as follows:

Forest: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Evergreen Needleleaf Forest, Evergreen Broadleaf Forest, Deciduous Needleleaf Forest, Deciduous Broadleaf Forest, and Mixed Forest

Grassland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Grasslands, Savannas

Shrubland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Closed Shrubland, Open Shrubland, and Woody Savannas.

Mixed Cropland: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Croplands, and Cropland/Natural Vegetation Mosaic.

Water: This is the same in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Urban: This is Urban and Built-Up in the original NASA MODIS classification.

Other: This is an aggregate of the following NASA MODIS classes: Permanent Wetlands, Snow and Ice, Barren or Sparsely Vegetated, and Unclassified.

Why is it important?

The mix of land cover influences a range of socioeconomic and natural factors, including: potential and suitable economic activities, the potential for wildfire, the availability of different recreation opportunities, water storage, and other cultural and economic factors.

Methods

NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data was selected because it is publicly available across the globe and has a relatively small number of general classes that were easily summarized.

Additional Resources

For more information about NASA's MODIS Land Cover Type data, see: modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/ *(7)*.

Landover data is available from many sources. Other commonly used datasets in the United States are the U.S. Geological Survey's National Land Cover Dataset and state and regional GAP datasets available from the U.S. Geological Survey's National Biological Information Infrastructure. Information about these and many other land cover datasets can be viewed at landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php *(8)*.

For information on wildfire, see the EPS Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006

Residential Development

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

Urban/Suburban: Average residential lot size < 1.7 acres.

Exurban: Average residential lot size 1.7 - 40 acres.

Total Residential: Cumulative acres of land developed at urban/suburban and exurban densities.

Residential Development (Acres), 2000-2010

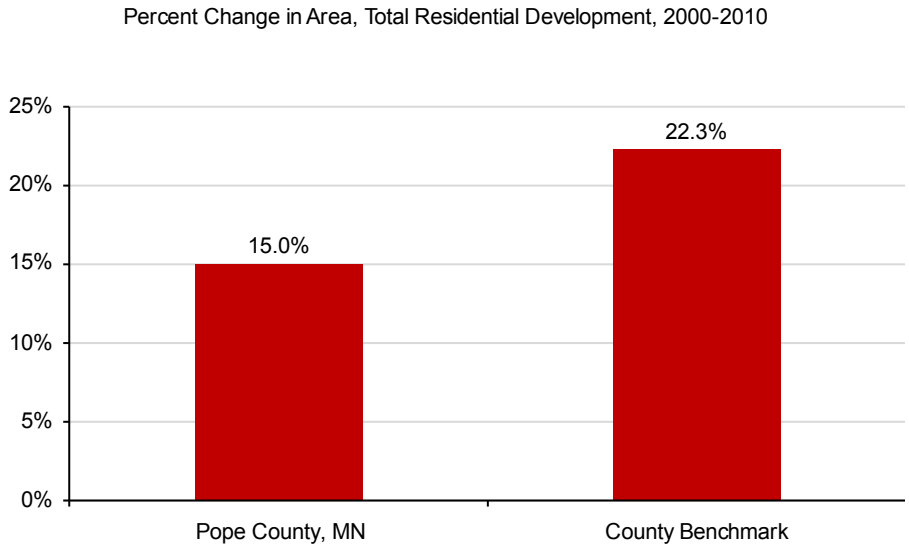
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Total Private Land	439,770	3,018,093
Total Residential, 2000	10,901	178,120
Urban/Suburban, 2000	1,273	27,459
Exurban, 2000	9,628	150,661
Total Residential, 2010	12,535	217,846
Urban/Suburban, 2010	1,869	36,892
Exurban, 2010	10,665	180,953
Percent Change in Total Residential	15.0%	22.3%

Percent of Total*

Total Residential, 2000	2.5%	5.9%
Urban/Suburban, 2000	0.3%	0.9%
Exurban, 2000	2.2%	5.0%
Total Residential, 2010	2.9%	7.2%
Urban/Suburban, 2010	0.4%	1.2%
Exurban, 2010	2.4%	6.0%

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.

- From 2000 to 2010, County Benchmark had the largest percent change in residential development (22.3%), and Pope County, MN had the smallest (15%).



Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University.

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Why is it important?

In the past decade, despite the downturn in the housing market, the conversion of open space and agricultural land to residential development has continued to occurred at a rapid pace in many parts of the U.S. The popularity of exurban lot sizes in much of the country has exacerbated this trend (low density development results in a larger area of land converted to residential development).

This pattern of development reflects a number of factors, including demographic trends, the increasingly "footloose" nature of economic activity, the availability and price of land, and preferences for homes on larger lots. These factors can place new demands on public land managers as development increasingly pushes up against public land boundaries. For example, human-wildlife conflicts and wildfire threats may become more serious issues for public land managers where development occurs adjacent to public lands. In addition, there may be new demands for recreation opportunities and concern about the commodity use of the landscape.

Geographies with a large percent change in the area of residential development often have experienced significant in-migration from more urbanized areas. Counties with a small percent change either experienced little growth or were already highly urbanized in 2000.

Methods

Statistics are provided for residential areas developed at relatively high densities (urban/suburban areas where the average residential lot sizes are less than 1.7 acres) and those developed at relatively low densities (exurban areas where the average lot sizes are between 1.7 and 40 acres). Urban/suburban areas, as shown here, combine “urban” housing densities (less than 0.25 acres per unit, and “suburban” housing densities (0.25–1.7 acres per unit). Urban and suburban are represented in one class because they often represent a small proportion of the land area within counties. Lot sizes greater than 40 acres are more typical of working agricultural landscapes and are not considered residential, and therefore are not discussed here.

Additional Resources

For an overview of past national land-use trends, see:

Brown, D.G., K.M. Johnson, T.R. Loveland, and D.M. Theobald. 2005. Rural land-use trends in the conterminous United States, 1950–2000. Ecological Applications 15: 1851–1863.

The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The last two papers focus on the effects of land-use change on nearby protected landscapes:

Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Marzluff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. Ecological Applications 15:1893–1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. Ecological Applications 17:974–988.

Gude, P.H., Hansen, A.J., Rasker, R., Maxwell, B. 2006. "Rates and Drivers of Rural Residential Development in the Greater Yellowstone." Landscape and Urban Planning. 77: 131-151.

For more information on development and wildfire, see the EPS Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

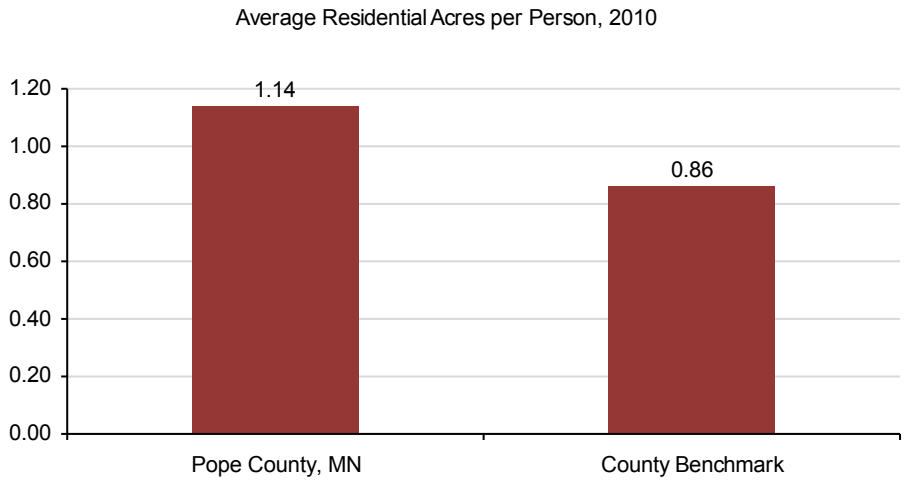
This page describes the per capita area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing on a per capita basis.

Population Density, 2000-2010

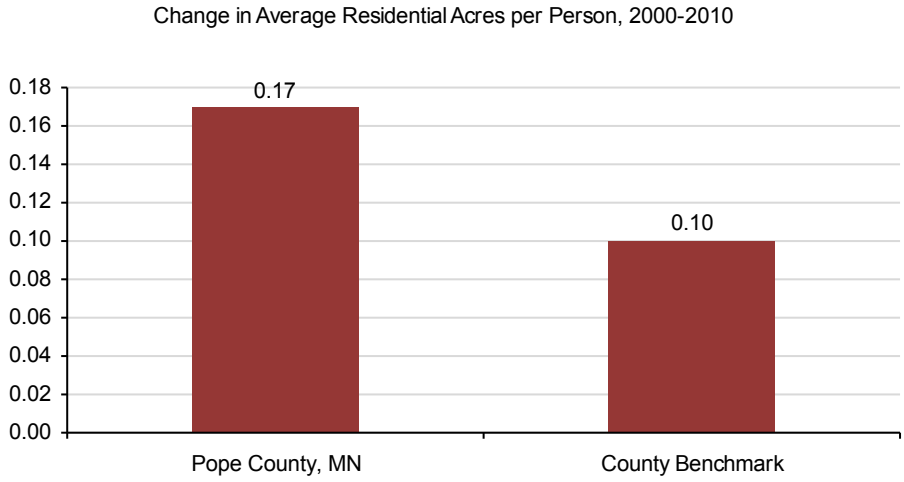
	Pope County, MN	County Benchmark
Residential Acres/Person, 2000	0.97	0.76
Residential Acres/Person, 2010	1.14	0.86
Change in Residential Acres/Person, 2000-2010*	0.17	0.10
Private Acres/Person, 2010	40.10	11.86

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.

- In 2010, Pope County, MN had the largest average acreage in residential development per person (40.1 acres), and County Benchmark had the smallest (11.86 acres).



- From 2000 to 2010, Pope County, MN had the largest change in average acreage in residential development per person (0.17 acres), and County Benchmark had the smallest (0.1 acres).



Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University.

What are the trends in residential land-use conversion?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the per capita area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing on a per capita basis.

Per capita consumption of land used for housing is a measure of the pattern of development (i.e., denser or more sprawling). Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between geographies.

Areas with negative values of change in residential acres/person were more densely developed in 2010 than in 2000. Large positive values of change indicate that an area was substantially more sprawling in 2010 than it was in 2000. This latter trend indicates that exurban development has increased. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Why is it important?

Population growth is often a key metric used to describe human effects on natural resources. However, in most geographies land consumption is outpacing population growth. In these areas, land consumption (the area of land used for residential development) is strongly related to wildlife habitat loss and the degree to which public lands are bordered by residential development. The impact of residential development on ecological processes and biodiversity on surrounding lands is widely recognized. They include changes in ecosystem size, with implications for minimum dynamic area, species–area effect, and trophic structure; altered flows of materials and disturbances into and out of surrounding areas; effects on crucial habitats for seasonal and migration movements and population source/sink dynamics; and exposure to humans through hunting, exotics species, and disease.

The degree to which development patterns have changed (becoming more or less dense) between 2000 and 2010 is shown in the table and figure on this page. It's important to note that a small change does not indicate that a county is not sprawling, but rather that the pattern of development has not changed substantially over the time period. Geographies with high positive values of change were more sprawled in 2010 than in 2000. In parts of the country where development was less dense in 2010 than in 2000, the primary reason is often the increasing popularity of exurban / large lot development. Outside of urban areas, development on exurban lots has increased sharply since the 1970s in many parts of the country.

The pattern of land consumption in 2010 shown in the top figure, Average Residential Acres per Person, is equally important as the change in land consumption shown in the bottom figure Change in Average Residential Acres per Person. Geographies where the average number of residential acres per person is greater than one acre have considerable sprawling development.

Methods

Land consumption is expressed as the average number of acres that each person uses for housing (the average lot size) within a geography. Importantly, these figures refer only to residential development and do not include farms or ranches greater than 40 acres. Population density is also displayed as the acres of private land per person.

Additional Resources

The following papers provide an overview of the ecological effects of residential development. The second paper focuses on the effects of land-use change on nearby protected landscapes:

Hansen, A.J., R. Knight, J. Marzluff, S. Powell, K. Brown, P. Hernandez, and K. Jones. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. Ecological Applications 15:1893–1905.

Hansen, A.J., and R. DeFries. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. Ecological Applications 17:974–988.

For more information on development and wildfire, see the EPS Development and Wildland-Urban Interface report.

Data Sources

Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University

Data Sources

The EPS Land-Use report uses national data sources to represent land cover and residential development. In an effort to report more accurate statistics for land ownership, a compilation of state level data was used. All the data in this report were the result of calculations made in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **TIGER/Line County Boundaries 2012**
  Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
  http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger.html
- **Developed Areas 2000 and 2010**
  Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University.
- **USDA, Forest Service**
  Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database
  http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html
- **Protected Areas Database v 1.3 2012**
  U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program
  http://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/
- **MODIS Land Cover Type 2006**
  National Aeronautics and Space Administration
  http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/landcover.htm

Methods

EPS core approaches

EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS see:

headwaterseconomics.org/EPS

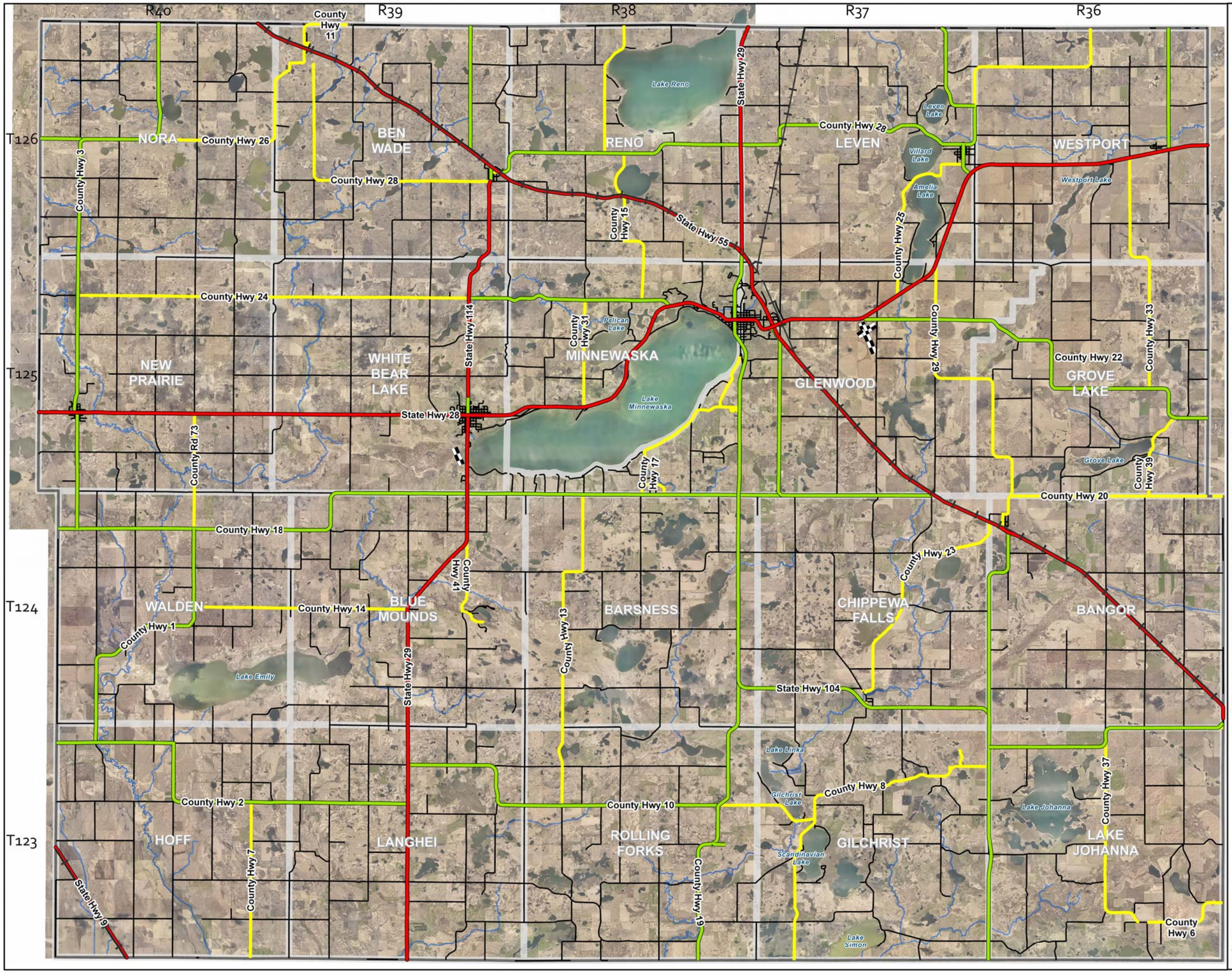
Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated with italicized numbers in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

1 www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/tgrshp2012/tgrshp2012.html
2 gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/
3 www.nhd.usgs.gov
4 www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2009/lar09index.html
5 www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm
6 headwaterseconomics.org/land/reports/protected-lands-value
7 http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/
8 www.landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php

Appendix B: Maps

DRAFT



POPE COUNTY MINNESOTA

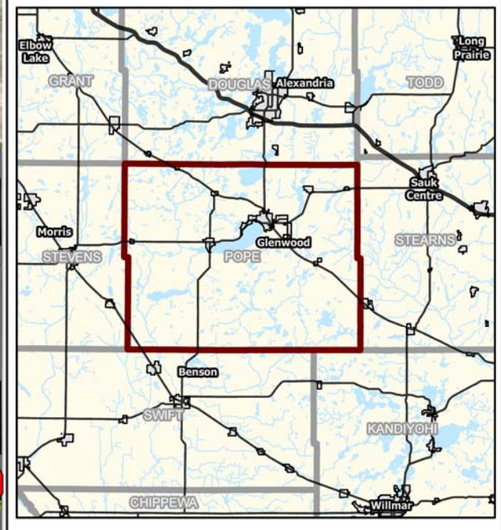
TRANSPORT

Legend

Airports

MN DoT Road Functional Classifications

- Arterial Roads
- Major Collector
- Minor Collector
- Local Roads



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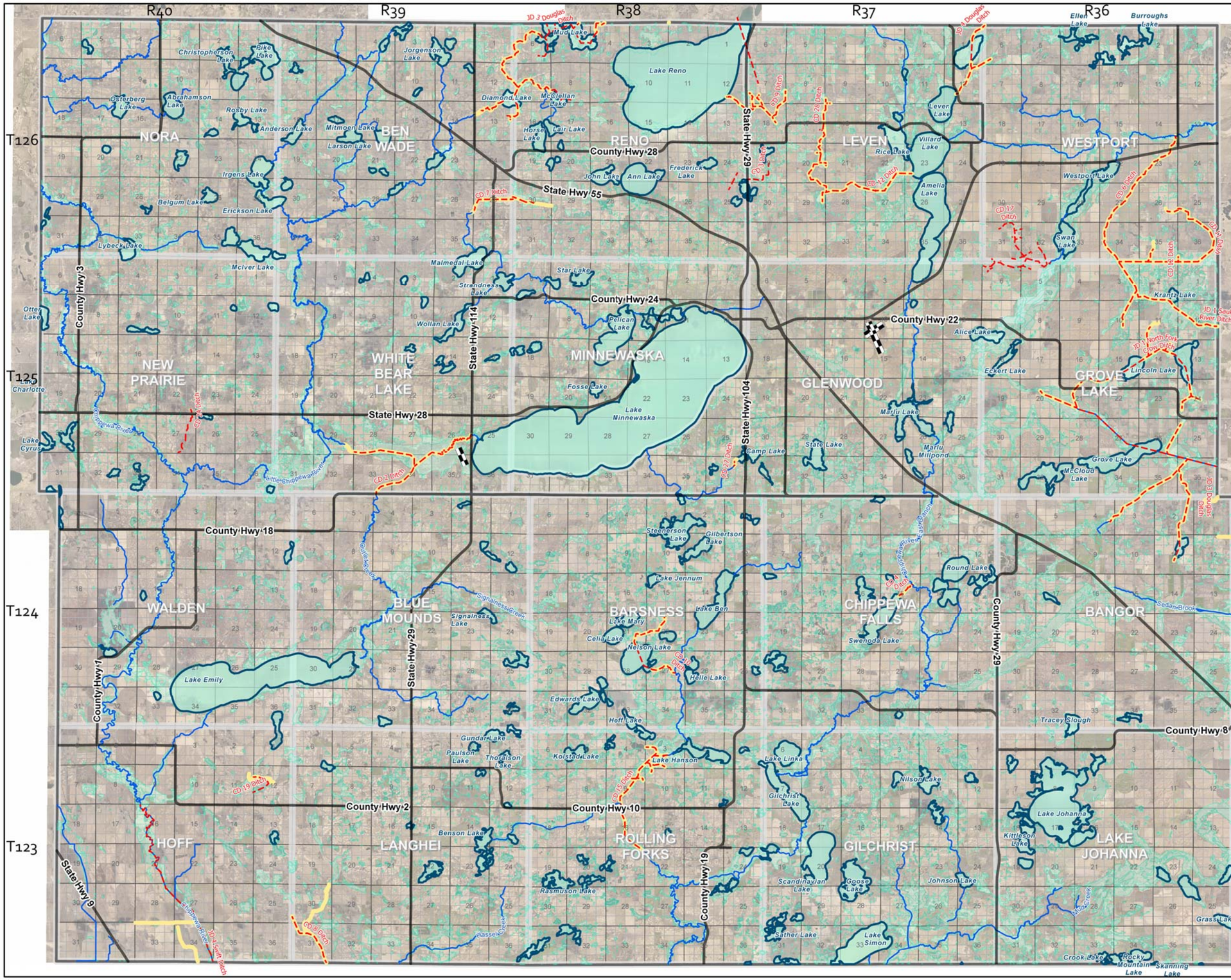
Author: Jessica Hill, Land Use Specialist
Source: DNR, DoT, Pope County

Pope County
Land & Resource Management



POPE COUNTY MINNESOTA

SURFACE WATERS

Legend

Pope County Ditches
- County (CD) & Judicial (JD)

DNR Watercourses
- Public Waters - Rivers & Streams
- Altered Natural/Public Ditch

Public Water Inventory (PWI)
- Lakes

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
- National Wetlands Inventory

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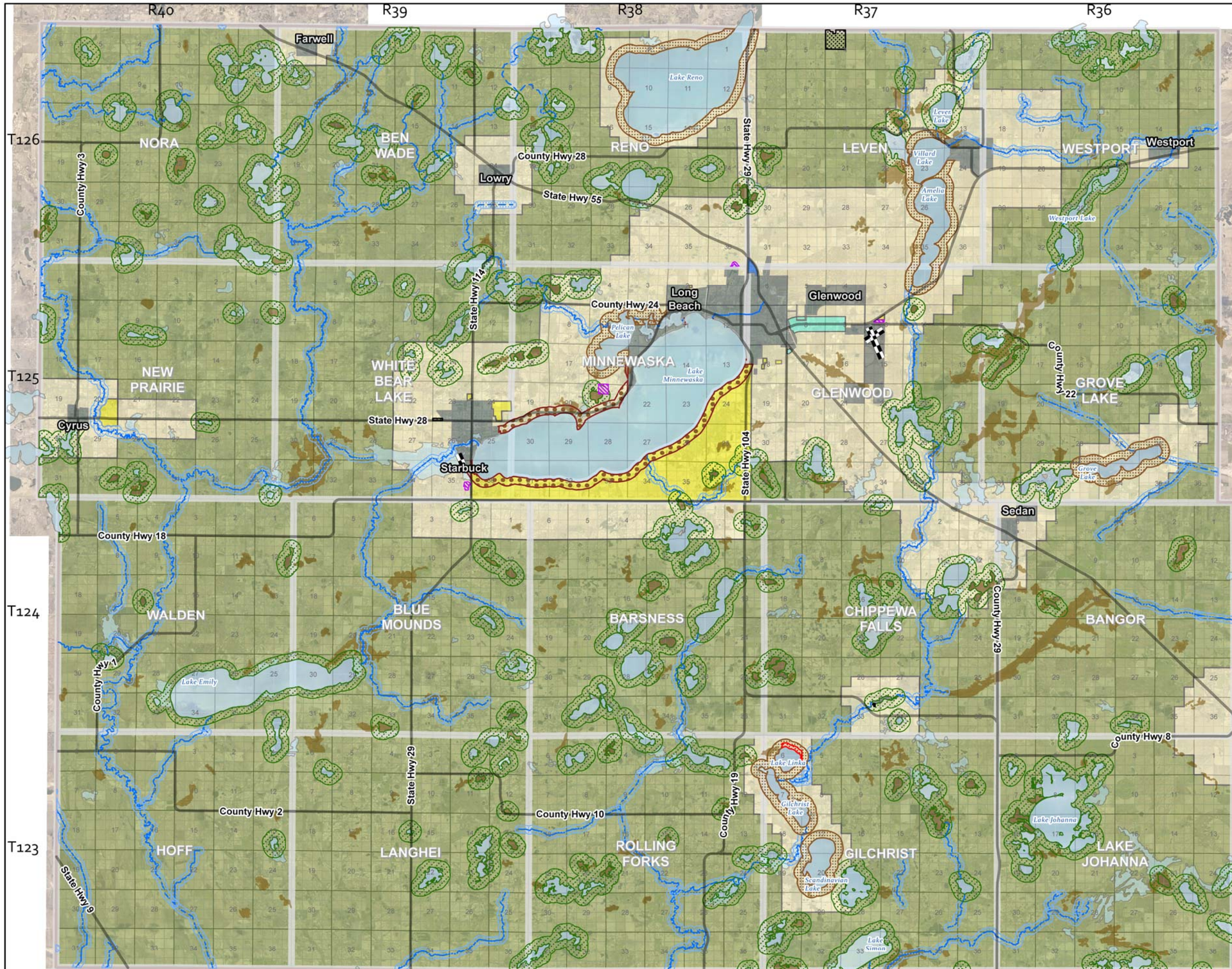
Source: DNR, DoT, Pope County

Pope County
Land & Resource Management



POPE COUNTY MINNESOTA

ZONING DISTRICTS

Legend

General Zoning Districts
- Residential (R)
- Non-Intensive Agriculture (A-1)
- Agriculture Protection (A-2)
- Industrial (I)
- Commercial (C)

Shoreland Zoning Districts
- Shoreland-General Development (S-GD)
- Shoreland-Recreational Development (S-RD)
- Shoreland-Natural Environment (S-NE)
- Shoreland-Rivers and Streams (S-RS)

Specific Zoning Districts
- Special Protection (SP)
- Special Residential (SR)
- Special Commercial (SC)

Not Subject to County Zoning
- Municipalities

Public Water Inventory (PWI)
- Public Water Watercourse
- Public Ditch/Altered Natural Watercourse
- Public Water Basin
- Public Water Wetland

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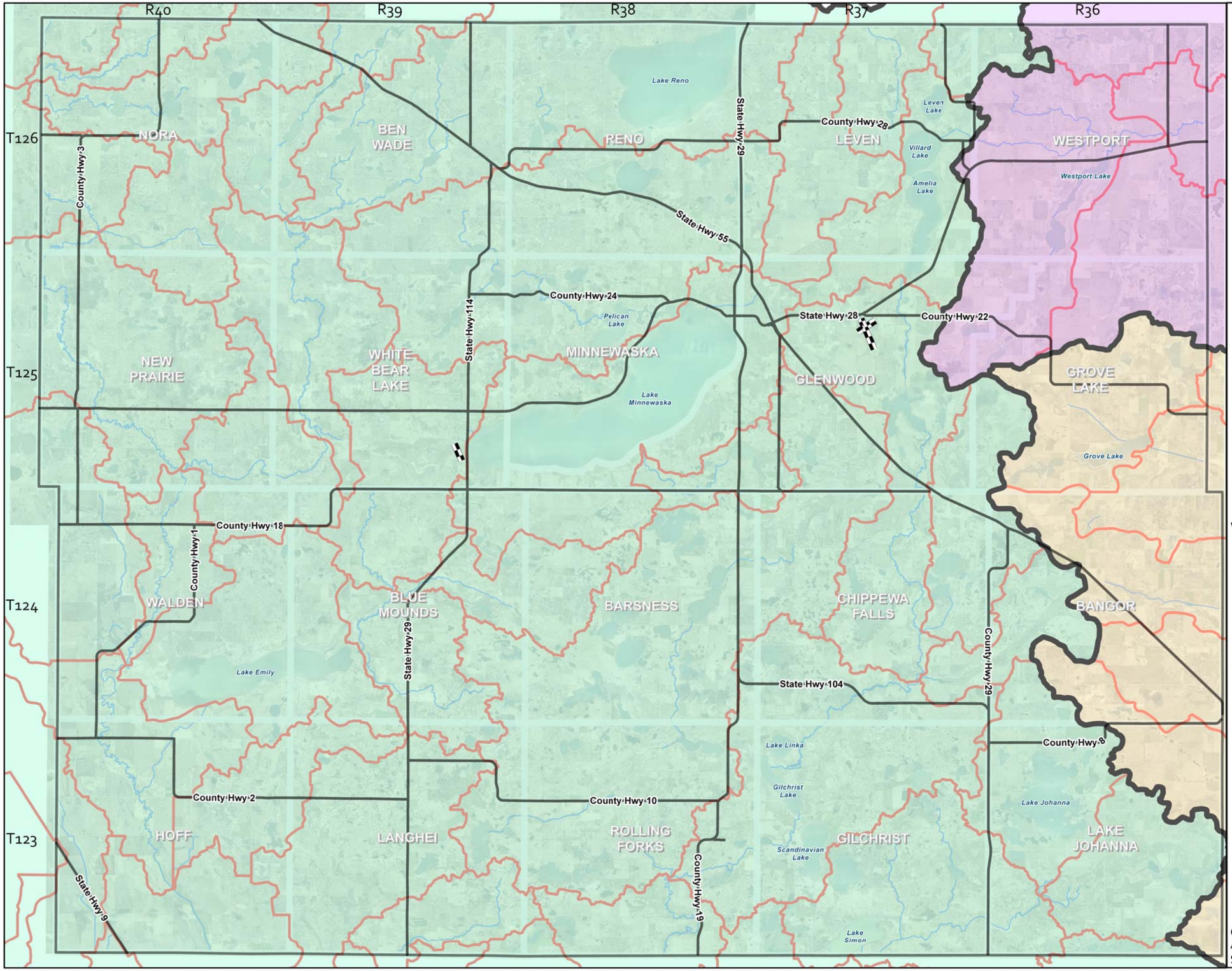
Source: DNR, DoT, Pope County

Pope County
Land & Resource Management



POPE COUNTY MINNESOTA

MAJOR & MINOR WATERSHEDS

Legend

Watersheds

- Chippewa River
- North Fork Crow River
- Sauk River
- Minor Watersheds

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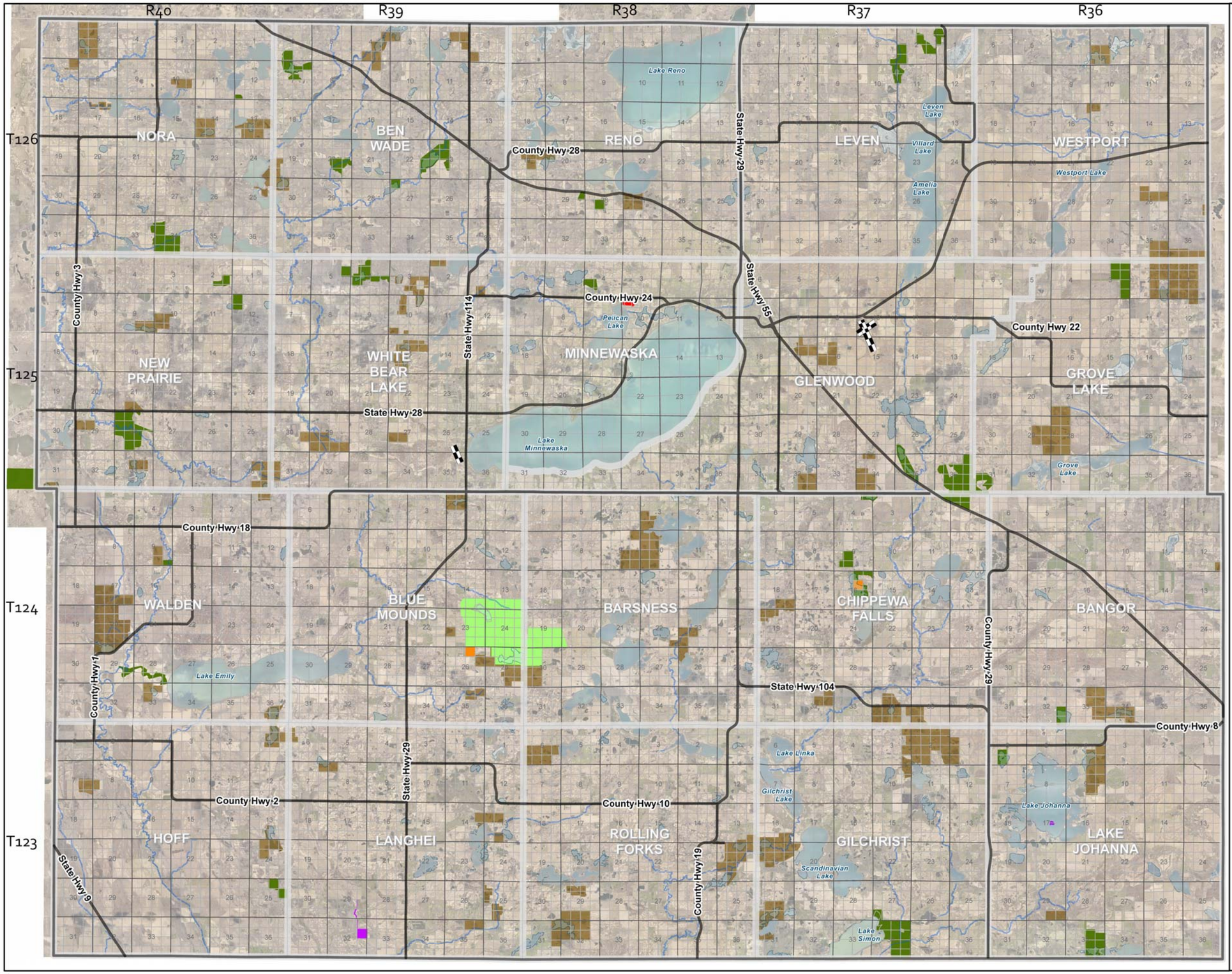
Source: DNR, DoT, Pope County

Pope County
Land & Resource Management



POPE COUNTY MINNESOTA

PUBLIC LANDS

Legend

FEDERAL LANDS

US Fish & Wildlife Service

- Waterfowl Production Area (~13,882 acres, 3.02% of county)

STATE LANDS

DNR Management Units

- Aquatic Management Area (~23 acres, 0.005% of county)
- Scientific and Natural Area (~47 acres, 0.01% of county)
- Other Forest Land (~80 acres, 0.02% of county)
- State Park (~1,929 acres, 0.42% of county)
- Wildlife Management Area (~4,419 acres, 0.96% of county)

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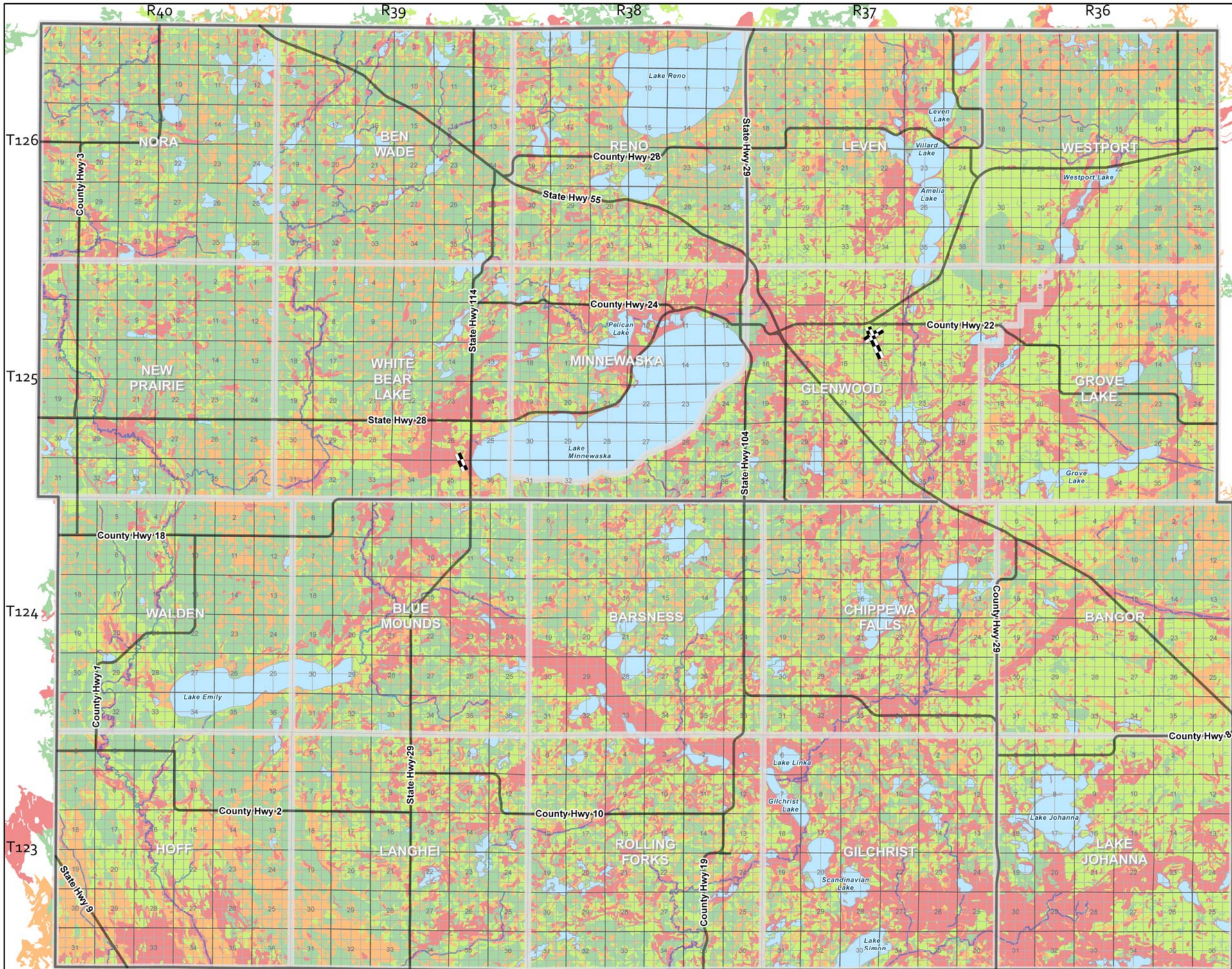
Source: DNR, DoT, Pope County

Pope County
Land & Resource Management



POPE COUNTY MINNESOTA

SOILS – FARMLAND CLASSIFICATION

Legend

Farmland Classification

- Not prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained*
- Farmland of statewide importance*
- All areas are prime farmland

*Prime farmland: Land that has the best combination of physical and chemical charac teristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is also availble for these uses.

*Farmland of statewide importance: include those that are nearly prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods.

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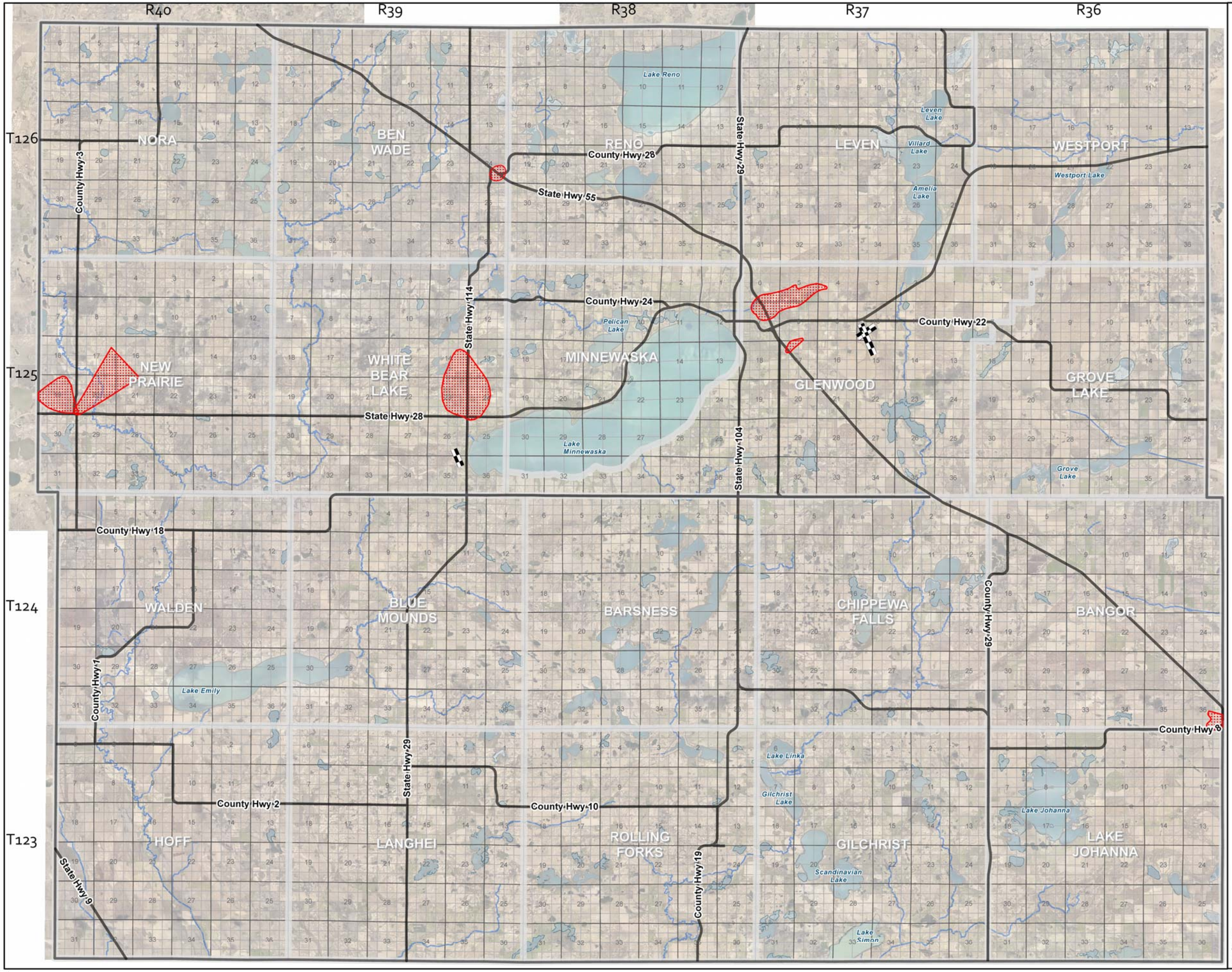
Author: Jessica Hill, Land Use Specialist
Source: DNR, DoT, NRCS, Pope County

Pope County Land & Resource Management



POPE COUNTY MINNESOTA

WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREAS

Legend

Wellhead Protection Areas

A Wellhead Protection Area is the Minnesota Department of Health approved surface and subsurface area surrounding a public water supply well or well field that supplies a public water system, through which contaminants are likely to move toward and reach the well or well field (Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 103I, Section 103I.005, Subdivision 24).

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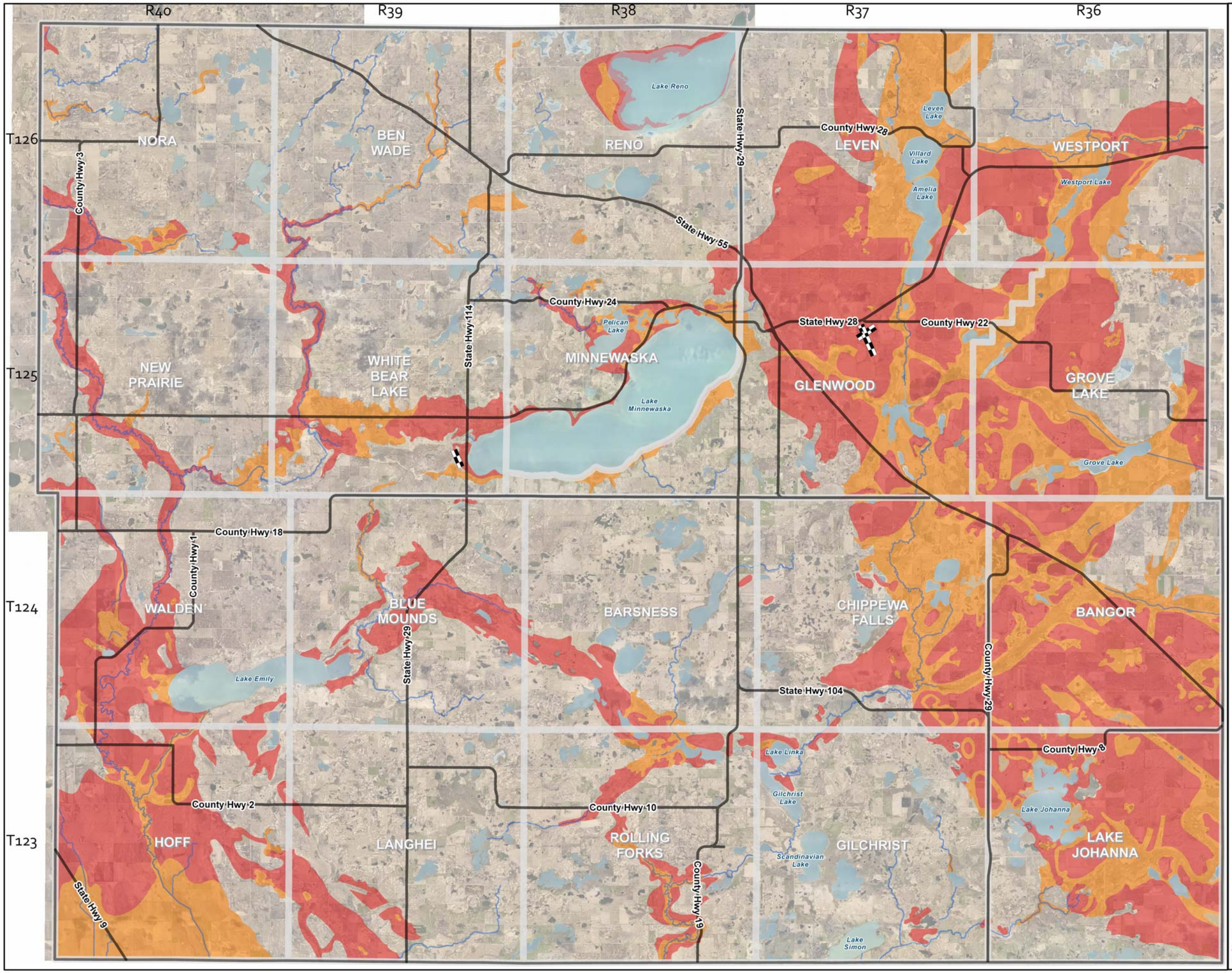
Pope County
Land & Resource Management



POPE COUNTY MINNESOTA

SENSITIVITY TO POLLUTION OF THE SURFICIAL AQUIFERS

Legend

Pollution Sensitivity Ratings*

- Very High - hours to months
- High - weeks to years

Sensitivity to pollution: The ease with which a surface contaminant moving with water might travel to and enter a subsurface water source.

*Pollution Sensitivity Ratings: Estimated vertical travel time for water-borne surface contaminants to enter the aquifers.

Surficial aquifers: Includes the Belgrade-Glenwood and Chippewa River area aquifers, as well as smaller, scattered aquifers between them.

For further information see: Geologic Atlas of Pope County, Minnesota. County Atlas Series C-15, Part B, Plate 6 Hydrogeology of the Surficial Aquifers and Plate 9 Sensitivity to Pollution of the Buried Aquifers (MN DNR, 2006).

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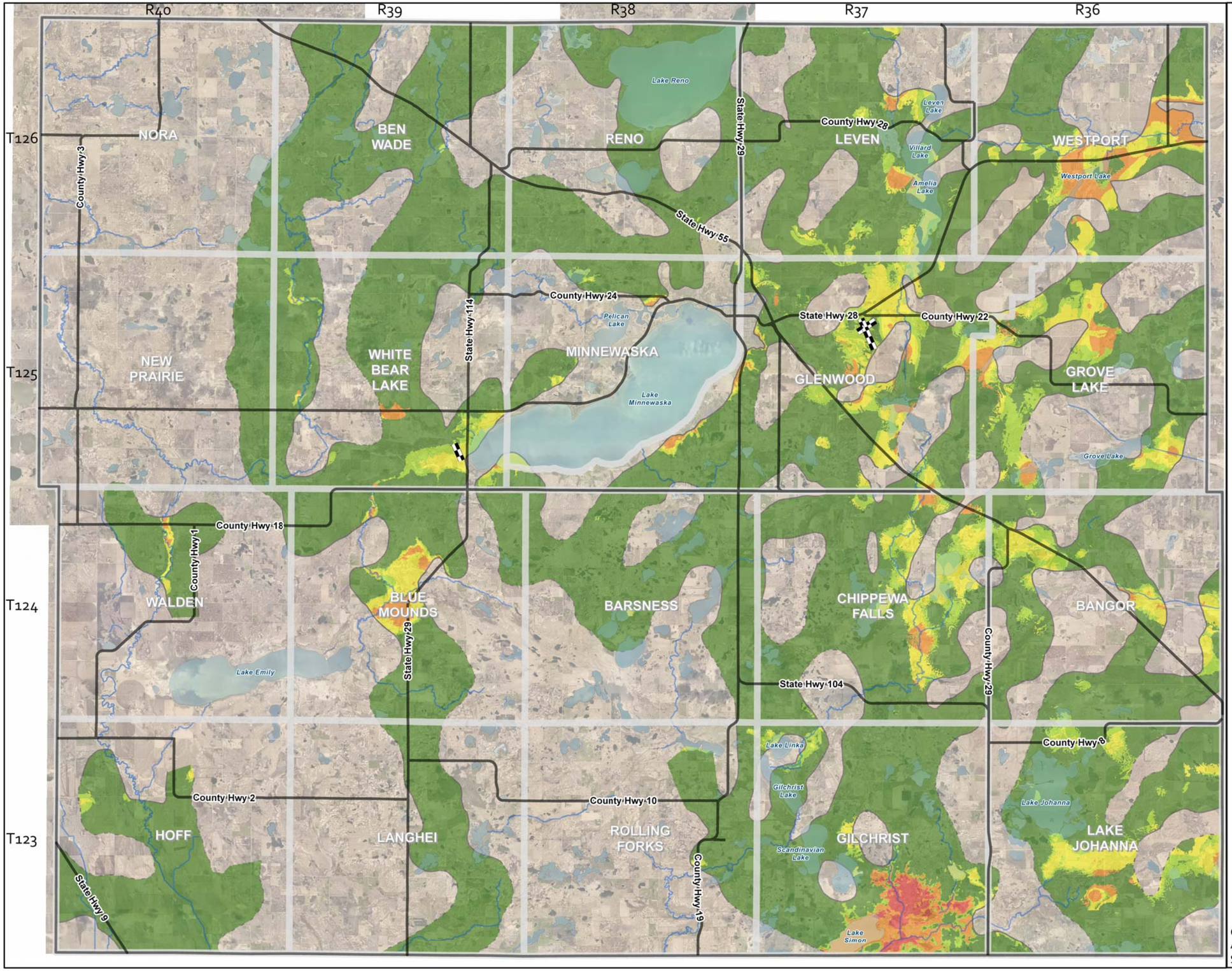
Current Time 12/18/2017 9:09 AM
Author: Jessica Hill, Land Use Specialist
Source: DNR, DoT, Pope County

Pope County
Land & Resource Management



POPE COUNTY MINNESOTA

SENSITIVITY TO POLLUTION OF THE BROWERVILLE BURIED AQUIFER

Legend

Aquifer Sensitivity to Pollution

- Very High - hours to months
- High - weeks to years
- Moderate - years to decades
- Low - decades to a century or more
- Very Low - a century or more

Browerville Aquifer Boundary

- Certain
- Uncertain

Sensitivity to pollution: The ease with which a surface contaminant moving with water might travel to and enter a subsurface water source.

*Pollution Sensitivity Ratings: Estimated vertical travel time for water-borne surface contaminants to enter the aquifers.

Browerville Buried Aquifer: A buried sand and gravel aquifer.

For further information see: Geologic Atlas of Pope County, Minnesota. County Atlas Series C-15, Part B, Plate 7 Hydrogeology of the Buried Aquifers and Plate 9 Sensitivity to Pollution of the Buried Aquifers (MN DNR, 2006).

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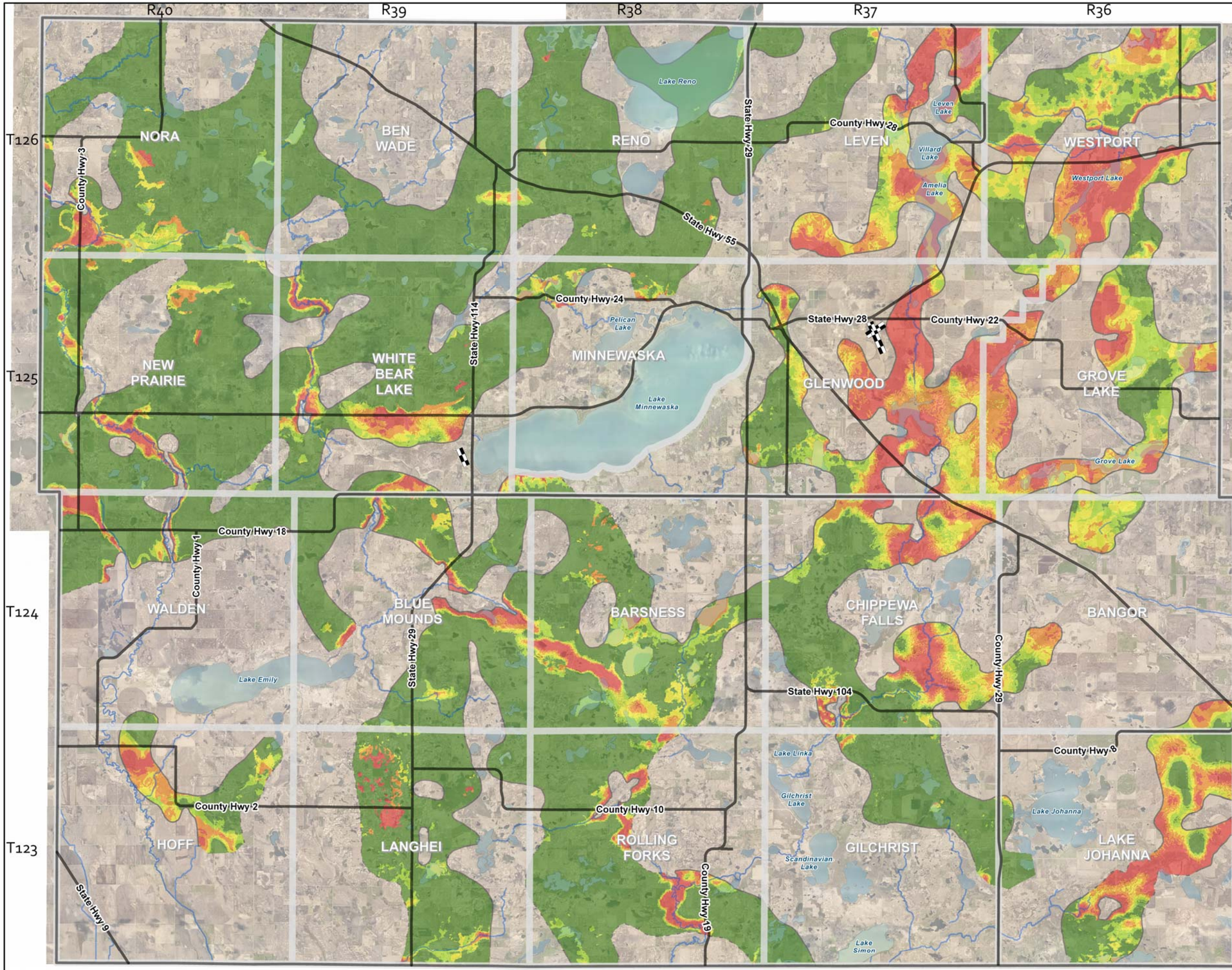
Current Time 12/18/2017 8:37 AM
Author: Jessica Hill, Land Use Specialist
Source: DNR, DoT, Pope County

Pope County
Land & Resource Management



POPE COUNTY MINNESOTA

SENSITIVITY TO POLLUTION OF THE CROW WING BURIED AQUIFER

Legend

Aquifer Sensitivity to Pollution

- Very High - hours to months
- High - weeks to years
- Moderate - years to decades
- Low - decades to a century or more
- Very Low - a century or more

Crow Wing Aquifer Boundary

- —— Certain
- - - Uncertain

Sensitivity to pollution: The ease with which a surface contaminant moving with water might travel to and enter a subsurface water source.

*Pollution Sensitivity Ratings: Estimated vertical travel time for water-borne surface contaminants to enter the aquifers.

Crow Wing Buried Aquifer: A buried sand and gravel aquifer.

For further information see: Geologic Atlas of Pope County, Minnesota. County Atlas Series C-15, Part B, Plate 7 Hydrogeology of the Buried Aquifers and Plate 9 Sensitivity to Pollution of the Buried Aquifers (MN DNR, 2006).

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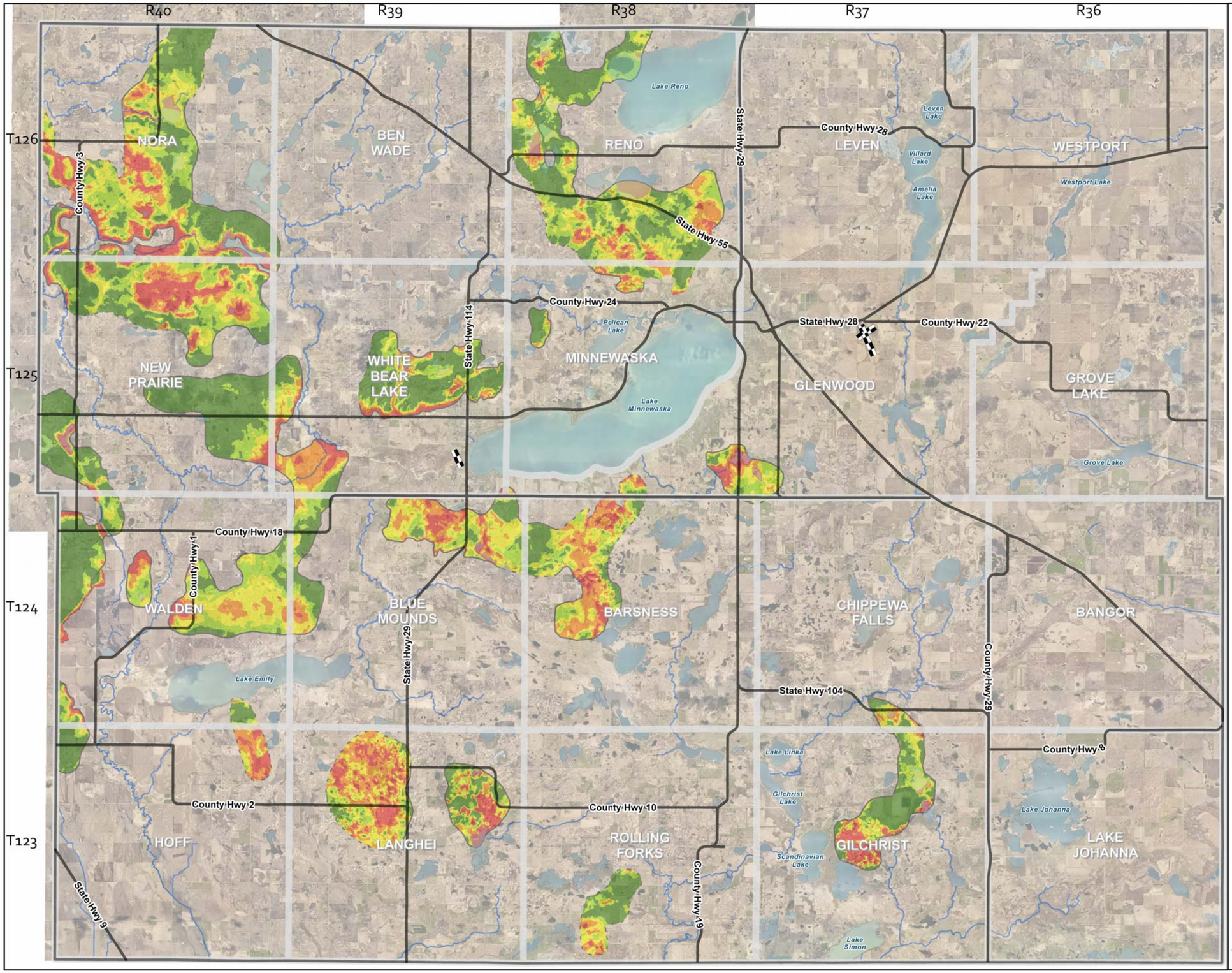
Scale 1:157,000

Current Time 12/18/2017 8:39 AM
Author: Jessica Hill, Land Use Specialist
Source: DNR, DoT, Pope County

Pope County Land & Resource Management



P O P E MINNESOTA
C O U N T Y

SENSITIVITY TO POLLUTION OF THE OTTER TAIL BURIED AQUIFER

Legend

Aquifer Sensitivity to Pollution

- Very High - hours to months
- High - weeks to years
- Moderate - years to decades
- Low - decades to a century or more
- Very Low - a century or more

Otter Tail Aquifer Boundary

- Certain
- Uncertain

Sensitivity to pollution: The ease with which a surface contaminant moving with water might travel to and enter a subsurface water source.

*Pollution Sensitivity Ratings: Estimated vertical travel time for water-borne surface contaminants to enter the aquifers.

Otter Tail Buried Aquifer: A buried sand and gravel aquifer which is generally shallow.

For further information see: Geologic Atlas of Pope County, Minnesota. County Atlas Series C-15, Part B, Plate 7 Hydrogeology of the Buried Aquifers and Plate 9 Sensitivity to Pollution of the Buried Aquifers (MN DNR, 2006).

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Scale 1:157,000

Current Time 12/18/2017 8:57 AM
Author: Jessica Hill, Land Use Specialist
Source: DNR, DoT, Pope County

Pope County
Land & Resource Management

1999 TRAFFIC VOLUMES
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
POPE COUNTY
MINNESOTA

PREPARED BY THE
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PROGRAM SUPPORT GROUP
IN COOPERATION WITH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 KILOMETERS

1999
BASIC DATA - 1977*

Projections
Minnesota Coordinate System
Central Zone
Lambert Conformal Conic

North American Datum
of 1983

N
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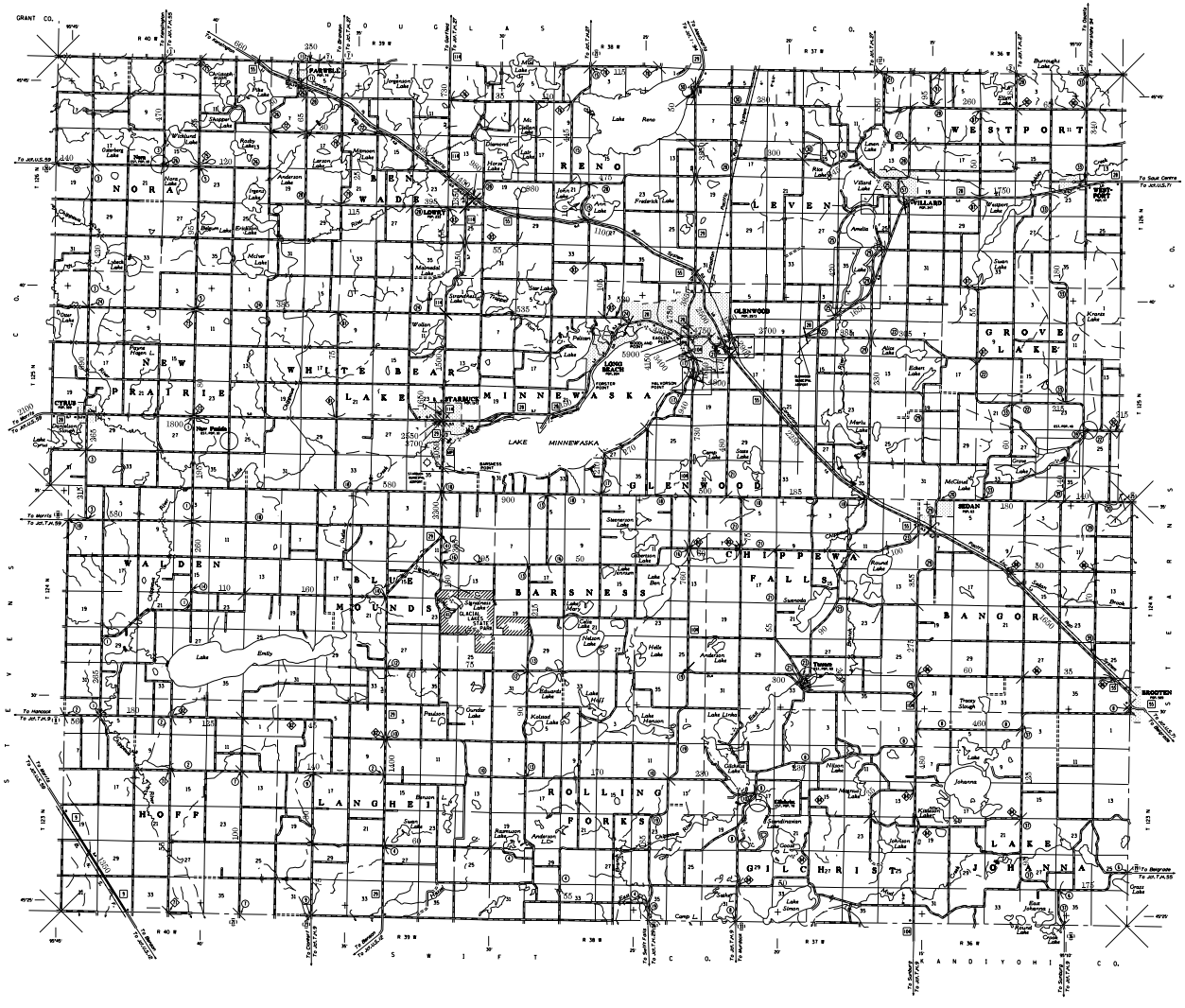


VOLUMES PREPARED BY
TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH AND
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT DIVISION

NUMERALS INDICATE AVERAGE DAILY
TRAFFIC VOLUMES ON DESIGNATED ROADS
NOTE: T.H. ROUTES ARE 1998 A.A.D.T. VOLUMES

FOR DESIGNATED ROADS :
/ = SEGMENT ENDPOINT FOR ALL
ROADS INTERSECTED BY HATCH
(← SEGMENT ENDPOINT ONLY FOR
ROAD SEPARATED FROM INTERSECTING
ROAD BY ARC

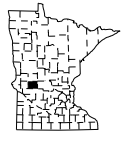
*NOTE: ALL FEATURES EXCEPT TOWNSHIP ROADS AND
CULTURE ARE CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 1, 1995.

NOTE: FOR DETAIL OF COUNTY STATE AID HIGHWAYS AND COUNTY
ROADS IN INCORPORATED PLACES, SEE MAPS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

LEGEND

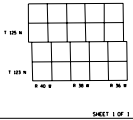
ROAD AND ROADWAY FEATURES
PROPOSED ROAD
PRIMARY ROAD
UNDIVIDED ROADWAY
UNDIVIDED ROAD SURFACE WIDTH
FULL TRAFFIC INTERCHANGE
PARTIAL TRAFFIC INTERCHANGE
ROAD SYSTEM DESIGNATIONS
INTERSTATE TRUNK HIGHWAY
U.S. NUMBERED TRUNK HIGHWAY
STATE NUMBERED TRUNK HIGHWAY
COUNTY STATE AID HIGHWAY
COUNTY ROAD
COUNTY STATE AID R
NUMBERED COUNTY
TERMINATION OF DESIGNATED ROAD
INTERSTATE EXIT
WEST RIVER ROAD
FEDERAL AID INTERSTATE SYSTEM
NATIONAL FOREST HIGHWAY
NATIONAL PARK HIGHWAY
INDIAN SERVICE ROAD
STATE FOREST ROAD
STATE PARK ROAD
RAILROADS
RAILROAD WITH NUMBER OF TRACKS USED BY A SINGLE OPERATOR (1 TRACK, 2 TRACKS, 3 TRACKS)
CONNECTED WITH TRACKS PARTLY OUT OF USE
PULLOVER IN AUTOMOBILE FREE OF MAIN TRACK
RAILROAD WITH NUMBER OF TRACKS UNKNOWN
ABANDONED RAILROAD
RAILROAD STATION
ONE CROSSING
UNDERPASS HIGHWAY BELOW
OVERPASS HIGHWAY ABOVE
AIRPORTS
PUBLIC
MILITARY FIELD
COMMERCIAL OR MUNICIPAL FIELD
SEAPLANE FACILITIES
LIGHTED FACILITIES
ARMY LIGHT BEACON GENERAL
RADIO RANGE STATION
STRUCTURES
General Symbols (over 20 spans)
HIGHWAY BRIDGE
SMALL BRIDGE (LENGTH UNDER 20 FEET)
General Symbols (300 spans and over)
BRIDGE
UNDERPASS
OVERPASS
ARCH
TRUSS
THE ABOVE TRUSS SYMBOLS MAY BE APPLIED TO
Other Structures
PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE
DAM WITH ROAD ALONG DAM
DAM WITH ROAD ALONG DAM (SCALE)
DAM WITHOUT ROAD ALONG DAM
DAM WITHOUT ROAD ALONG DAM (SCALE)
LOCKS ON DAM
LOCKS ON DAM WITH ROAD
WEIGH STRUCTURE (TO BE SPECIFIED)
CONCRETE PIER OR BIP
STEEL PIER OR BIP
BOUNDARIES
NATIONAL OR STATE
COUNTY
CIVIL TOWNSHIP
UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIP (NOT A CIVIL TOWNSHIP)
CORPORATE LIMIT
CITY OR VILLAGE
UNORGANIZED AREA
NATIONAL OR STATE PARK
NATIONAL OR STATE FOREST
INDIAN RESERVATION
LAKE SHORE
AIRPORT BOUNDARY AREA WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO CORPORATE LIMITS
PUBLIC SCHOOL BOUNDARY (NOT OF THE SAME SCHOOL DISTRICT)
DRAINAGE
INTERMITTENT STREAM
MARSH STREAM
MAIN STREAM
SHORE OF SWAMP LAND
SHORE OF WATER
LINE ON POND
NAVIGATION
MAINE LINES ON INTERNAL STREAMS
SHIP LINES ON INLAND LAKES
DOCK, PIER OR LANDING
NAVIGABLE SPRING
DAM WITH LOCK
LANDMARK LIGHT BEACON
CONSERVATION
FOREST RANGER STATION
GAME OR WARDEN STATION
FISH HATCHERY OR REARING POND
FISH HATCHERY
GAME PRESERVE
OBSERVATION OR LOOKOUT TOWER
PERMANENT ELEVATION
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BENCHMARK
U.S. MILITARY OR NAVY BENCHMARK
PUBLIC ACCESS POINT
RECREATION
GOLF COURSE OR COUNTRY CLUB
GOLF CLUB
ATHLETIC FIELD
PICNIC GROUND
PICNIC GROUND
PLAYGROUND, BALL FIELD, ETC.
SWIMMING POOL OR BATHING POOL
BEACH, BATH
CAMP SITE
CAMP OR LODGE
FARM AND DWELLING UNITS
FARM UNIT
DWELLING UNIT OTHER THAN FARM
DORMITORY, FRATERNITY OR SORORITY HOUSE, NURSES HOME, ETC.
SEASONAL DWELLING
MOBILE HOME OR DWELLING (LONGEST SPACE NUMBER PRECEDES THE SYMBOL INDICATES NUMBER OF EACH UNIT
MOBILE HOME OR DWELLING (LONGEST SPACE NUMBER FOLLOWS THE SYMBOL INDICATES NUMBER OF EACH UNIT
INDUSTRIES
FACTORY OR INDUSTRIAL PLANT
MILL
STORAGE TANKS, OIL OR GAS
GRAIN ELEVATOR
BOAT BARN
STEEL PIER
STEEL PIER, PETROLEUM
QUARRY
MILK DEPOT, CREAMERY OR CHEESE FACTORY
WAREHOUSE
COMMERCIAL
LINE OF SMALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT
HOTEL
MOTEL
PUBLIC COURT
MOVIE OR THEATRE
RESTAURANT
SEAPORT
PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITIES
POST OFFICE
FIRE STATION
POLICE STATION
PUBLIC LIBRARY
PUBLIC PARK
U.S. BUREAU FIRST OF BATH
RADIO STATION
SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT
NURSING HOME
HOSPITAL
CLINIC
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
CITY CENTERS
STATE CAPITAL
COUNTY SEAT OR CITY
CITY CENTER
INCORPORATED CITY GENERALIZED
UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITY
MISCELLANEOUS MAP FEATURES
CHURCH, OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS
CEMETERY
MILITARY INSTALLATION
CONTROL POINT, CONTROL MONUMENT
MONUMENT, TOMBSTONE
SANITARY LANDFILL
SANITARY LANDFILL
STATE, CITY OR COUNTY
SCHOOL OR COLLEGE
SCHOOL BUS STOP
STATE HOTEL, SUBSTATION
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
WEIGH STATION
VALVE HOUSE
PIPELINE, OIL OR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
PIPELINE, OIL OR WATER
CHARGE OR PUMPING STATION
PIPELINE, OIL OR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
PIPELINE, OIL OR WATER
PIPELINE, NATURAL GAS
PIPELINE, NATURAL GAS
PIPELINE, OIL OR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
PIPELINE, GAS
PIPELINE, OIL OR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
PIPELINE, GAS
FOREST PLANT
TRANSMISSION TOWER
TRANSMISSION STATION
LOCKOUT TOWER AND TRANSMISSION STATION
LOCKOUT TOWER AND TRANSMISSION STATION
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Outline Map of Minnesota showing location of this County within the State.



Outline Map of this County.

Area of this County 717 Sq.Miles
Land Area 668 Sq.Miles
1990 Total County Population 10,745



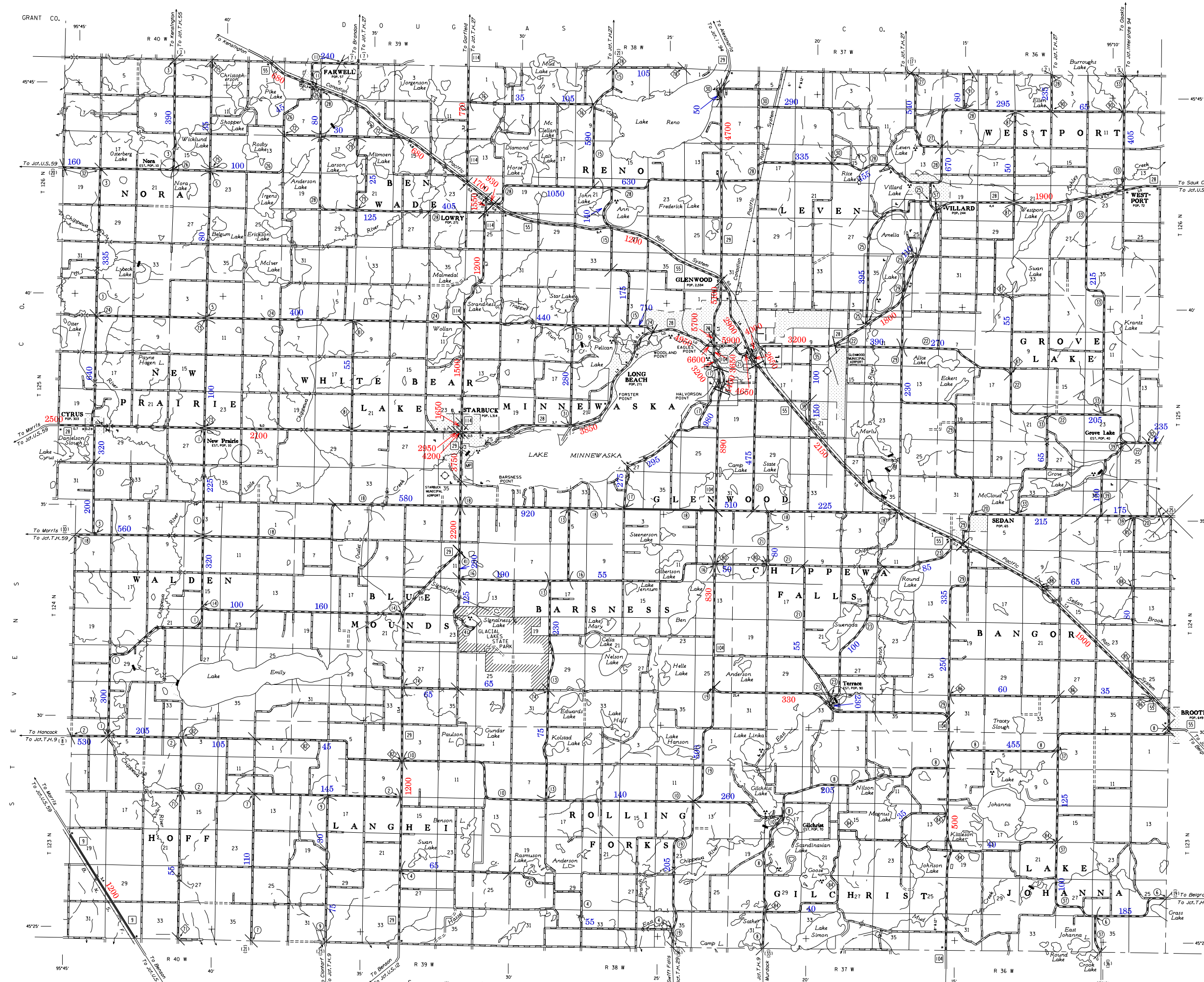
SHEET 1 OF 1

2003 TRAFFIC VOLUMES
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
POPE COUNTY
MINNESOTA

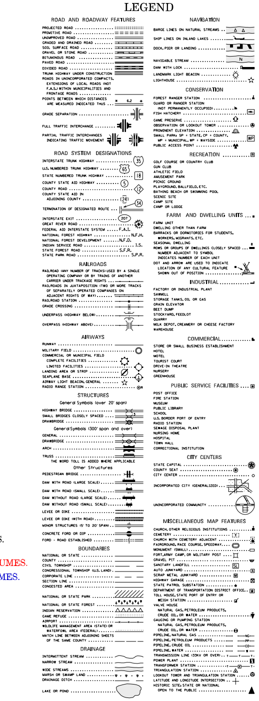
PREPARED BY THE
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PROGRAM SUPPORT GROUP
IN COOPERATION WITH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

SCALE

2003
BASIC DATA - 1977*



LEGEND

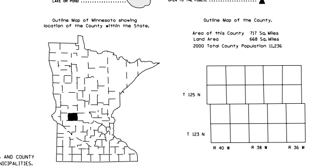


VOLUMES PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION DATA & ANALYSIS

NUMERALS INDICATE AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC VOLUMES ON DESIGNATED ROADS.

TRUNK HIGHWAY ROUTES ARE 2002 A.A.D.T. VOLUMES.
COUNTY SYSTEM ROADS ARE 2003 A.A.D.T. VOLUMES.

FOR DESIGNATED ROADS :
/ = SEGMENT ENDPOINT FOR ALL ROADS INTERSECTED BY HATCH
(= SEGMENT ENDPOINT ONLY FOR ROAD SEPARATED FROM INTERSECTING ROAD BY ARC



*NOTE: ALL FEATURES EXCEPT TOWNSHIP ROADS AND CULTURE ARE CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 1, 2003.

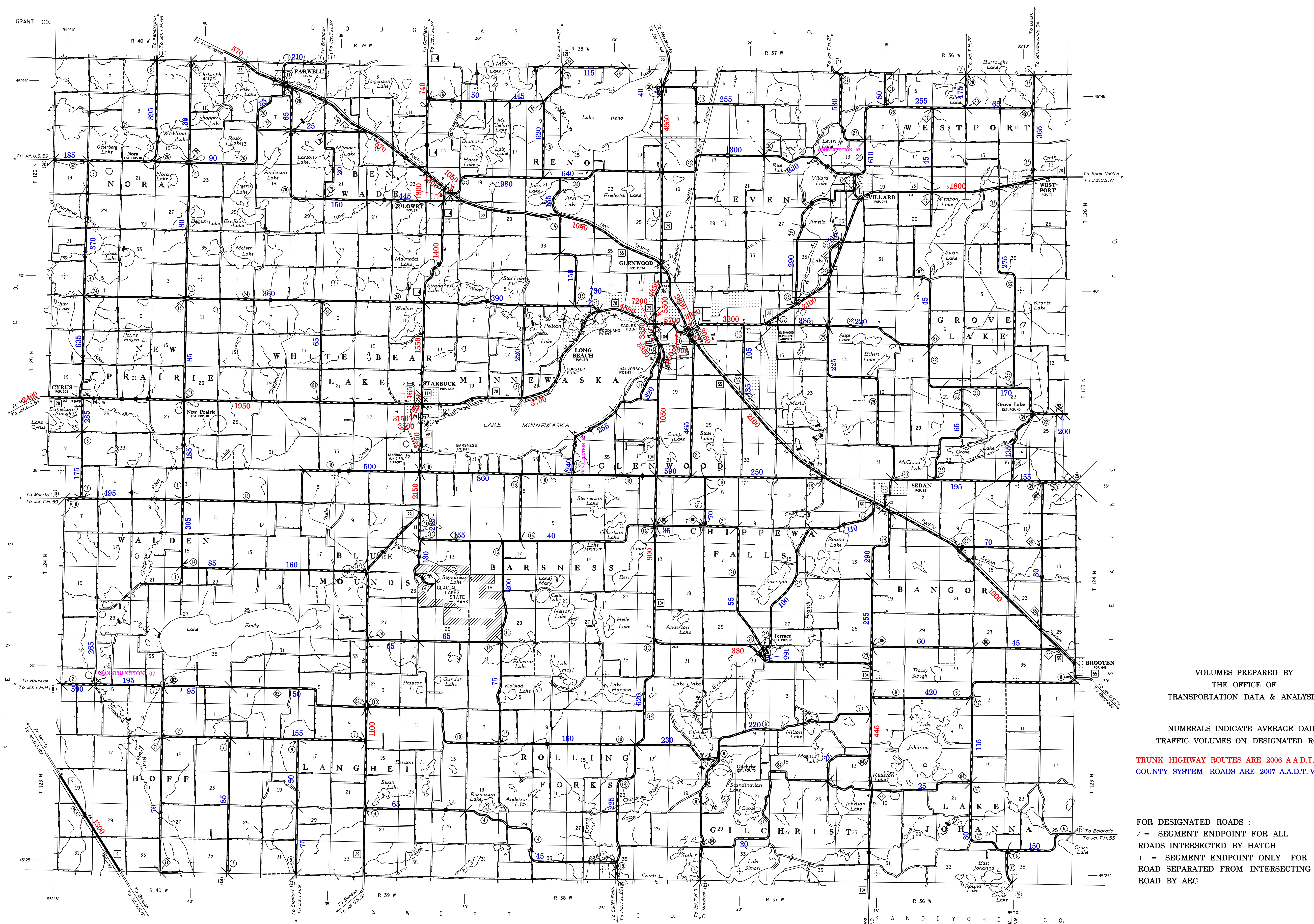
NOTE: FOR DETAIL OF COUNTY STATE AID HIGHWAYS AND COUNTY ROADS IN INCORPORATED PLACES, SEE MAPS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

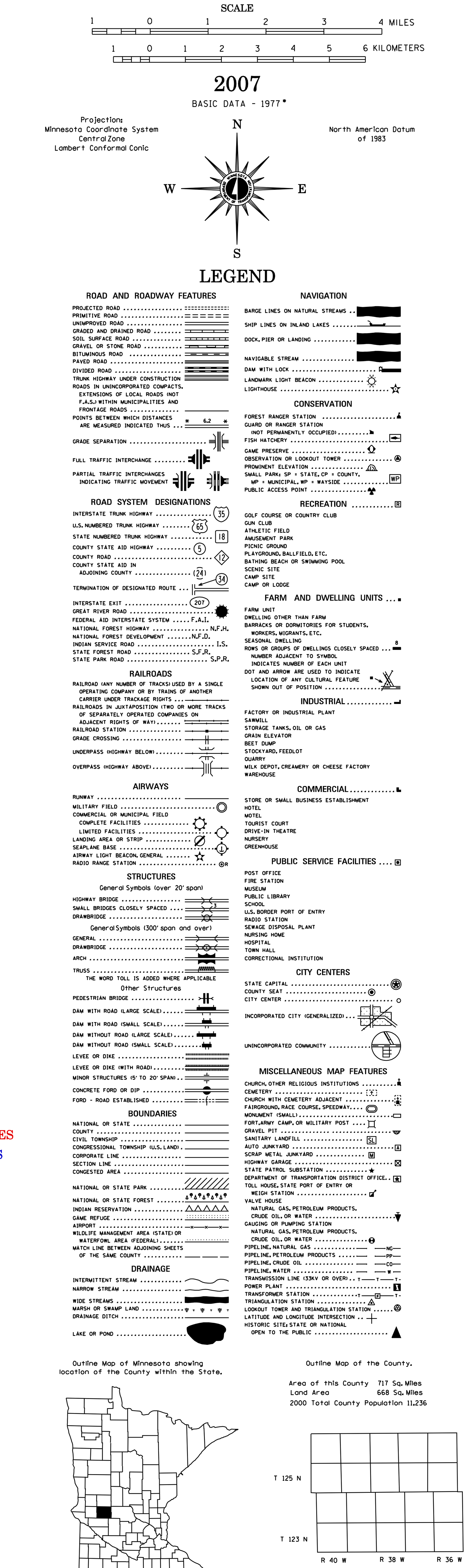
SHEET 1 OF 1

2007 TRAFFIC VOLUMES
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
POPE COUNTY
MINNESOTA

PREPARED BY THE
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION DATA & ANALYSIS
IN COOPERATION WITH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

2007
BASIC DATA - 1977*





VOLUMES PREPARED BY
THE OFFICE OF
TRANSPORTATION DATA & ANALYSIS

NUMERALS INDICATE AVERAGE DAILY
TRAFFIC VOLUMES ON DESIGNATED ROADS.

TRUNK HIGHWAY ROUTES ARE 2006 A.A.D.T. VOLUMES
COUNTY SYSTEM ROADS ARE 2007 A.A.D.T. VOLUMES

FOR DESIGNATED ROADS :
/ = SEGMENT ENDPOINT FOR ALL ROADS INTERSECTED BY HATCH
(= SEGMENT ENDPOINT ONLY FOR ROAD SEPARATED FROM INTERSECTING ROAD BY ARC

TRAFFIC VOLUMES ARE SUBJECT TO VARIABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION EFFECTS

FOR MORE INFO VISIT: http://www.dot.state.mn.us/traffic/data/html/aadt.html

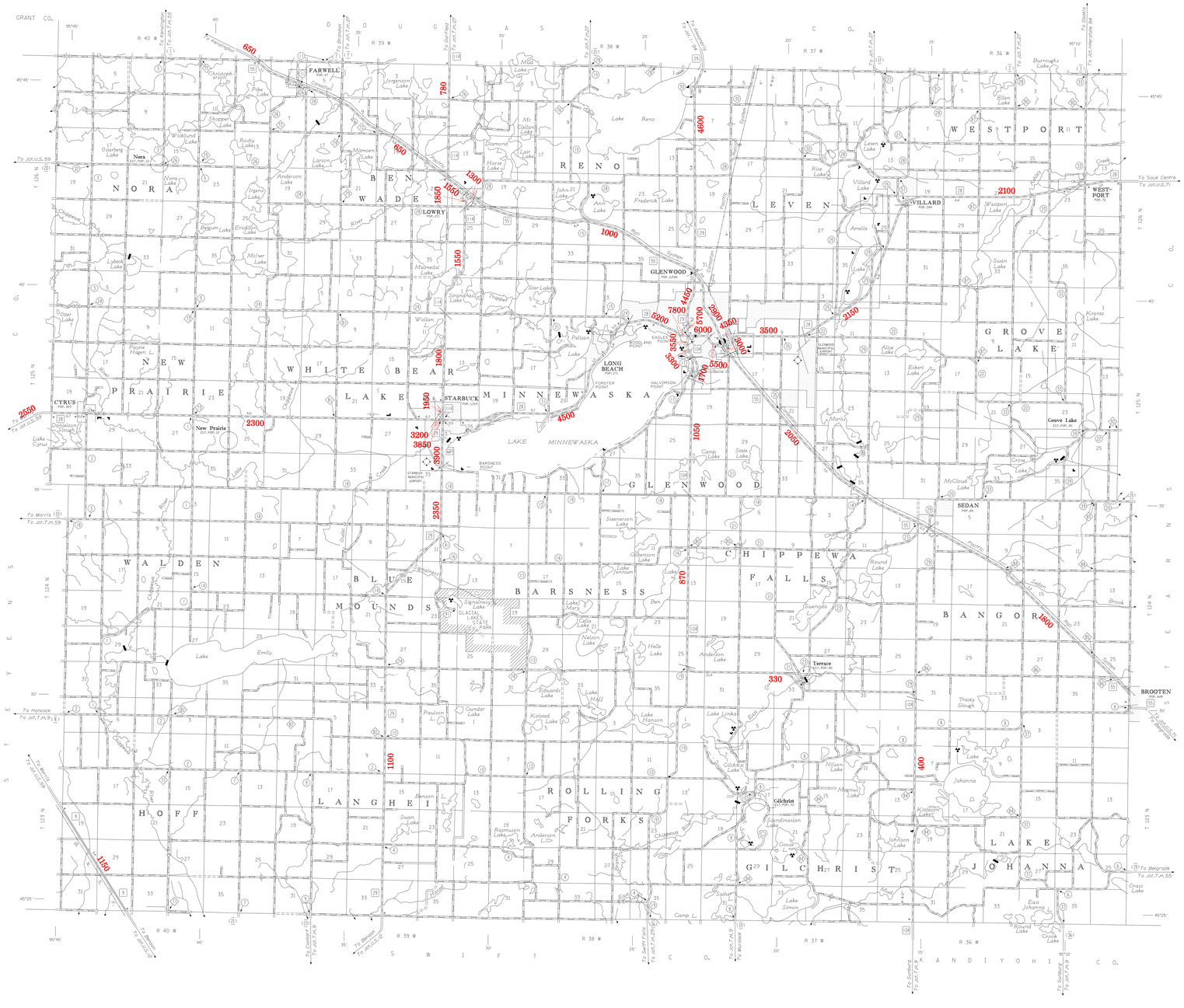
*NOTE: ALL FEATURES EXCEPT TOWNSHIP ROADS AND CULTURE ARE CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 1, 2007.

NOTE: FOR DETAIL OF COUNTY STATE AID HIGHWAYS AND COUNTY ROADS IN INCORPORATED PLACES, SEE MAPS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

SHEET 1 OF 1

2004 TRUNK HIGHWAY VOLUMES
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
POPE COUNTY
MINNESOTA

PREPARED BY THE
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION DATA & ANALYSIS
IN COOPERATION WITH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



VOLUMES PREPARED BY
THE OFFICE OF
TRANSPORTATION DATA & ANALYSIS

NUMERALS INDICATE AVERAGE DAILY
TRAFFIC VOLUMES ON DESIGNATED ROADS.

TRUNK HIGHWAY ROUTES ARE 2004 A.A.D.T. VOLUMES.

FOR DESIGNATED ROADS :
/ = SEGMENT ENDPOINT FOR ALL
ROADS INTERSECTED BY HATCH
(= SEGMENT ENDPOINT ONLY FOR
ROAD SEPARATED FROM INTERSECTING
ROAD BY ARC

SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 KILOMETERS

2004

BASIC DATA - 1977*

Projection
Minnesota Coordinate System
Central Zone
Lambert Conformal Conic

North American Datum
of 1983

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S

LEGEND

ROAD AND ROADWAY FEATURES
PROJECTED ROAD
PRIMITIVE ROAD
UNIMPROVED ROAD
GRADED & DRAINED ROAD
SOIL SURFACE ROAD
GRAVEL OR STONE ROAD
BITUMINOUS ROAD
PAVED ROAD
DIVIDED ROAD
TRUNK HIGHWAY UNDER CONSTRUCTION
ROADS IN UNINCORPORATED COMPACTS, EXTENSIONS OF LOCAL ROADS INDICATE ALLEYS, PARALLELS AND FRONTAGE ROADS
POINTS BETWEEN WHICH DISTANCES ARE MEASURED INDICATED THUS 0.2
GRADE SEPARATION
FULL TRAFFIC INTERCHANGE
PARTIAL TRAFFIC INTERCHANGES INDICATING TRAFFIC MOVEMENT
PUBLIC ACCESS POINT

ROAD SYSTEM DESIGNATIONS
INTERSTATE TRUNK HIGHWAY 35
U.S. NUMBERED TRUNK HIGHWAY 65
STATE NUMBERED TRUNK HIGHWAY 18
COUNTY STATE AID HIGHWAY 5
COUNTY ROAD 12
COUNTY STATE AID IN ADJOINING COUNTY 124 14
TERMINATION OF DESIGNATED ROUTE
INTERSTATE EXIT 207
GREAT RIVER ROAD
FEDERAL AID INTERSTATE SYSTEM F.A.I.
NATIONAL FOREST HIGHWAY N.F.H.
NATIONAL FOREST DEVELOPMENT N.F.D.
INDIAN SERVICE ROAD I.S.
STATE FOREST ROAD S.F.R.
STATE PARK ROAD S.P.R.

RAILROADS
RAILROAD (ANY NUMBER OF TRACKS) USED BY A SINGLE OPERATING COMPANY OR BY TRAINS OF ANOTHER CARRIER UNDER TRACKAGE RIGHTS
RAILROADS IN JUXTAPOSITION (TWO OR MORE TRACKS OF SEPARATELY OPERATED COMPANIES ON ADJACENT RIGHTS OF WAY)
RAILROAD STATION
GRADE CROSSING
UNDERPASS HIGHWAY BELOW
OVERPASS HIGHWAY ABOVE

AIRWAYS
RUNWAY
MILITARY FIELD
COMMERCIAL OR MUNICIPAL FIELD
COMPLETE FACILITIES
LIMITED FACILITIES
LANDING AREA OR STRIP
SEAPLANE BASE
AIRWAY LIGHT BEACON, GENERAL
RADIO RANGE STATION

STRUCTURES
General Symbols (over 20' span)
HIGHWAY BRIDGE
SMALL BRIDGES CLOSELY SPACED
DRAWBRIDGE
General Symbols (300' span and over)
GENERAL
DRAWBRIDGE
ARCH
TRUSS
THE WORD TOLL IS ADDED WHERE APPLICABLE
Other Structures
PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE
DAM WITH ROAD (LARGE SCALE)
DAM WITH ROAD (SMALL SCALE)
DAM WITHOUT ROAD (LARGE SCALE)
DAM WITHOUT ROAD (SMALL SCALE)
LEVEE OR DIKE
LEVEE OR DIKE (WITH ROAD)
MINOR STRUCTURES (5 TO 20' SPAN)
CONCRETE FORD OR DIP
FORD - ROAD ESTABLISHED

BOUNDARIES
NATIONAL OR STATE
COUNTY
CIVIL TOWNSHIP
CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP (SULLINGS)
CORPORATE LINE
LOCAL PARK
CONGESTED AREA
NATIONAL OR STATE PARK
NATIONAL OR STATE FOREST
INDIAN RESERVATION
DAMS REPORTED
AIRPORT
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (STATE) OR WATERFOWL AREA (FEDERAL)
MATCH LINE BETWEEN ADJOINING SHEETS OF THE SAME COUNTY

DRAINAGE
INTERMITTENT STREAM
NARROW STREAM
WIDE STREAMS
MARSH OR SWAMP LAND
DRAINAGE DITCH
LAKE OR POND

NAVIGATION
BARGE LINES ON NATURAL STREAMS
SHIP LINES ON INLAND LAKES
DOCK, PIER OR LANDING
NAVIGABLE STREAM
DAM WITH LOCK
LANDMARK LIGHT BEACON
LIGHTHOUSE

CONSERVATION
FOREST RANGER STATION
GUARD OR RANGER STATION (NOT PERMANENTLY OCCUPIED)
FISH HATCHERY
GAME PRESERVE
OBSERVATION OR LOOKOUT TOWER
PROMINENT ELEVATION
SMALL PARK: SP = STATE, CP = COUNTY, MP = MUNICIPAL, WP = WAYSIDE
PUBLIC ACCESS POINT

RECREATION
GOLF COURSE OR COUNTRY CLUB
GUN CLUB
ATHLETIC FIELD
AMUSEMENT PARK
PICNIC GROUND
PLAYGROUND, BALLFIELD, ETC.
BATHING BEACH OR SWIMMING POOL
SCENIC SITE
CAMP SITE
CAMP OR LODGE

FARM AND DWELLING UNITS
FARM UNIT
DWELLING OTHER THAN FARM
BARRACKS OR DORMITORIES FOR STUDENTS, WORKERS, MIGRANTS, ETC.
SEASONAL DWELLING
RESIDENCE: NUMBER OF DWELLINGS CLOSELY SPACED
NUMBER ADJACENT TO SYMBOL INDICATES NUMBER OF EACH UNIT
DOT AND ARROW ARE USED TO INDICATE LOCATION OF ANY CULTURAL FEATURE SHOWN OUT OF POSITION

INDUSTRIAL
FACTORY OR INDUSTRIAL PLANT
SAWMILL
STORAGE TANKS, OIL OR GAS
GRAIN ELEVATOR
BEET DUMP
STOCKYARD, FEEDLOT
QUARRY
MILK DEPOT, CREAMERY OR CHEESE FACTORY
WAREHOUSE

COMMERCIAL
STORE OR SMALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT
HOTEL
MOTEL
TOURIST COURT
DRIVE-IN THEATRE
NURSERY
GREENHOUSE

PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITIES
POST OFFICE
FIRE STATION
MUSEUM
PUBLIC LIBRARY
SCHOOL
U.S. BORDER PORT OF ENTRY
RADIO STATION
SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT
NURSING HOME
HOSPITAL
TOWN HALL
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

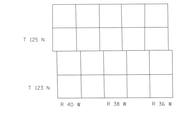
CITY CENTERS
STATE CAPITAL
COUNTY SEAT
CITY CENTER
INCORPORATED CITY (GENERALIZED)
UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITY

MISCELLANEOUS MAP FEATURES
CHURCH, OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS
CEMETERY
CHURCH WITH CEMETERY ADJACENT
FAIRGROUND, RACE COURSE, SPEEDWAY
MONUMENT (SMALL)
FORT, ARMY CAMP, OR MILITARY POST
GRAVEL PIT
SANITARY LANDFILL
SOLID WASTE DUMP
SCRAP METAL (JUNKYARD)
HIGHWAY GARAGE
STATE PATROL SUBSTATION
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT OFFICE
TOLL HOUSE, STATE PORT OF ENTRY OR WEIGH STATION
TANK FARM
NATURAL GAS, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, CRUDE OIL, OR WATER
GAUGING OR PUMPING STATION
NATURAL GAS, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, CRUDE OIL, OR WATER
PIPELINE, NATURAL GAS
PIPELINE, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
PIPELINE, CRUDE OIL
TRANSMISSION LINE (69KV OR OVER)
TRANSMISSION LINE (34KV OR OVER)
POWER PLANT
TRANSFORMER STATION
TRIANGULATION STATION
LOOKOUT TOWER AND TRIANGULATION STATION
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE INTERSECTION
HISTORIC SITE: STATE OR NATIONAL
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Outline Map of Minnesota showing location of the County within the State.

Outline Map of the County.

Area of this County 717 Sq. Miles
Land Area 668 Sq. Miles
2000 Total County Population 11,236



*NOTE: ALL FEATURES EXCEPT TOWNSHIP ROADS AND CULTURE ARE CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 1, 2004.

NOTE: FOR DETAIL OF COUNTY STATE AID HIGHWAYS AND COUNTY ROADS IN INCORPORATED PLACES, SEE MAPS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

SHEET 1 OF 1

2009 TH VOLUMES
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

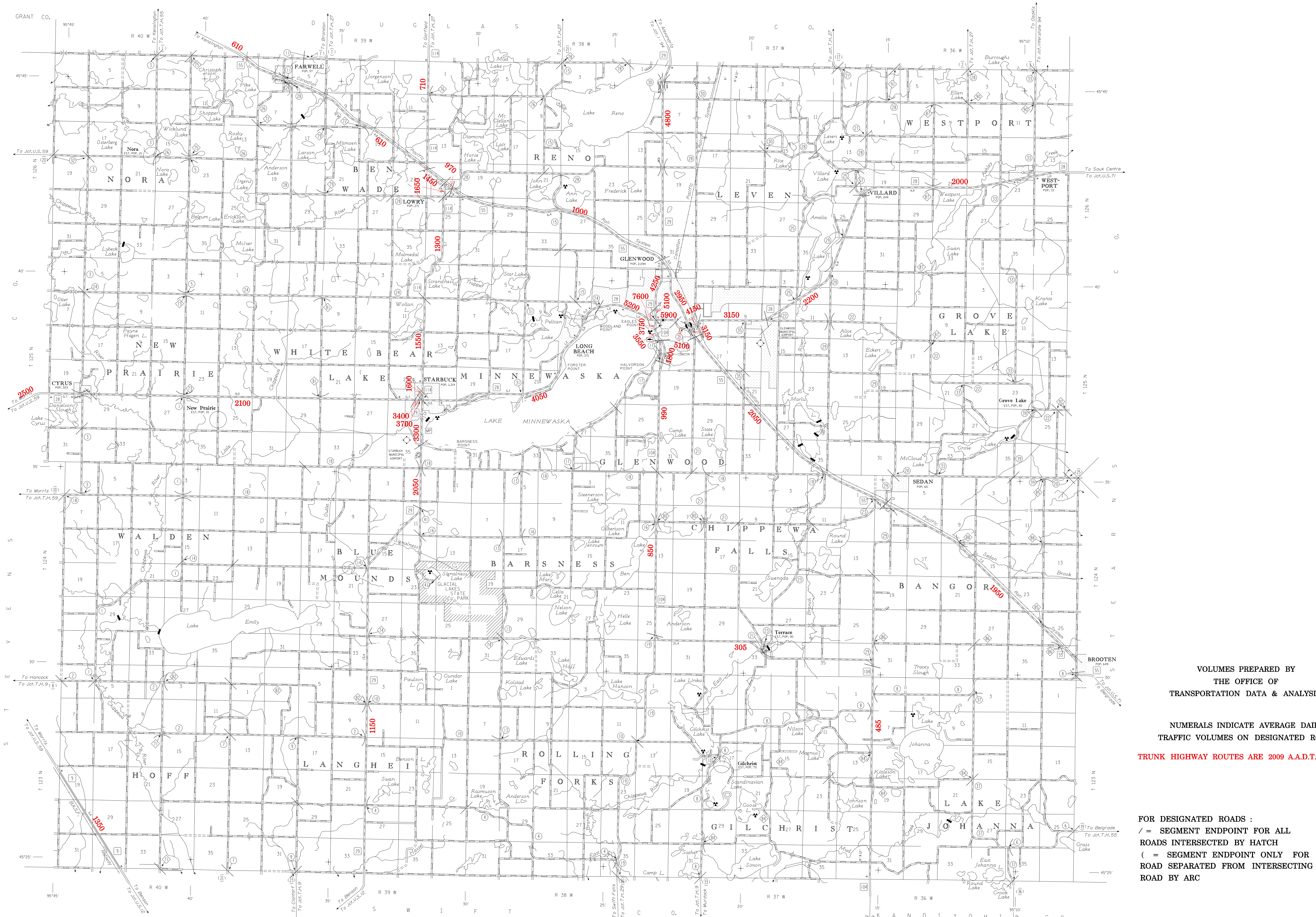
POPE COUNTY MINNESOTA

PREPARED BY THE
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION DATA & ANALYSIS
IN COOPERATION WITH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

SCALE

2009

BASIC DATA - 1977



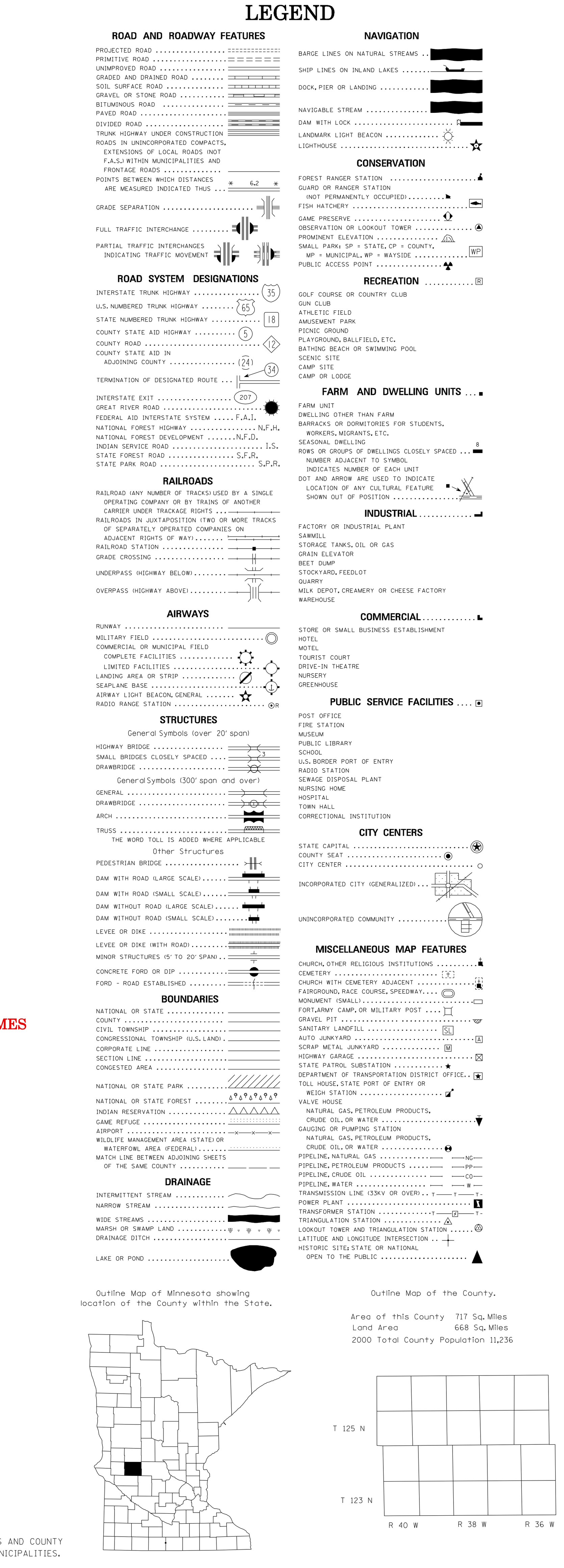
VOLUMES PREPARED BY
THE OFFICE OF
TRANSPORTATION DATA & ANALYSIS

NUMERALS INDICATE AVERAGE DAILY
TRAFFIC VOLUMES ON DESIGNATED ROADS.

TRUNK HIGHWAY ROUTES ARE 2009 A.A.D.T. VOLUMES

FOR DESIGNATED ROADS :
/ = SEGMENT ENDPOINT FOR ALL ROADS INTERSECTED BY HATCH
(= SEGMENT ENDPOINT ONLY FOR ROAD SEPARATED FROM INTERSECTING ROAD BY ARC

LEGEND



TRAFFIC VOLUMES ARE SUBJECT TO VARIABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION EFFECTS

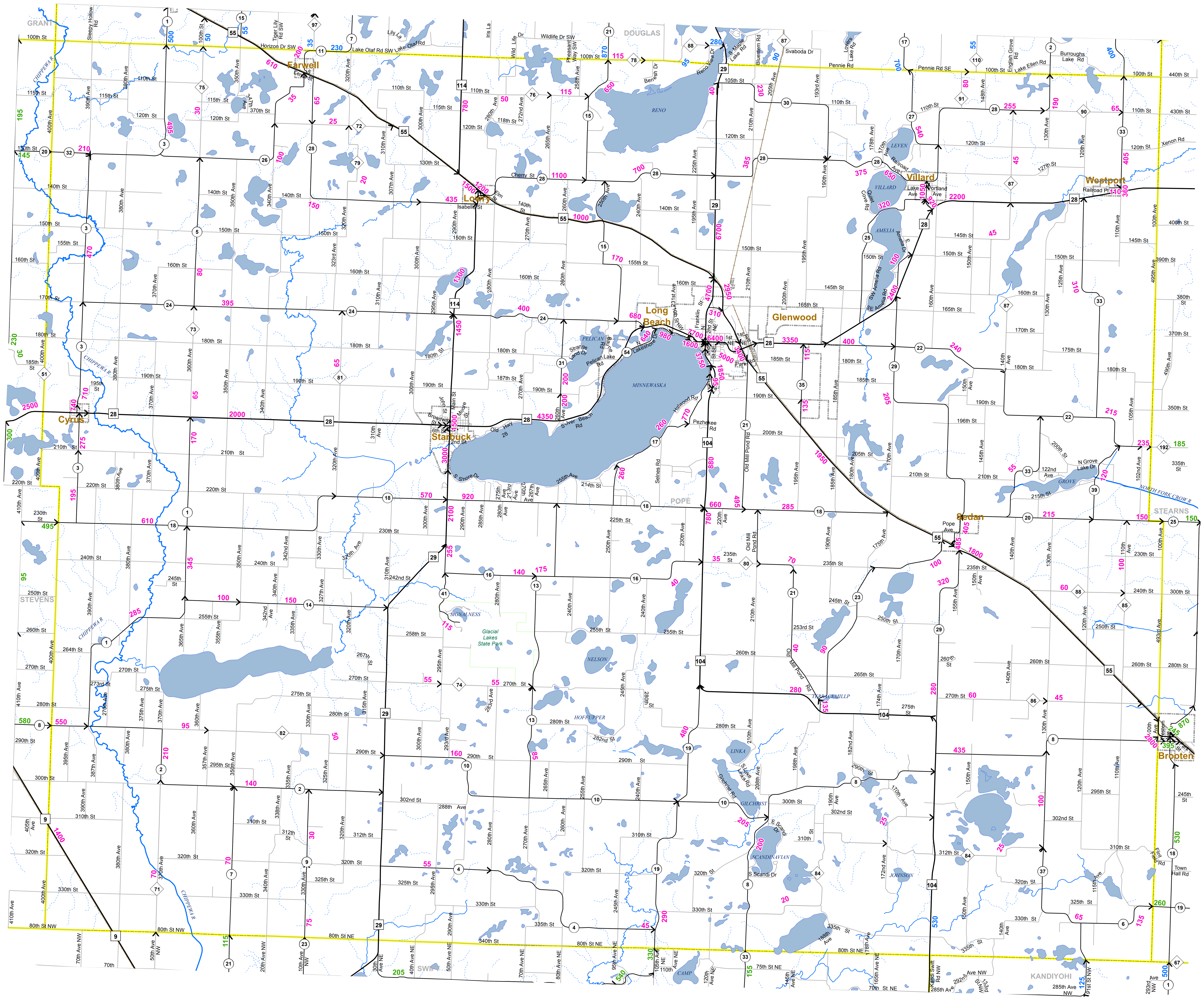
FOR MORE INFO VISIT: http://www.dot.state.mn.us/traffic/data/html/aadt.html

*NOTE: ALL FEATURES EXCEPT TOWNSHIP ROADS AND CULTURE ARE CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 1, 2009.

NOTE: FOR DETAIL OF COUNTY STATE AID HIGHWAYS AND COUNTY ROADS IN INCORPORATED PLACES, SEE MAPS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

SHEET 1 OF 1

2011 Publication Traffic Volumes - Pope County



0 1 2 Mi.

N

Numerals Indicate Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) Volumes on Designated Roads

Traffic Volumes are Subject to Variability and Construction Effects
For More Info Visit:
http://www.dot.state.mn.us/traffic/data/coll-methods.html#cp

Additional Program Information:
Minnesota Department of Transportation
Office of Transportation Data and Analysis
Traffic Volume Program
http://www.dot.state.mn.us/traffic/data/index.html

MAP LEGEND

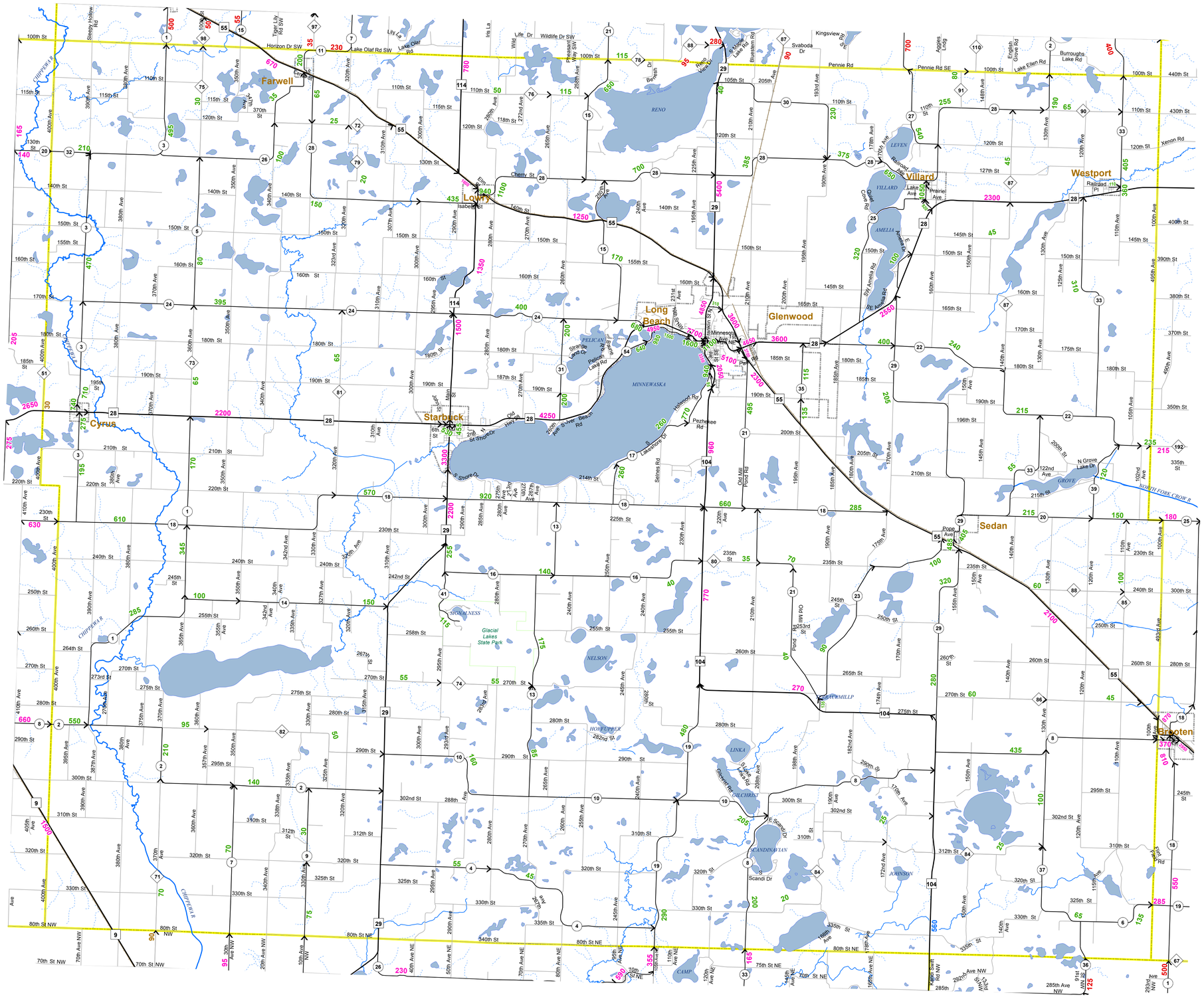
AADT Year
2011 2010
2009 2008
2007 and older

- Interstate 94
- US Highway 169
- MN Highway 55
- CSAH 55
- MSAS
- County Road 55
- Other Roads
- Railroads
- Cities
- COUNTIES
- Lakes
- Rivers
- Perennial Streams
- Ditches
- National Forests
- National Parks
- Tribal Gov'ts
- State Forests
- State Parks

To view this data using an online interactive map please visit: http://dotapp7.dot.state.mn.us/geocortex/essentials/web/viewer.aspx?site=TrafficData

Map Source:
Minnesota Department of Transportation
Office of Transportation Data and Analysis
Traffic Volume Program
2011 AADT Product
http://www.dot.state.mn.us/traffic/data/data-products.html

2013 Publication Traffic Volumes - Pope County



To view this data using an online interactive map please visit: http://www.dot.state.mn.us/traffic/data/tma.html

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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Numerals Indicate Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) Volumes on Designated Roads

Traffic Volumes are Subject to Variability and Construction Effects
For More Info Visit:
http://www.dot.state.mn.us/traffic/data/coll-methods.html#cp

Minnesota Department of Transportation
Office of Transportation Data and Analysis
Traffic Volume Program
http://www.dot.state.mn.us/traffic/data/index.html

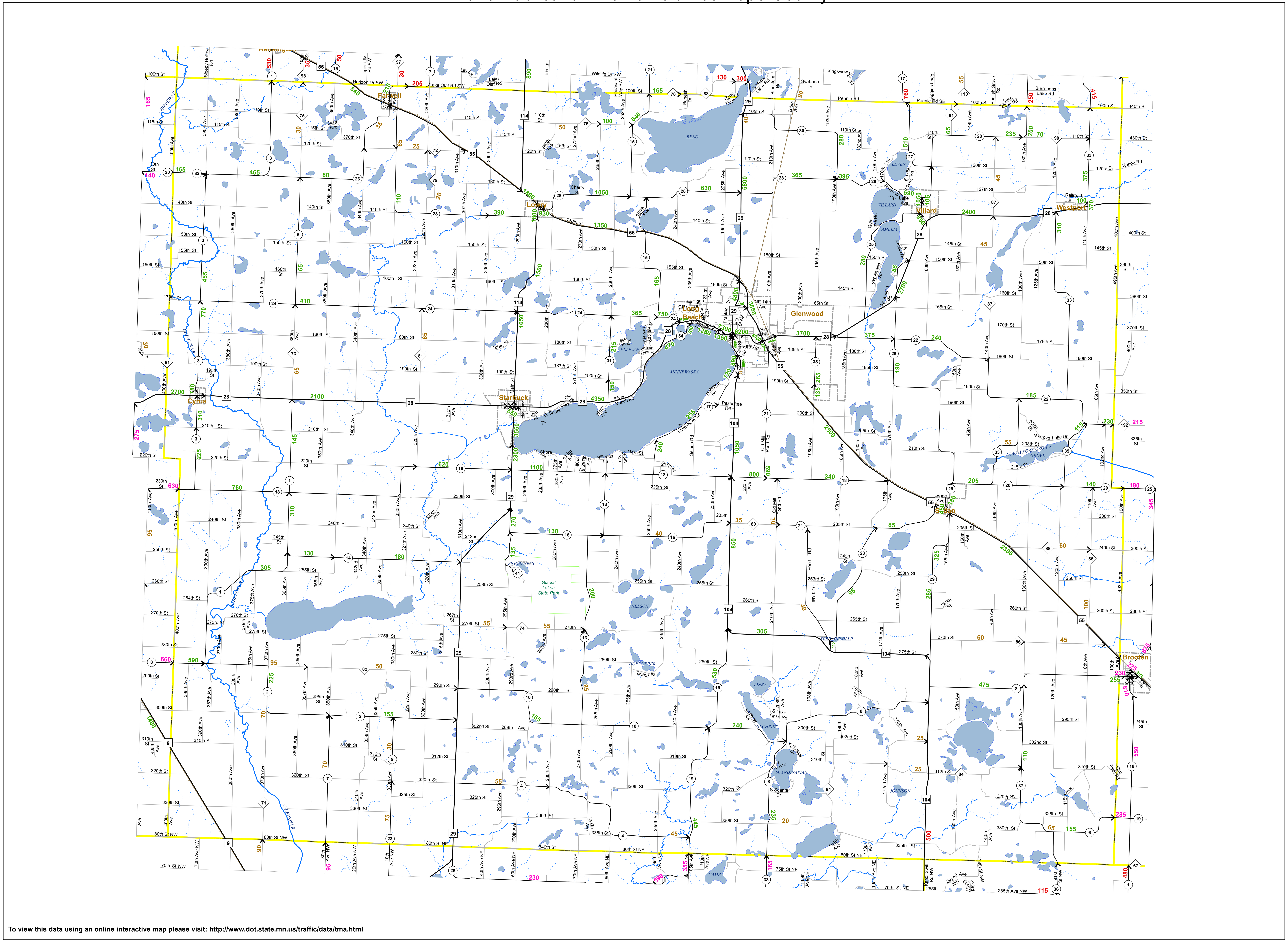
MAP LEGEND

AADT Year
- 2013 2012
- 2011 2010
- 2009 and older

Interstate 94
US Highway 169
MN Highway 55
CSAH 55 101
MSAS
County Road 55
Other Roads
Railroads
Cities
COUNTIES
Lakes
Rivers
Perennial Streams
Ditches
National Forests
National Parks
Tribal Gov'ts
State Forests
State Parks

Map Source:
Minnesota Department of Transportation
Office of Transportation Data and Analysis
Traffic Volume Program
2013 AADT Product
http://www.dot.state.mn.us/traffic/data/data-products.html

2015 Publication Traffic Volumes Pope County



Numerals Indicate Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) Volumes on Designated Roads

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MAP LEGEND

AADT Year
2015 2014
2013 2012
2011 and older

Interstate
US Highway
MN Highway
CSAH
MSAS
County Road
Other Roads
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Cities
COUNTIES
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Map Source:
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Appendix C: Summary of Survey Results

DRAFT

1. What is Your Gender:

- 50.6% female
- 49.4% mail

2. What is Your Age:

- 26% over 65
- 46% over 55
- 15% under 18
- 13% between 18 and 34

3 and 4. Do You Own Land in Pope County/What Type of Land?:

- 80% - Yes
  - 77% - Homestead residential
  - 28% - Agricultural
  - 20% - Seasonal or recreational
- 20% - No

5. Location of Residency

- 45% - Pope County cities
- 45% - Pope County townships
- 6% - Other
- 4% - Pope County (did not specify beyond that)

By Community

- 31% - City of Glenwood
- 11% - Glenwood Township
- 6% - Minnewaska Township
- 5% - City of Starbuck
- 5% - Leven Township
- 4% - City of Long Beach
- 4% - Reno Township
- 3% - White Beack Lake Township
- 3% - City of Lowry
- 3% - Ben Wade Township

6. How Many Years Have You Lived in Pope County?:

- 51% - More than 20 years
- 37% - 5-20 years
- 9% - Less than 5 years

7. Top Three Reasons For Living or Owning Land in Pope County

*Percentage listed as one of top three reasons

- 63% - Family Ties
- 43% - Quality of Life
- 36% - Rural Character
- 31% - Nearness to Work

My parents moved here. I was forced to come with. I hate this town.
My parents make me
Swag
Our families are here
It's where my parents live.
My first job and later owning my business for my whole working life was in Glenwood.
Grew up here, hunting fishing good people
Resort Owner
Lake Minnewaska & Lakeside Ballroom
Lake Minnewaska
Lake Minnewaska. Without the lake we would be elsewhere.
self employeed
Lake
Operated elc. plbg & htg business started by my father
Privacy
Get children out of town, hopefully to make a difference in their future choices.
Affordability of lake property at the time of purchase
Near family lake cabin
Affordable Home with Acreage
Small community
46 years ago I/we bought a cabin (2 bedroom/seasonal) right price & same for taxes. The lake was like saying land of sky blue waters. Now unsuitable for recreational use Blue green/green algae from June till Oct.
Living on lake reno
Nature and wildlife surroundings
No Somolies
Own lake home
Beautiful lakes, woods, and grasslands
Lake Minnewaska
A business we could buy here.
Inherited/ Family Property
the lake

8. Top Three Benefits of Living or Owning Land in Pope County

*Percentage listed as one of top three reasons

- 65% - Being near water
- 57% - Rural character
- 34% - Clean air and water
- 33% - Recreational opportunities

Close to family
Nothing else
5th Generation Farmers
Part-time work for retirees
Caring for the land, Remnant prairies, glacial moraine topography
living near family
Close to work
Excellent Farm Land (Soil & Type)
Feel Saft
Make a difference in our children's future choices.
family in area
Friendships / community I've developed here
Less regulations
Glacial moraine landscape, tallgrass prairie and fertile soils
It is quiet, the noise is birds not sirens
Its not yet ruined by liberal legislation suited for the metro.
safe community
Business farm is located here
Other choices didn't fit what I like most about Pope County
We used to live on the most pristine lake, clean lake. Not anymore
Friends & Family
family
Nature and wildlife surroundings
No Somolies
location
employment
Being close to family
I see the future growth ability
Uncrowded Communities

9. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with Pope County as a place to live or own land?

- 82% - Very or Somewhat Satisfied
- 37% - Very Satisfied
- 10% - Neutral
- 7% - Somewhat Dissatisfied

- 1% - Very Dissatisfied

10. Do you have internet service in your home?

	All Residents	City Residents	Township Residents
Yes	91%	91%	91%
No	9%	9%	9%

11. Is your internet service adequate?

	All Residents	City Residents	Township Residents
Yes	66%	72%	59%
No	34%	28%	41%

12. Identify problems that need to be addressed in Pope County

- 39% - Lack of vital downtown areas
- 32% - Lack of quality jobs
- 31% - Taxes
- 24% - Limited broadband/internet service
- 20% - Lack of quality housing
- 19% - Lack of activities for youth

The drugs.
None other
No other problems
The alcohol and drug problems. The parks also need dog runs.
bowling alley, movie theatre, go-cart track, water park, amusement park
I want a roller rink! please
Drugs
Roller rink necessity
Align with state standards on shoreline use.
I want a roller skating rink
1. The road on south lakeshore in front of Peters down should be moved away from the beach or converted to a one-way to improve safety for local residents and resort guests. Keep the natural present route & the trees which protect the beach. 2. Need to continue to protect the lakes & rivers. Lake Minnewaska & other lakes are critical for residents & tourism.
1.The land use ordinance does not allow for agricultural businesses to expand or have economically viable sizes. 3. Pope County is not using its natural resources to their fullest economic potential.
South Lakeshore Drive. Natural preservation route county law suit against homeowners to widen road.
Absentee landowners don't live in the county or care what happens to the land. Small farms can't compete.
.
County and City NEED to work together!

Horrible horrible internet access!!!
2-ordinances don't allow for agricultural and livestock growth to be viable economically. 3- Pope county is not fully utilizing natural resources for economic gain
Pope County Highway Department relationship to residents
Lack of support for existing businesses
I believe we need to halt the loss of working lands by Fish wildlife, DNR, nature conservancy, etc. was in favor years ago of wildlife lands, but we have enough. We have people who would choose to live here and raise a family if they can have a small acreage. They will likely be employable, pay taxes, raise family. Likely they will be local consumers. We are going to need people in the workforce to satisfy the needs of local employers. We simply need people living out here. Who knows what will develop in the future with more talented people living here.
Clean energy: solar or wind
Clean air on lake in places
Glenwood received land gifts of the Lamb Wilderness Area and Torguson Wheeler Addition for park use. Existing trails in these areas need regular, intentional maintenance. Additionally, noxious weeds are proliferating in these areas, and plant growth is choking the creek, preventing it from freely flowing. Caring for and managing our precious natural resources with greater intentionality needs to be a high priority.
public use trails, recreation, green space
Ag development is small/ county seems to not like livestock.
follow through with city rules
the park needs to go back to how it used to be- The "wildflowers" look terrible and are nothing but bug havens
Theater
Over regulation of property rights by the County-Buffer Etc.
Some property owners appear to get "special treatment" over others. Most recently this does appear to be trending toward equality.
1.Too many gravel strips mined and too many old improperly closed gravel strips mined. 2. Agriculture is and will continue to negatively impact water quality. Irrigation needs to be completed. 3. There is over development of lake shore especially of Lake Minnewaska. There needs to be more public areas, wildlife and natural areas.
Assuring quality land / air / lakes with the large farms, excessive fertilizing and large feedlots. I'm very concerned about the lake and water quality.
Railroad overpass
Under utilization of resources, to much hope for tourism, so anti ag
Pesticides and other toxins used too frequently and carelessly. The amount of unchecked soil erosion is appalling.
Lack of places to build a home, no development properties.
Lack of affordable housing for employees of manufacturing companies.
Land use requirements are too restrictive as it relates to agriculture. It does not allow for growth of animal agriculture within the county. Thus, limiting opportunities for the next generation of farm opperators to take of Pope County Farms. Agriculture is THE main economic driver in this county, and that should NOT be forgotten about!
Rise in low income/non working folks
Pope County needs additional subsidized housing for families. There is an abundance for elderly/disabled but not for families with children
Watershed/flooding

Lack of opportunties in ag, ie:livestock expansion is too restricted
Does nothing to promote tourism
Expansion of city sewer
Keeping young people here.
"Sleepy hollow attitude" -Historically vest very aggressive in attracting new businesses
too many chemicals used by farmers oder from manure
Clean up and paint city business, they look trashy/disrepair.
too much land owned by state, federal or nonprofit entities
Taxes are too high. We need new infrastructure water lines and sewage pipes in all of Glenwood City Limits. These pipes are 125 yr old.
Cell phone service is lacking. Huge issue for us as homeowners and for those who visit us at the lake.
need to develop an all-inclusive land ethic that recognizes ag and non-ag ideals as equals
Lack of quality restaurants
Lack of biking trails
Lack of vision for future including willingness to provide water and sewer services outside of city limits. No building Department, inspectors, Slow internet, No rural Cable TV, Limited shopping facilities.

13. Rank the top three most important quality of life issues facing Pope County in the next 10 years

- 60% - Limited high paying job opportunities
- 47% - Limited retail choices
- 30% - Loss of open space or natural habitat
- 30% - Broadband/Internet service
- 28% - Limited restaurant choices

No other problems

"Baby boomers" getting old and dying.
The alcohol and drug problems.
water quality
Medical facilities Baby Boomers will overwhelm the system
Getting the road issue resolved in the right way in front of Peters & on South Lakeshore is a very important public safety issue for local residents & guests in our community.
I believe the County discounts the importance of the lakes asset. Takes it for granted. also bringing in outside industry to foster better paying jobs. Taking advantage of UofM Morris asset & close to I-94
2. Jobs are needed to draw working age people who have families-who fill the schools. 3. Jobs see above.
Negative impact of agricultural run off and underground water use.
Quality and Affordable Housing will be needed.
Loss of farmers. Water quality. Aging of the population with few young people returning.
Lessen the current restrictions to allow a home/small business to operate in the Ag zones.
Lack of growth do to land to build a new home caused by bad land use restrictions.
Government not willing to invest in quality infrastructure that being buildings, roads, downtown infrastructure
Taxes
2 and 3 we need more quality jobs to bring in young families and fill our schools

taxes for homeowners on the lake and small businesses
Lack of support for businesses
Community input into decisions
Intentional care for and investment in natural resources and environment -- a strength and attraction for us as a resort/recreation area. For example, continue to improve quality of Lake Minnewaska's water, beach, Barsness Park and wilderness areas, as well as other natural resource areas in Pope County.
Support of Ag growth in County, generates the most dollars
Over regulation of property rights by County Commissioners
Loss of the walley fishery due to climate warming and the warming of lake water.
Assurance of quality water of lakes / ground water.
Not Enough Growth and Development, Housing
Railroad overpass
Anti business adatude needs to change
Toxins in water, air and food. Too many households living in poverty. Lack of diversity in agriculture.
very few housing options between 100,000-200,000 and very difficult to build
LACK OF UTILITY UPGRADES
Not enough growth and development, declining school enrollment.
Illegal drugs/addiction
Not enough growth and development!
CAFOs (Concentrated Animal Feedlot Operations)
Too large of growth of feedlots.
we need to turn barsness park into an attraction for our communtiy. water park like Benson's but bigger n better. charge for use amd creates more summer jobs for youth
A shift in population to those who are not dependant on our local economy for their economic wellbeing
I/we have 2 spots Willmar & Alex
Water quality and wildlife conservation
Need to maintain Pope County's lakes and fresh air. Concerned about encroachment of industrial agriculture, which is a scale issue and not an anti- farming issue.
drug and alcohal use/abuse
Pollution of our lakes and streams.
Not enough development
If you would like our children to stay in the area you need to bring our internet up to this century
same as above
Lack of rental houses
Deterioration of municipal infrastructures
Not enough rental homes available
Too much power by DNR
Water quality, the lake is your life blood
Cell phone service.....hope this isn't an issue in 10 years!
housing
Ag-related degradation of air and water quality
Inequality in property tax assessments and high property taxes
Lack of Forward Thinkers
decreasing amount of school aged children
low water levels at north end of minnewaska

14. How do you feel about the pace of growth in the county?

- 60% - Acceptable
- 34% - Too Slow
- 6% - Too Fast

15. How important is it for Pope County to attract and/or retain the following types of businesses?

	Somewhat or Very Important	Not very or Not at all important
Tourism business	79%	6%
Retail development	78%	7%
Service businesses	76%	5%
Agricultural business (farming)	74%	8%
High tech industry	74%	6%
Light industry	70%	5%
Agricultural business (livestock)	60%	16%
Agricultural business (dairy)	58%	15%
Heavy industry	54%	16%
Public sector/government	43%	18%

16. In planning for future development to what degree should Pope County officials promote or discourage action in each of the following areas?

	Promote or Strongly Promote	Discourage or Strongly Discourage
Ground water quality initiatives	90%	2%
Surface water quality initiatives	90%	1%
Environmental preservation	89%	2%
Ground water quantity initiatives	82%	3%
Commercial development	80%	4%
Industrial development	77%	6%
Farmland preservation	75%	5%
Other Recreational facilities	72%	2%
Resorts/Lakeshore recreation	71%	5%
Residential development	71%	5%

17. Do you think the following types of development should be encouraged, allowed but not encouraged or discouraged in Pope County?

- More than 2/3 of respondents felt that the County should actively encourage more retail development, recreational facilities, office businesses and light industry.
- Majorities also supported encouraging Ag-related businesses, crop farming, solar farms/gardens, hobby farms and traditional resorts.
- Nearly half of respondents felt the county should discourage mobile home parks and 38% felt feedlots should be discouraged.
- About 20-30% of respondents felt that mineral extraction (i.e. gravel pits), billboards and RV resorts should be discouraged.

	Encourage	Allow, but do not encourage	Discourage
Retail type businesses	78.6%	18.1%	1.9%
Recreational Facilities	74.8%	22.4%	2.4%
Office type businesses	70.6%	26.1%	2.6%
Light industry and manufacturing	68.7%	28.7%	2.1%
Agricultural-related Businesses	62.8%	32.7%	3.8%
Crop Farming	61.9%	34.8%	2.8%
Solar farms/gardens	60.5%	34.6%	4.7%
Hobby Farms	57.2%	40.5%	2.4%
Traditional resorts	57.2%	38.8%	3.3%
Single-family residential on large scattered lots	46.8%	44.0%	8.2%
Heavy industry and manufacturing	44.7%	45.2%	9.6%
Single-family residential in clustered subdivisions	43.3%	49.2%	6.8%
Vacation rental of private lakeshore homes	35.5%	54.6%	9.2%
RV resorts	33.2%	46.6%	19.5%
Multi-family residences	32.5%	53.9%	12.7%
Duplexes	29.4%	55.1%	14.8%
Highway commercial	27.8%	56.2%	15.5%
Condominiums	24.7%	57.4%	17.2%
Feedlots	22.1%	39.5%	38.1%
Mineral extraction (e.g. gravel pits)	13.9%	58.6%	26.8%
Billboards/Off-site signage	13.4%	58.4%	27.8%
Mobile-home parks	8.0%	44.5%	47.3%

18. To provide necessary housing, what should the character of new development be and where?

- The great majority of respondents felt that housing of all types should be either within existing cities/neighborhoods or near them.
- 20% of respondents felt single-family low density (scattered) should be in shoreland areas. No other types of housing gained more than 10% support for shoreland areas.
- 31% of respondents felt single-family low density (scattered) should be in the rural countryside. No other types of housing gained more than 14% support for the rural countryside.

	Within existing cities, towns and neighborhoods	Near existing cities towns and neighborhoods	Shoreland areas	Rural countryside
Single-family residential high density (in subdivisions)	64.4%	54.6%	7.8%	9.3%
Single-family residential low density (scattered)	39.3%	61.7%	20.2%	30.5%
Multi-family residential high density	67.3%	38.8%	6.6%	8.5%
Multi-family residential low density	57.6%	49.5%	9.5%	13.9%

19. What types of housing should the County encourage?

- The only form of housing that respondents tended to feel should be discouraged was manufactured home parks (48.5%)
- The majority of respondents felt that "Affordable housing" (63%) and "1-2 unit multi family housing (twinhomes/duplexes)" (57%) should be encouraged.
- The great majority of respondents felt that all forms of housing, except manufactured home parks, should either be allowed or actively encouraged.

	Encourage	Allow, but do not encourage	Discourage
1-2 unit multi-family housing (twinhomes/duplexes)	57.1%	38.8%	4.1%
3-4 unit multi-family housing (tri-/quad-plexes)	33.9%	51.0%	15.1%
Manufactured home parks	8.3%	42.9%	48.5%
"Accessory dwellings" (typically limited to 500-800 sq ft in size and attached to a main dwelling, a detached garage or as a standalone unit on the property)	24.9%	58.5%	16.6%
Temporary Health Care Dwelling Units – temporary manufactured homes/RVs used to house elderly or disabled family members	21.0%	53.4%	25.4%

Affordable housing	63.4%	29.5%	6.8%

20. Are you satisfied with the hours of operation for County offices?

- 87% - Yes
- 13% - No

21. Are you satisfied with services that you have used or received from Pope County?

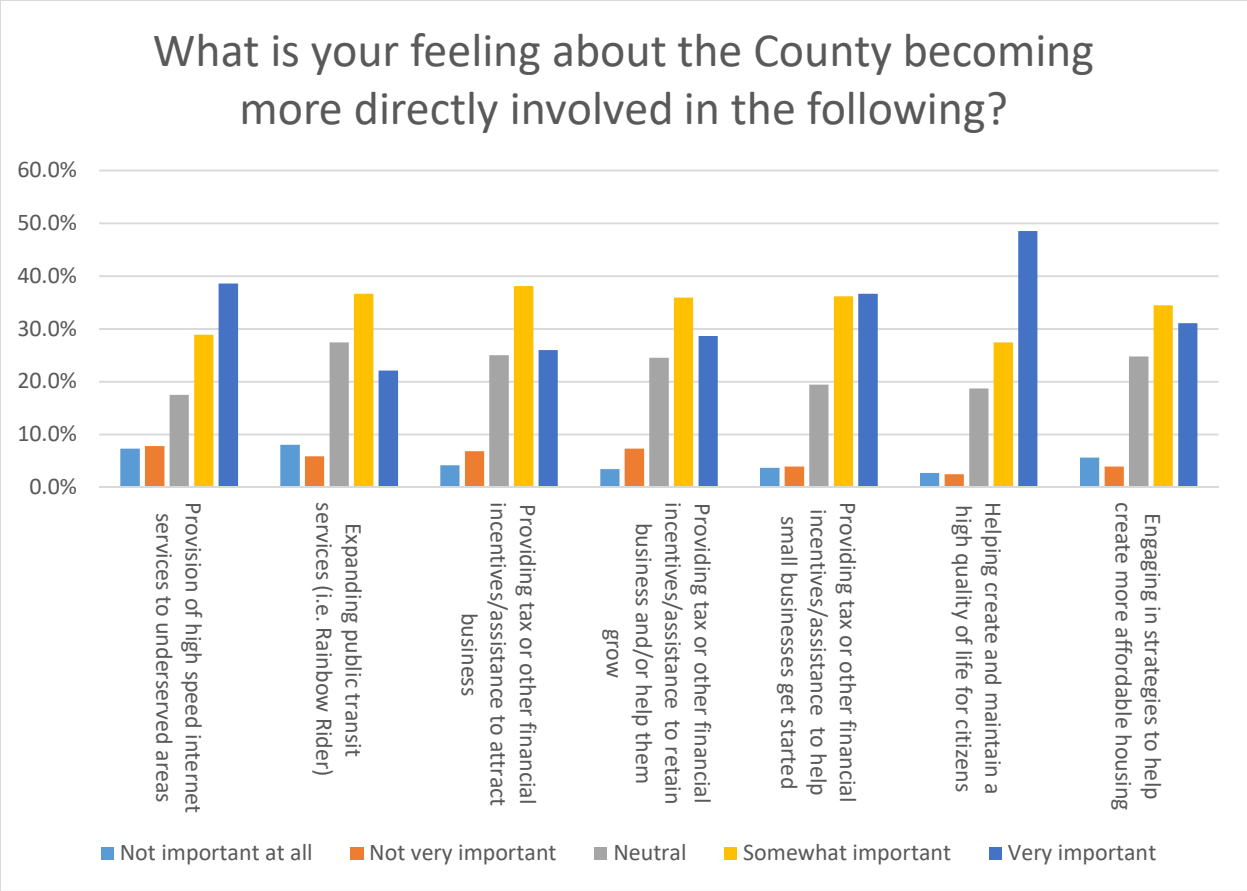
- 84% - Yes
- 16% - No

22. What is your level of satisfaction for County government in its role of maintaining or improving the quality of life for its citizens?

- 75% of respondents did not feel that the County should be doing more to improve the quality of life for its citizens
- 66% - Satisfied
- 25% - Dissatisfied (the county should be doing more to improve quality of life for its citizens
- 9% - Dissatisfied (the county should have a more minimal role in improving quality of life

23. What is your feeling about the County becoming more directly involved in the following?

- Nearly half (48.5%) of respondents felt it was very important to help create and maintain a high quality of life for citizens
- It was somewhat or very important to approximately 2/3 of respondents that the county should be more directly involved in every category except "Expanding public transit services (i.e. Rainbow Rider)" – which still had 59% support.



24. Describe land uses in Pope County in the past ten years that you feel positive about and land uses you would like to see addressed in the next ten years.

People outside city limits need better wi-fi.
Make it a better place.
I don't know. Haven't been here that long.
Land uses for farming int he past ten years I feel positive about and would like to see them addressed in the next ten years.
Farming crops! More crops!
Land uses I feel positive about is schools and land uses I'd like to see addressed in the next few years is business and agriculture places.
Use land for environmental protection and wildlife protection.
Hunting, camping, etc. purposes.
Hunting, camping and hiking trails.
Being able to go on a camping trip with family and spending time. Hiking. Hunting. Ditch cleaning is important.
Hunting purposes, camping, hiking and spending quality family time.
The land is sued for a lot of agriculture. A farmer is putting manure on a few acres of land and that is getting into lakes, rivers and other bodies of water.

We have added a lot of housing and buildings, but there's still nothing to do in Glenwood. For the kids it's boring, and nobody likes boring. That i s why I'm moving.
Preservation of wildlife and habitat.
I enjoy hunting on state lands, they are well kept and I like that there are so many in a relatively small area.
I would like to see the land preserved for the future.
I would like to see more of private operation land use.
I think it is important to save/preserve the land!
The use of land for corn friends! I love corn. Yes, I do (and more Burger Kings).
The fact that the old Trumm Drug building is being turned into a part of a bank that already presides in Pope County instead of being made into a store for more jobs for the teens. Also there should be some dog runs in the parks for those older residents who have energetic dogs that they can't physically keep up with on walks.
I feel we need more entertaining places for people to go and hang out. Also more restaurants.
I feel the land has been used appropriately with both agriculture, lake shore and public land. They are very well maintained.
roller-rink
I feel that the lakes have been very beneficial to this county but could use work in some areas. I think we should continue to work on parks and beaches.
I don't like the new drainage system on the north side of the Glenwood beach -- that was where most people would hang out.
I would like a roller rink.
I would like a roller-rink, but I don't want Barsness Park to change.
I feel positive about the county parks/recreational areas.
I'm happy with the renovations made to the crumbling, old buildings. Not happy with the fairgrounds, how they are talked about being built every year.
Agriculture
N/A
Farming
Save the environment
Protection of the state parks better with stricter laws on hunting and fishing
Positive -- agricultural, resorts, man-made lakes
To be more beautiful than it is now.
I feel positive about the farmland uses in Pope County because all the farmland we have is properly and appropriately. All farrmland is important to the county and all the citizens living within it. I would like to see more farmland in the next ten years because the more farmland we have, the better. We could use more crops in our county and dairy farms to have healthier options when we are grocery shopping or just looking for a healthier and more natural way of living life.
I like how the Starbuck beach has paddle boards and the Glenwood beach needs them.
I believe we have a positive park for families and tourists to walk through, play on the playground, skate, etc. It's in good condition and a nice area to visit. I think our beach could use some work, though, it's a popular site.
The Starbuck beach is very nice and is perfect for all ages, but the Glenwood beach is very poor and needs some maintaining.
The Starbuck beach but the Glenwood Beach needs a new beach house and sand.
Make Minnewaska cleaner.
I do not know what to write here so do something about it and don't give these to high school kids.

I want to see more wildlife areas instead of gravel pits and farms.
I feel positive about the lake because it is a very enjoyable place for many people and the park because many kids and families enjoy that place.
I feel positive about the lake. I would like to see more work be put into nature areas.
intensive farming ie cattle lots, corp.farms, to close to surface water. Your plan does not protect all of our major lakes, seems the northern part of the county was left out?
N/A
The land use in effect is a good one. More effort needs to be placed on conserving the quality of the Lake and stream in the country, limiting the farming efforts in the water shed surrounding the lakes. Reducing manure incorporation within those water sheds. Installing MORE conservation berms, controlling erosion and soil runoff into the lakes. We totally need to protect these lakes, as they will allow future growth in this county.
Ralph Hanson in the land resource office is a great representative for the county. He has been a great resource in helping me develope a plan for my land that balances personal use with managing for the environment. One area I would like the county to address is to align more with state standards on lake shore use - specifically allowing watercraft accessory structures near the lake. Because the county does not allow water craft accessory structures many lakeshore owners are hesitant to maintain structures that are close to the lake. It would be beneficial to have an ordinance that allows these structures near the water and encourages lakeshore owners to maintain structures that have been grandfathered in. Thank you.
Finally I am Happy. Finally I feel alive. The new roller-rink has saved this little ducks life. Make Roller Rinks NOT WAR.
The Pope County HRA/EDA is the worst example of too much government.
Stop HRA/EDA
I have always enjoyed the lake, Mt. Lookout and Barsness Park. I would love the skill hills to be returned to function. Just saying, it could promote winter tourism.
I have lived here by the lake for ten yrs. Unfortunately I can't think of positive land use. The farmers in rural counties are running our existence. Wildlife has disappeared, water quality is poor. Few regulations, fewer enforced. Conservation is a very dirty word here. Wake up your running out of time. This survey should be completed Oct 31, 2016 not 17.
Past 10 years has seen housing projects for the low income families. In the next 10 years, I think there should be incentives and assistance to middle income families to be able to build new homes in developments and available lots with utilities already in place. We have developments with many lots ready to build on, but it takes 30 years to sell 20 lots in a new development. There should be incentives and assistance for people to build new homes on these lots. Government should not compete with private incentives. Government should rather work with these private investors to sell out these lots.
Address these: Feedlot Runoff, Lakeshore and Wetlands, Maintaining Codes and Enforcement for all persons/properties (ie: wetlands, & variances particularly on Lakeshore). Continue Conservation practices. Positives Conservation
Taxes are to high. County has way to much people living off the government in this County!!!! To many people living on Welfare that cost taxpayers to much money!!! To much rife raft that drives up the cost of law enforcement to each and every taxpayer!! Whatever the County gets from the State to bring out the rife raft-it costs the County more than its worth but it seems that the Commissioners don't get it!! Forget about being politically correct and get back ti basics, enough said.
Would like to see the Land Use Ordinance enforced. It is an important ordinance & affects quality of life.

Oct. 1999 Pope County Land Use Ordinance is most important legislation County has ever done. Ordinance provided zoning to separate industrial agriculture from citizens and to protect soil, air (odor) and water (ground) and enforcement. Zoning needed for development in residential areas to protect sewage loads run off into water of the state, wetlands. Invasive species restrict access to our lakes and monitor public all launches to monitor and prevent infestation.

Planning & Zoning needs to be more welcoming towards people moving into the community in Glenwood City. City Counsel was great to work with. We have property in 2 counties and we enjoy walking in the nature without removing great trees. We like the natural environment. We enjoy the winding roads. It is important that all trees are taken because of road "improvements" are accurately marked.

The Pope County Land Use Ordinance has worked well overall, but with respect to large feedlots it needs to be enforced well by the County. It represented good balance between lakes, cities and agriculture. If this is re-opened (it's better not to do it). South Lakeshore Drive is very important to get right either make it a one-way or move it away from the beach to protect public safety of local residents and guest. Don't widen the road or it will increase speeds in the area and create public safety issues. Support public safety by enforcing drug and other laws & enforcing housing code & apartment registration requirements in the Starbuck area especially, but also other parts of the County. Partner with & support the Schools-public education here is a strong benefit for the community. And protect the lakes and other cities from land uses that would degrade the air quality, water quality or general quality of life.

Restrictions on Feedlots have been ignored. Septic tank monitoring in next 10 years especially near lakeshore. There will be more competition for land in the future. Separation of people and animals will be more critical. Can not let up or compromise any health issues.

My wife and I are very proud of the work accomplished as we joined other in Pope County to secure passage of the "Pope County Comprehensive Land Use Plan" in 1998. It was not an easy task, but because of the vision and forward thinking of those who were advocating for all stake holders and taxpayers, we persevered. Great credit must also be given to those commissioners who cast some difficult votes for passage. Many of the same folks also dedicated time and efforts four years later to advocate for further protections as part of the required review process. In the final analysis, to our satisfaction, and in the spirit of compromise, the Ordinance (Plan) withstood the scrutiny-no major changes were made. (See Starbuck Times-Nov. 23, 2005). We believe the Comprehensive Land Use Plan was a crowning achievement for the County. Any modifications must be done with great care and with full disclosure and debate. All stake holders must be included in the process. We are a County represented by diverse interest-agricultural, industrial, retail and recreational interest that depend on the County's many lakes and streams that need protection.Thank you for this effort input on important Pope County Land & Resource Management issues.Respectfully, John & Judy Carlsted Lake Minnewaska

CRP and other environmental efforts. Preservation of Barsness Park & Wilderness. Bike Path maintenance and expansion. Covering creeks and the constant expansion of the hospital system with no regard to the environment of natural features. Water quality of Minnewaska needs improvement. Constant City and County wide destruction of trees-specifically the oaks where the pearl is currently. Countless new parking lots. No green lots/ small parks/ community gardens on county owned land or underutilized property. Needles growth and expansion both residential and commercial.

I feel that Pope County has not embraced its potential for growth over the last 10 years. Pope County needs to embrace Ag in the future it it wants to grow. Attached are two reports look what a 10% growth could achieve. Pope County is holding the Ag sector back from growing, Ag producers have demonstrated they are environmentally sensitive. Ted Reichmann 320-808-3207

Pursue: Renewable energy sources-wind mill & solar across setting

Positive-farmers planting cover crops, new businesses being built, USDA working with a group to clean up the lakes and to improve water quality (Lake Minnewaska).
Land Uses: We have many rural and city property owners who fail to keep their properties in good condition. Blistering paint, junkers, piles of old lumber, old boats, cars, trucks, boats and campers can be seen around the lakes, in our towns and on empty lots.
Other individuals have been parking old machinery, autos/pickups and old boats on their properties. This devalues the properties of the rest of us! To remedy the above situation our county needs to develop and enforce codes which
will help us clean up. Our county commissioners have in a number of instances allowed feedlot expansions that are polluting our lakes and rivers. Nitrates from ag runoff are polluting surface and ground water.

A lot of work has been done to restore prairie lands by clearing invasives and allowing livestock to help manage grasslands through rotational grazing. Enforcement of residue laws to prevent wind and soil erosion needs more attention,including increased use of minimum tillage, grass waterways and buffers. Decreased wetland drainage and pattern tiling would improve water quality. Irrigation should be very closely monitored. Disallow manure from coming into the county from other sources if the farmer does not live in Pope County. Major problems occurring now from improperly composted animal mortality used as "fertilizer" needs to be addressed, because it opens up Pope County to be used as a toxic waste dump and has the potential to spread diseases, such as Avian Flu.

I am concerned that land is being converted from the private sector to a government agency i.e. DNR, US Fish and Wildlife and others. These public lands are now not paying taxes like the private sector and the private sector homeowners are flipping the bill for schools, roads and other government expenses.

Positive: 'Marginal' farm land removed from high-impact agricultural practices and enrolled in CRP or other programs that benefit air and water quality, wildlife habitat and residents/visitors.
Positive: Wetland and grassland restoration through permanent conservation easement programs.
Needing address: I'm concerned that groundwater protection and conservation is moving far too slowly to adequately address currently known issues, as well as provide water quality and quantity needs of the future.
Needing address: High density developments, whether agriculture, residential or business, present concerns often left for sorting or repair sometime 'down the road'. I wish we could better project conservation and protection needs before approving or funding new development. Too often the developer or farmer or company is long gone, and the 'current inhabitants'--hopefully our offspring as well as new residents--are left to fund & fix, or simply live with the compromised water or land.

I would like to see rental units in the City of Glenwood cleaned up, I have never been a proponent of zoning but we need to protect our families and our investments.
Don't be so hard on Agriculture, we are still an Ag-based community but the lake people tend to forget that. We need Ag for our local communities.
Give tax abatement for non profits such as Kingdom Kids Daycare, they serve daycare to 50 families in Pope County. This 501C Daycare is getting beat up every year with $10,000 in taxes. If the County and City tax that non-profit daycare out of business, there will be 50 families (+-80 children) looking for daycare. This non-profit provides a vital service to our local business, industry and families in addition to employing over a dozen employees.
Todd Larson 320-808-3725

The biggest travesty in Pope County is the number of wetland acres getting turned into farmland. We need to reverse this trend and put more acreage back into natural wetland or habitat for all creatures,

vegetation, prairie grasses, etc.
One of the most attractive qualities about Pope County is the rural area quality of life. The beauty of Lake Minnewaska is like no other. I believe the lake is already "crowded" enough with as many houses, cabins and businesses it can handle. Building the Pearl actually took away some of the beauty of the lake and I would strongly encourage no more development along the lake; keep it along the major highways and out toward the Alexandria and Sauk Center direction.

County needs to do more to improve water quality. Too much runoff into our rivers lakes and streams. More stringent rules on salvage yards. We have too many property owners who have very junky looking places. It reduces the property values of those who have invested heavily in the county!

Increased edge of town or near town housing development growth is positive.
Needs improved road maintenance, snow removal, rural mail/package delivery to homes, and definitely improved IT infrastructure.

I have not been in Pope County full time till just recently, but love the paths to walk on vs roads.

I feel zoning ordinances have not been uniformly enforced within the county. There was an exception/variance to land use ordinance that was granted to a new business near our rural residence--which ultimately failed and is sitting vacant and is an eyesore. The variance was issued w/o notice to us who were landowners directly across the road (but in a different township).

-Buffer zones between the ag and shoreland areas were too large on the south shore of Minnewaska with the 1999 Comprehensive Plan. It was proven that this did not work as residential development since there were at least two attempts to create residential development in this area that did not work. I believe it is important that a balance between ag and residential development is clear and they should complement each other not hinder the other. Also-farmers who have been there for a long time should not be harassed--new development should understand the 'freedom to farm' regulations. Of course these farms should be required to follow 'best management practices' and encouraged to be respectful in return to their neighbors.
-Limiting the number of housing units in the ag zones is a must; however, the rules and regulations need to be followed and enforced and variances for additional housing units in these areas should NOT be allowed.
-Shoreland ordinances should be enforced especially when some lots have green grass all the way down to the lake. This should apply to everyone.
-Pope County should strive for creating a sewer district all around Lake Minnewaska. This would allow for on-going development; and would encourage proper treatment of water quality with new developments.

Changes to allow people to build homes in rural area/Ag zone on less than 40 acres. Loosen restrictions of zoning to be able to start a home/small business in Ag zone. I do not want the County to pursue internet service for the County. We already pay for internet service and even though there is grant money, which by the way is tax payers money already, we do not want the County involved with funding, cost to maintain, and increased taxes to support internet services for Pope County. Allow growth to happen in Pope County. Don't allow people on board that are there for their own benefit/agenda.

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We need more involvement in cleaning up the lakes. Our lakes are very important to our economy.

Allowing another grocery store in town for better competition and price reduction.
Allowing more fast food chains to come to town.
Expand our industrial area on top of the hill to bring in more business.

There has been a perpetual rumor that a bridge will be built over the train tracks by Marthalers, we're never sure if its just a rumor or not but i think it is a great idea/something to look into

The marina seems to have gotten a whole lot of space for just a few boats. I'm not sure if its a county issue or not.

I feel the issues of feedlots has been taken care of. I think nuisance properties should be resolved so as to get them cleaned up. Property owners should only be allowed to have one mobile home that is livable not 20 pr so for storage. This is a breeding haven for rodents. 17769 185 th street is an example. When coming to or leaving the airport in an airplane this property is seen, noxious weeds, junk and old deteriated mobile homes as well as dead livestock car uses.

pope county in general needs to quit having a "poor" or "negative" additude against agriculture, specifically livestock. Look at stevens county how there livestock industry is supported by community and it has grow abundantly through the years, and look at all the jobs that has provided in the county. More jobs, more business, more tax base. If all you want is a tourist community then that will lead to a bunch of old folks and no families. Pope county needs more young families, they spend money and do stuff in the community, tourist spend a few bucks then leave town. I applaud you for doing a survey, but doubt you will really do anything with the results, seams like a lot of talk but no action.

Positive: Efforts to reduce erosion and runoff and to improve surface water quality.
To be addressed: Encourage more diversified farming operations and more sustainable agriculture (too much marginal land being plowed for row crops, too much drainage, not enough perennial vegetation and cover crops, encourage responsible grazing rather than confinement feedlots).
Encourage wind and solar energy development.
Allow for additional wildlife/conservation land acquisitions and easements - we need a balance of agricultural protection on highly productive lands and ecological protection/recreational opportunity on more marginal lands.

I have been dissatisfied with a few of the land use choices as of recent. The building of the condominiums near Dairy Queen destroyed many beautiful old trees and created an eye-sore that blocked the near-by areas views of the lake. They attracted virtually no business/residents, and remain mostly empty. What a waste. I also wasn't impressed with the destruction required to build the new section of the hospital. I understand that the hospital is one of the biggest businesses in the area, but I feel that an expansion would have been possible without covering up the existing creek, tearing down homes and trees, and ruining the natural landscape that previously was there. I have also heard citizens raising questions about the effect that development will have on the lake. There has been talk about changing the currents of the lake with additional overflow and drainage systems. I think there are things that the town needs more than additional senior housing. As a younger citizen, the natural setting and aspects of Glenwood is what draws me back and makes me love this town. I do not want to see, in my life time, all of the beautiful nature destroyed. As a positive note, though, I absolutely love Barsness Park and feel that it is adequately cared for and preserved. It is a hidden, beautiful gem.

NEXT TEN YEARS: protect the lands and water to the greatest degree possible; make sure commercial growth and housing is encouraged in or near downtown areas; keep big box retail out of Pope County, encourage diverse farming methods that are small, clean and green; grow small business opportunities.

I am positive about the adequate hunting grounds I have used in the past 10 years.
Farm run-off should be addressed. Large feed lots will hinder water quality.
People working in nursing homes should be paid adequately for the time they spend taking care of our elderly. They are not paid enough for their services.

positive - parks, bike trails
future - keep small town feel, keep county 17 at current width

The uniformity that is happening by doing all (or more) land use transactions through the County office is a great improvement. I believe County-wide zoning is the way to go for uniformity.

Have the Pope County Highway Department not be so dominating in road improvement negotiations. Have more respect for residents (not just bullying them like a big government entity).
Put more emphasis on habitat preservation and conservation.

As always, the people that work the hardest to try to get ahead pay the most for everything!!! Tax basis in and around the lake are insane. You (the County) needs to maybe quit spending as much money as you can for unnecessary vehicles for county use, etc... Look at ALL the white county vehicles that sit idol downtown. REALLY? Do we (Pope County Government) really need to just spend money like drunken sailors, while people are trying to stay afloat in the community. I think priorities are very messed up around our area. You could lower taxes on businesses and realestate and work within a budget like EVERYONE else is forced to do. Our area would and could grow if you would cut down on ALL the high taxes in our city and county and freeze some of your crazy spending. It's common sense people!!!! Let the tax paying people buy into our community not the government sector.

positive - parks, bike trails
to be addressed - control of feed lots and other sources of pollution. maintaining water quality on public waters
retain current width of county #17

Positives include residential, local businesses, travel, tourism, light industry, services, medical, manufacturing, crop farming.

Keep feedlots to a minimum, lake water quality,

Keep the conservation areas free from development.

Again, we need to preserve working lands. Often a small acreage will attract or retain a family. In turn they will use local businesses. Their children will be educated in our schools. Likely they will be an asset for a local employer as we are going to need workers in the future. Many local businesses struggle to find employees even at this time. We have quite a bit of recreational areas at this time. Historically I have supported wildlife areas being annexed. But enough already! Every time that the DNR or Fish and Wildlife acquire land or use the conduits like the Nature Conservancy or even Pheasants Forever, that likely is the death of a future family possibility that may have been anchored by an opportunity to have a small enterprise such as livestock,etc. The pendulum has swung past the center point. We need people out here more than an occasionally utilized public hunting area. It is not always jobs that are the final anchor for a family although jobs are very important. As an employer of 18 people, I worry about the future of our workforce,-can I expand if I cannot find skilled help? I pay a living wage to my staff, but other items also anchor people here in our rural areas such as a hobby farm enterprise. I also am bothered by the decreasing tax base as working lands become public lands. We now have people purchasing land and within a few years deciding to place their lands in easements for perpetuity. How can one person make that decision to alter land use forever? People have a right to decide how their lands are used, but perpetual is a long time. I think we should support easements that expire in the future. We have no way of knowing what the future holds and some of these decisions may be short sighted.

Housing and redevelopment
Habitat for Humanity/ brush with kindness
Grand Stay Hotel
Limits on or exclusion of business that can adversely affect climate (water, odor, air, noise, esthetics)
Relocation of fairgrounds and better use of that flood prone area
Restrictions on house (estate) size on lakes

Clean energy: solar and wind
More businesses - reasons to come to Glenwood.

Pope County is a beautiful, diverse landscape. I feel that maintaining the health of the soil and water and air is imperative to the future of any area.
I also feel that reliable broadband will allow people to work and live in rural areas and that is where many options for high quality/solid professional and business opportunities exist.

Discourage any feedlots and chemical contamination into the lakes from agricultural practices.

The county has done a wonderful
job in so many areas of our community life. Thank you.
I believe, however, the road issue on Lakeshore Drive to maintain the old road in its historically beautiful unchanged width is important to our community. I do not live on the road but I believe the decision to change it should be left up to the persons living on the road. I myself, not residing there, would miss the lovely drive or bike ride down the shore with the beauty of all the trees, lake and intimacy of the space. Please do not disturb one of the most beautiful spots in the county.

As I drive to Alexandria the "back way" I find it sad to see all the houses being built on top of each other. The reason I love living in Pope County is because it's still "In the country". Yes, we have smaller towns, and housing in those towns, but it's not cluttered. It should stay that way. Don't ruin what we have in Pope County by making it too big.

Acceptance of the acreage that comprises wilderness areas within Barsness Park, that is, the Lamb and Torguson Wheeler sections, created a recreational space that is precious and rare. Not only maintaining but improving these areas through eradication of noxious weeds (buckthorn, burdock, and others) and clearing fallen trees that create fire hazard conditions will allow this resource to serve community members and visitors alike into the future.
I would like to see use of the former ski slopes resumed. With few ski facilities in the area, we have a good opportunity available.
Prairie restoration areas will become buckthorn forests without management. We have to be vigilant with that nasty weed! I would like to see a "Buckthorn Brigade" established -- perhaps volunteers would be willing to assist (I would!) in keeping buckthorn at bay and trimmed back.
Our lake is a valuable resource, as well. Enhancing the beach, improving water quality, creating bike paths and sidewalks that make the area safer for non-vehicular traffic, maintaining year-round trash bins, all would go far to improving the lake area for residents and guests.
++++++++++++++++++++++
When I moved back to Glenwood four years ago (I lived here as a child), I wondered why everyone does not want to live here. I still wonder that. I love Glenwood! It has so much about it that is positive. With continuing focus on what we do well and can do better, Glenwood has a brighter still future. Thank you for giving us the opportunity to provide our input.

I would like to see all new retail businesses required to have second floor apartments.

would like any initiatives taken for development and housing to focus on quality job and home opportunities, and avoid business and housing options that attract low wage jobs.
I would like to see more public trails for biking, walking, and maintenence of green space and non-

commercial recreational use of land (ie i like the quiet, the trains are enough noise, i really don't want noise generating business or recreational options.

I think pope county needs to avoid allowing more concentrated livestock set-ups. They directly decrease quality of life and property value for neighbors and neighboring lands. They also cheapen the appearance of our beautiful county. Additionally, the many "junkyards" near Lake Amelia and outside Glenwood should be addressed. Surely they are toxic and an environmental hazard.

We definitely need more housing opportunities and they need to be affordable, but we also need to keep them clean. We don't need them to turn into "low rent"/slums. Although we need more job opportunities throughout our community, we don't have enough "good" places to live for our current jobs/employees.

I think there should be more opportunities for agriculture to expand. Putting limits on # of cattle hurts the growth of the Co.
I think Pope Co does a good job now with the land and soil office programs they offer.
It would be nice to have some more jobs high and lower paying. Give companies a reason to build here.
More housing so families want to live here.
Some kind of draw to want to put there kids in school in this district. Better education/reputation of Minnewaska.

The Glenwood and Starbuck areas need growth to provide incentives for young people to want to stay, live and work here. Work other than agricultural. Work which facilitates a living wage, will only come from a growing business culture. City and county leaders should invest in marketing Pope county as a great place of opportunity. Give industry and businesses tax incentives. You will collect you taxes from the population growth. Pope county is old. We need some youth and new ideas around here.

I am very upset with how Lowry took it upon them selves to put in new water an sewer lines and then the people they hired did a very Bad job and now our water is no better than it was before and we pay more for it. It is pathetic that they expect us to pay for the mistakes they make and then deny us to get a well put on our property!

The park definitely needs help with the wild flowers- cut them down and go back seeing the stream

We had a good land use plan but I don't think it's being enforced and I think the feedlots are not being adequately monitored. I would hate to see the lakes compromised with runoff from large feedlots and end up like southern Minnesota.

Feel positive about natural habitats, roads that allow drive around the lake & you can actually see the lake. Don't feel good about RV parks around lake.

I don't like seeing ordinances being changed just to benefit one individual. Ordinances should not be changed to benefit one but to benefit all (especially neighboring properties). A change in ordinance should not negatively impact surrounding and neighborhood properties.

Something has to be done about the loss of wetlands!! & also nonproductive crop land has to be addressed. Loss of wildlife habitat is crucial. To much land is being farmed that should not be! Water quality has to be number on priority!! We have way to many lakes in our County that are above the average! That is terrible & something has to be done. Feedlots & livestock operations have to be monitored more closely & code violations enforced. Pope County is way to liberal on this issue!! Our County Commissioners are way to Pro-Ag! Permits are given out way to freely. Pope County is home to a lot of quality lakes that bring untold influx of tourist & recreational use, it all adds up to a lot of money. If we don't do something about water quality now, what is the future like!! By the way what happened to the TMDL committee where did that money go & who is responsible for that!! It is obvious what direction our commissioners have taken!!

Would like to see more parks whether it be more rv parks or some sort of county parks. There is very few campgrounds in the county. I strongly believe this would benefit the area a lot.
The one greedy winter feeding operator in the County need to be held in check.
Monitor construction projects for compliance with existing codes. Since Pope County has a water patrol boat and public access to our lakes send the planning and zoning official on a cruise around our lakes to see some of the non-compliant projects going on that never have permits!!!! Much of this activity is not visible from the roadways. Enforce existing rules.
Important to keep up the setbacks and home building out of Ag zones and feedlot setbacks like county has set up to prevent future problems.
Having been present at the majority of the original Land Use meetings held in the 1990's it appeared that Pope County was and "Agr Friendly", progressive thinking county. Over the course of the last 20 years this has not been the case in the planning and thinking process of the County and the Commissioners. How may feed lots, cattle operations and other animal set ups have been shut down or animal numbers controlled to the point of young farmers deciding it's not worth the hassle to even try? No one tells the hardware store in Glenwood how many cans of paint they can sell. No one tells car dealerships or garages how many cars or tires they can keep on hand. NO none tells the manufacturing companies in the County when or where they can use chemicals or spray paints. Why then should livestock operators be told how many and where they can raise or expand their operations? They live on the land too and don't want their ground water to be contaminated any more than other people. Agr property is what covers the bills for Pope County by paying the bulk of the county taxes, not lakeshore, note residential. Look at aerial photos both current and past, you'll be able to see where the run off into the lakes and streams has come from. Not the farm land, but take a look by the resorts (Peters for example) yet no one tells them not to or how much to fertilize their lawns or golf courses. Perhaps Pope County consumers should go hungry for a while to realize how much farmers contribute to the local economy and provide food to our area, then it might sink in how valuable the agr community is to the County. Only one of the County Commissioners is an "active" farmer. None of the current school board members are "active'' farmers. None of the current HRA committee members is an active farmer. How many of the County officials who are making the decision on animal operations have or understand an agr background? When there is no one left to farm in Pop County but the corporate farms, who do not live here and do not spend money locally, where will the County be then/ Look at the numbers of livestock at the county fair in the past few years. All animal numbers are down, both in 4-H and FFA, where is the future of agriculture going to come from? Outside buyers from other counties? It appears that the previous headline in the Echo Press regarding Douglas County is accurate for Pope County too, "The Day Agr Died in The County". Better internet and housing are a small part of the picture compared to producing food and animals. If an industry was looking to relocate they would have done so in Pope County by now. Try taking care of what we've got and the good people who are already living and working here, especially the ones producing the food we all eat. Ask the Commissioners where they see the County in the next 10 to 20 years, with a non-resident work force both for the County and other jobs. Who will want to live in Pope County full time? Seasonal snow birds, temporary lakeshore people in their mc-mansions, by the week tourists, Waterama visitors? Who will be paying the bills then?
I don't feel positive about any Land Uses the County had did especially my $550 a year in t axes for HRA- a complete waste of my money. County Commissioners passes a no net loss of Ag land resolution many years ago that they never enforced and now they want me to put 50 foot grass buffer next to a ditch on my farm. If you are concerned about water quality that's not the answer because as water flow though dead grass it picks up phosphorus and nitrates out of the dead grass. If you want a pheasant population there must be food plots planted on DNR and U>S. Fish and wildlife

land because in a hard winter there isn't any food available when covered up by ice and snow. Pope County has a huge amount of cover for wildlife but no food when needed. I'm just tired of ill informed people telling me what I'm doing wrong when they usually don't know their Ass from a hole in the ground

Feedlots and stockpiling turkey manure are big concerns for ground water and ensuing toxicity. Use of herbicides, both aerial and ground application and affects ground water.Huge farm equipment using roads not designed for the weight and width. Law enforcement on outer edges of County. More employees in Land and Resources to keep an eye on land owner projects and changes. Director of Land and Resource Management needs a fairness across all properties when making land use decisions. Mot let money and politics get in the way. People can't afford $700-$1500 rents in the normal working world. Don't be swayed by the big talk and money.

The development of the "marina" concept allows more families lake access and recreational opportunities. Senior and multiple home dwellings developed our property with lake view versus run down again property enhances their lives and brings much needed tax $'s to County. Senior care and residential needs to improve if we want to maintain and actually grow in this area. Jobs create by developing here will attract young families and help Pope County's economic picture improve.

For the most part I think Pope County has done a good job of preserving the rural quality of Pope County. This is the reason my husband and I move here after college, and it has been a wonderful place to work and raise a family. THis is the primary reason most of our friends chose to liver here also, love Pope County-please don't change or we all loose.

Land Uses-positive: starting to work on the roads and get them up to standard; arts initiatives; Human services/Public health
Next 10 years: keeping the lakes clean and safe; environmental strategies to protect our natural resources; keeping "rural" feel to the place

Over the years I've owned property in this area, I've noticed the increase in feedlots. Living on a clean lake was one of the main reasons I bought property in this area. I'm concerned that not only the quality of lakes are in jeopardy, but also the ground water quality. If I could choose one area of focus in Pope County, it would be to maintain or improve the quality of air, land and water in this part of the state over the next 20 years; I know that requires diligence in planning now.
I appreciate the opportunity to voice my opinions. Thank you for generating the survey.

The fact that there is a land use/zoning ordinance is good. It is positive that conflicting land uses have been identified and separate zones created. Consistent enforcement of the land use rules and less variances would result in better communities with less conflict, especially in the lakes areas.

Tax incentives should be given to attract new businesses to locate here.
Rural land should be able to be split off for more development of residential sites. Should be able to split of 10 acre sites.

State land use measures should be the guide. Don't drive business out with over regulation

I feel positive about some farmers using rotational grazing and cover crops to prevent soil erosion. Some farmers are diversifying to feed people in Pope County, offering true food security for our citizens.
I am very concerned about farms growing only one or two crops year after year and trying to kill every other plant and insect with repeated pesticide applications. Aerial spraying is increasing, and the obnoxious drone of spray planes is constant on summer mornings and evenings. When the soybean aphid is under attack, so are we, as aerial applications are impossible to accurately control, we lose our beneficial insects in the process, and the effects on human health are yet to be realized.
I'd like to see Incentives for food producers that don't use toxins, grow diverse crops and demonstrate

land stewardship. Our water, soil, children and communities would all benefit, as would our economy.

Positive about more attractive lake walk, beach area, park areas.

A farmer on Lake Villard has manure and chemicals draining into the lake from his field when it rains or he waters (with water from the lake). Would like that addressed very soon.

Multiple small camper type trailers not allowed permanently on lake shore private owned lots.
Enforce the above
No feedlots near waterways.

We have owned a home in the city of Lowry and have been very satisfied with the community, however as our family has grown we desire to buy or build a bigger house and have found it incredibly difficult to find a quality home within the price range of $150,000-$250,000. We have struggled to find a nice lot that isn't very small, sloped, or covered in dead/fallen trees. We have looked into building on some of a relatives agricultural land and have found it very difficult to even start the process. My husband is a small business owner in Pope County and we both work full time employed within the county but are seriously looking at buying a home in Douglas County as there is such a shortage of quality homes in our price range and we don't know if we will be allowed to get a land use variance to build on agricultural land.

County needs to address the decline in rural residents and work with preserving the use of the rural area for agriculture while allowing a reasonable amount of non-ag residents through modification of the land use ordinance.

SWCD has worked with land owners to keep soil erosion to a minimum. The goal is to keep water clean (ground water & surface water).
We have a problem with noxious weeds in our county although we do a better job of controlling weekd than most counties or states.
Any person that owns land or is in charge of maintenance of land-R-O-W. Fence lines, pastures etc should learn how to take care of weeds. Learn the life cycle of weeds and learn how to control them. Chemical control or mowing must be done in a timely manner.

In the past
Businesses lost-ASB took over a lot of closed business spots.
On land use
Fix water problems on 4th St. N.W. and fair grounds-maype update water in the entire city. Electric goes out occasionally. Garbage expensive, doesn't cover a truck to pick up sofas, etc.
Positive
More housing choices for seniors w meals, medical close by.

Buffer zone (?2014)
Pope County continues to ignore

Would like to see more affordable housing available to younger families to not only attract new people, but to keep the younger generation from leaving Pope County as soon as they graduate. This would also involve increasing jobs in Pope County. We have some beautiful lakes in Pope County, and need to promote them more to bring more tourism into the county, and with that have the opportunities for those visiting this county, to see businesses and housing available to attract them to staying or at least get them talking about how great this county is, which could bring more jobs/business/families to the county.

I would like to see more land being turned into walk in hunting land. I would like to see the building on lakeshore slowed down. I think that the buffer strips around fields and drainage ditches are a great idea and should become mandatory and the owners of this land should be subsidized ONLY if the land is open to public hunting and POSTED AS SUCH.

As a Lakeshore Resident i do not like the building being put up on small lots. Too large for 50' lots.

Bring in more good businesses, and get out of the housing industry.

The officials within Pope County need to take a closer look or keep in mind what "pays the bills" within the county. There is no doubt that agriculture is a major economic driver within the county. Not only production agriculture, but all of the businesses associated with supporting the farmers within the county. By continually raising taxes on farmland and making farming (especially animal agriculture) more restrictive we are driving away future generations that will support the services provided by the county. County officials need to be more aware of what is going on because that is what will ultimately decide the fate of the county.
We also need the tourist business because those people also spend a lot of money within the county that support the programs that are needed. It is a delicate balancing act between providing and sharing the wonderful nature landscape that Pope County is blessed with, and allowing the people that live and work here do their thing.
There are programs already in place through various other government entities to protect that resources around us (NRCS, SWCD, FSA, etc.). We need to allow those people to do their jobs and work within those parameters.
As a lifelong resident of Pope County who returned here with the dreams of working into the family farm, it is increasingly difficult to realize those dreams. There are a lot of people in a similar position as myself that are giving up on the dream because of the restrictions that the county in imposing on agriculture. If the county doesn't take a long hard look at the long term effects of their actions, it'll continue to lose good people and businesses to surrounding counties.

Add new business..population has not chaned that much from 50 years ago. Need incentives for our young people to find good jobs and stay here and raise their families. The parks are well used and truly an asset to our county. I love Glenwood and will live here the rest of my life. Itis beautiful and has many wonderful facilities. We live at the Glenwood Plaza and love it!!! Thank you for the opportunity to express our thoughts!!

Some feedlots have been allowed to expand too close to cities and lakes.Hopefully new state buffer zones will be enforced and will help control runoff into our lakes and watertways.

Our lakes are our biggest asset. Clean water and monitored growth are vital to maintaining them. Feedlots jeopardize our clean air and water while providing profits for only a few.

I am a proponent of production agriculture. It has been my whole life endeavor.
Now I am retired and hate to see zebra mussels hurting our lake.

I feel (mostly) positive about the zoning portion of the ordinance. Intensive animal agriculture should not be close to cities or waterways. I believe the county's air quality has improved due to the ordinance.
I would like to see the ordinance more strongly enforced when producers ignore the parts of it that they don't agree with.

I would like to see preservation of wetlands such as swamps, marshes, small ponds, etc. since these are valuable resources for wildlife and one of the reasons I like living in Pope County is the wildlife. I'd also like to see wooded areas preserved for the same reason.

Remove ordinance not allowing new housing and developments in A1 at 40 acres and A2 160 acres to 5 acres county wide. Work harder on our impaired lake clean up and do not allow any more wetlands to be tiled and drained into the ditch systems impairing our lakes. limit irrigation that is poisoning our water with dangerously high levels of nitrates.

The rural (county and township) roads have improved.
There are dangerous intersections at rural highways that should be redesigned, where roads do not connect at a 90 degree angle. (Example: 150th Street at MN28 at milepost 84 intersects at a

dangerous angle. A person died there a few years ago, probably because it is hard to see cars coming unless you pull up to MN28 at a right angle.)

I think we have a superior ordinance and need to deal with issues individually not open the ordinance.

We need to preserve the air and water quality. Present land use ordinances need to be strictly enforced. Our quality of life and health is at stake here.

dairy & cattle use, where runoff and owners not complying with rules & regulations

I think Glenwood and Pope County in general have a nice mix of land uses zoned for the most part in the appropriate places. I would like to see a way for thru 18 wheeler traffic to bypass downtown Glenwood completely. The constant freight traffic puts significant strain on our streets.

Nothing I've seen changed in the last 10 years... We need a water park in Barsness park or somewhere like the one in Benson.
Open an Rv park close by and offer package stays to attract people to further drive the summer economy. Hire HS students to work for min wage... Get people to visit then decide to stay!

I like the new condos by the lake, the new hotel, and the new condos on NE 2nd street. I also like the new buildings on main street. I would like to see a better location for the fair grounds in the future.

I am concerned about the scattering of houses in rural areas and shoreland. I would like to see more opportunities for livestock agriculture.

Affordable housing is of high concern and land immediately surrounding our cities need to have housing built-single family dwellings or multi-family including apartment buildings. Protecting environment is important. Lands between Lake Ann & Lake Reno need to be closely monitored-including housing in regard to potential pollution and we need to monitor wells for water quality especially around Lank Ann and in the City of Villard. Farmland preservation and agricultural businesses need to be promoted and preserved. There must continue to be a balance between Environment preservation and agricultural development so that our environment becomes even better and our county open to continued development with reasonable guidelines and regulations.

I want our nursing home in Starbuck still viable & running in the blue with good quality help & caring people. Having an administrator that knows how to do this! We are losing nursing home beds & we need more. We have a big population going to need care. Wouldn't it be sad if the care isn't there!! We need to teach our youth they have to work for want we receive & good, good quality care givers.I think there is too much government over the land. Farmers are good stewarts of the land & know more than the government how to take care of the land. They take care of it year around.

Positive Feeling-None
To be better addressed-Run off of rain and snow melt from farmland and livestock operations into Lake Minnewaska. From CR 18 to Lake Minnewaska is downhill from agricultural and livestock operations. Heavy rain and snow melt gushes down from the operations and directly into the lake via multiple streams and under the lakeshore road culverts. It is a mess to see the quantity of water and debris that flows into the Lake.

A1 Zone allow to build on 5 acre instead of 40. A2 Zone allow to build on 10 acre instead of 160
Clean up feedlots and our impaired water. Limit irrigation that is polluting our water with nitrates.

More control of Feedlot and Confinement Housing

In 2009 the Feds passed a clean Water Act. 8 Lakes in Pope County were put on the list. Its almost 8 years and have seen no County input/interest in bringing these lakes into compliance. No updates on studies/research etc. DNR Fisheries hasn't said whether the fish were tested/good to eat. It appears these lakes have continued to decline . Nothing changed. Would property owners on these lakes be able to change the real estate tax to swamp or wetland?

Address: Future subdivisions need to look at City ties for services, water, sewer etc.
engage with city Glenwood, Starbuck, Cyrus to do what it can to bring in Industrial Opportunities and

grow jobs. New own tax base to sustain future. Pope Co. need to grown & and cannot continue to raise taxes!

Like to see More done with the water quality of the lakes.
The people around the lakes pay a higher property tax then normal so I think water quality is a big issue for us. If the water quality goes down so will the property value hence lower tax income.
Livestock around the lake is a big issue the county needs to limit the live stock to what we already have now and not let any additional livestock development.

Would like to see more options for people who want to "age in place" such as patio homes (one level, 2-3 bedroom, no steps) or condominiums.
Very comprehensive survey! Thank you for the opportunity to fill this out.

Very poor code enforcement along lake shores

We have struggled to align the interests of large ag producers with the overall interests of everyone in the county. We all share the land, the air, the water, and the countryside. As a matter of scale, there are operations whose plans overly impact the rest of us, and endanger the quality of life for all. This is a careful balance. I understand the rural character of our county, and I myself live on a farm and have lived in an A1 area for nearly 35 years. That does not bother me one bit. BUT there is a difference between "normal" farming and large scale agricultural livestock facilities that threaten our natural resources including fresh air and clean water.
The county should not be afraid to restrain outsized livestock operations. Pope County is richly blessed with good land, lakes, rivers and streams,and wetlands, but we must protect them. We need to insure that the quality of life here--clean air and water in particular, is not damaged by individual business interests. If all that is left here in 30 years are huge farms, we will have lost our value as a county.

Farmers have been in the rural area first. We believe they should always have the right to farm their land and or raise their animals. We would hope people living by farmland would not have the right to dictate what the farmer can and cannot do. We would also hope Pope County land management would continue to stand with the farmers.
If Pope County is to thrive, we would hope there would be incentives for businesses to locate here.

Continue maintenance of existing roads as they require resurfacing & bridge updates.
Encourage new & existing businesses with incentives to expand their business & employ area residents.
Keep taxes in line with surrounding counties & the services being provided.
Ensure we have enough public places such as parks & beaches.
Work hard to ensure the growth rate can be handled by the county's services.
Tourism is a major draw in this area & must be encouraged to ensure those visitors continue to utilize our local businesses.
Continue the enforcement of laws for water frontage usage & maintenance for our lakes, rivers, & streams.
Reduce the tendency toward expansion of cattle feed lot facilities & increase the enforcement of rules related to them.

As noted earlier, my main concern is for the long-term protection of our lakes and streams. I feel there needs to be more done in this area.

Pope County needs to adapt and leverage the growth of Douglas County. They are doing so much and Pope County needs to stay on top of the consequences and opportunities of that growth for Pope County (i.e. CR29).

Not knowledgeable

Habitat for humanity homes good
Would like county to purchase older existing homes & provide affordable financing for families-instead of building new.
Agriculture-do not want more old family farms/homesteads torn down & cleared, trees removed, for large scale farming. Need to keep these structures & landscapes in place to provide wind-breaks, prevent dust-bowl, etc. Also to provide affordable housing/farming for young families.

No HRA
Expanding public transit services (i.e. Rainbow Rider waste of $ (Tax $)

Get rid of HRA or at least do not tax-private property

Be careful NOT to over regulate. Always consider cost us benefits

Promote small owner operated farms and businesses.
Encourage people to live in the rural areas of Pope County
discourage large farms and large agro businesses.
Limit the influence of any special interest group in land use.

You need to step up for us in the rural areas. We pay the most taxes of the county and we are left for last in all other aspects of growth. We want our children to stay but there has to be incentives like broadband in the rural areas. Our internet is better than dial up (which was ridiculous) but years behind broadband
We need to look into affordable clean energy for everyone, i.e. Wind generators, solar panels, etc.
Thank you

Subject was covered in the questions and answers in the survey

None

Quit letting farmers tile every piece of land they can. I don't like the fact that they are allowed to drain all their land. Need bigger buffers along waters. Do much more to protect our waters. Ban the worst pesticides and herbicides out there. Importantly -- Ban irrigators, as they deplete our waters resourvoirs along with all the tiling. There are going to be big water issues in the future. Tougher restrictions on pole barns. Protect our natural land better!!

I like how down town has remodeled and made it look alot better. I like how some farmers are trying not to pollute as much. I don't like the amount of turkey manure that is spread on fields near my home the smell is so horrid you dont even want to go outside.I dont like how the septic pumping trucks spread human septic waste on farm fields.I don't like that Gilchrist township has many people with cancer who have died in the last 30 years and people still are. I think it has to do with bad farming practices getting into the water.

In order for Pope County to maintain and grow, we must have high speed internet to all businesses and residences in Pope County. We will not be able to get our youth, spouses and families and friends to consider living and working here without. If we are going to grow economically we need to have something other than Ag, or Ag related businesses. We also need to have jobs to offer to spouses of men and women that are hired to work in our government, health care facilities and schools. We are not going to get a Doctor to move here, if their spouse can not find meaningful employment. We also need to address the shortage of Daycare, so that folks working odd hours can find good daycare for their children. if we are going to expand the dairies, manufacturing plants, etc, then we need to have affordable housing available. We also need to look at our subsidized housing and address the age and condition of that housing going in to the next 20 years. It will need to be replaced. It has been heavily used and is at the end of its life.

Natural snow fence vegetation along roadways. Buffer zones around borders of farmland and waterways. More no till type of farming would lead to less topsoil loss and better moisture retention.

Taking efforts to improve water quality in the last ten year. Need to take more positive action in next ten years to improve water quality and enforce existing and new laws, especially in the area of agricultural uses and practices.

Let farmers expand cropland and livestock operations. Don't allow single family residential sub-divisions or industrial businesses take over cropland.

Making a farm to have to spend $18,000 to put in a new sewer system that is very unreasonable because they are adding a garage to the farm house. Design extremely over done.
Regulations too tough on small farms....small farms created Glenwood more needs to support continuation of small farms. Hobby farms should be encouraged it's a healthy way of life.
Love the lake and recreation and country living in pope county.

I like seeing erosion control projects which reduce the amount of sediment going into lakes and streams. I also like seeing erosion prone lands planted into grass.
I think there is still far too much highly erosive land being row cropped in the county which not only hurts water quality but reduces the future productivity of the land for more sustainable agriculture uses such as pastures, orchards, hay meadows, etc.
Finally, I believe the county needs to take a much more proactive role in managing the use of groundwater for irrigation so that industrial agriculture doesn't continue to hurt farmers and families who live in the county.

I like the fact they are dressing up downtown Glenwood outside area. Need more retail business and restaurants. Little shops (not antique shops) that offer things that are unique and different. Ice cream shoppe, Papa Murphy pizza, and nice restaurants would be great. Maybe a consignment shop? I really wish a Costco and Home Depot would be built in the outer parts of the town (by ShopKo?) A theatre would be nice to have in Glenwood again.
We live on a Lake Amelia and I have lived here for 60 years on this property. In that time the lake has become extremely weedy and the lack of fish is unbelievable. No more crayfish or mud puppies and I never see perch? I worry that all the phosphates and pesticides used by local farmers near the lake are seeping into the ground water. Lake Amelia is not stocked well each year with fish and we need to up the amount of fingerlings put into the lake. Especially Walleye. I wish people would take as much interest in Lake Amelia as they do Minnewaska.

We have several nice parks and open spaces but should have a master plan in place to have cohesive development to attract businesses. The City beach areas deserve special attention, use Detroit Lakes main beach as a great example. Clean up and revitalize the down towns, there needs to be more pride in the appearance of businesses/storefronts. Is it too hard too pull some weeds on the city side walks or in the marina? Or how bout painting rotten wood and getting rid of junk laying around the city's center? If you can't take care of what you have what's the point of further development?
RV parks are ok but they should be developed to be more prestige and better aesthetics than your current parks.
Land use should always put lake quality first.

My vision would be to see Glenwood become a vacation destination.
I'd like so see the downtown bustling with people chopping at unique stores such as art galleries-clothing stores with the things you can't get at target or walmart-gift stores-restaurants (Italian, Mexican) jewelry stores featuring local artists-bookstore.
Many people shop in Alexandria and we can't compete with box stores so why not support the local entrepreneur (I sure need a spelling stop :)). Who can bring passion & excitement int their store front.
Also to support manufacturing which provides pretty decent wages making it possible for your families to thrive here ion our beautiful city. I'm a transplant and have lived in other states & 4 or 5 other MN communities-I totally love it here-wonderful beautiful place to live.

Fix the land that you have for the fair area and road that need fix and not have so many people upset. Fix the speed around the parks area. They have police in all the towns. 30 miles should be for everyone. Not just what police pick on.

I would like to see the county take a strong stand against further aquisition of farmland by federal or state agencies and their private proxy organizations IE Ducks Unlimited, Pheasants Forever or Nature Conservancy. These entities have proven to be poor stewards of the land and should be restrained from expanding their footprint in the county. This is the single most important issue in helping to preserve Pope Counties rural heritage.

I feel real positive about the purchase of the land east of John Deere for $20,000 an acre and then transferring it to the bogus good old boys club EDAHRA so they can sell it for less than $1 an acre! Keep up the good work on that!!

Positive:
-Rotational Grazing
-Encouraging new farmers.
Concerns about Bakko Brothers (?) building an ugly structure on Cty Rd 8. Also buying up land and ripping out trees and grasses to make more crop land and totally ripping in to a hillside for gravel-and basically leaving it exposed to erosion after being to to cease.....which they haven't completely done. They are allowed to bend rules.....with little or no consequences.
-Feedlots!!!!!

Last ten years-Run off to the lakes and streams
Next ten years-Run off to the lakes and streams
Results-Clean water for fishing, swimming and environment

I feel the land use ordinance that we have has been very useful during the last several years. Maybe it needs to be looked at and see if it is still adequate for today.
Pope County as you know has so many types of soils. We have to be careful so that we look at all the facts before we allow feedlots and manure placement. We have to protect our ground water & lakes. If we lose our water quality then the battle is lost.
PROTECT OUR WATERS!!!!!!!!

I was worried about the transformation of the fairground, but it flows very well and added visual quality. It's great to see the community continue to improve (hospital and bank expansions), but pedestrian's safety should always be a priority. One opportunity is the bike trails/paths around town, especially along the two main streets in Glenwood. Unfortunately I do not know about the rest of the county to form a quality opinion.

We have put way to much land in the hands of the US Fish and Wildlife. This is killing the local tax base.

I like that some of the newer downtown Glenwood businesses have built fairly attractive new buildings. Glenwood needs more downtown development, as opposed to more development out of downtown or near highways.
I am very concerned about invasive species in our lakes and park lands.
I am very concerned about livestock activities that are located too close to lakes or residential areas because of the potential for air and water quality issues. I understand the need for agriculture, but there is a lot of land in the county that is away from lakes and residential areas.

Restrictions of feedlot and animal activities near or impacting the Lake Minnewaska area are good and should continue. Lake Minnewaska is the only thing that has allowed Pope County to hang onto the standard of living that many rural Minnesota counties have lost with the exodus of residents to cities associated with the industrialization of agriculture. Lake Minnewaska is a beautiful but under-utilized natural resource.

In the near future, I would like to see property tax issues addressed with respect to boundaries between cities and townships. I see significant disparity in the tax burden between industries on the commercial side. I see the same disparity between properties that fall on different sides of city vs township lines due to inadequate annexation of property that is clearly benefiting from proximity to the city. This disparity encourages sprawl outside of the higher tax rate city areas as well as stagnation of the tax base in the cities which exacerbates the problem. Businesses and citizens should want to be part of our cities because of the value they provide - I do not see that today.

I think that we need to encourage more housing in the countryside. The 1 house on 40 acres of farm land is a bad idea. Most of the land that a farmer would be willing to sell for a house is not good farm land anyway. We do have some good farm land in the county - but we have a lot more marginal. The small footprint a house takes up and the amount of taxes it provides vs farm land should easily justify that. I think 5 acres should be the limit.
I do believe the County has a place in helping to encourage growth - but they are not the entity to spearhead it. I think the CO be well served by one position (employee) whose sole job is to promote the are and its growth potential. But that person would need an outside perspective - and would need to be rotated every few years to keep a fresh perspective.
I also think the County needs to watch their payroll. Our Public jobs in Pope County pay significantly higher (on average) than our Private jobs - and we need to keep that in check.

I have only been here for a few years so I don't have much experience. I would like to see something else in place of the fair grounds, I know it gets water logged so I don't know how much potential it may have.
I love the new business building next to ACE!
I know we don't have a lot of room in the city limits of Glenwood but more single family homes between 120k - 160k are very needed.
I think we would attract a lot more people if we connected the bike trail from Starbuck to Villard and had a path out to the highschool.

I really dislike the RV/manufactured home project in Starbuck across the lake from the Waters Edge. I think reduces the appeal of the community and sets a low standard. I do not care for the multi-story condominium project near the Lakeside. I feel it has imposed on the view to the lake for people in that area. In general, if there are projects targeted around Lake Minnewaska or others, I think they should appeal to families or young professionals rather than retired seniors. For the future of our communities, I think it is important that younger people find something attractive rather than encouraging low-cost projects on highly desirable housing locations. Thanks for doing this survey! I think it's great that Pope County is developing a comprehensive plan with longer term goals!

I think the development of the new hotel in Glenwood, the hospital, Trumm Drug and the upcoming renovation of Glenwood Bank along with residential developments that are starting to take off are all positive changes for the area. Poor roads need to be addressed along with promoting more retail development in the downtown areas to bring people in from surrounding areas are things that need to be addressed.

Besides solar power, there is virtually NO new business coming into our county. If housing were cheaper in Alexandria, there wouldn't really be much incentive to live in Pope County. There are far less jobs, restaurants, businesses, and/or things to do in general. There also seems to be a huge lack of leadership to change any of these things. More of any of these things would give the taxpayers more choices on things to do with their free time, which would lead to a higher quality of life, and provide incentive for more people to move into Pope County which would benefit everyone. We can stay living in the past and watch all of our current businesses leave slowly as better opportunities arise for them, or change that and bring business and people in and watch our County / Home thrive.

I have noticed that almost every time a variance is requested in a shoreline area it is granted. We should be tougher in shoreline areas. County Ordinances are there for a reason. Lake Minnewaska must be protected at all costs.
The County should be more involved in policing of automobile junkyards. I doubt that some in Chippewa Falls TWP are being drained of fluids.

My concern would focus on preserving and cleaning up the lakes. The lakes in Pope County are the number one draw for people not from there. I'd like to see stronger enforcement of buffer zones on all types of water in the county. Also limit the ability to drain wetlands. I don't feel these two areas are enforced at all in Pope County. Take a look at how the landscape changed when corn hit $7. Every inch of land was getting tilled and tiled. Wet lands taken out, along with fencelines, treelines and any available CRP and pasture land. Sad.
Second focus would be attracting new businesses. I grew up in Pope county and currently own land there, but live and work in the twin cities. I would love to move back there, but the work just isn't there. I know a lot of my fellow classmates feel the same way.
Third, Pope county needs to do a better job of promoting its positive resources. There is a lot of public land in the county that could be managed better to make Pope County a destination for hunting. (I realize that most of this land is State or Federally owned, not county owned) None of the public lands are managed in anyway for wildlife. They are basically just left and get overrun by weeds and trees. Ponds that once held ducks are now minnow/sucker/carp infested and too deep for puddle ducks. Most are just worthless for anything except going on a nature walk as far as hunting goes.

I like the use of open land to build houses within the city of glenwood.

Positive: conservation easements, water quality improvement projects.sustainable agriculture practices, affordable housing
Negative: Gravel mining below the water table, removal of land from CRP., confinement livestock faciities, Private mobile home resorts

Cleaning up areas of peoples lawns and homes. Giving assistants to home owners make home look better from the outside as in the inside. Give out small grants for all people to make this happen not just some areas of the town. There is homeowners that are working two to three jobs to make ends meet. A little help goes a long way. Maybe even getting different groups volunteer and help house that need a little tender care.

Do more to enforce existing zoning laws around Minnewaska . Try to discourage over sized new buildings and additions which are not appropriate for the lot size. Try to enforce shoreline tree removal rules.

Rural Hobby farms are great and are attracting young families to the area. Also please enforce the building codes.

The new waste water treatment facility. Welder Training Facility.
Relocate highway 28 & 29 form Glenwood to Starbuck.
Repair county ditches, use fish hatchery for stocking fish, raise the dam in Starbuck, replace the culvert by captains bay and replace with bridge,
Add a Bio mass &/or waste heat recovery- energy generation plant in the county

I like that the country is country and the town is town. Preserving the natural land of Pope county. I do believe if the city is to maintain health we need to create major tax intensives for businesses to start, and grow within Glenwood and Pope county. If we get some good businesses that can pay well for people, the rest will fall into place. Everything is lost to Alexandria in the retail market. Myself included, cannot AFFORD to shop in Glenwood. I also feel that we need to lower property taxes on residential rural pope county. Look at some of Douglas County. Most taxes there are much cheaper

in the rural and subdivision settings, yet the houses are more valuable. When I bought my place 3 years ago, anyhow that was the case. I chose to buy in Pope County because I was born here and love this place. If I was someone that was moving here though, without roots, I would have went to Douglas County for sure. That in my opinion is a problem and a sign of a deeper issue with our finances as a county. Thank you.
Industrial and Recreational

Townships Responding to 2016 Comprehensive Plan Survey

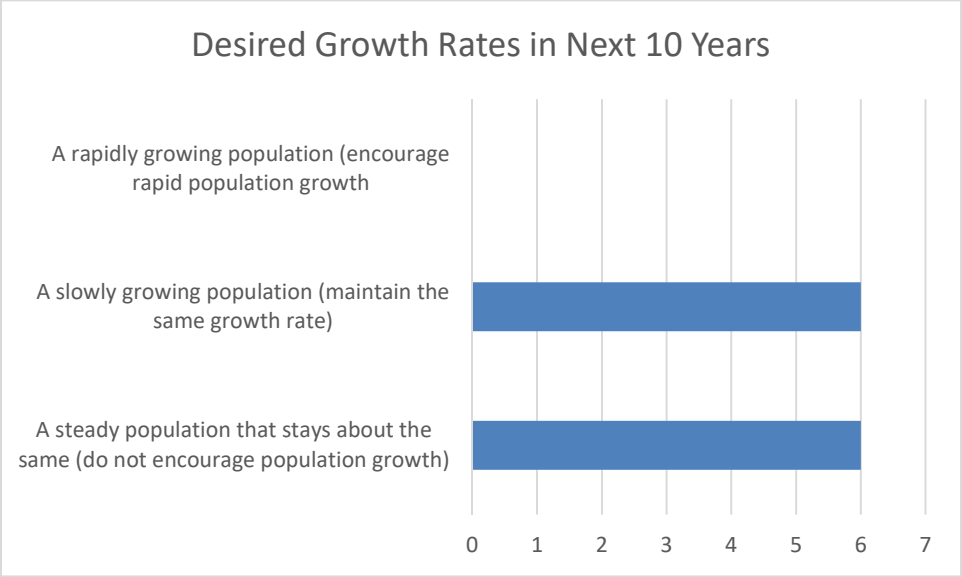
Township Comprehensive Plan Survey Responses

Summary – December 2016

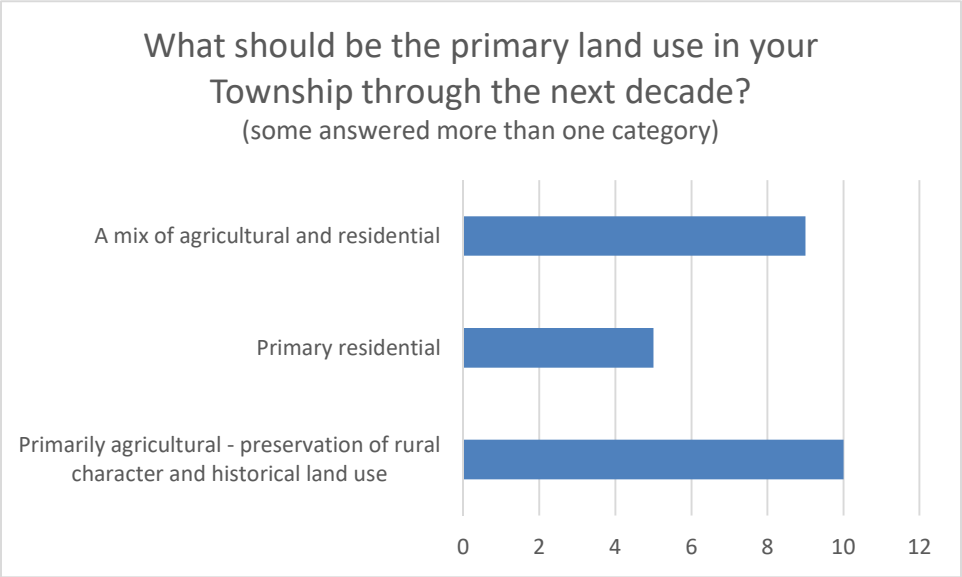
1. Identify 3 of the most important <u>land use</u> issues you see facing your Township in the next 10 years.

1. It appears "Shoreland Natural Environment" has <u>already</u> encroached into private Farmland including two of our Board members. We certainly don't need to "lose" more!
2. Land being purchased by non-profits which takes acreage away from tax base and reduces lands used for livestock and grain farming.
3. Addressing setback issues around waterways and lakes. Prefer the regulations be less stringent.
4. Land conservation programs should have sunset clauses – or be reviewed at intervals – rather than be permanent.
5. Feedlot setback
6. Allow more non-farm homes
7. Preservation of better farm land
8. Lack of enforcement of county regulations and conditional use permit stipulations.
9. Overuse of impervious surfaces, especially around lakes and other bodies of water.
10. Lack of regulations/enforcement of storage/stockpiling turkey and other manure.
11. Agriculture right to farm, feedlots, buffer strips, holding ponds. The right for a family farm to have more than one residence at the home farm.
12. Lake shore and secondary additions and developments. Encourage more conservation procedures.
13. Infrastructure – rebuilding of some roads. High speed internet.
14. Large feedlot expansion
15. Gravel pits
16. Building permits
17. Livestock permits
18. Stricter feedlot regulations imposed
19. Non farm residents demanding more control
20. Use of Ag chemicals
21. Basic ag.livestock, grains
22. Population density, age of residents (old)
23. More appealing to future land owners
24. Preserving ag land
25. US Fish and Wildlife/DNR taking too much land out of the tax base. IF they are going to own land they should pay the same rate as private landowners.
26. Unreasonable and illogical imposition of buffer strips as well as unclear rules and regulations.
27. Housing for our ag industry
28. Maintenance of our roads and bridges
29. Special ag districts

2. **The following chart represents the historical and project population for your Township. Which of the following best describes your Township's wishes over the next 10 years? (Check one)**



3. **Which of the following best expresses your desire for what the primary land use in your Township should be throughout the next decade? (Choose <u>one</u> box in <u>one</u> category)**



1. Primarily agricultural – preservation of rural character and historical land use

   - ☐ **8 responses -** New non-farm homes should be scattered throughout the township and not clustered in residential subdivisions

   - ☐ **2 responses -** New non-farm homes should be clustered in subdivisions rather than scattered throughout the township.

<u>OR</u>

2. Primarily residential

   - **2 responses -** Agriculture should be allowed, but kept small-scale so as to prevent conflict with housing.

   - **3 responses -** Agriculture should be allowed and not limited in scale, but housing should be the predominant use.

OR

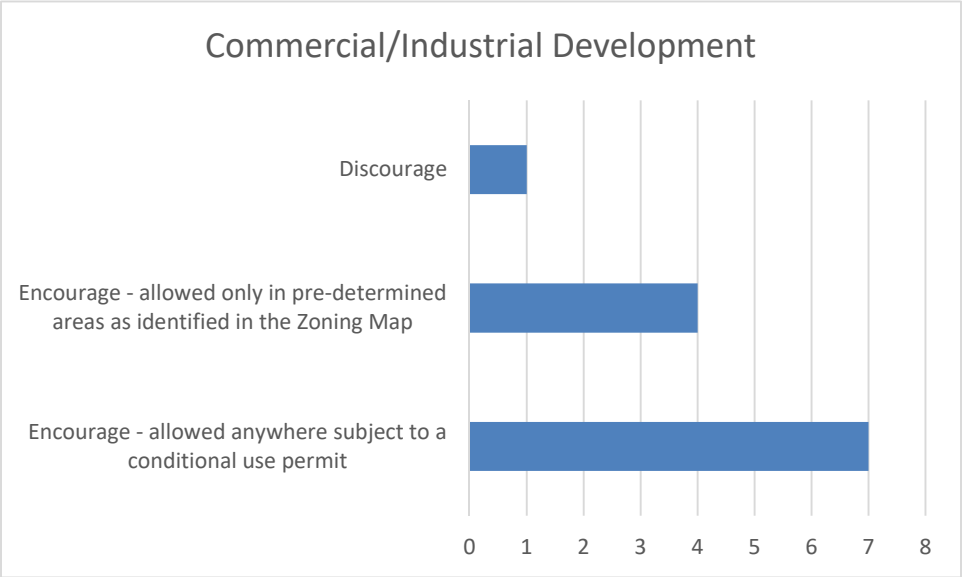
3. A mix of agricultural and residential

   - **3 responses -** Preserve areas with best farm soils for agriculture. All other areas are suitable for housing.

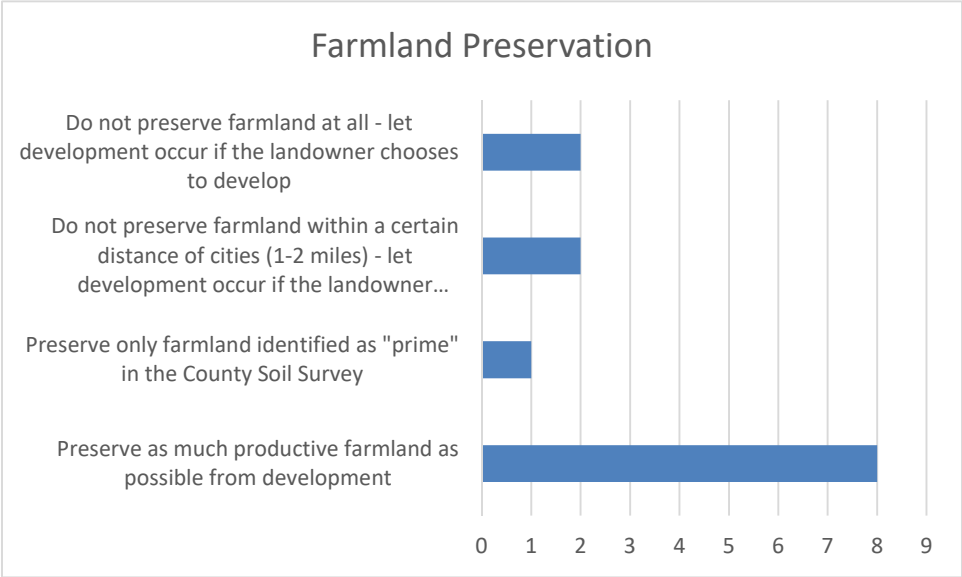
   - **3 responses -** Agriculture and housing should be able to mix, but the density of housing allowed should be kept low to prevent conflicts.

   - **3 responses -** Agriculture and housing should be able to mix. Residents and farmers will need to work out their conflicts themselves.

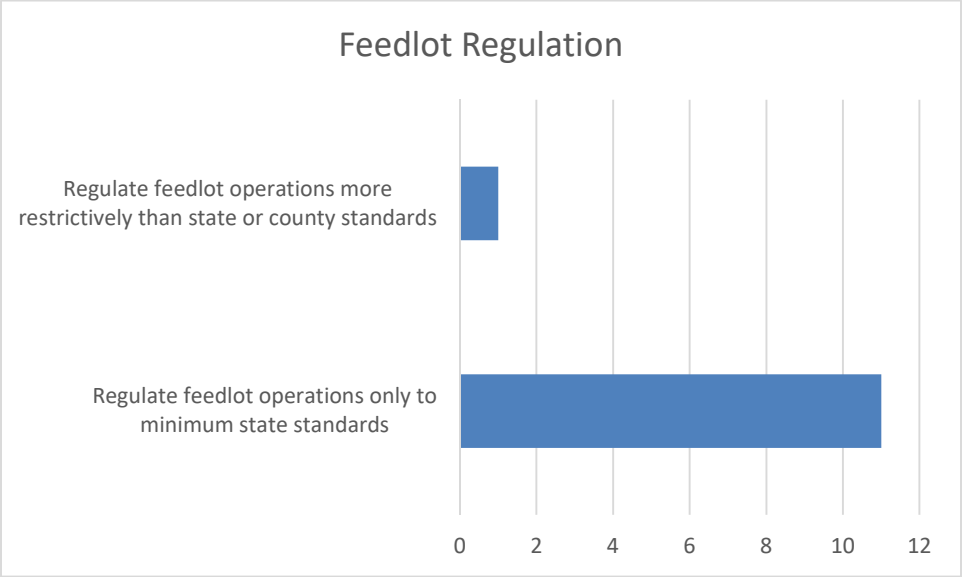
4. Which of the following best expresses your Township's desire for commercial/industrial development within your Township?



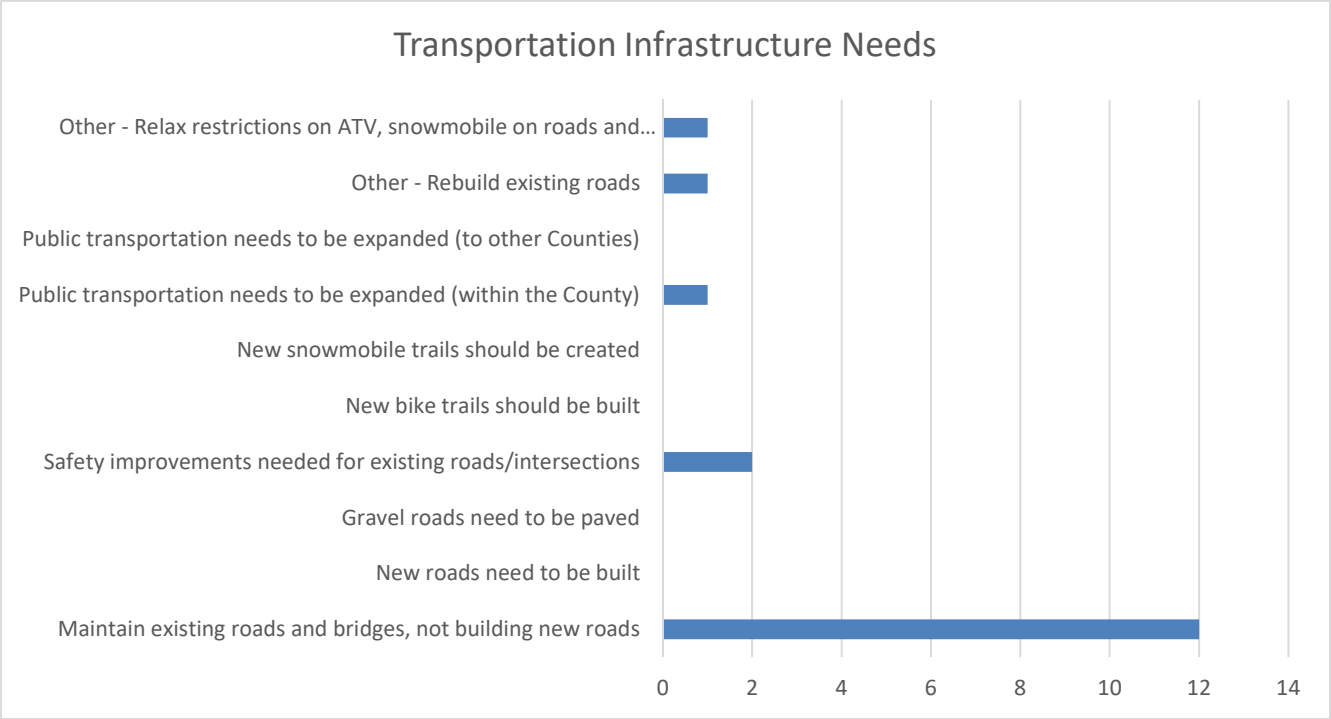
5. **Which of the following reflects the Township's opinion about farmland preservation in your Township?**



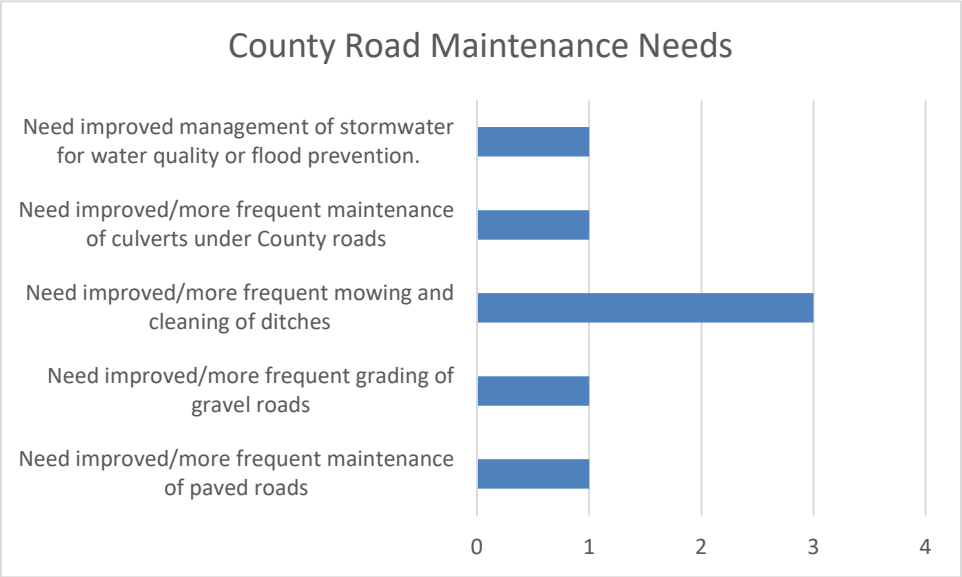
6. **Which of the following reflects the Township's opinion about Feedlot regulation in your Township?**



7. **Which of the following reflects your Township's desire regarding transportation infrastructure?**



8. **Which of the following reflects your Township's desire regarding the maintenance of County roads and ditches?**



<u>Other Comments</u>

- Pope County roads <u>are very well maintained.</u>
- None. They do a good job.
- Privatize the maintenance. They will do a better job cheaper. Use the townships as an example.

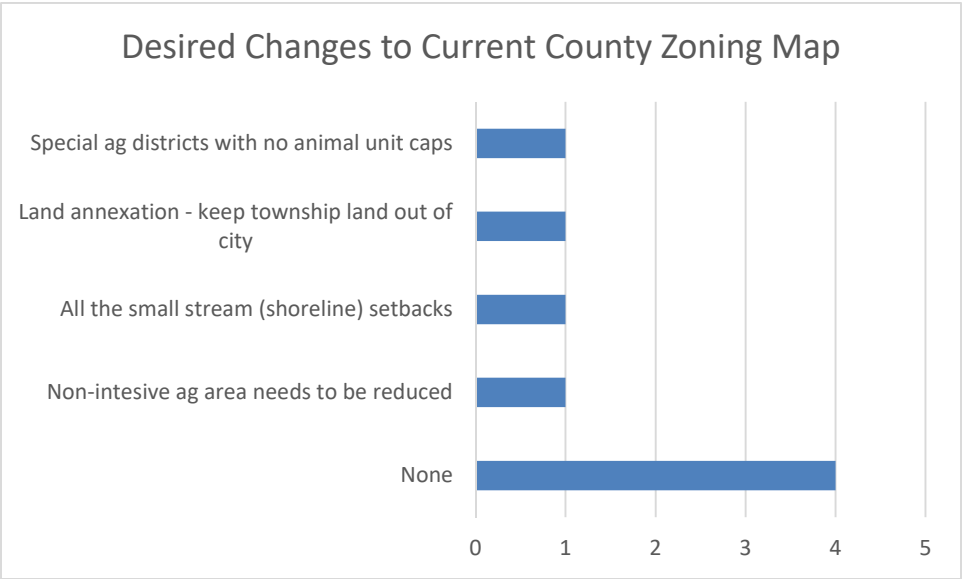
9. **See the enclosed County Zoning Map of your Township. What would you like to see changed about this map? (A basic description of each current zoning district is listed in the table below)**

	Min. Lot Area	Min. Lot Width	Feedlot setback	Other notes
Shoreland (lake)	20,000-80,000 sq ft	100-200 feet	500 feet	
Shoreland (river)	None	150-250 feet	500 feet	
Residential (R)	40,000 sq ft	None	500 feet	
Agriculture – Non-Intensive (A-1)	3 acres	None	500 feet + 2 feet for each animal unit over 50	2 farm homes permitted per farm-add'l requires CUP 1 non-farm home allowed per "40" (quarter-quarter section) by CUP if total homes per 40 does not exceed two.
Agricultural Protection District (A-2)	3 acres	None	1320 feet + 2 feet for each animal unit over 300	2 farm homes permitted per farm-add'l requires CUP 1 non-farm home allowed per "160" (quarter-quarter section) by CUP.
Industrial	None	None	None	None

Other Comments

- All appear OK. Just don't put more restrictions on active farming practices!
- Fish and wildlife wasn't described on map. Green?
- This map does not show 500 ft buffer zones
- Buffer strips are unreasonable in areas without water such as sections 5, 8, 17, 20, etc.

10. **If you could add a new zoning district or a new section to the County's Zoning or Subdivision ordinances, what would it be?**



11. What would your Township identify as the best way to maintain or increase your tax base?

1. Nothing. It's ok as is.
2. Keep land productive.
3. Allow expansion of feedlots. More residences.
4. Limit sale of land off tax rolls. More longevity.
5. Encourage industrial and private home building in areas not farmed. Change zoning in areas not farmed to residential and commercial districts. Encourage young families to build in our Township.
6. Higher agricultural commodity prices
7. Keep status quo – not raise level of taxes
8. Increased property tax on parcels less than 20 acres
9. Federal or state land should pay real estate taxes which should be recreational
10. Encourage more Commercial livestock operations.

12. Does your Township have a Zoning Ordinance?

- □ Yes (adopted or amended <u>after</u> 1999)
  - None

- □ Yes (adopted or amended <u>before</u> 1999)
  - Glenwood
  - New Prairie
  - Walden
  - Westport

- □ No
  - Bangor
  - Blue Mounds
  - Chippewa Falls
  - Gilchrist
  - Hoff
  - Reno
  - Rolling Forks

13. Does your Township have a Subdivision Ordinance?

- □ Yes (adopted or amended <u>after</u> 1999)
  - None

- □ Yes (adopted or amended <u>before</u> 1999)
  - Glenwood

- □ No
  - Bangor
  - Blue Mounds
  - Chippewa Falls
  - Gilchrist
  - Hoff
  - New Prairie
  - Nora
  - Reno
  - Rolling Forks

- Walden
- Westport

14. Does your Township have any annexation agreements in place?

- No reponses

15. Do you have any other comments for the County as it develops its Comprehensive Plan? (NOTE: There is also a general public survey available at XXXXXXXXXXX or by contacting Pope County Land & Resource. If you would like, you are welcome to print out copies of that survey and make it available at your Town Hall.)

1. Don't get overly restrictive! At least not relating to agricultural activities. The farmers are the bread and butter of our Township.
2. Remember ag is a major part of our township's economy.
3. Broadband at an affordable rate a dead issue?
4. Requiring a plat when only 2 residences are located in a small area is too costly and doesn't solve anything. Once a parcel number is issued for the land, who cares if it is a lot number or has a metes and bounds description.
5. Our Township's main concerns are taxing all land fairly; reasonable and logical buffer strips; preserving ag land.
6. It is very important for you people to recognize where your money comes from before you start spending it. Please give credit where credit is due. Look at the numbers AG and Ag related businesses are who make this county possible so please give credit and consideration where it is due.

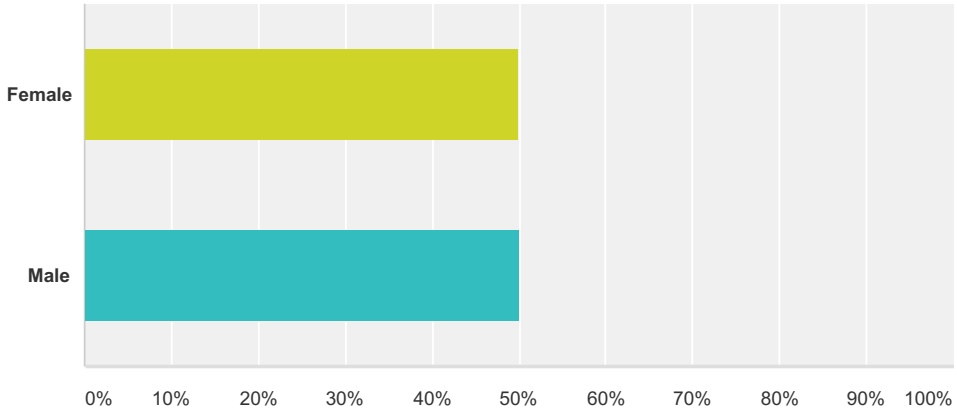
16. Who should we contact if we have additional questions regarding your responses?

Appendix D: Detailed Survey Results

DRAFT

Q1 What is your gender?

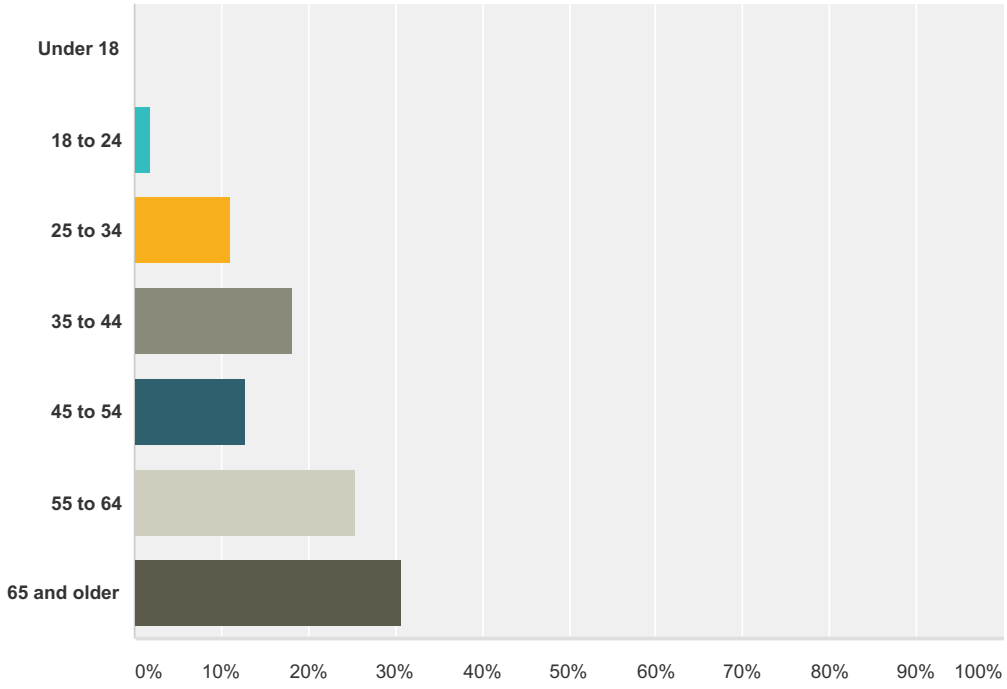
Answered: 417 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Female	**49.88%**	208
Male	**50.12%**	209
Total		**417**

Q2 What is your age?

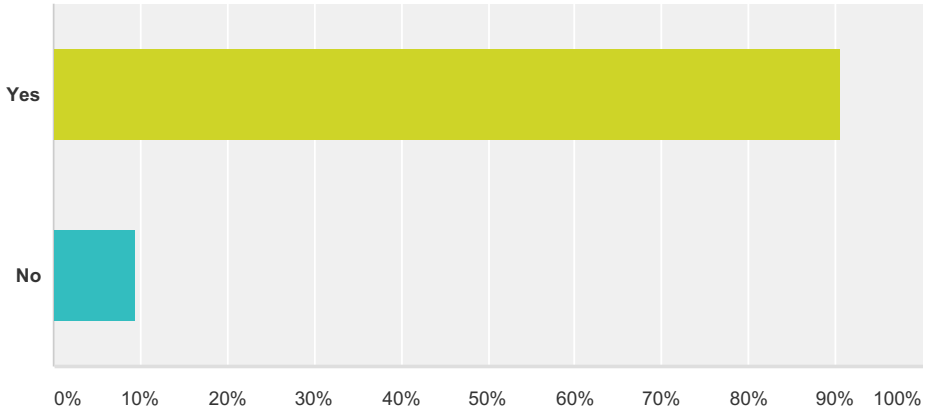
Answered: 417 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Under 18	**0.00%**	0
18 to 24	**1.92%**	8
25 to 34	**11.03%**	46
35 to 44	**18.23%**	76
45 to 54	**12.71%**	53
55 to 64	**25.42%**	106
65 and older	**30.70%**	128
Total		**417**

Q3 Do you own land in Pope County?

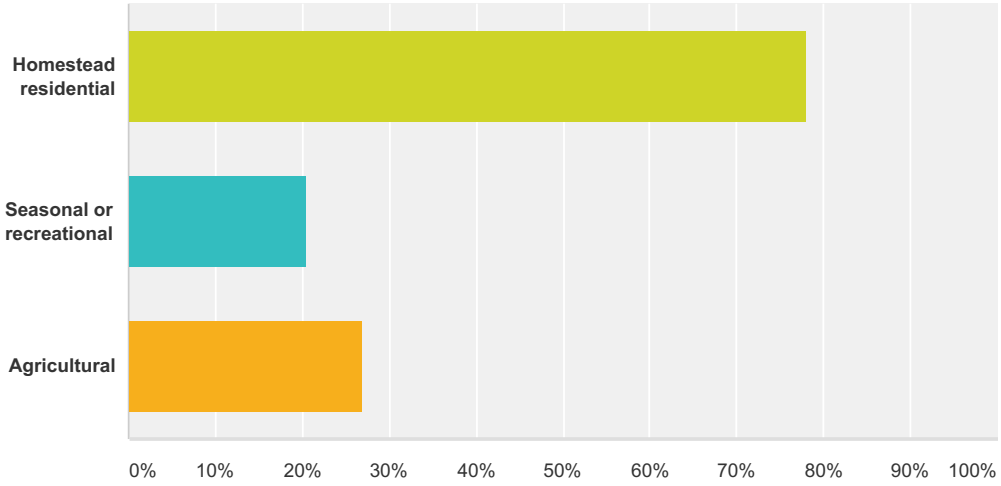
Answered: 417 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	**90.65%**	378
No	**9.35%**	39
Total		**417**

Q4 What type of land do you own?

Answered: 386 Skipped: 31



Answer Choices	Responses	
Homestead residential	**77.98%**	301
Seasonal or recreational	**20.47%**	79
Agricultural	**26.94%**	104
Total Respondents: 386		

Q5 In what community or township do you have your permanent or seasonal home?

Answered: 328 Skipped: 89

#	Responses	Date
1	Glenwood	11/30/2016 2:15 PM
2	Reno	11/9/2016 2:24 PM
3	Glenwood	11/9/2016 1:38 PM
4	Glenwood	11/8/2016 9:00 PM
5	Starbuck	11/8/2016 1:37 PM
6	glenwood	11/7/2016 12:12 PM
7	Glenwood City	11/6/2016 8:07 PM
8	Glenwood	11/5/2016 5:13 PM
9	Whitebear	11/4/2016 11:26 PM
10	Glenwood	11/4/2016 1:54 PM
11	pope	11/3/2016 3:01 PM
12	Reno Township	11/3/2016 2:54 PM
13	Glenwood	11/3/2016 2:22 PM
14	Glenwood	11/3/2016 2:18 PM
15	Minnewaska	11/3/2016 1:01 PM
16	Glenwood Township	11/3/2016 11:07 AM
17	Starbuck	11/2/2016 4:08 PM
18	Grove Lake	11/2/2016 4:04 PM
19	Starbuck	11/2/2016 4:01 PM
20	Glenwood	11/2/2016 3:16 PM
21	Glenwood	11/2/2016 2:37 PM
22	White bear lake	11/1/2016 8:47 PM
23	White Beak Lake	11/1/2016 2:47 PM
24	Long Beach	11/1/2016 2:40 PM
25	Glenwood Township	11/1/2016 2:36 PM
26	Glenwood Township	11/1/2016 11:19 AM
27	Glenwood	11/1/2016 11:10 AM
28	Glenwood Township	11/1/2016 10:49 AM
29	Glenwood Township	11/1/2016 10:39 AM
30	White Beak Lake	11/1/2016 10:23 AM
31	Glenwood	11/1/2016 9:10 AM
32	Glenwood	11/1/2016 8:22 AM
33	Westport	11/1/2016 8:20 AM
34	Glenwood Township	11/1/2016 8:12 AM

35	Long Beach	11/1/2016 7:48 AM
36	leven	10/31/2016 9:14 PM
37	Minnewaska	10/31/2016 8:45 PM
38	Faribault	10/31/2016 7:07 PM
39	Pope	10/31/2016 5:27 PM
40	Nora	10/31/2016 2:00 PM
41	Gilchrist	10/31/2016 1:49 PM
42	Glenwood township	10/31/2016 1:17 PM
43	Lowry	10/31/2016 12:47 PM
44	Cottage Grove, MN	10/31/2016 12:30 PM
45	City of Glenwood	10/31/2016 12:00 PM
46	Glenwood township	10/31/2016 11:14 AM
47	leven	10/31/2016 11:05 AM
48	Brooklyn Park, MN	10/31/2016 10:59 AM
49	GLENWOOD	10/31/2016 10:05 AM
50	Leven Twp	10/31/2016 9:54 AM
51	Long Beach	10/31/2016 9:41 AM
52	Barsness Township	10/31/2016 9:41 AM
53	Leven	10/31/2016 9:33 AM
54	Glenwood	10/31/2016 9:29 AM
55	Glenwood	10/31/2016 9:20 AM
56	POPE	10/31/2016 9:15 AM
57	Blue Mounds	10/31/2016 8:59 AM
58	Blue Mounds	10/31/2016 8:52 AM
59	Barsness Township	10/31/2016 8:39 AM
60	Glenwood	10/31/2016 8:08 AM
61	none	10/31/2016 8:04 AM
62	Sedan/Terrace	10/31/2016 7:59 AM
63	Glenwood	10/31/2016 7:31 AM
64	Glenwood	10/31/2016 7:02 AM
65	Glenwood	10/31/2016 6:32 AM
66	minnewaska	10/31/2016 6:25 AM
67	ben wade	10/30/2016 11:03 PM
68	Minnewaska	10/30/2016 10:06 PM
69	Glenwood	10/30/2016 9:38 PM
70	Glenwood	10/30/2016 9:28 PM
71	Glenwood Township	10/30/2016 8:49 PM
72	Minnewaska	10/30/2016 8:08 PM
73	glenwood township	10/30/2016 6:38 PM
74	westport	10/30/2016 6:21 PM
75	Glenwood township	10/30/2016 5:38 PM

76	Grove Lake Township	10/30/2016 5:31 PM
77	glenwood	10/30/2016 4:43 PM
78	Glenwood Township	10/30/2016 3:42 PM
79	Glenwood	10/30/2016 3:40 PM
80	Glenwood Township	10/30/2016 2:09 PM
81	Glenwood Township	10/30/2016 1:19 PM
82	II	10/30/2016 12:29 PM
83	glenwood township	10/30/2016 12:24 PM
84	Glenwood	10/30/2016 11:48 AM
85	Glenwood	10/30/2016 11:06 AM
86	Glenwood	10/30/2016 10:45 AM
87	Glenwood Township	10/30/2016 10:23 AM
88	Glenwood township	10/30/2016 9:01 AM
89	Pope	10/30/2016 8:36 AM
90	Langhei	10/29/2016 9:41 PM
91	City of Glenwood	10/29/2016 9:35 PM
92	Bangar	10/29/2016 8:20 PM
93	Chippewa Falls	10/29/2016 5:37 PM
94	Langhei	10/29/2016 5:28 PM
95	Glenwood	10/29/2016 5:11 PM
96	Chippewa Falls	10/29/2016 2:36 PM
97	Chippewa Falls	10/29/2016 2:36 PM
98	Glenwood townahip	10/29/2016 9:41 AM
99	Langhei	10/29/2016 7:29 AM
100	reno	10/29/2016 7:26 AM
101	Glenwood Township	10/28/2016 11:11 PM
102	Glenwood	10/28/2016 10:22 PM
103	Leven	10/28/2016 7:35 PM
104	Ben Wade	10/28/2016 3:58 PM
105	Leven	10/28/2016 3:42 PM
106	Glenwood	10/28/2016 3:41 PM
107	Alexandria	10/28/2016 3:33 PM
108	Brooten	10/28/2016 3:32 PM
109	glenwood	10/28/2016 3:30 PM
110	Pope	10/28/2016 3:11 PM
111	Glenwood	10/28/2016 3:08 PM
112	Glenwood	10/28/2016 2:54 PM
113	Minnewaska	10/28/2016 2:49 PM
114	Glenwood Twp	10/28/2016 2:28 PM
115	Starbuck	10/28/2016 2:19 PM
116	Pope County	10/28/2016 2:12 PM

117	leven	10/28/2016 2:11 PM
118	Glenwood	10/28/2016 2:10 PM
119	GLenwood	10/28/2016 2:07 PM
120	lowry	10/28/2016 2:00 PM
121	Glenwood	10/28/2016 1:59 PM
122	ben wade township	10/28/2016 1:59 PM
123	Glenwood Twp	10/28/2016 10:19 AM
124	Glenwood Township	10/28/2016 9:47 AM
125	Glenwood Township	10/28/2016 4:51 AM
126	Stearns county	10/28/2016 1:19 AM
127	Starbuck	10/28/2016 1:17 AM
128	Glenwood	10/27/2016 10:52 PM
129	Starbuck City	10/27/2016 9:11 PM
130	Starbuck	10/27/2016 5:09 PM
131	Glenwood	10/27/2016 4:29 PM
132	Lowry	10/27/2016 4:25 PM
133	Lake Johanna	10/27/2016 4:20 PM
134	Grove Lake	10/27/2016 4:15 PM
135	Glenwood	10/27/2016 4:08 PM
136	Lowry	10/27/2016 3:59 PM
137	Glenwood	10/27/2016 3:58 PM
138	Pope	10/27/2016 3:55 PM
139	Minnewaska	10/27/2016 3:06 PM
140	Ben Wade	10/27/2016 3:00 PM
141	Ben Wade	10/27/2016 2:30 PM
142	Ben Wade	10/27/2016 2:12 PM
143	Starbuck	10/27/2016 1:44 PM
144	Glenwood Township	10/27/2016 1:29 PM
145	Glenwood	10/27/2016 1:22 PM
146	Nora township	10/27/2016 11:04 AM
147	pelican lake rv park seasonal	10/26/2016 8:34 PM
148	Langhie	10/26/2016 8:25 PM
149	Glenwood Township	10/26/2016 1:08 PM
150	Glenwood	10/26/2016 12:38 PM
151	Glenwood City	10/26/2016 12:37 PM
152	Leven - on Lake Amelia, Villard	10/26/2016 12:15 PM
153	Glenwood Township	10/26/2016 12:06 PM
154	Leven	10/26/2016 10:03 AM
155	Barsness	10/26/2016 8:05 AM
156	Glenwood	10/25/2016 9:19 PM
157	LANGHEI TOWNSHIP	10/25/2016 8:29 PM

158	Glenwood	10/25/2016 6:46 PM
159	Long Beach	10/25/2016 6:19 PM
160	Villard	10/25/2016 5:55 PM
161	Lowry	10/25/2016 4:57 PM
162	Glenwood Township	10/25/2016 3:20 PM
163	Glenwood Township	10/25/2016 3:11 PM
164	Leven	10/25/2016 3:07 PM
165	Glenwood	10/25/2016 2:54 PM
166	Minnewaska	10/25/2016 2:45 PM
167	Leven	10/25/2016 2:43 PM
168	Long Beach	10/25/2016 2:39 PM
169	City of Glenwood	10/25/2016 2:35 PM
170	Glenwood TWP	10/25/2016 2:35 PM
171	Pope	10/25/2016 2:34 PM
172	Glenwood Township	10/25/2016 2:10 PM
173	Pope	10/25/2016 2:06 PM
174	Minnewaska	10/25/2016 1:56 PM
175	Glenwood, City of	10/25/2016 1:55 PM
176	Glenwood	10/25/2016 1:51 PM
177	minnewaska township	10/25/2016 1:50 PM
178	White Beak Lake	10/25/2016 1:45 PM
179	City of Glenwood	10/25/2016 1:43 PM
180	City of Glenwood	10/25/2016 1:43 PM
181	Glenwood	10/25/2016 1:36 PM
182	Glenwood Township	10/25/2016 12:36 PM
183	Villard	10/25/2016 11:58 AM
184	Glenwood city	10/25/2016 11:26 AM
185	Chippewa Falls	10/25/2016 11:25 AM
186	White Bear Lake	10/25/2016 9:50 AM
187	Westport Township	10/25/2016 9:20 AM
188	s	10/25/2016 8:53 AM
189	Minnewaska	10/25/2016 8:50 AM
190	Chippewa Falls	10/25/2016 8:45 AM
191	Walden	10/24/2016 9:03 PM
192	Leven Township	10/24/2016 8:49 PM
193	Glenwood	10/24/2016 8:42 PM
194	minnewaska township	10/24/2016 8:11 PM
195	Villard	10/24/2016 7:25 PM
196	Glenwood	10/24/2016 5:46 PM
197	Blue mounds	10/24/2016 4:53 PM
198	Glenwood	10/24/2016 9:24 AM

199	Long Beach	10/24/2016 7:28 AM
200	Glenwood township	10/24/2016 7:01 AM
201	Reno Township	10/24/2016 5:02 AM
202	New Prairie- Minnewaska	10/23/2016 3:57 PM
203	Glenwood	10/22/2016 8:29 AM
204	Glenwood township	10/21/2016 2:53 PM
205	Glenwood	10/21/2016 1:26 PM
206	Leven	10/21/2016 7:04 AM
207	Leven	10/20/2016 9:59 PM
208	Villard, Westport township	10/20/2016 9:24 PM
209	Reno township	10/20/2016 9:23 PM
210	City of Glenwood	10/20/2016 9:21 PM
211	Glenwood	10/20/2016 9:15 PM
212	Minnewaska	10/20/2016 9:12 PM
213	Glenwood	10/20/2016 8:57 PM
214	Ben Wade	10/20/2016 8:53 PM
215	Reno	10/20/2016 8:41 PM
216	Langhei township	10/20/2016 8:37 PM
217	Glenwood Township	10/20/2016 8:33 PM
218	Long Beach	10/20/2016 8:30 PM
219	Glenwood	10/20/2016 8:21 PM
220	Gilchrist	10/20/2016 8:20 PM
221	Long Beach	10/20/2016 8:18 PM
222	Langhei	10/20/2016 8:16 PM
223	Minnewaska Township	10/20/2016 8:14 PM
224	Glenwood	10/20/2016 8:13 PM
225	Permanent	10/20/2016 8:11 PM
226	Glenwood	10/20/2016 8:07 PM
227	Barsness	10/20/2016 7:21 PM
228	Glenwood	10/20/2016 2:23 PM
229	Starbuck	10/20/2016 2:14 PM
230	Rolling Forks	10/20/2016 2:07 PM
231	Cyrus	10/20/2016 1:42 PM
232	White Beak Lake	10/20/2016 11:24 AM
233	Westport	10/20/2016 10:35 AM
234	Cyrus	10/20/2016 10:33 AM
235	Grove Lake	10/20/2016 10:30 AM
236	Rolling Forks	10/20/2016 10:27 AM
237	Gilchrist	10/20/2016 10:03 AM
238	City of Glenwood	10/20/2016 9:51 AM
239	Glenwood Township	10/20/2016 9:38 AM

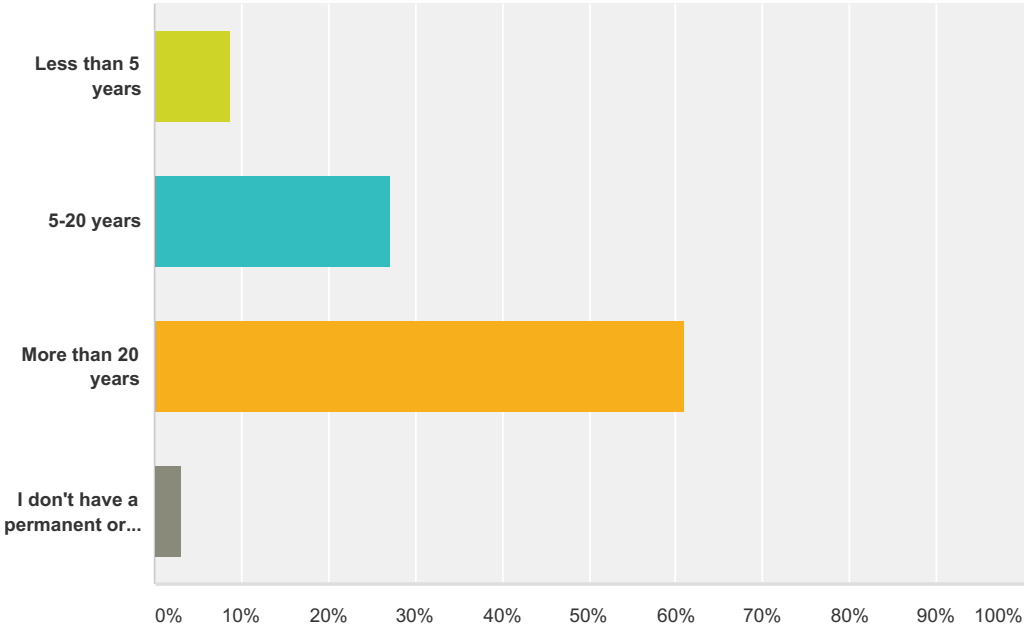
240	Glenwood Township	10/20/2016 9:31 AM
241	Reno	10/20/2016 9:06 AM
242	Starbuck	10/19/2016 8:50 PM
243	Walden Township	10/19/2016 5:55 PM
244	Lake Reno township	10/19/2016 9:58 AM
245	Blue Mounds	10/18/2016 9:35 PM
246	Glenwood	10/18/2016 1:01 PM
247	Reno	10/18/2016 12:41 PM
248	Lake Reno Southside Estates	10/18/2016 11:44 AM
249	Lake Reno Southside Estates	10/18/2016 11:43 AM
250	Leven	10/18/2016 11:16 AM
251	Lake Johanna	10/18/2016 11:13 AM
252	Chippewa Falls	10/18/2016 11:03 AM
253	Leven	10/18/2016 10:54 AM
254	Long Beach	10/18/2016 10:46 AM
255	Reno	10/18/2016 10:31 AM
256	Pope Co	10/18/2016 10:27 AM
257	Glenwood	10/18/2016 10:14 AM
258	Long Beach	10/18/2016 10:03 AM
259	Starbuck	10/18/2016 9:26 AM
260	Glenwood	10/18/2016 9:18 AM
261	Glenwood	10/18/2016 9:14 AM
262	Hoff township	10/18/2016 8:57 AM
263	Leven	10/17/2016 9:52 PM
264	Glenwood Township	10/17/2016 12:58 PM
265	Gilchrist	10/17/2016 12:10 PM
266	gilchrist	10/17/2016 11:58 AM
267	Lowry	10/17/2016 11:29 AM
268	Hoff	10/17/2016 11:00 AM
269	Glenwood City	10/17/2016 10:57 AM
270	Ben Wade	10/17/2016 10:42 AM
271	Hoff	10/17/2016 9:25 AM
272	Glenwood Township	10/16/2016 9:55 PM
273	glenwood	10/15/2016 4:31 PM
274	City of Glenwood	10/15/2016 3:37 PM
275	Long Beach	10/14/2016 8:32 PM
276	Minnewaska	10/14/2016 7:25 PM
277	White Bear Lake	10/14/2016 7:18 PM
278	pope	10/14/2016 6:23 PM
279	White Bear Lake	10/14/2016 3:53 PM
280	Glenwood	10/14/2016 3:07 PM

281	Hoff	10/14/2016 1:16 PM
282	RENO	10/14/2016 12:46 PM
283	Glenwood	10/14/2016 11:39 AM
284	Gilchrist	10/14/2016 11:30 AM
285	Minnewaska	10/14/2016 11:25 AM
286	Nora	10/14/2016 11:17 AM
287	Minnewaska	10/14/2016 11:11 AM
288	Glenwood	10/14/2016 8:14 AM
289	grove	10/14/2016 12:47 AM
290	Glenwood	10/13/2016 9:33 PM
291	Glenwood Township	10/13/2016 8:30 PM
292	Starbuck	10/13/2016 8:14 PM
293	Glenwood, City of Glenwood, Chippewa, Barsness	10/13/2016 4:52 PM
294	Glenwood	10/13/2016 4:19 PM
295	Barsness	10/13/2016 4:05 PM
296	Starbuck	10/13/2016 3:52 PM
297	City of Glenwood	10/13/2016 3:25 PM
298	Glenwood Township	10/13/2016 2:34 PM
299	Glenwood Township	10/13/2016 2:04 PM
300	Langhei	10/13/2016 12:43 PM
301	Minnewaska Township	10/13/2016 11:30 AM
302	Glenwood	10/13/2016 10:22 AM
303	Glenwood	10/13/2016 10:12 AM
304	Glenwood	10/13/2016 10:08 AM
305	Glenwood	10/13/2016 10:03 AM
306	Glenwood	10/13/2016 9:08 AM
307	White Bear Lake Township	10/13/2016 9:00 AM
308	Starbuck	10/13/2016 8:39 AM
309	Pope	10/12/2016 7:49 PM
310	maple grove-permanent, jGlenwood TWP seaspma;	10/12/2016 5:12 PM
311	Barsness	10/12/2016 4:58 PM
312	long beach	10/12/2016 4:18 PM
313	Walden Township	10/12/2016 2:17 PM
314	Minnewaska	10/12/2016 9:35 AM
315	Walden	10/12/2016 8:41 AM
316	Glenwood Township	10/11/2016 9:31 PM
317	Glenwood	10/11/2016 4:40 PM
318	Glenwood	10/11/2016 3:09 PM
319	Glenwood	10/11/2016 2:47 PM
320	uk	10/11/2016 12:58 PM
321	Minnewaska	10/11/2016 11:29 AM

322	Minnewaska	10/11/2016 10:57 AM
323	Glenwood Twp.	10/11/2016 9:46 AM
324	Starbuck	10/11/2016 7:56 AM
325	Lowry	10/10/2016 9:16 PM
326	bangor	10/10/2016 8:24 PM
327	Glenwood	10/10/2016 7:06 PM
328	Glenwood Township	10/10/2016 3:50 PM

Q6 How many years have you lived in Pope County?

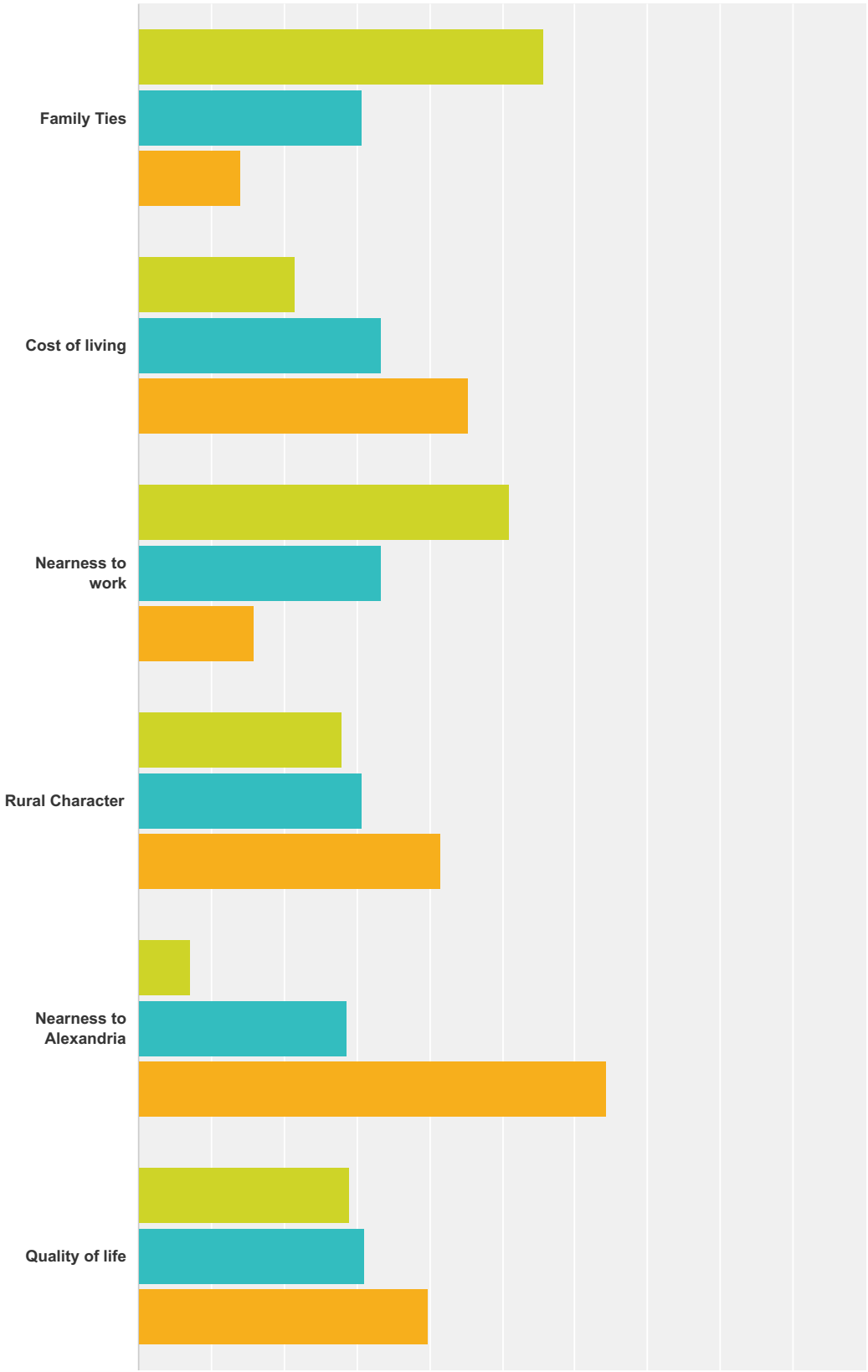
Answered: 403 Skipped: 14

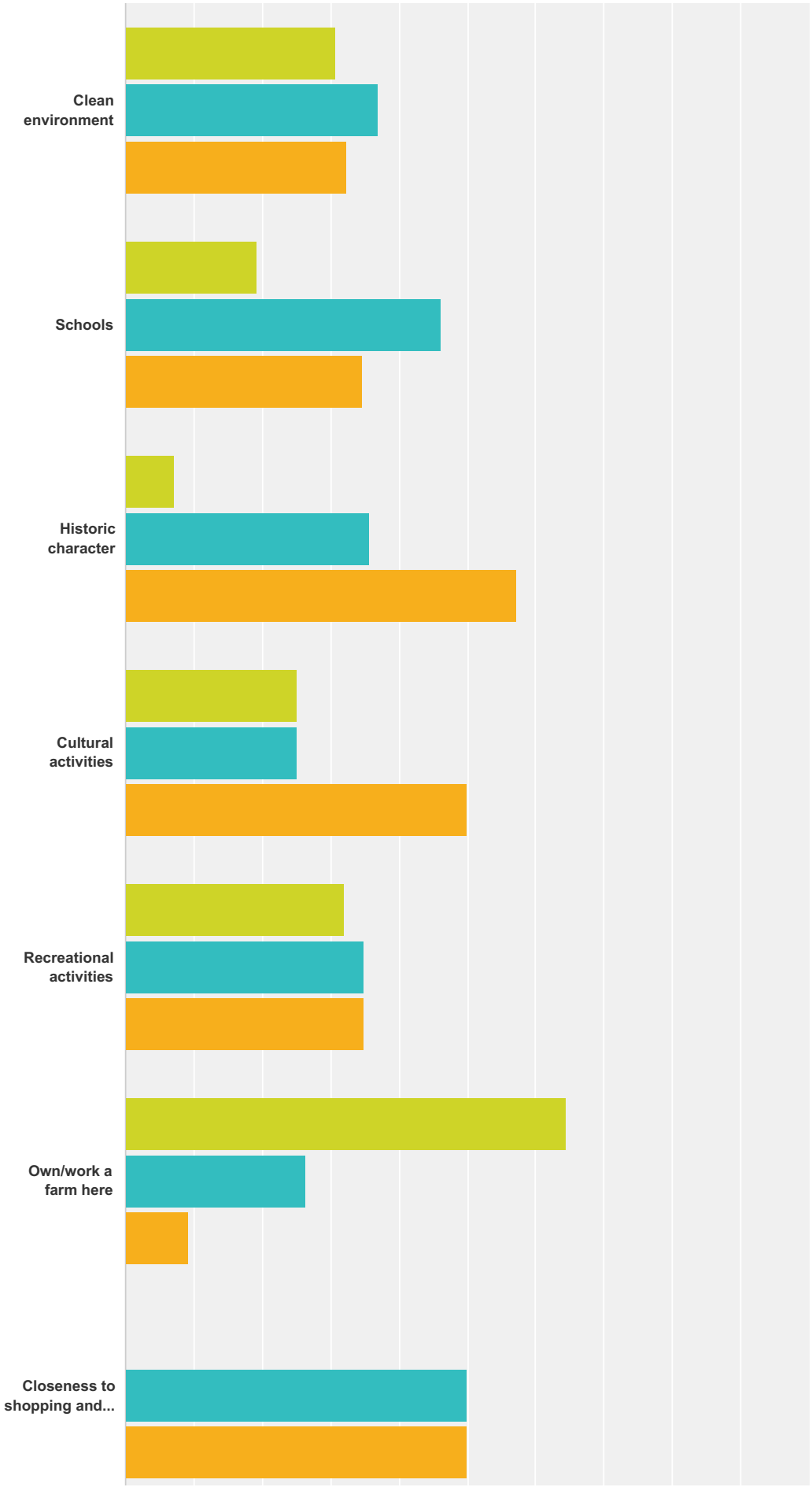


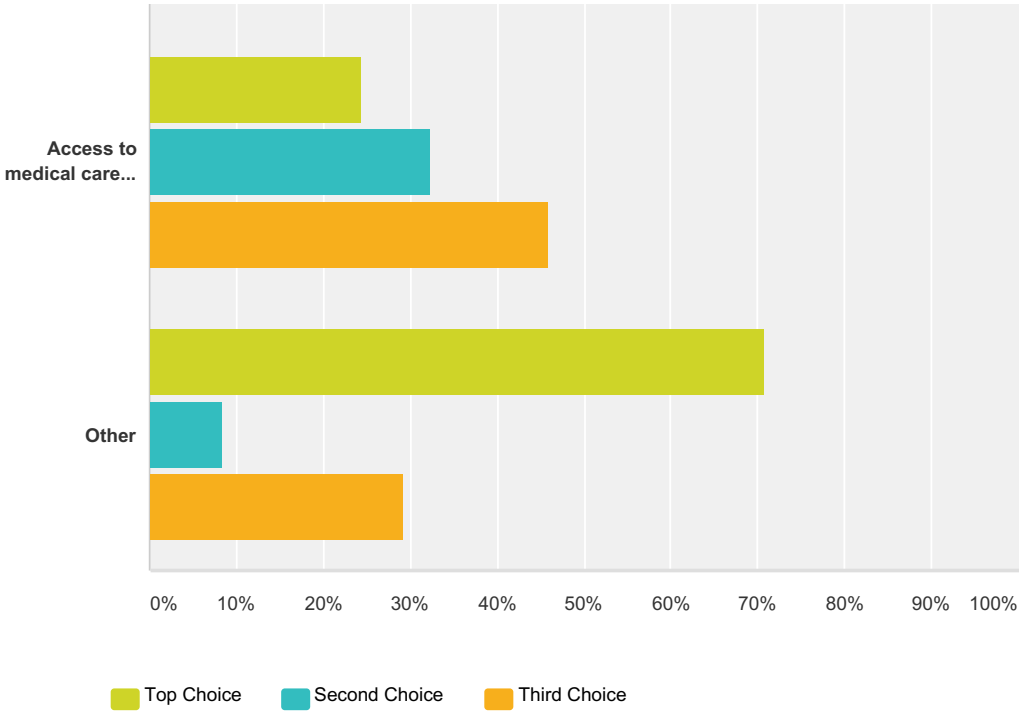
Answer Choices	Responses	
Less than 5 years	**8.68%**	35
5-20 years	**27.05%**	109
More than 20 years	**61.04%**	246
I don't have a permanent or seasonal home in Pope County	**3.23%**	13
Total		**403**

Q7 What are the top three reasons that you live or own land in Pope County? (Select only three)

Answered: 360 Skipped: 57




Clean environment
Schools
Historic character
Cultural activities
Recreational activities
Own/work a farm here
Closeness to shopping and...



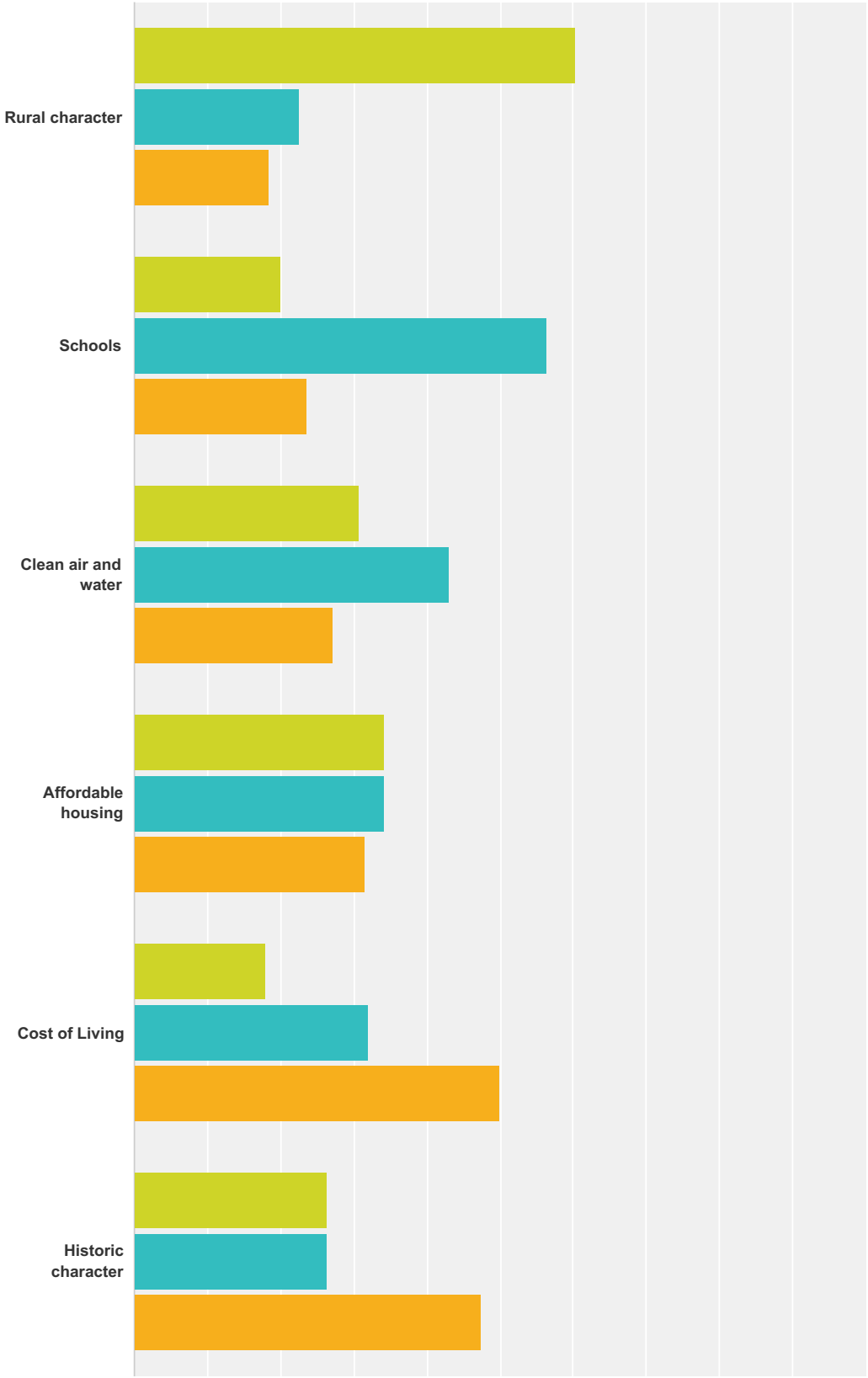
	Top Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Total Respondents
Family Ties	**55.81%** 120	**30.70%** 66	**13.95%** 30	215
Cost of living	**21.43%** 9	**33.33%** 14	**45.24%** 19	42
Nearness to work	**50.88%** 58	**33.33%** 38	**15.79%** 18	114
Rural Character	**27.89%** 41	**30.61%** 45	**41.50%** 61	147
Nearness to Alexandria	**7.14%** 3	**28.57%** 12	**64.29%** 27	42
Quality of life	**29.11%** 46	**31.01%** 49	**39.87%** 63	158
Clean environment	**30.77%** 20	**36.92%** 24	**32.31%** 21	65
Schools	**19.23%** 5	**46.15%** 12	**34.62%** 9	26
Historic character	**7.14%** 1	**35.71%** 5	**57.14%** 8	14
Cultural activities	**25.00%** 1	**25.00%** 1	**50.00%** 2	4
Recreational activities	**32.04%** 33	**34.95%** 36	**34.95%** 36	103
Own/work a farm here	**64.47%** 49	**26.32%** 20	**9.21%** 7	76
Closeness to shopping and entertainment	**0.00%** 0	**50.00%** 2	**50.00%** 2	4
Access to medical care facilities	**24.32%** 9	**32.43%** 12	**45.95%** 17	37

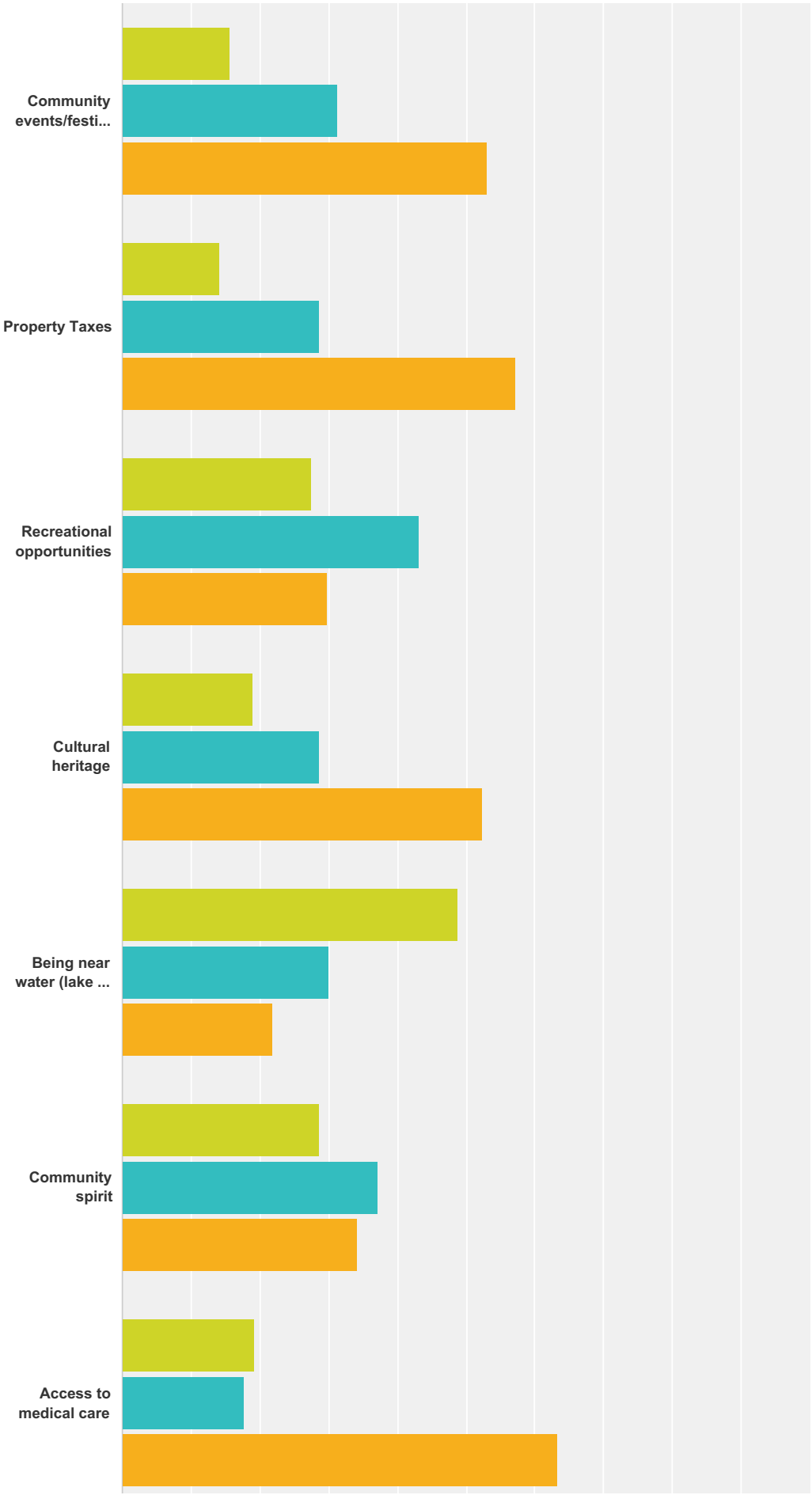
Other	**70.83%** 17	**8.33%** 2	**29.17%** 7	24

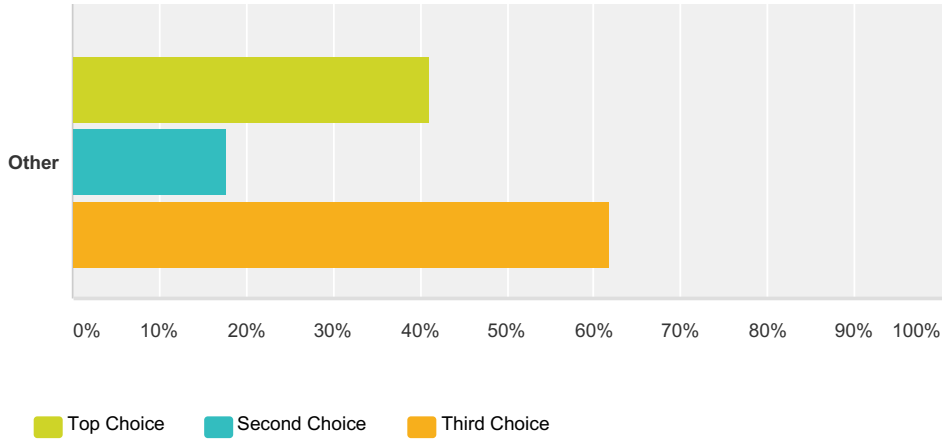
#	If you selected "Other" please specify	Date
1	Our families are here	11/3/2016 2:59 PM
2	My first job and later owning my business for my whole working life was in Glenwood.	11/3/2016 11:09 AM
3	Grew up here, hunting fishing good people	11/1/2016 2:48 PM
4	Resort Owner	11/1/2016 2:42 PM
5	Lake Minnewaska & Lakeside Ballroom	11/1/2016 11:21 AM
6	Lake Minnewaska	11/1/2016 11:11 AM
7	Lake Minnewaska. Without the lake we would be elsewhere.	11/1/2016 10:40 AM
8	self employeed	10/30/2016 2:14 PM
9	Lake	10/28/2016 4:55 AM
10	Operated elc. plbg & htg business started by my father	10/27/2016 3:12 PM
11	Privacy	10/27/2016 2:14 PM
12	Get children out of town, hopefully to make a difference in their future choices.	10/27/2016 2:05 PM
13	Affordability of lake property at the time of purchase	10/26/2016 12:48 PM
14	Near family lake cabin	10/25/2016 1:48 PM
15	Affordable Home with Acreage	10/24/2016 9:08 PM
16	Small community	10/20/2016 8:19 PM
17	46 years ago I/we bought a cabin (2 bedroom/seasonal) right price & same for taxes. The lake was like saying land of sky blue waters. Now unsuitable for recreational use Blue green/green algae from June till Oct.	10/20/2016 10:07 AM
18	Living on lake reno	10/20/2016 9:15 AM
19	Nature and wildlife surroundings	10/18/2016 11:58 AM
20	No Somolies	10/18/2016 10:37 AM
21	Own lake home	10/15/2016 9:03 AM
22	Beautiful lakes, woods, and grasslands	10/14/2016 7:29 PM
23	Lake Minnewaska	10/14/2016 4:20 PM
24	A business we could buy here.	10/14/2016 11:43 AM
25	Inherited/ Family Property	10/13/2016 11:37 AM
26	the lake	10/12/2016 1:26 PM

Q8 What do you like most about living or owning land in Pope County? (Select only three)

Answered: 359 Skipped: 58




Community events/festi...
Property Taxes
Recreational opportunities
Cultural heritage
Being near water (lake ...
Community spirit
Access to medical care



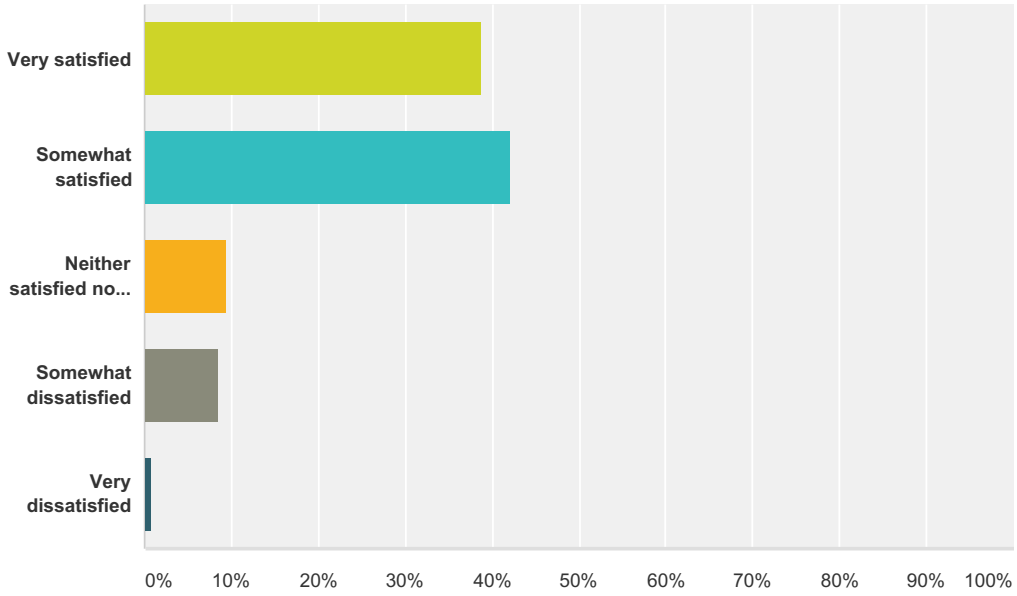
	Top Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Total Respondents
Rural character	**60.37%** 131	**22.58%** 49	**18.43%** 40	217
Schools	**20.00%** 11	**56.36%** 31	**23.64%** 13	55
Clean air and water	**30.70%** 35	**42.98%** 49	**27.19%** 31	114
Affordable housing	**34.29%** 12	**34.29%** 12	**31.43%** 11	35
Cost of Living	**18.00%** 9	**32.00%** 16	**50.00%** 25	50
Historic character	**26.32%** 5	**26.32%** 5	**47.37%** 9	19
Community events/festivals	**15.63%** 5	**31.25%** 10	**53.13%** 17	32
Property Taxes	**14.29%** 2	**28.57%** 4	**57.14%** 8	14
Recreational opportunities	**27.56%** 35	**43.31%** 55	**29.92%** 38	127
Cultural heritage	**19.05%** 4	**28.57%** 6	**52.38%** 11	21
Being near water (lake or river)	**48.93%** 114	**30.04%** 70	**21.89%** 51	233
Community spirit	**28.57%** 10	**37.14%** 13	**34.29%** 12	35
Access to medical care	**19.12%** 13	**17.65%** 12	**63.24%** 43	68
Other	**41.18%** 14	**17.65%** 6	**61.76%** 21	34

#	If you selected "Other" please specify	Date
1	Close to family	11/30/2016 2:21 PM
2	5th Generation Farmers	11/1/2016 8:44 AM
3	Part-time work for retirees	11/1/2016 8:15 AM
4	Caring for the land, Remnant prairies, glacial moraine topography	10/31/2016 7:26 PM

5	living near family	10/30/2016 6:26 PM
6	Close to work	10/28/2016 2:53 PM
7	Excellent Farm Land (Soil & Type)	10/27/2016 3:02 PM
8	Feel Saft	10/27/2016 2:14 PM
9	Make a difference in our children's future choices.	10/27/2016 2:05 PM
10	family in area	10/27/2016 1:27 PM
11	Friendships / community I've developed here	10/26/2016 12:48 PM
12	Less regulations	10/26/2016 8:14 AM
13	Glacial moraine landscape, tallgrass prairie and fertile soils	10/25/2016 8:58 PM
14	It is quiet, the noise is birds not sirens	10/25/2016 3:13 PM
15	Its not yet ruined by liberal legislation suited for the metro.	10/25/2016 8:47 AM
16	safe community	10/20/2016 9:27 PM
17	Business farm is located here	10/20/2016 7:25 PM
18	Other choices didn't fit what I like most about Pope County	10/20/2016 1:35 PM
19	We used to live on the most pristine lake, clean lake. Not anymore	10/20/2016 10:07 AM
20	Friends & Family	10/20/2016 9:32 AM
21	family	10/19/2016 10:56 AM
22	Nature and wildlife surroundings	10/18/2016 11:58 AM
23	No Somolies	10/18/2016 10:37 AM
24	location	10/14/2016 12:52 AM
25	employment	10/13/2016 9:16 PM
26	Being close to family	10/13/2016 4:25 PM
27	I see the future growth ability	10/13/2016 3:56 PM
28	Uncrowded Communities	10/13/2016 11:37 AM

Q9 Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with Pope County as a place to live or own land?

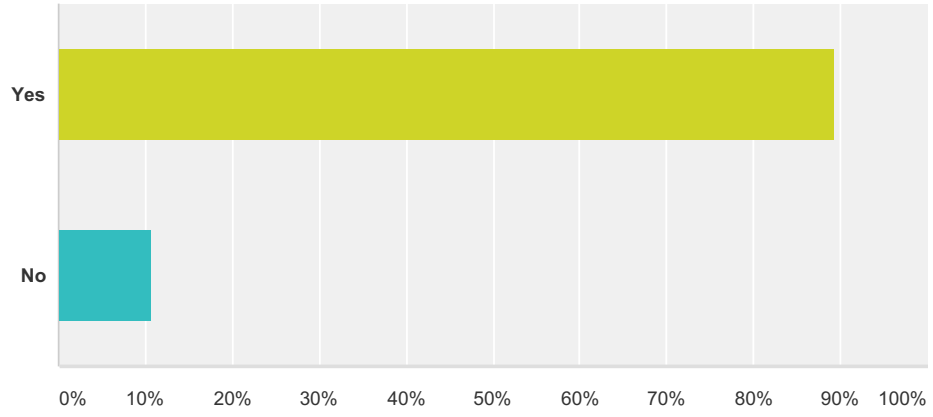
Answered: 360 Skipped: 57



Answer Choices	Responses	
Very satisfied	**38.89%**	140
Somewhat satisfied	**42.22%**	152
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	**9.44%**	34
Somewhat dissatisfied	**8.61%**	31
Very dissatisfied	**0.83%**	3
Total		**360**

Q10 Do you have internet service in your home?

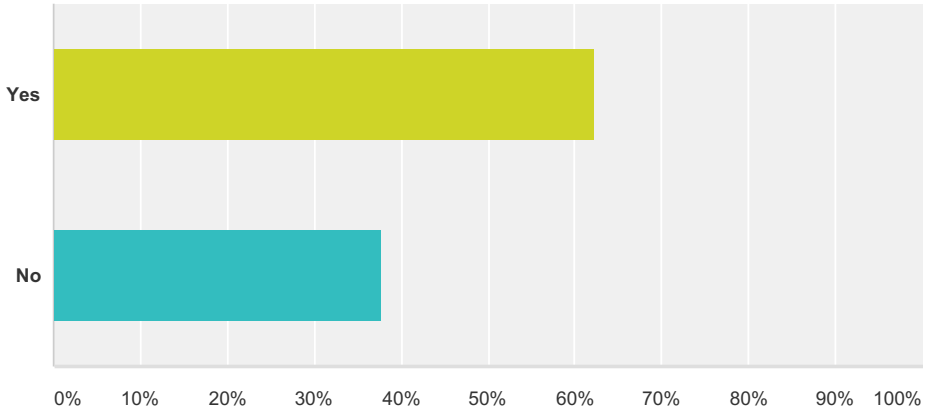
Answered: 360 Skipped: 57



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	**89.44%**	322
No	**10.56%**	38
Total		**360**

Q11 Is your internet service adequate?

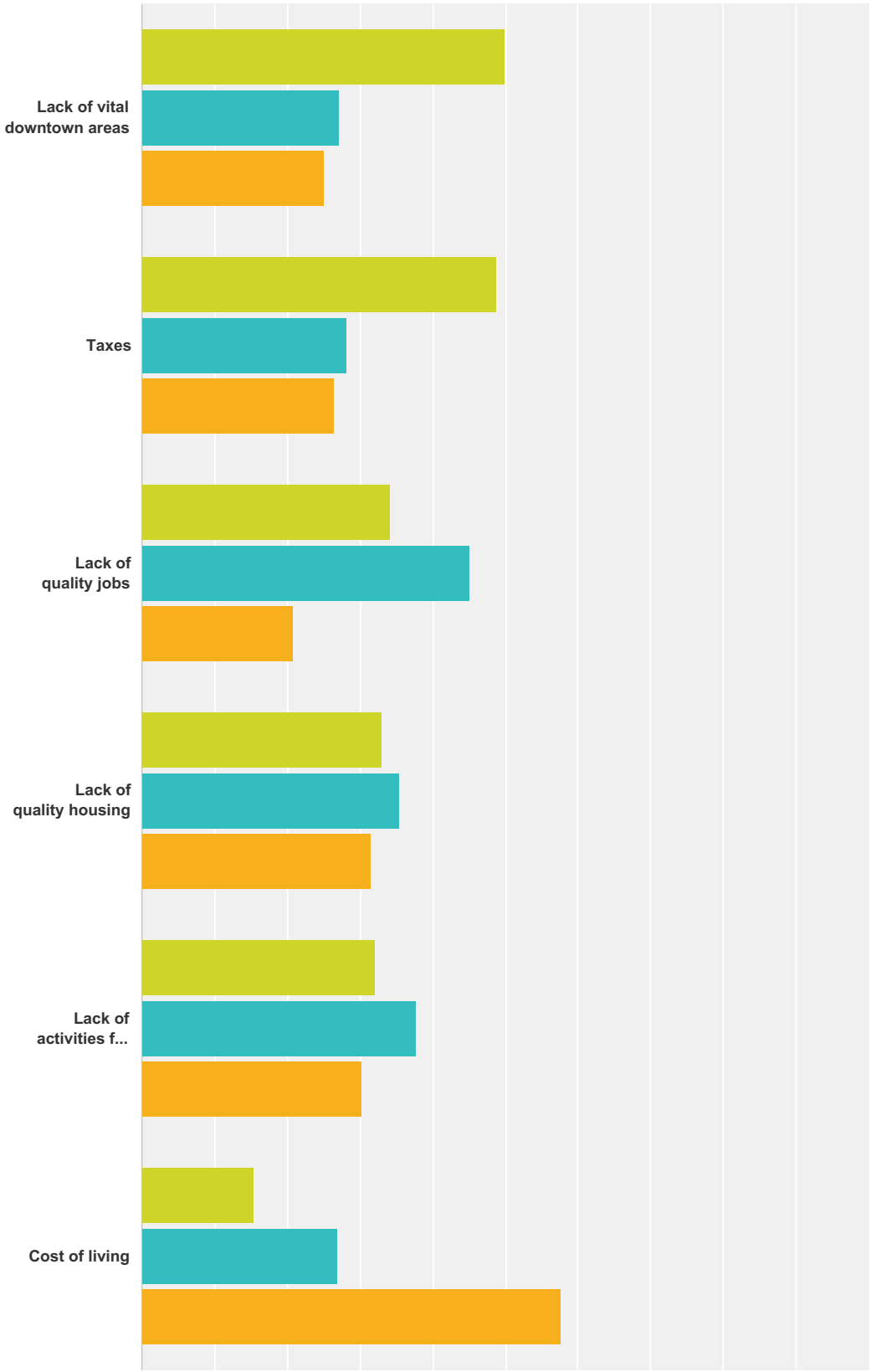
Answered: 360 Skipped: 57

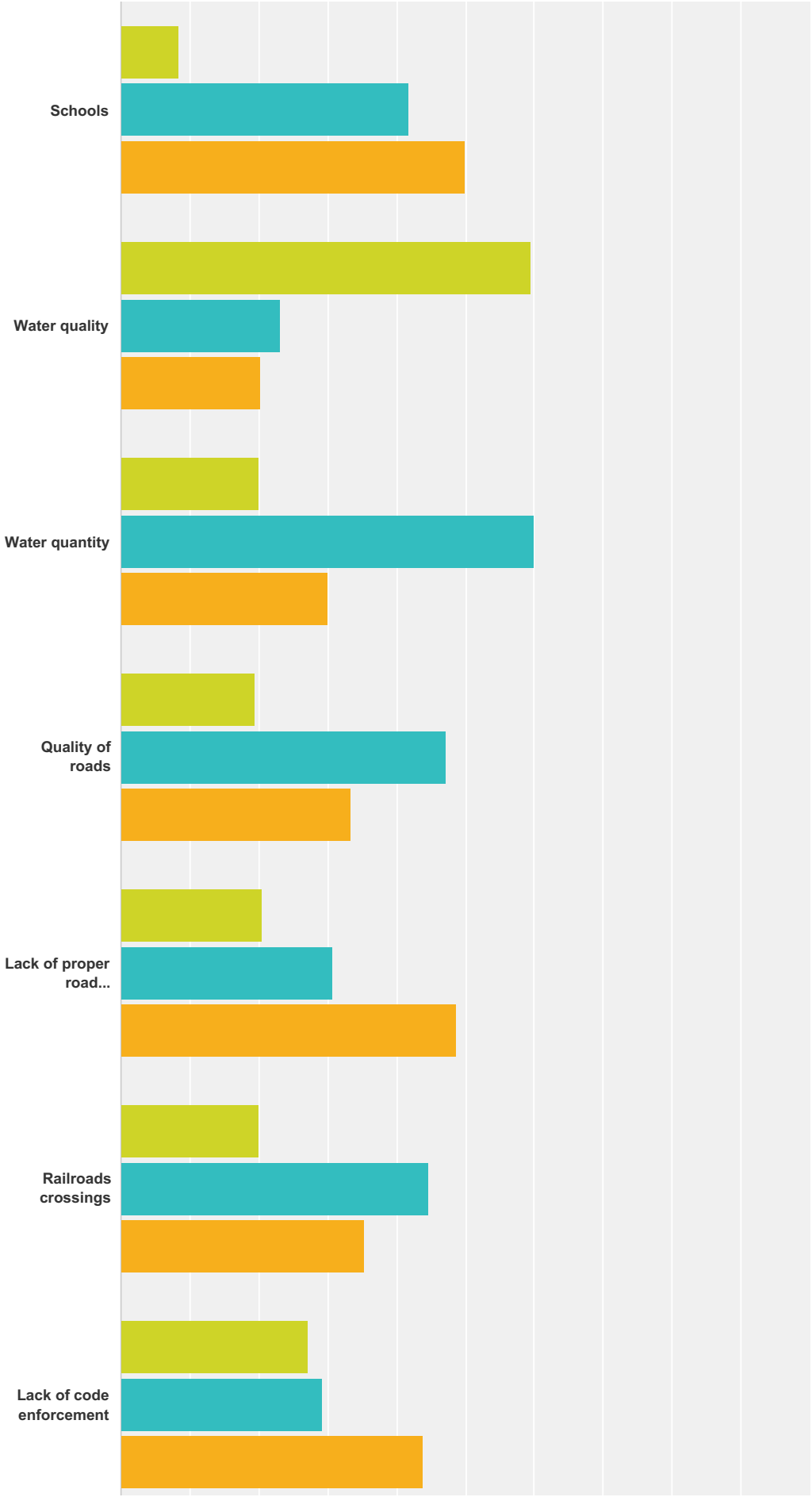


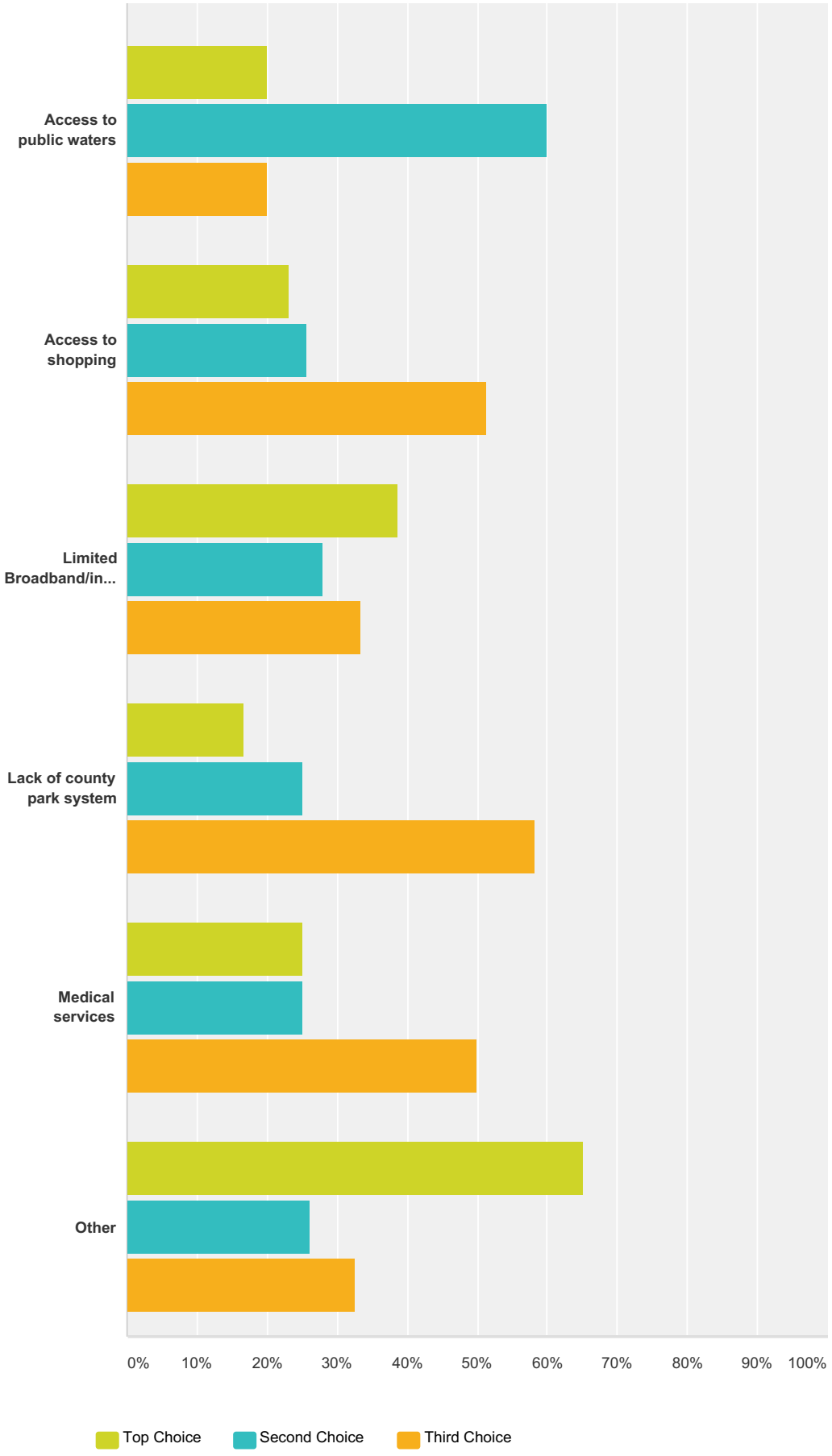
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	**62.22%**	224
No	**37.78%**	136
Total		**360**

Q12 Identify problems that need to be addressed in Pope County? (Select only three)

Answered: 360 Skipped: 57




Schools
Water quality
Water quantity
Quality of roads
Lack of proper road...
Railroads crossings
Lack of code enforcement


Access to public waters
Access to shopping
Limited Broadband/in...
Lack of county park system
Medical services
Other
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Top Choice
Second Choice
Third Choice

	Top Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Total Respondents
Lack of vital downtown areas	**50.00%** 72	**27.08%** 39	**25.00%** 36	144
Taxes	**48.76%** 59	**28.10%** 34	**26.45%** 32	121
Lack of quality jobs	**34.17%** 41	**45.00%** 54	**20.83%** 25	120
Lack of quality housing	**32.89%** 25	**35.53%** 27	**31.58%** 24	76
Lack of activities for youth	**32.08%** 17	**37.74%** 20	**30.19%** 16	53
Cost of living	**15.38%** 4	**26.92%** 7	**57.69%** 15	26
Schools	**8.33%** 2	**41.67%** 10	**50.00%** 12	24
Water quality	**59.42%** 41	**23.19%** 16	**20.29%** 14	69
Water quantity	**20.00%** 2	**60.00%** 6	**30.00%** 3	10
Quality of roads	**19.44%** 7	**47.22%** 17	**33.33%** 12	36
Lack of proper road maintenance	**20.51%** 8	**30.77%** 12	**48.72%** 19	39
Railroads crossings	**20.00%** 13	**44.62%** 29	**35.38%** 23	65
Lack of code enforcement	**27.08%** 13	**29.17%** 14	**43.75%** 21	48
Access to public waters	**20.00%** 1	**60.00%** 3	**20.00%** 1	5
Access to shopping	**23.08%** 9	**25.64%** 10	**51.28%** 20	39
Limited Broadband/internet service	**38.71%** 36	**27.96%** 26	**33.33%** 31	93
Lack of county park system	**16.67%** 4	**25.00%** 6	**58.33%** 14	24
Medical services	**25.00%** 2	**25.00%** 2	**50.00%** 4	8
Other	**65.22%** 30	**26.09%** 12	**32.61%** 15	46

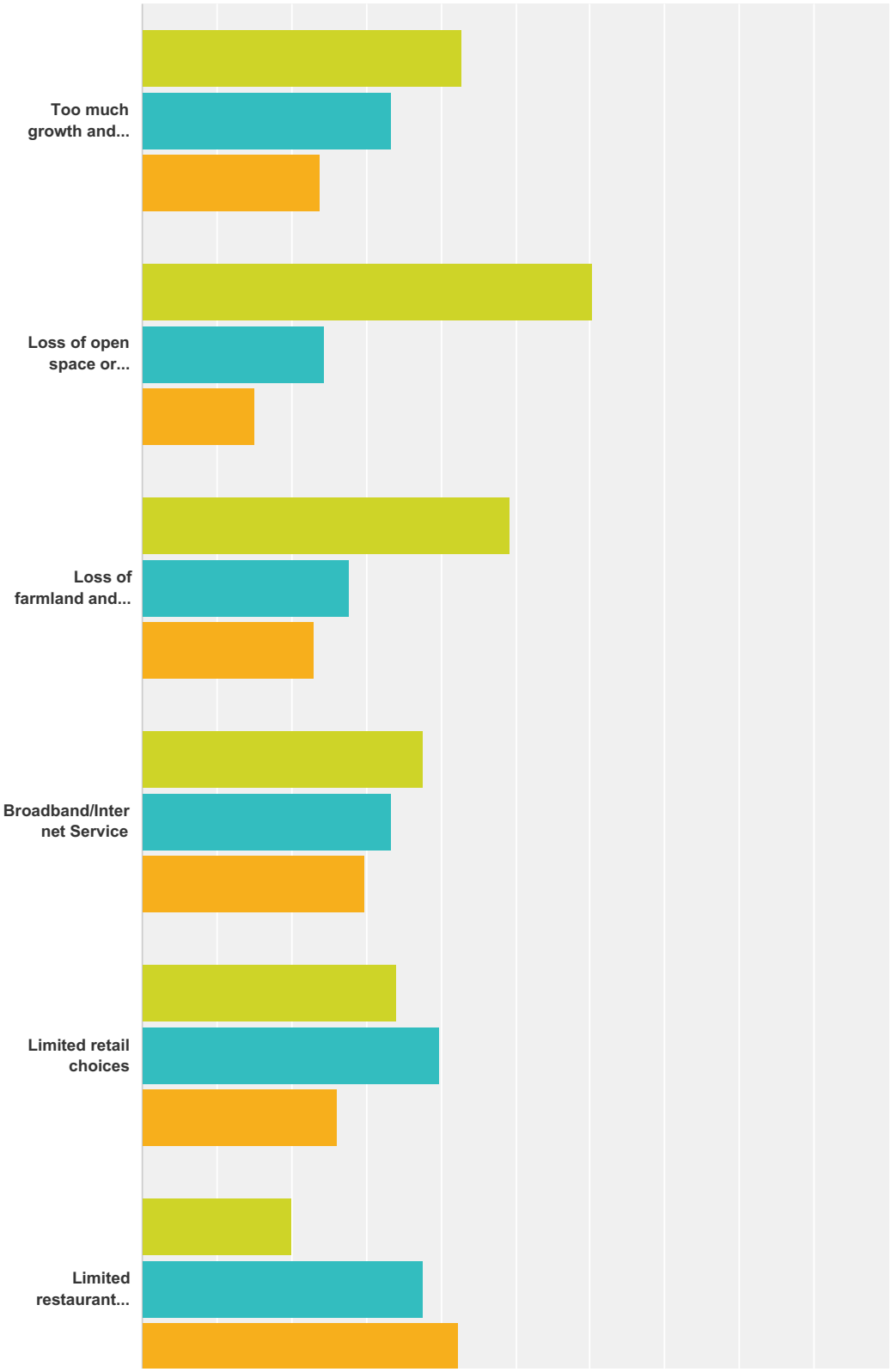
#	If you selected "Other" please specify	Date
1	Align with state standards on shoreline use.	11/4/2016 11:30 PM
2	1. The road on south lakeshore in front of Peters down should be moved away from the beach or converted to a one-way to improve safety for local residents and resort guests. Keep the natural present route & the trees which protect the beach. 2. Need to continue to protect the lakes & rivers. Lake Minnewaska & other lakes are critical for residents & tourism.	11/1/2016 10:54 AM
3	1.The land use ordinance does not allow for agricultural businesses to expand or have economically viable sizes. 3. Pope County is not using its natural resources to their fullest economic potential.	11/1/2016 8:44 AM
4	South Lakeshore Drive. Natural preservation route county law suit against homeowners to widen road.	11/1/2016 8:15 AM
5	Absentee landowners don't live in the county or care what happens to the land. Small farms can't compete.	10/31/2016 7:26 PM

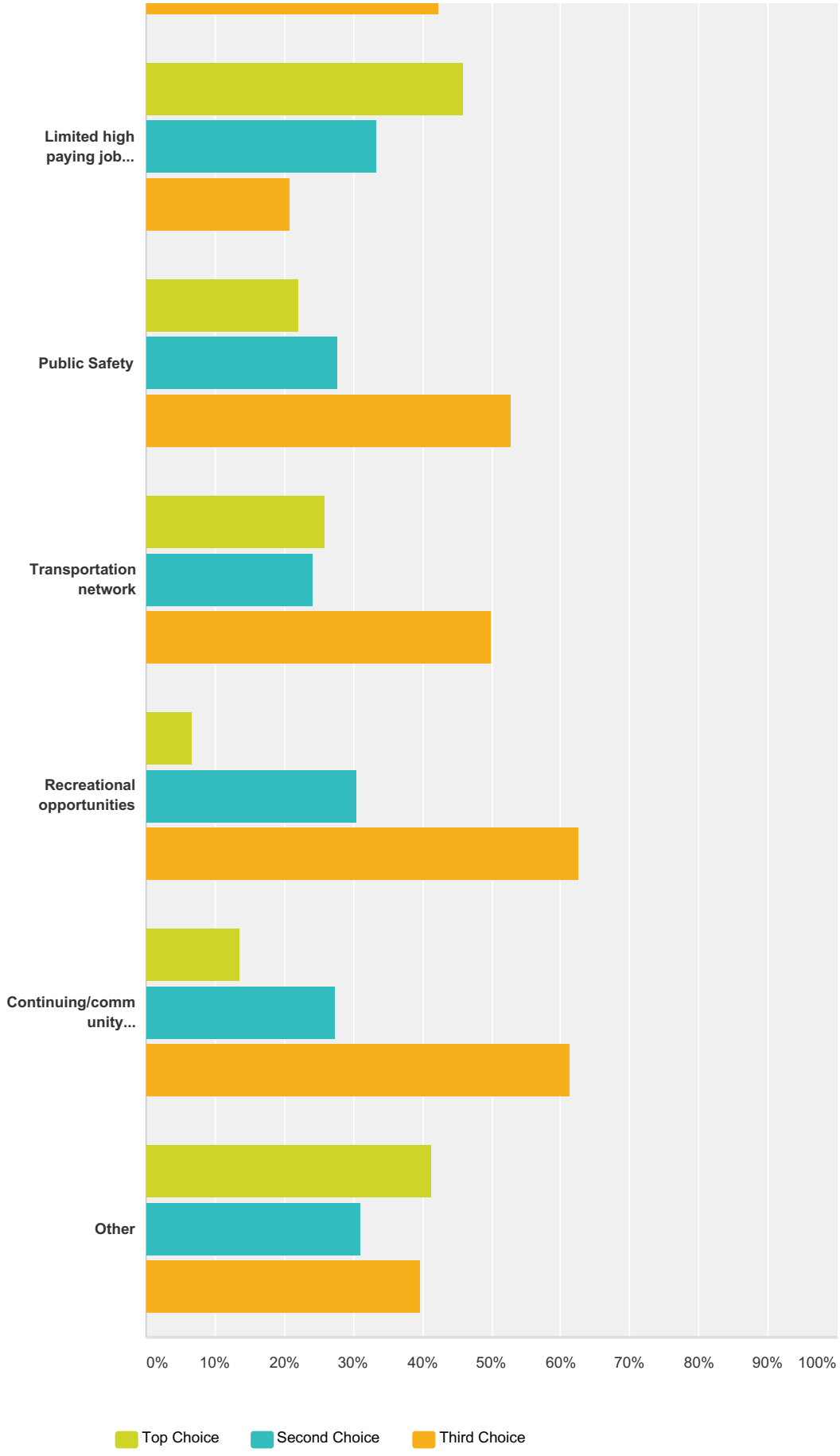
6	.	10/31/2016 9:41 AM
7	County and City NEED to work together!	10/31/2016 8:47 AM
8	Horrible horrible internet access!!!	10/31/2016 8:02 AM
9	2-ordinances don't allow for agricultural and livestock growth to be viable economically. 3- Pope county is not fully utilizing natural resources for economic gain	10/30/2016 6:26 PM
10	Pope County Highway Department relationship to residents	10/30/2016 3:51 PM
11	Lack of support for existing businesses	10/30/2016 10:27 AM
12	I believe we need to halt the loss of working lands by Fish wildlife, DNR, nature conservancy, etc. was in favor years ago of wildlife lands, but we have enough. We have people who would choose to live here and raise a family if they can have a small acreage. They will likely be employable, pay taxes, raise family. Likely they will be local consumers. We are going to need people in the workforce to satisfy the needs of local employers. We simply need people living out here. Who knows what will develop in the future with more talented people living here.	10/29/2016 10:02 PM
13	Clean energy: solar or wind	10/29/2016 5:41 PM
14	Clean air on lake in places	10/29/2016 10:06 AM
15	Glenwood received land gifts of the Lamb Wilderness Area and Torguson Wheeler Addition for park use. Existing trails in these areas need regular, intentional maintenance. Additionally, noxious weeds are proliferating in these areas, and plant growth is choking the creek, preventing it from freely flowing. Caring for and managing our precious natural resources with greater intentionality needs to be a high priority.	10/29/2016 12:07 AM
16	public use trails, recreation, green space	10/28/2016 7:25 PM
17	Ag development is small/ county seems to not like livestock.	10/28/2016 2:15 PM
18	follow through with city rules	10/28/2016 2:10 PM
19	the park needs to go back to how it used to be- The "wildflowers" look terrible and are nothing but bug havens	10/28/2016 2:02 PM
20	Theater	10/27/2016 3:02 PM
21	Over regulation of property rights by the County-Buffer Etc.	10/27/2016 2:14 PM
22	Some property owners appear to get "special treatment" over others. Most recently this does appear to be trending toward equality.	10/27/2016 2:05 PM
23	1.Too many gravel strips mined and too many old improperly closed gravel strips mined. 2. Agriculture is and will continue to negatively impact water quality. Irrigation needs to be completed. 3. There is over development of lake shore especially of Lake Minnewaska. There needs to be more public areas, wildlife and natural areas.	10/27/2016 1:26 PM
24	Assuring quality land / air / lakes with the large farms, excessive fertilizing and large feedlots. I'm very concerned about the lake and water quality.	10/26/2016 12:48 PM
25	Railroad overpass	10/26/2016 12:07 PM
26	Under utilization of resources, to much hope for tourism, so anti ag	10/26/2016 8:14 AM
27	Pesticides and other toxins used too frequently and carelessly. The amount of unchecked soil erosion is appalling.	10/25/2016 8:58 PM
28	Lack of places to build a home, no development properties.	10/25/2016 2:56 PM
29	Lack of affordable housing for employees of manufacturing companies.	10/25/2016 2:16 PM
30	Land use requirements are too restrictive as it relates to agriculture. It does not allow for growth of animal agriculture within the county. Thus, limiting opportunities for the next generation of farm opperators to take of Pope County Farms. Agriculture is THE main economic driver in this county, and that should NOT be forgotten about!	10/25/2016 12:45 PM
31	Rise in low income/non working folks	10/25/2016 8:47 AM
32	Pope County needs additional subsidized housing for families. There is an abundance for elderly/disabled but not for families with children	10/24/2016 9:29 AM
33	Watershed/flooding	10/20/2016 9:20 PM
34	Lack of opportunties in ag, ie:livestock expansion is too restricted	10/20/2016 7:25 PM
35	Does nothing to promote tourism	10/20/2016 10:07 AM
36	Expansion of city sewer	10/18/2016 11:58 AM

37	Keeping young people here.	10/18/2016 11:05 AM
38	"Sleepy hollow attitude" -Historically vest very aggressive in attracting new businesses	10/18/2016 10:18 AM
39	too many chemicals used by farmers oder from manure	10/17/2016 12:05 PM
40	Clean up and paint city business, they look trashy/disrepair.	10/14/2016 4:20 PM
41	too much land owned by state, federal or nonprofit entities	10/14/2016 1:20 PM
42	Taxes are too high. We need new infrastructure water lines and sewage pipes in all of Glenwood City Limits. These pipes are 125 yr old.	10/14/2016 11:43 AM
43	Cell phone service is lacking. Huge issue for us as homeowners and for those who visit us at the lake.	10/14/2016 11:32 AM
44	need to develop an all-inclusive land ethic that recognizes ag and non-ag ideals as equals	10/13/2016 9:16 PM
45	Lack of quality restaurants	10/13/2016 8:39 PM
46	Lack of biking trails	10/13/2016 3:30 PM
47	Lack of vision for future including willingness to provide water and sewer services outside of city limits. No building Department, inspectors, Slow internet, No rural Cable TV, Limited shopping facilities.	10/13/2016 11:37 AM

Q13 Please rank the top three most important quality of life issues facing Pope County in the next 10 years. (Select only three)

Answered: 359 Skipped: 58




Limited high paying job...
Public Safety
Transportation network
Recreational opportunities
Continuing/community...
Other
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Top Choice
Second Choice
Third Choice

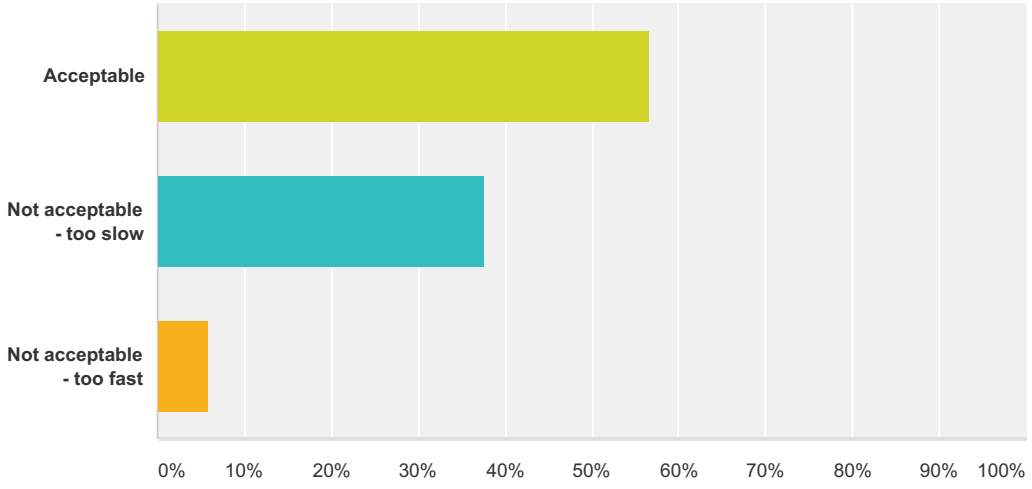
	Top Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Total Respondents
Too much growth and development	**42.86%** 9	**33.33%** 7	**23.81%** 5	21
Loss of open space or natural habitat	**60.38%** 64	**24.53%** 26	**15.09%** 16	106
Loss of farmland and agriculture	**49.18%** 30	**27.87%** 17	**22.95%** 14	61
Broadband/Internet Service	**37.61%** 44	**33.33%** 39	**29.91%** 35	117
Limited retail choices	**34.09%** 60	**39.77%** 70	**26.14%** 46	176
Limited restaurant choices	**20.00%** 17	**37.65%** 32	**42.35%** 36	85
Limited high paying job opportunities	**45.89%** 106	**33.33%** 77	**20.78%** 48	231
Public Safety	**22.22%** 8	**27.78%** 10	**52.78%** 19	36
Transportation network	**25.86%** 15	**24.14%** 14	**50.00%** 29	58
Recreational opportunities	**6.78%** 4	**30.51%** 18	**62.71%** 37	59
Continuing/community educational opportunities	**13.64%** 6	**27.27%** 12	**61.36%** 27	44
Other	**41.38%** 24	**31.03%** 18	**39.66%** 23	58

#	If you selected "Other" please specify	Date
1	Medical facilities Baby Boomers will overwhelm the system	11/3/2016 1:02 PM
2	Getting the road issue resolved in the right way in front of Peters & on South Lakeshore is a very important public safety issue for local residents & guests in our community.	11/1/2016 10:54 AM
3	I believe the County discounts the importance of the lakes asset. Takes it for granted. also bringing in outside industry to foster better paying jobs. Taking advantage of UofM Morris asset & close to I-94	11/1/2016 10:28 AM
4	2. Jobs are needed to draw working age people who have families-who fill the schools. 3. Jobs see above.	11/1/2016 8:44 AM
5	Negative impact of agricultural run off and underground water use.	11/1/2016 8:15 AM
6	Quality and Affordable Housing will be needed.	10/31/2016 9:25 PM
7	Loss of farmers. Water quality. Aging of the population with few young people returning.	10/31/2016 7:26 PM
8	Lessen the current restrictions to allow a home/small business to operate in the Ag zones.	10/31/2016 9:00 AM
9	Lack of growth do to land to build a new home caused by bad land use restrictions.	10/31/2016 8:53 AM
10	Government not willing to invest in quality infrastructure that being buildings, roads, downtown infrastructure	10/31/2016 8:47 AM
11	Taxes	10/30/2016 8:30 PM
12	2 and 3 we need more quality jobs to bring in young families and fill our schools	10/30/2016 6:26 PM
13	taxes for homeowners on the lake and small businesses	10/30/2016 2:14 PM
14	Lack of support for businesses	10/30/2016 10:27 AM
15	Community input into decisions	10/29/2016 10:06 AM
16	Intentional care for and investment in natural resources and environment -- a strength and attraction for us as a resort/recreation area. For example, continue to improve quality of Lake Minnewaska's water, beach, Barsness Park and wilderness areas, as well as other natural resource areas in Pope County.	10/29/2016 12:07 AM

17	Support of Ag growth in County, generates the most dollars	10/27/2016 3:02 PM
18	Over regulation of property rights by County Commissioners	10/27/2016 2:14 PM
19	Loss of the walley fishery due to climate warming and the warming of lake water.	10/27/2016 1:26 PM
20	Assurance of quality water of lakes / ground water.	10/26/2016 12:48 PM
21	Not Enough Growth and Development, Housing	10/26/2016 12:41 PM
22	Railroad overpass	10/26/2016 12:07 PM
23	Anti business adatude needs to change	10/26/2016 8:14 AM
24	Toxins in water, air and food. Too many households living in poverty. Lack of diversity in agriculture.	10/25/2016 8:58 PM
25	very few housing options between 100,000-200,000 and very difficult to build	10/25/2016 5:02 PM
26	LACK OF UTILITY UPGRADES	10/25/2016 2:56 PM
27	Not enough growth and development, declining school enrollment.	10/25/2016 2:56 PM
28	Illegal drugs/addiction	10/25/2016 11:32 AM
29	Not enough growth and development!	10/25/2016 9:24 AM
30	CAFOs (Concentrated Animal Feedlot Operations)	10/24/2016 6:01 PM
31	Too large of growth of feedlots.	10/24/2016 5:05 AM
32	we need to turn barsness park into an attraction for our communtiy. water park like Benson's but bigger n better. charge for use amd creates more summer jobs for youth	10/20/2016 8:25 PM
33	A shift in population to those who are not dependant on our local economy for their economic wellbeing	10/20/2016 7:25 PM
34	I/we have 2 spots Willmar & Alex	10/20/2016 10:07 AM
35	Water quality and wildlife conservation	10/20/2016 9:15 AM
36	Need to maintain Pope County's lakes and fresh air. Concerned about encroachment of industrial agriculture, which is a scale issue and not an anti- farming issue.	10/19/2016 5:59 PM
37	drug and alcohal use/abuse	10/18/2016 9:41 PM
38	Pollution of our lakes and streams.	10/18/2016 2:31 PM
39	Not enough development	10/18/2016 10:04 AM
40	If you would like our children to stay in the area you need to bring our internet up to this century	10/18/2016 9:09 AM
41	same as above	10/17/2016 12:05 PM
42	Lack of rental houses	10/17/2016 11:30 AM
43	Deterioration of municipal infrastructures	10/17/2016 11:05 AM
44	Not enough rental homes available	10/17/2016 10:45 AM
45	Too much power by DNR	10/14/2016 7:56 PM
46	Water quality, the lake is your life blood	10/14/2016 4:20 PM
47	Cell phone service.....hope this isn't an issue in 10 years!	10/14/2016 11:32 AM
48	housing	10/13/2016 9:16 PM
49	Ag-related degradation of air and water quality	10/13/2016 8:39 PM
50	Inequality in property tax assessments and high property taxes	10/13/2016 4:25 PM
51	Lack of Forward Thinkers	10/13/2016 3:56 PM
52	decreasing amount of school aged children	10/13/2016 3:30 PM
53	low water levels at north end of minnewaska	10/12/2016 4:23 PM

Q14 How do you feel about the pace of growth in the county?

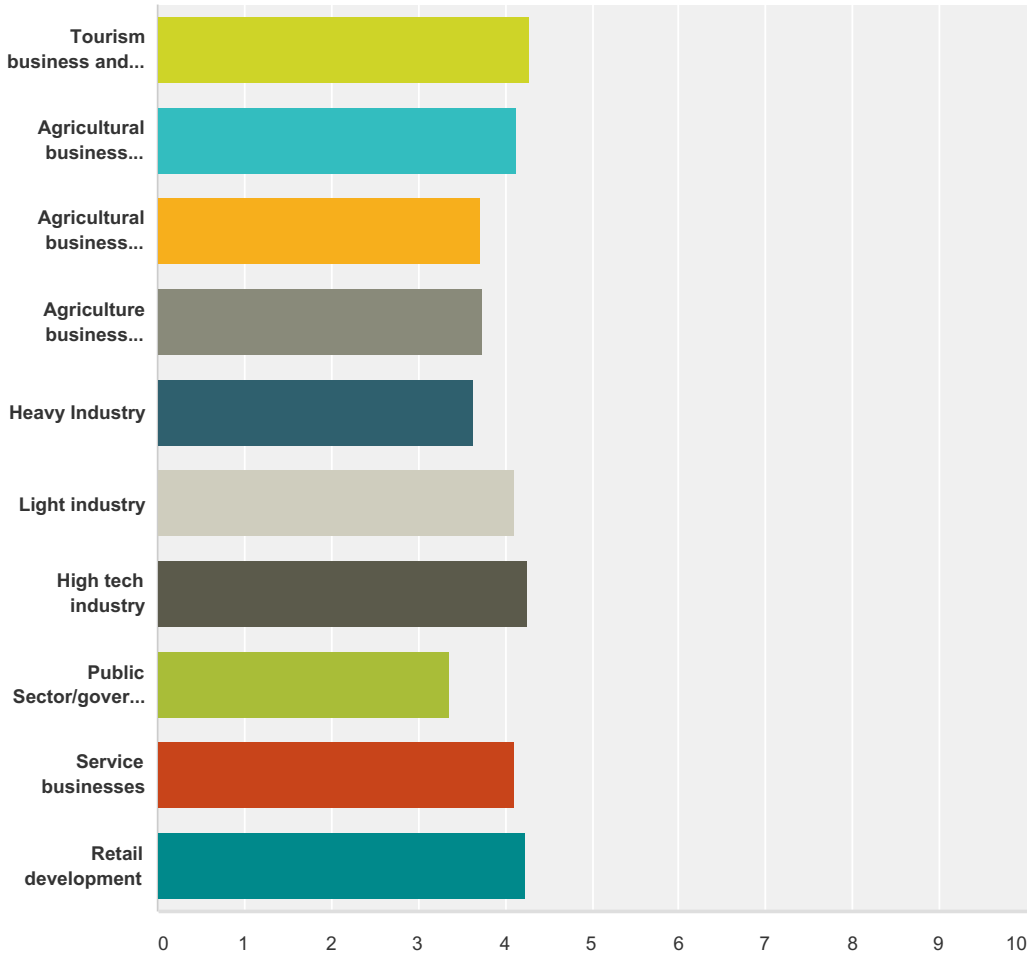
Answered: 343 Skipped: 74



Answer Choices	Responses	
Acceptable	**56.56%**	194
Not acceptable - too slow	**37.61%**	129
Not acceptable - too fast	**5.83%**	20
Total		**343**

Q15 How important is it for Pope County to attract and/or retain the following types of businesses?

Answered: 343 Skipped: 74

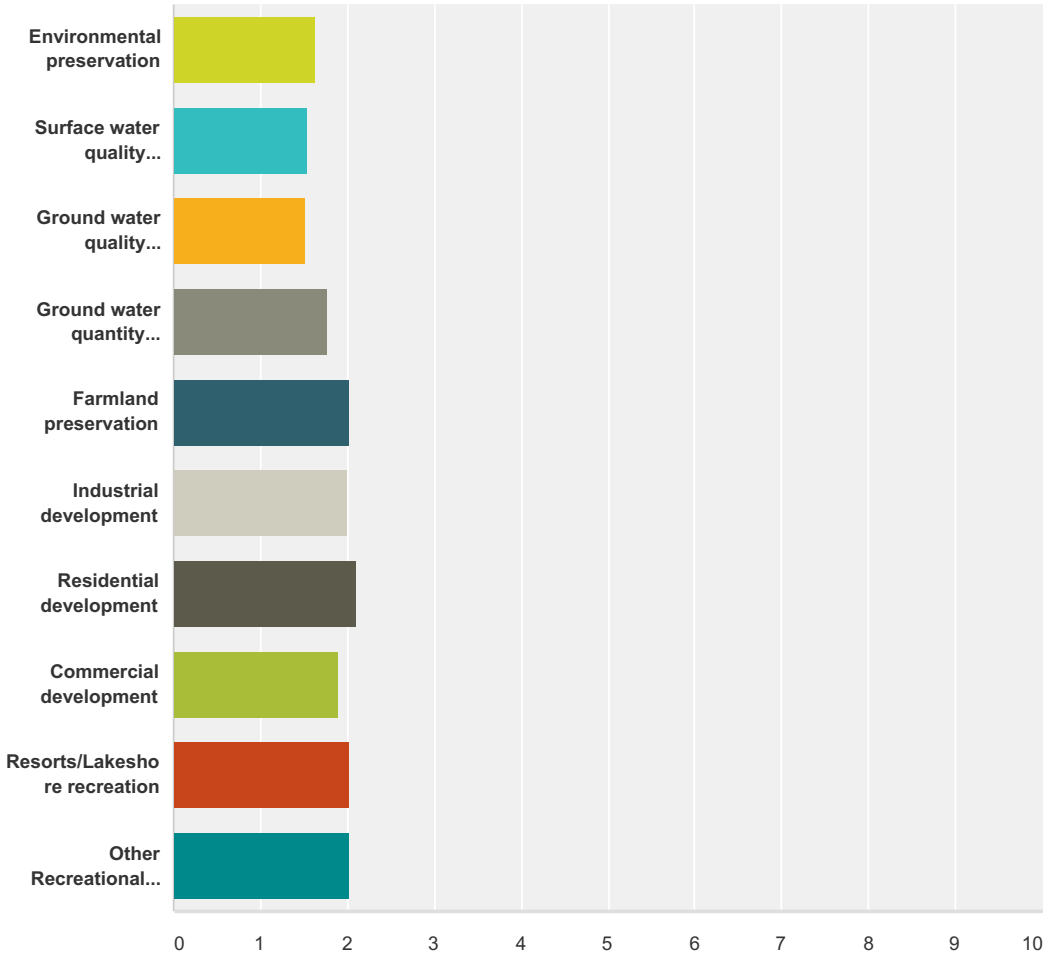


	Not important at all	Not very important	Neutral	Somewhat important	Very Important	Total	Weighted Average
Tourism business and events	**2.04%** 7	**2.33%** 8	**11.66%** 40	**32.07%** 110	**51.90%** 178	343	4.29
Agricultural business (farming)	**2.33%** 8	**4.37%** 15	**17.20%** 59	**30.32%** 104	**45.77%** 157	343	4.13
Agricultural business (livestock)	**6.41%** 22	**10.50%** 36	**23.03%** 79	**25.95%** 89	**34.11%** 117	343	3.71
Agriculture business (dairy)	**4.66%** 16	**9.91%** 34	**26.53%** 91	**25.66%** 88	**33.24%** 114	343	3.73
Heavy Industry	**5.25%** 18	**9.33%** 32	**27.11%** 93	**32.36%** 111	**25.95%** 89	343	3.64
Light industry	**1.17%** 4	**1.75%** 6	**17.78%** 61	**43.15%** 148	**36.15%** 124	343	4.11

High tech industry	**0.58%** 2	**2.92%** 10	**15.16%** 52	**33.82%** 116	**47.52%** 163	343	4.25
Public Sector/government	**6.41%** 22	**13.12%** 45	**35.28%** 121	**28.57%** 98	**16.62%** 57	343	3.36
Service businesses	**1.17%** 4	**2.62%** 9	**16.62%** 57	**42.86%** 147	**36.73%** 126	343	4.11
Retail development	**1.17%** 4	**3.50%** 12	**11.66%** 40	**38.19%** 131	**45.48%** 156	343	4.23

Q16 In planning for future development to what degree should Pope County official's promote or discourage action in each of the following areas?

Answered: 343 Skipped: 74

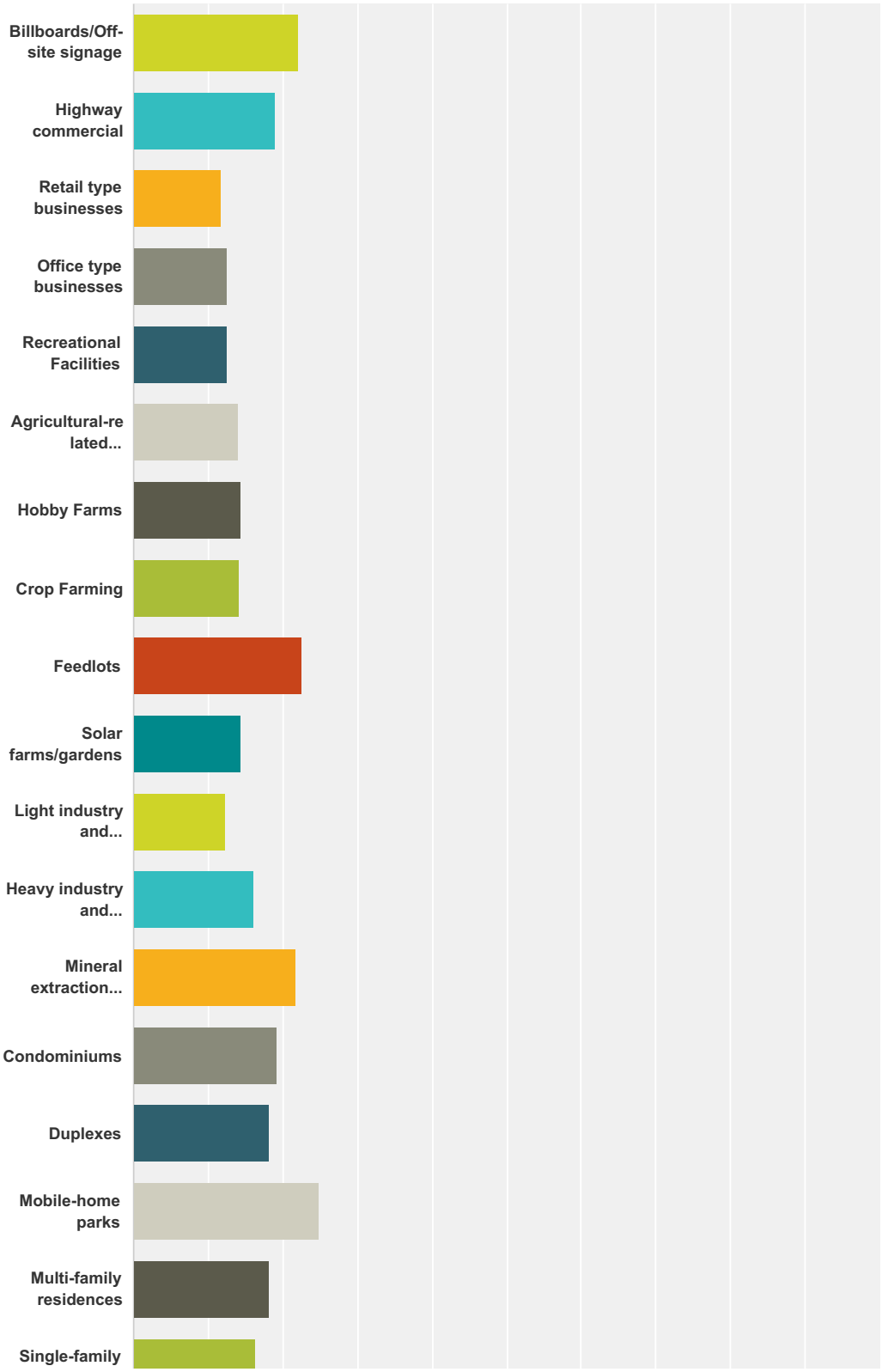


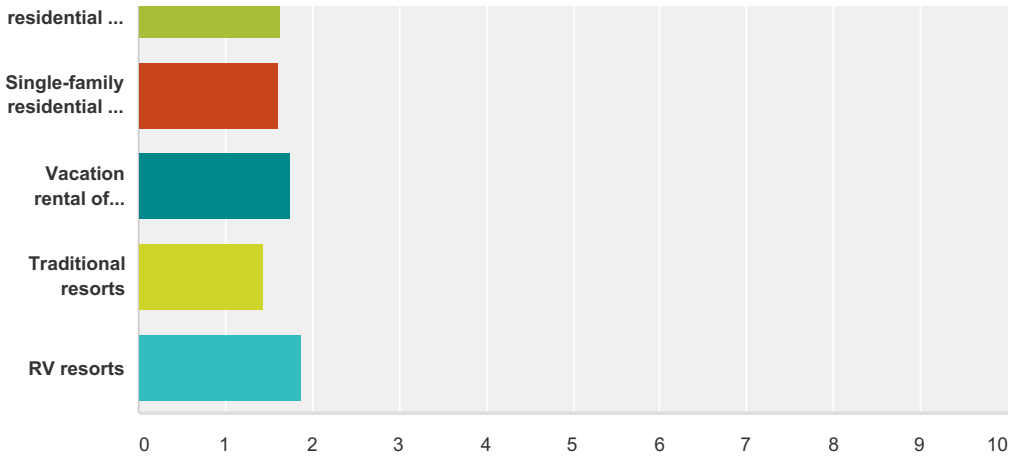
	Strongly promote	Promote	Take no action	Discourage	Strongly discourage	Total	Weighted Average
Environmental preservation	**53.06%** 182	**34.69%** 119	**10.20%** 35	**0.87%** 3	**1.17%** 4	343	1.62
Surface water quality initiatives	**56.27%** 193	**35.28%** 121	**6.71%** 23	**1.17%** 4	**0.58%** 2	343	1.55
Ground water quality initiatives	**58.60%** 201	**32.36%** 111	**7.29%** 25	**1.17%** 4	**0.58%** 2	343	1.53
Ground water quantity initiatives	**44.02%** 151	**37.32%** 128	**15.74%** 54	**2.04%** 7	**0.87%** 3	343	1.78
Farmland preservation	**30.32%** 104	**43.73%** 150	**21.57%** 74	**1.75%** 6	**2.62%** 9	343	2.03
Industrial development	**27.70%** 95	**52.77%** 181	**13.41%** 46	**4.08%** 14	**2.04%** 7	343	2.00

Residential development	**24.20%** 83	**47.23%** 162	**23.91%** 82	**3.21%** 11	**1.46%** 5	343	2.10
Commercial development	**28.57%** 98	**56.56%** 194	**11.95%** 41	**1.46%** 5	**1.46%** 5	343	1.91
Resorts/Lakeshore recreation	**33.53%** 115	**37.32%** 128	**23.62%** 81	**3.21%** 11	**2.33%** 8	343	2.03
Other Recreational facilities	**27.11%** 93	**44.61%** 153	**26.53%** 91	**1.17%** 4	**0.58%** 2	343	2.03

Q17 Do you think the following types of development should be encouraged, allowed but not encouraged or discouraged in Pope County?

Answered: 343 Skipped: 74



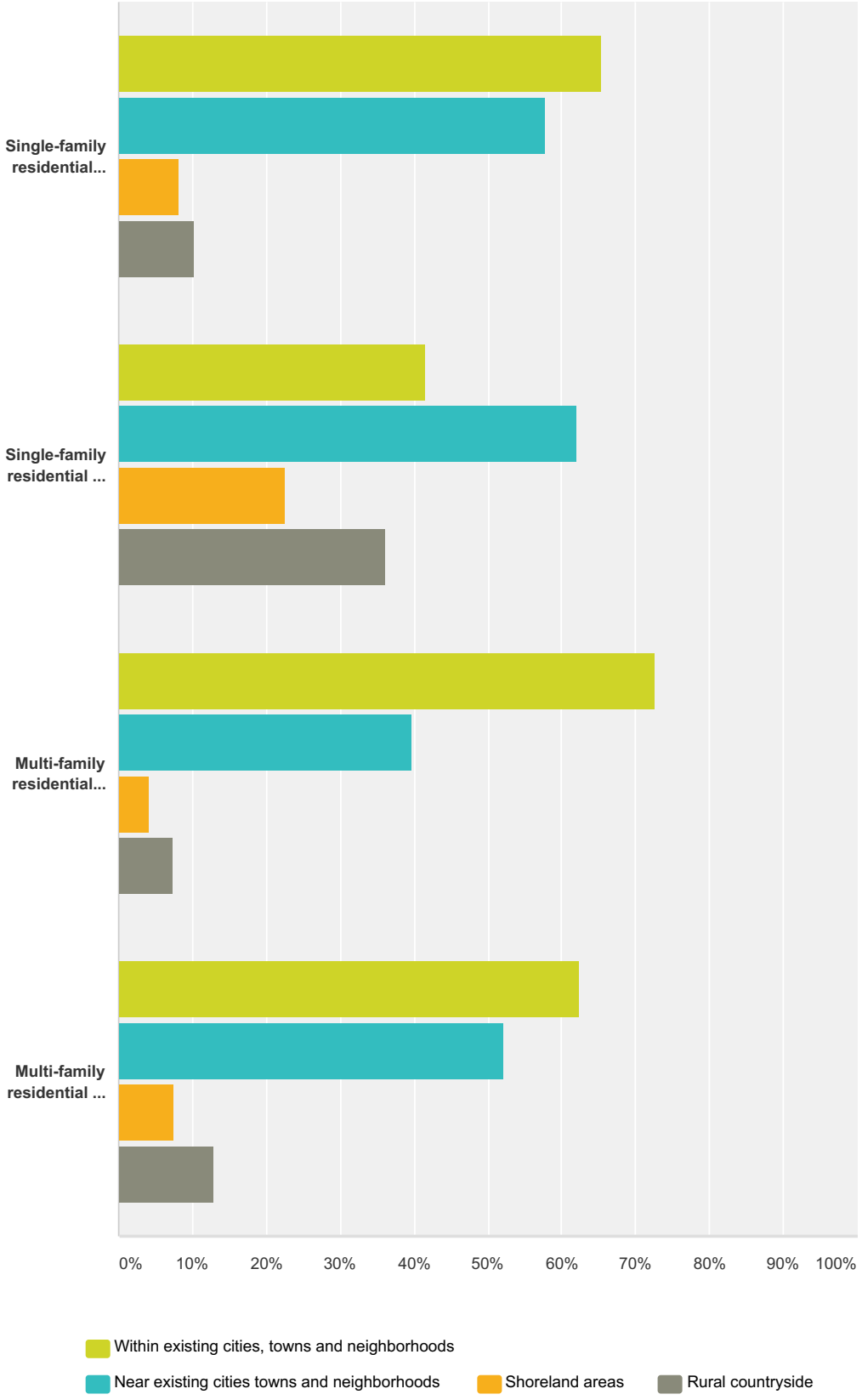


	Encourage	Allow, but do not encourage	Discourage	Total	Weighted Average
Billboards/Off-site signage	**10.20%** 35	**58.02%** 199	**31.78%** 109	343	2.22
Highway commercial	**27.41%** 94	**56.27%** 193	**16.33%** 56	343	1.89
Retail type businesses	**85.13%** 292	**13.70%** 47	**1.17%** 4	343	1.16
Office type businesses	**76.97%** 264	**20.70%** 71	**2.33%** 8	343	1.25
Recreational Facilities	**76.38%** 262	**21.57%** 74	**2.04%** 7	343	1.26
Agricultural-related Businesses	**64.14%** 220	**31.78%** 109	**4.08%** 14	343	1.40
Hobby Farms	**58.02%** 199	**40.23%** 138	**1.75%** 6	343	1.44
Crop Farming	**60.35%** 207	**37.32%** 128	**2.33%** 8	343	1.42
Feedlots	**19.24%** 66	**36.73%** 126	**44.02%** 151	343	2.25
Solar farms/gardens	**60.06%** 206	**34.40%** 118	**5.54%** 19	343	1.45
Light industry and manufacturing	**78.13%** 268	**20.99%** 72	**0.87%** 3	343	1.23
Heavy industry and manufacturing	**48.69%** 167	**42.86%** 147	**8.45%** 29	343	1.60
Mineral extraction (e.g. gravel pits)	**12.24%** 42	**58.60%** 201	**29.15%** 100	343	2.17
Condominiums	**25.36%** 87	**56.27%** 193	**18.37%** 63	343	1.93
Duplexes	**32.07%** 110	**54.81%** 188	**13.12%** 45	343	1.81
Mobile-home parks	**5.25%** 18	**41.40%** 142	**53.35%** 183	343	2.48
Multi-family residences	**32.94%** 113	**53.06%** 182	**13.99%** 48	343	1.81

Single-family residential in clustered subdivisions	**44.90%** 154	**48.10%** 165	**7.00%** 24	343	1.62
Single-family residential on large scattered lots	**48.98%** 168	**41.98%** 144	**9.04%** 31	343	1.60
Vacation rental of private lakeshore homes	**33.24%** 114	**57.43%** 197	**9.33%** 32	343	1.76
Traditional resorts	**58.31%** 200	**38.48%** 132	**3.21%** 11	343	1.45
RV resorts	**32.65%** 112	**46.36%** 159	**20.99%** 72	343	1.88

Q18 To provide necessary housing, what should the character of new development be and where? (Place a mark in any column where you feel it should be located)

Answered: 332 Skipped: 85

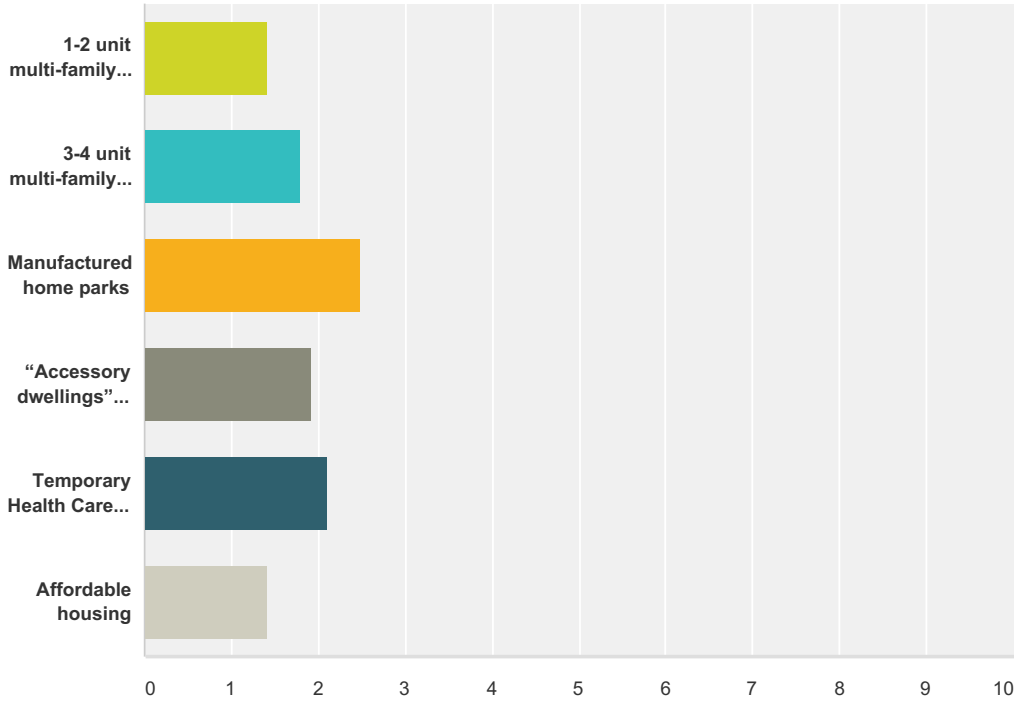


	Within existing cities, towns and neighborhoods	Near existing cities towns and neighborhoods	Shoreland areas	Rural countryside	Total Respondents
Single-family residential high density (in subdivisions)	**65.36%** 217	**57.83%** 192	**8.13%** 27	**10.24%** 34	332

Single-family residential low density (scattered)	**41.57%** 138	**62.05%** 206	**22.59%** 75	**36.14%** 120	332
Multi-family residential high density	**72.59%** 241	**39.76%** 132	**4.22%** 14	**7.23%** 24	332
Multi-family residential low density	**62.35%** 207	**52.11%** 173	**7.53%** 25	**12.95%** 43	332

Q19 What types of housing should the County encourage?

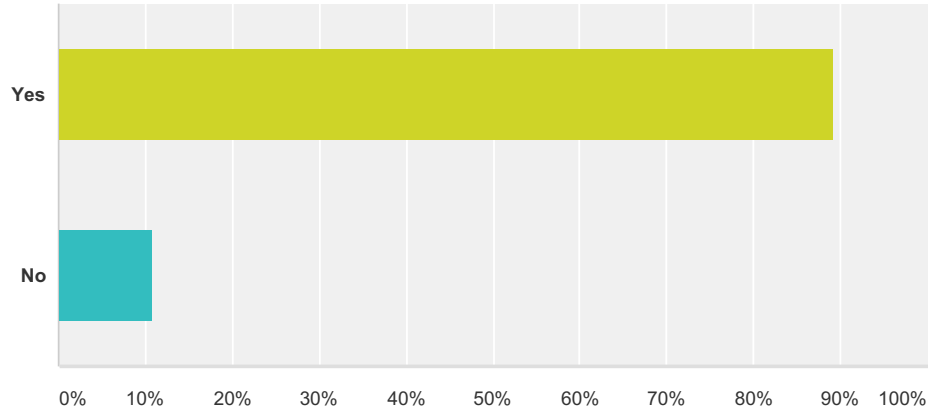
Answered: 332 Skipped: 85



	Encourage	Allow, but do not encourage	Discourage	Total	Weighted Average
1-2 unit multi-family housing (twinhomes/duplexes)	**59.94%** 199	**36.75%** 122	**3.31%** 11	332	1.43
3-4 unit multi-family housing (tri-/quad-plexes)	**35.24%** 117	**49.10%** 163	**15.66%** 52	332	1.80
Manufactured home parks	**5.12%** 17	**40.96%** 136	**53.92%** 179	332	2.49
"Accessory dwellings" (typically limited to 500-800 sq ft in size and attached to a main dwelling, a detached garage or as a standalone unit on the property)	**24.40%** 81	**58.43%** 194	**17.17%** 57	332	1.93
Temporary Health Care Dwelling Units – temporary manufactured homes/RVs used to house elderly or disabled family members	**19.88%** 66	**50.60%** 168	**29.52%** 98	332	2.10
Affordable housing	**64.16%** 213	**28.61%** 95	**7.23%** 24	332	1.43

Q20 Are you satisfied with the hours of operation for County offices?

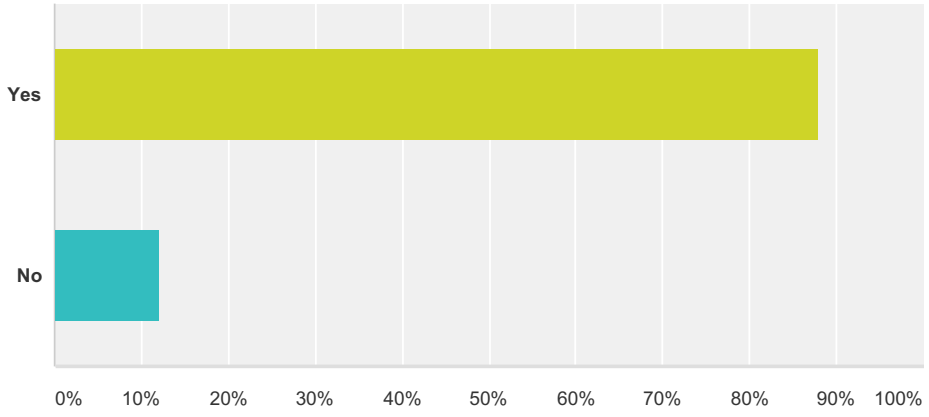
Answered: 331 Skipped: 86



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	**89.12%**	295
No	**10.88%**	36
Total		**331**

Q21 Are you satisfied with services that you have used or received from Pope County?

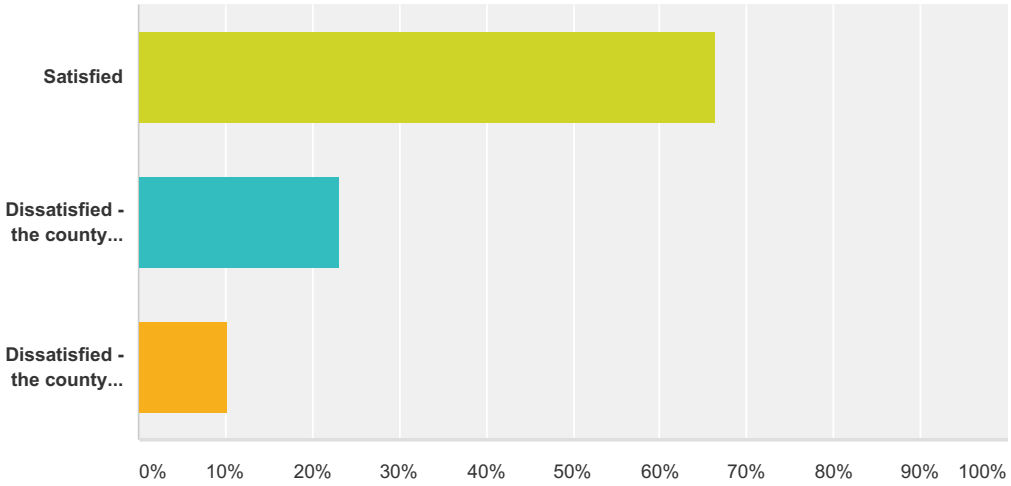
Answered: 331 Skipped: 86



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	**87.92%**	291
No	**12.08%**	40
Total		**331**

Q22 What is your level of satisfaction County government in its role of maintaining or improving the quality of life for its citizens?

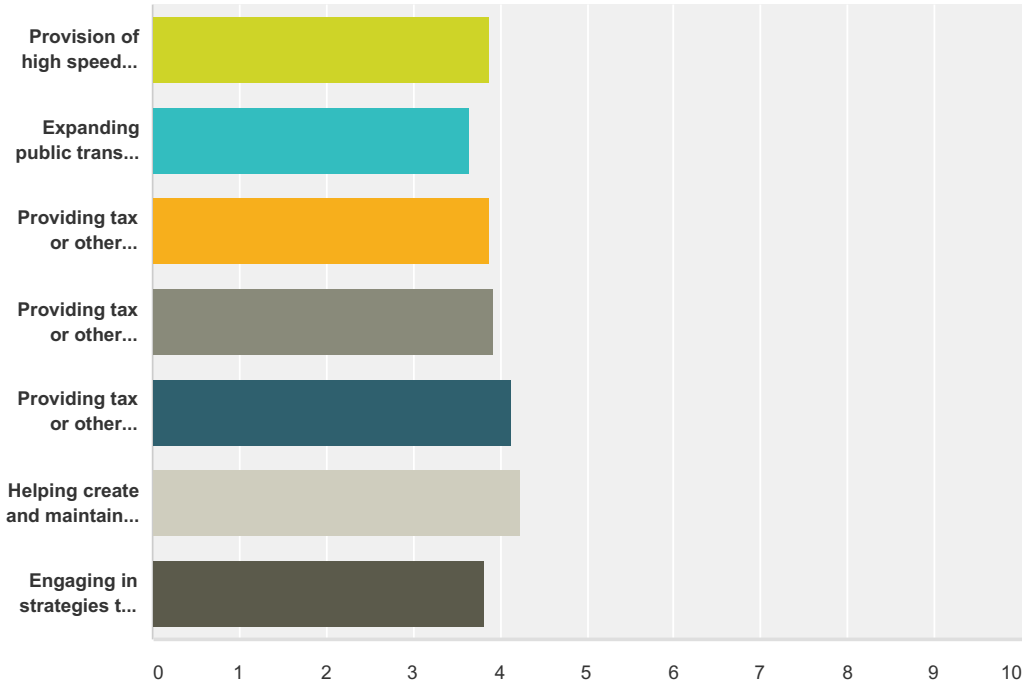
Answered: 331 Skipped: 86



Answer Choices	Responses	
Satisfied	**66.47%**	220
Dissatisfied - the county should be doing more to improve quality of life for its citizens	**23.26%**	77
Dissatisfied - the county should have a more minimal role in improving quality of life	**10.27%**	34
Total		**331**

Q23 What is your feeling about the County becoming more directly involved in the following?

Answered: 331 Skipped: 86



	Not important at all	Not very important	Neutral	Somewhat important	Very important	Total	Weighted Average
Provision of high speed internet services to underserved areas	**7.25%** 24	**7.85%** 26	**15.71%** 52	**28.40%** 94	**40.79%** 135	331	3.88
Expanding public transit services (i.e. Rainbow Rider)	**6.95%** 23	**5.44%** 18	**25.98%** 86	**38.07%** 126	**23.56%** 78	331	3.66
Providing tax or other financial incentives/assistance to attract business	**3.32%** 11	**6.65%** 22	**18.73%** 62	**41.39%** 137	**29.91%** 99	331	3.88
Providing tax or other financial incentives/assistance to retain business and/or help them grow	**2.72%** 9	**5.14%** 17	**20.54%** 68	**39.27%** 130	**32.33%** 107	331	3.93
Providing tax or other financial incentives/assistance to help small businesses get started	**2.72%** 9	**3.63%** 12	**13.29%** 44	**38.37%** 127	**41.99%** 139	331	4.13
Helping create and maintain a high quality of life for citizens	**2.72%** 9	**1.21%** 4	**17.52%** 58	**26.28%** 87	**52.27%** 173	331	4.24
Engaging in strategies to help create more affordable housing	**6.04%** 20	**3.93%** 13	**22.96%** 76	**34.74%** 115	**32.33%** 107	331	3.83

Q24 Describe land uses in Pope County in the past ten years that you feel positive about and land uses you would like to see addressed in the next ten years.

Answered: 173 Skipped: 244

#	Responses	Date
1	intensive farming ie cattle lots, corp.farms, to close to surface water. Your plan does not protect all of our major lakes, seems the northern part of the county was left out?	11/13/2016 10:05 AM
2	N/A	11/8/2016 1:48 PM
3	The land use in effect is a good one. More effort needs to be placed on conserving the quality of the Lake and stream in the country, limiting the farming efforts in the water shed surrounding the lakes. Reducing manure incorporation within those water sheds. Installing MORE conservation berms, controlling erosion and soil runoff into the lakes. We totally need to protect these lakes, as they will allow future growth in this county.	11/5/2016 11:59 AM
4	Ralph Hanson in the land resource office is a great representative for the county. He has been a great resource in helping me develope a plan for my land that balances personal use with managing for the environment. One area I would like the county to address is to align more with state standards on lake shore use - specifically allowing watercraft accessory structures near the lake. Because the county does not allow water craft accessory structures many lakeshore owners are hesitant to maintain structures that are close to the lake. It would be beneficial to have an ordinance that allows these structures near the water and encourages lakeshore owners to maintain structures that have been grandfathered in. Thank you.	11/4/2016 11:41 PM
5	The Pope County HRA/EDA is the worst example of too much government.	11/3/2016 2:25 PM
6	Stop HRA/EDA	11/3/2016 2:21 PM
7	I have lived here by the lake for ten yrs. Unfortunately I can't think of positive land use. The farmers in rural counties are running our existence. Wildlife has disappeared, water quality is poor. Few regulations, fewer enforced. Conservation is a very dirty word here. Wake up your running out of time. This survey should be completed Oct 31, 2016 not 17.	11/3/2016 1:06 PM
8	Past 10 years has seen housing projects for the low income families. In the next 10 years, I think there should be incentives and assistance to middle income families to be able to build new homes in developments and available lots with utilities already in place. We have developments with many lots ready to build on, but it takes 30 years to sell 20 lots in a new development. There should be incentives and assistance for people to build new homes on these lots. Government should not compete with private incentives. Government should rather work with these private investors to sell out these lots.	11/3/2016 11:18 AM
9	Address these: Feedlot Runoff, Lakeshore and Wetlands, Maintaining Codes and Enforcement for all persons/properties (ie: wetlands, & variances particularly on Lakeshore). Continue Conservation practices. Positives Conservation	11/2/2016 4:13 PM
10	Taxes are to high. County has way to much people living off the government in this County!!!! To many people living on Welfare that cost taxpayers to much money!!! To much rife raft that drives up the cost of law enforcement to each and every taxpayer!! Whatever the County gets from the State to bring out the rife raft-it costs the County more than its worth but it seems that the Commissioners don't get it!! Forget about being politically correct and get back ti basics, enough said.	11/2/2016 4:00 PM
11	Would like to see the Land Use Ordinance enforced. It is an important ordinance & affects quality of life.	11/2/2016 3:27 PM
12	Oct. 1999 Pope County Land Use Ordinance is most important legislation County has ever done. Ordinance provided zoning to separate industrial agriculture from citizens and to protect soil, air (odor) and water (ground) and enforcement. Zoning needed for development in residential areas to protect sewage loads run off into water of the state, wetlands. Invasive species restrict access to our lakes and monitor public all launches to monitor and prevent infestation.	11/1/2016 11:27 AM
13	Planning & Zoning needs to be more welcoming towards people moving into the community in Glenwood City. City Counsel was great to work with. We have property in 2 counties and we enjoy walking in the nature without removing great trees. We like the natural environment. We enjoy the winding roads. It is important that all trees are taken because of road "improvements" are accurately marked.	11/1/2016 11:16 AM

14	The Pope County Land Use Ordinance has worked well overall, but with respect to large feedlots it needs to be enforced well by the County. It represented good balance between lakes, cities and agriculture. If this is re-opened (it's better not to do it). South Lakeshore Drive is very important to get right either make it a one-way or move it away from the beach to protect public safety of local residents and guest. Don't widen the road or it will increase speeds in the area and create public safety issues. Support public safety by enforcing drug and other laws & enforcing housing code & apartment registration requirements in the Starbuck area especially, but also other parts of the County. Partner with & support the Schools-public education here is a strong benefit for the community. And protect the lakes and other cities from land uses that would degrade the air quality, water quality or general quality of life.	11/1/2016 11:02 AM
15	Restrictions on Feedlots have been ignored. Septic tank monitoring in next 10 years especially near lakeshore. There will be more competition for land in the future. Separation of people and animals will be more critical. Can not let up or compromise any health issues.	11/1/2016 10:48 AM
16	My wife and I are very proud of the work accomplished as we joined other in Pope County to secure passage of the "Pope County Comprehensive Land Use Plan" in 1998. It was not an easy task, but because of the vision and forward thinking of those who were advocating for all stake holders and taxpayers, we persevered. Great credit must also be given to those commissioners who cast some difficult votes for passage. Many of the same folks also dedicated time and efforts four years later to advocate for further protections as part of the required review process. In the final analysis, to our satisfaction, and in the spirit of compromise, the Ordinance (Plan) withstood the scrutiny-no major changes were made. (See Starbuck Times-Nov. 23, 2005). We believe the Comprehensive Land Use Plan was a crowning achievement for the County. Any modifications must be done with great care and with full disclosure and debate. All stake holders must be included in the process. We are a County represented by diverse interest-agricultural, industrial, retail and recreational interest that depend on the County's many lakes and streams that need protection.Thank you for this effort input on important Pope County Land & Resource Management issues.Respectfully, John & Judy Carlsted Lake Minnewaska	11/1/2016 10:36 AM
17	CRP and other environmental efforts. Preservation of Barsness Park & Wilderness. Bike Path maintenance and expansion. Covering creeks and the constant expansion of the hospital system with no regard to the environment of natural features. Water quality of Minnewaska needs improvement. Constant City and County wide destruction of trees-specifically the oaks where the pearl is currently. Countless new parking lots. No green lots/ small parks/ community gardens on county owned land or underutilized property. Needles growth and expansion both residential and commercial.	11/1/2016 9:17 AM
18	I feel that Pope County has not embraced its potential for growth over the last 10 years. Pope County needs to embrace Ag in the future it it wants to grow. Attached are two reports look what a 10% growth could achieve. Pope County is holding the Ag sector back from growing, Ag producers have demonstrated they are environmentally sensitive. Ted Reichmann 320-808-3207	11/1/2016 8:52 AM
19	Pursue: Renewable energy sources-wind mill & solar across setting	11/1/2016 8:17 AM
20	Positive-farmers planting cover crops, new businesses being built, USDA working with a group to clean up the lakes and to improve water quality (Lake Minnewaska). Land Uses: We have many rural and city property owners who fail to keep their properties in good condition. Blistering paint, junkers, piles of old lumber, old boats, cars, trucks, boats and campers can be seen around the lakes, in our towns and on empty lots. Other individuals have been parking old machinery, autos/pickups and old boats on their properties. This devalues the properties of the rest of us! To remedy the above situation our county needs to develop and enforce codes which will help us clean up. Our county commissioners have in a number of instances allowed feedlot expansions that are polluting our lakes and rivers. Nitrates from ag runoff are polluting surface and ground water.	10/31/2016 10:21 PM
21	A lot of work has been done to restore prairie lands by clearing invasives and allowing livestock to help manage grasslands through rotational grazing. Enforcement of residue laws to prevent wind and soil erosion needs more attention,including increased use of minimum tillage, grass waterways and buffers. Decreased wetland drainage and pattern tiling would improve water quality. Irrigation should be very closely monitored. Disallow manure from coming into the county from other sources if the farmer does not live in Pope County. Major problems occurring now from improperly composted animal mortality used as "fertilizer" needs to be addressed, because it opens up Pope County to be used as a toxic waste dump and has the potential to spread diseases, such as Avian Flu.	10/31/2016 8:12 PM
22	I am concerned that land is being converted from the private sector to a government agency i.e. DNR, US Fish and Wildlife and others. These public lands are now not paying taxes like the private sector and the private sector homeowners are flipping the bill for schools, roads and other government expenses.	10/31/2016 2:06 PM

23	Positive: 'Marginal' farm land removed from high-impact agricultural practices and enrolled in CRP or other programs that benefit air and water quality, wildlife habitat and residents/visitors. Positive: Wetland and grassland restoration through permanent conservation easement programs. Needing address: I'm concerned that groundwater protection and conservation is moving far too slowly to adequately address currently known issues, as well as provide water quality and quantity needs of the future. Needing address: High density developments, whether agriculture, residential or business, present concerns often left for sorting or repair sometime 'down the road'. I wish we could better project conservation and protection needs before approving or funding new development. Too often the developer or farmer or company is long gone, and the 'current inhabitants'--hopefully our offspring as well as new residents--are left to fund & fix, or simply live with the compromised water or land.	10/31/2016 1:45 PM
24	I would like to see rental units in the City of Glenwood cleaned up, I have never been a proponent of zoning but we need to protect our families and our investments. Don't be so hard on Agriculture, we are still an Ag-based community but the lake people tend to forget that. We need Ag for our local communities. Give tax abatement for non profits such as Kingdom Kids Daycare, they serve daycare to 50 families in Pope County. This 501C Daycare is getting beat up every year with $10,000 in taxes. If the County and City tax that non-profit daycare out of business, there will be 50 families (+-80 children) looking for daycare. This non-profit provides a vital service to our local business, industry and families in addition to employing over a dozen employees. Todd Larson 320-808-3725	10/31/2016 1:23 PM
25	The biggest travesty in Pope County is the number of wetland acres getting turned into farmland. We need to reverse this trend and put more acreage back into natural wetland or habitat for all creatures, vegetation, prairie grasses, etc. One of the most attractive qualities about Pope County is the rural area quality of life. The beauty of Lake Minnewaska is like no other. I believe the lake is already "crowded" enough with as many houses, cabins and businesses it can handle. Building the Pearl actually took away some of the beauty of the lake and I would strongly encourage no more development along the lake; keep it along the major highways and out toward the Alexandria and Sauk Center direction.	10/31/2016 11:45 AM
26	County needs to do more to improve water quality. Too much runoff into our rivers lakes and streams. More stringent rules on salvage yards. We have too many property owners who have very junky looking places. It reduces the property values of those who have invested heavily in the county!	10/31/2016 11:36 AM
27	Increased edge of town or near town housing development growth is positive. Needs improved road maintenance, snow removal, rural mail/package delivery to homes, and definitely improved IT infrastructure.	10/31/2016 11:34 AM
28	I have not been in Pope County full time till just recently, but love the paths to walk on vs roads.	10/31/2016 11:08 AM
29	I feel zoning ordinances have not been uniformly enforced within the county. There was an exception/variance to land use ordinance that was granted to a new business near our rural residence--which ultimately failed and is sitting vacant and is an eyesore. The variance was issued w/o notice to us who were landowners directly across the road (but in a different township).	10/31/2016 10:07 AM
30	-Buffer zones between the ag and shoreland areas were too large on the south shore of Minnewaska with the 1999 Comprehensive Plan. It was proven that this did not work as residential development since there were at least two attempts to create residential development in this area that did not work. I believe it is important that a balance between ag and residential development is clear and they should complement each other not hinder the other. Also-farmers who have been there for a long time should not be harassed--new development should understand the 'freedom to farm' regulations. Of course these farms should be required to follow 'best management practices' and encouraged to be respectful in return to their neighbors. -Limiting the number of housing units in the ag zones is a must; however, the rules and regulations need to be followed and enforced and variances for additional housing units in these areas should NOT be allowed. -Shoreland ordinances should be enforced especially when some lots have green grass all the way down to the lake. This should apply to everyone. -Pope County should strive for creating a sewer district all around Lake Minnewaska. This would allow for on-going development; and would encourage proper treatment of water quality with new developments.	10/31/2016 9:12 AM
31	Changes to allow people to build homes in rural area/Ag zone on less than 40 acres. Loosen restrictions of zoning to be able to start a home/small business in Ag zone. I do not want the County to pursue internet service for the County. We already pay for internet service and even though there is grant money, which by the way is tax payers money already, we do not want the County involved with funding, cost to maintain, and increased taxes to support internet services for Pope County. Allow growth to happen in Pope County. Don't allow people on board that are there for their own benefit/agenda.	10/31/2016 9:02 AM
32	Changes to allow people to build homes in rural area/Ag zone on less than 40 acres. Loosen restrictions of zoning to be able to start a home/small business in Ag zone. I do not want the County to pursue internet service for the County. We already pay for internet service and even though there is grant money, which by the way is tax payers money already, we do not want the County involved with funding, cost to maintain, and increased taxes to support internet services for Pope County. Allow growth to happen in Pope County. Don't allow people on board that are there for their own benefit/agenda.	10/31/2016 8:58 AM
33	We need more involvement in cleaning up the lakes. Our lakes are very important to our economy.	10/31/2016 8:39 AM

34	Allowing another grocery store in town for better competition and price reduction. Allowing more fast food chains to come to town. Expand our industrial area on top of the hill to bring in more business.	10/31/2016 8:26 AM
35	There has been a perpetual rumor that a bridge will be built over the train tracks by Marthalers, we're never sure if its just a rumor or not but i think it is a great idea/something to look into	10/31/2016 8:09 AM
36	The marina seems to have gotten a whole lot of space for just a few boats. I'm not sure if its a county issue or not.	10/31/2016 7:13 AM
37	I feel the issues of feedlots has been taken care of. I think nuisance properties should be resolved so as to get them cleaned up. Property owners should only be allowed to have one mobile home that is livable not 20 pr so for storage. This is a breeding haven for rodents. 17769 185 th street is an example. When coming to or leaving the airport in an airplane this property is seen, noxious weeds, junk and old deteriated mobile homes as well as dead livestock car uses.	10/31/2016 6:52 AM
38	pope county in general needs to quit having a "poor" or "negative" additude against agriculture, specifically livestock. Look at stevens county how there livestock industry is supported by community and it has grow abundantly through the years, and look at all the jobs that has provided in the county. More jobs, more business, more tax base. If all you want is a tourist community then that will lead to a bunch of old folks and no families. Pope county needs more young families, they spend money and do stuff in the community, tourist spend a few bucks then leave town. I applaud you for doing a survey, but doubt you will really do anything with the results, seams like a lot of talk but no action.	10/30/2016 11:26 PM
39	Positive: Efforts to reduce erosion and runoff and to improve surface water quality. To be addressed: Encourage more diversified farming operations and more sustainable agriculture (too much marginal land being plowed for row crops, too much drainage, not enough perennial vegetation and cover crops, encourage responsible grazing rather than confinement feedlots). Encourage wind and solar energy development. Allow for additional wildlife/conservation land acquisitions and easements - we need a balance of agricultural protection on highly productive lands and ecological protection/recreational opportunity on more marginal lands.	10/30/2016 10:40 PM
40	I have been dissatisfied with a few of the land use choices as of recent. The building of the condominiums near Dairy Queen destroyed many beautiful old trees and created an eye-sore that blocked the near-by areas views of the lake. They attracted virtually no business/residents, and remain mostly empty. What a waste. I also wasn't impressed with the destruction required to build the new section of the hospital. I understand that the hospital is one of the biggest businesses in the area, but I feel that an expansion would have been possible without covering up the existing creek, tearing down homes and trees, and ruining the natural landscape that previously was there. I have also heard citizens raising questions about the effect that development will have on the lake. There has been talk about changing the currents of the lake with additional overflow and drainage systems. I think there are things that the town needs more than additional senior housing. As a younger citizen, the natural setting and aspects of Glenwood is what draws me back and makes me love this town. I do not want to see, in my life time, all of the beautiful nature destroyed. As a positive note, though, I absolutely love Barsness Park and feel that it is adequately cared for and preserved. It is a hidden, beautiful gem.	10/30/2016 9:51 PM
41	NEXT TEN YEARS: protect the lands and water to the greatest degree possible; make sure commercial growth and housing is encouraged in or near downtown areas; keep big box retail out of Pope County, encourage diverse farming methods that are small, clean and green; grow small business opportunities.	10/30/2016 9:40 PM
42	I am positive about the adequate hunting grounds I have used in the past 10 years. Farm run-off should be addressed. Large feed lots will hinder water quality. People working in nursing homes should be paid adequately for the time they spend taking care of our elderly. They are not paid enough for their services.	10/30/2016 9:12 PM
43	positive - parks, bike trails future - keep small town feel, keep county 17 at current width	10/30/2016 6:49 PM
44	The uniformity that is happening by doing all (or more) land use transactions through the County office is a great improvement. I believe County-wide zoning is the way to go for uniformity.	10/30/2016 5:41 PM
45	Have the Pope County Highway Department not be so dominating in road improvement negotiations. Have more respect for residents (not just bullying them like a big government entity). Put more emphasis on habitat preservation and conservation.	10/30/2016 4:08 PM
46	As always, the people that work the hardest to try to get ahead pay the most for everything!!! Tax basis in and around the lake are insane. You (the County) needs to maybe quit spending as much money as you can for unnecessary vehicles for county use, etc... Look at ALL the white county vehicles that sit idol downtown. REALLY? Do we (Pope County Government) really need to just spend money like drunken sailors, while people are trying to stay afloat in the community. I think priorities are very messed up around our area. You could lower taxes on businesses and realestate and work within a budget like EVERYONE else is forced to do. Our area would and could grow if you would cut down on ALL the high taxes in our city and county and freeze some of your crazy spending. It's common sense people!!!! Let the tax paying people buy into our community not the government sector.	10/30/2016 2:43 PM
47	positive - parks, bike trails to be addressed - control of feed lots and other sources of pollution. maintaining water quality on public waters retain current width of county #17	10/30/2016 12:43 PM

48	Positives include residential, local businesses, travel, tourism, light industry, services, medical, manufacturing, crop farming.	10/30/2016 10:32 AM
49	Keep feedlots to a minimum, lake water quality,	10/30/2016 9:21 AM
50	Keep the conservation areas free from development.	10/30/2016 8:47 AM
51	Again, we need to preserve working lands. Often a small acreage will attract or retain a family. In turn they will use local businesses. Their children will be educated in our schools. Likely they will be an asset for a local employer as we are going to need workers in the future. Many local businesses struggle to find employees even at this time. We have quite a bit of recreational areas at this time. Historically I have supported wildlife areas being annexed. But enough already! Every time that the DNR or Fish and Wildlife acquire land or use the conduits like the Nature Conservancy or even Pheasants Forever, that likely is the death of a future family possibility that may have been anchored by an opportunity to have a small enterprise such as livestock,etc. The pendulum has swung past the center point. We need people out here more than an occasionally utilized public hunting area. It is not always jobs that are the final anchor for a family although jobs are very important. As an employer of 18 people, I worry about the future of our workforce,- can I expand if I cannot find skilled help? I pay a living wage to my staff, but other items also anchor people here in our rural areas such as a hobby farm enterprise. I also am bothered by the decreasing tax base as working lands become public lands. We now have people purchasing land and within a few years deciding to place their lands in easements for perpetuity. How can one person make that decision to alter land use forever? People have a right to decide how their lands are used, but perpetual is a long time. I think we should support easements that expire in the future. We have no way of knowing what the future holds and some of these decisions may be short sighted.	10/29/2016 10:29 PM
52	Housing and redevelopment Habitat for Humanity/ brush with kindness Grand Stay Hotel Limits on or exclusion of business that can adversely affect climate (water, odor, air, noise, esthetics) Relocation of fairgrounds and better use of that flood prone area Restrictions on house (estate) size on lakes	10/29/2016 9:58 PM
53	Clean energy: solar and wind More businesses - reasons to come to Glenwood.	10/29/2016 5:52 PM
54	Pope County is a beautiful, diverse landscape. I feel that maintaining the health of the soil and water and air is imperative to the future of any area. I also feel that reliable broadband will allow people to work and live in rural areas and that is where many options for high quality/solid professional and business opportunities exist.	10/29/2016 5:40 PM
55	Discourage any feedlots and chemical contamination into the lakes from agricultural practices.	10/29/2016 5:29 PM
56	The county has done a wonderful job in so many areas of our community life. Thank you. I believe, however, the road issue on Lakeshore Drive to maintain the old road in its historically beautiful unchanged width is important to our community. I do not live on the road but I believe the decision to change it should be left up to the persons living on the road. I myself, not residing there, would miss the lovely drive or bike ride down the shore with the beauty of all the trees, lake and intimacy of the space. Please do not disturb one of the most beautiful spots in the county.	10/29/2016 12:23 PM
57	As I drive to Alexandria the "back way" I find it sad to see all the houses being built on top of each other. The reason I love living in Pope County is because it's still "In the country". Yes, we have smaller towns, and housing in those towns, but it's not cluttered. It should stay that way. Don't ruin what we have in Pope County by making it too big.	10/29/2016 7:37 AM
58	Acceptance of the acreage that comprises wilderness areas within Barsness Park, that is, the Lamb and Torguson Wheeler sections, created a recreational space that is precious and rare. Not only maintaining but improving these areas through eradication of noxious weeds (buckthorn, burdock, and others) and clearing fallen trees that create fire hazard conditions will allow this resource to serve community members and visitors alike into the future. I would like to see use of the former ski slopes resumed. With few ski facilities in the area, we have a good opportunity available. Prairie restoration areas will become buckthorn forests without management. We have to be vigilant with that nasty weed! I would like to see a "Buckthorn Brigade" established -- perhaps volunteers would be willing to assist (I would!) in keeping buckthorn at bay and trimmed back. Our lake is a valuable resource, as well. Enhancing the beach, improving water quality, creating bike paths and sidewalks that make the area safer for non-vehicular traffic, maintaining year-round trash bins, all would go far to improving the lake area for residents and guests. ++++++++++++++++++++++ When I moved back to Glenwood four years ago (I lived here as a child), I wondered why everyone does not want to live here. I still wonder that. I love Glenwood! It has so much about it that is positive. With continuing focus on what we do well and can do better, Glenwood has a brighter still future. Thank you for giving us the opportunity to provide our input.	10/29/2016 1:13 AM
59	I would like to see all new retail businesses required to have second floor apartments.	10/28/2016 10:37 PM
60	would like any initiatives taken for development and housing to focus on quality job and home opportunities, and avoid business and housing options that attract low wage jobs. I would like to see more public trails for biking, walking, and maintenence of green space and non-commercial recreational use of land (ie i like the quiet, the trains are enough noise, i really don't want noise generating business or recreational options.	10/28/2016 7:40 PM

61	I think pope county needs to avoid allowing more concentrated livestock set-ups. They directly decrease quality of life and property value for neighbors and neighboring lands. They also cheapen the appearance of our beautiful county. Additionally, the many "junkyards" near Lake Amelia and outside Glenwood should be addressed. Surely they are toxic and an environmental hazard.	10/28/2016 4:01 PM
62	We definitely need more housing opportunities and they need to be affordable, but we also need to keep them clean. We don't need them to turn into "low rent"/slums. Although we need more job opportunities throughout our community, we don't have enough "good" places to live for our current jobs/employees.	10/28/2016 3:30 PM
63	I think there should be more opportunities for agriculture to expand. Putting limits on # of cattle hurts the growth of the Co. I think Pope Co does a good job now with the land and soil office programs they offer. It would be nice to have some more jobs high and lower paying. Give companies a reason to build here. More housing so families want to live here. Some kind of draw to want to put there kids in school in this district. Better education/reputation of Minnewaska.	10/28/2016 3:28 PM
64	The Glenwood and Starbuck areas need growth to provide incentives for young people to want to stay, live and work here. Work other than agricultural. Work which facilitates a living wage, will only come from a growing business culture. City and county leaders should invest in marketing Pope county as a great place of opportunity. Give industry and businesses tax incentives. You will collect you taxes from the population growth. Pope county is old. We need some youth and new ideas around here.	10/28/2016 3:17 PM
65	I am very upset with how Lowry took it upon them selves to put in new water an sewer lines and then the people they hired did a very Bad job and now our water is no better than it was before and we pay more for it. It is pathetic that they expect us to pay for the mistakes they make and then deny us to get a well put on our property!	10/28/2016 2:15 PM
66	The park definitely needs help with the wild flowers- cut them down and go back seeing the stream	10/28/2016 2:07 PM
67	We had a good land use plan but I don't think it's being enforced and I think the feedlots are not being adequately monitored. I would hate to see the lakes compromised with runoff from large feedlots and end up like southern Minnesota.	10/28/2016 5:03 AM
68	Feel positive about natural habitats, roads that allow drive around the lake & you can actually see the lake. Don't feel good about RV parks around lake.	10/28/2016 1:34 AM
69	I don't like seeing ordinances being changed just to benefit one individual. Ordinances should not be changed to benefit one but to benefit all (especially neighboring properties). A change in ordinance should not negatively impact surrounding and neighborhood properties.	10/27/2016 9:24 PM
70	Something has to be done about the loss of wetlands!! & also nonproductive crop land has to be addressed. Loss of wildlife habitat is crucial. To much land is being farmed that should not be! Water quality has to be number on priority!! We have way to many lakes in our County that are above the average! That is terrible & something has to be done. Feedlots & livestock operations have to be monitored more closely & code violations enforced. Pope County is way to liberal on this issue!! Our County Commissioners are way to Pro-Ag! Permits are given out way to freely. Pope County is home to a lot of quality lakes that bring untold influx of tourist & recreational use, it all adds up to a lot of money. If we don't do something about water quality now, what is the future like!! By the way what happened to the TMDL committee where did that money go & who is responsible for that!! It is obvious what direction our commissioners have taken!!	10/27/2016 4:32 PM
71	Would like to see more parks whether it be more rv parks or some sort of county parks. There is very few campgrounds in the county. I strongly believe this would benefit the area a lot.	10/27/2016 4:24 PM
72	The one greedy winter feeding operator in the County need to be held in check.	10/27/2016 4:11 PM
73	Monitor construction projects for compliance with existing codes. Since Pope County has a water patrol boat and public access to our lakes send the planning and zoning official on a cruise around our lakes to see some of the non-compliant projects going on that never have permits!!!! Much of this activity is not visible from the roadways. Enforce existing rules.	10/27/2016 3:20 PM
74	Important to keep up the setbacks and home building out of Ag zones and feedlot setbacks like county has set up to prevent future problems.	10/27/2016 3:05 PM

75	Having been present at the majority of the original Land Use meetings held in the 1990's it appeared that Pope County was and "Agr Friendly", progressive thinking county. Over the course of the last 20 years this has not been the case in the planning and thinking process of the County and the Commissioners. How may feed lots, cattle operations and other animal set ups have been shut down or animal numbers controlled to the point of young farmers deciding it's not worth the hassle to even try? No one tells the hardware store in Glenwood how many cans of paint they can sell. No one tells car dealerships or garages how many cars or tires they can keep on hand. NO none tells the manufacturing companies in the County when or where they can use chemicals or spray paints. Why then should livestock operators be told how many and where they can raise or expand their operations? They live on the land too and don't want their ground water to be contaminated any more than other people. Agr property is what covers the bills for Pope County by paying the bulk of the county taxes, not lakeshore, note residential. Look at aerial photos both current and past, you'll be able to see where the run off into the lakes and streams has come from. Not the farm land, but take a look by the resorts (Peters for example) yet no one tells them not to or how much to fertilize their lawns or golf courses. Perhaps Pope County consumers should go hungry for a while to realize how much farmers contribute to the local economy and provide food to our area, then it might sink in how valuable the agr community is to the County. Only one of the County Commissioners is an "active" farmer. None of the current school board members are "active" farmers. None of the current HRA committee members is an active farmer. How many of the County officials who are making the decision on animal operations have or understand an agr background? When there is no one left to farm in Pop County but the corporate farms, who do not live here and do not spend money locally, where will the County be then/ Look at the numbers of livestock at the county fair in the past few years. All animal numbers are down, both in 4-H and FFA, where is the future of agriculture going to come from? Outside buyers from other counties? It appears that the previous headline in the Echo Press regarding Douglas County is accurate for Pope County too, "The Day Agr Died in The County". Better internet and housing are a small part of the picture compared to producing food and animals. If an industry was looking to relocate they would have done so in Pope County by now. Try taking care of what we've got and the good people who are already living and working here, especially the ones producing the food we all eat. Ask the Commissioners where they see the County in the next 10 to 20 years, with a non-resident work force both for the County and other jobs. Who will want to live in Pope County full time? Seasonal snow birds, temporary lakeshore people in their mc-mansions, by the week tourists, Waterama visitors? Who will be paying the bills then?	10/27/2016 3:00 PM
76	I don't feel positive about any Land Uses the County had did especially my $550 a year in t axes for HRA- a complete waste of my money. County Commissioners passes a no net loss of Ag land resolution many years ago that they never enforced and now they want me to put 50 foot grass buffer next to a ditch on my farm. If you are concerned about water quality that's not the answer because as water flow though dead grass it picks up phosphorus and nitrates out of the dead grass. If you want a pheasant population there must be food plots planted on DNR and U>S. Fish and wildlife land because in a hard winter there isn't any food available when covered up by ice and snow. Pope County has a huge amount of cover for wildlife but no food when needed. I'm just tired of ill informed people telling me what I'm doing wrong when they usually don't know their Ass from a hole in the ground	10/27/2016 2:23 PM
77	Feedlots and stockpiling turkey manure are big concerns for ground water and ensuing toxicity. Use of herbicides, both aerial and ground application and affects ground water.Huge farm equipment using roads not designed for the weight and width. Law enforcement on outer edges of County. More employees in Land and Resources to keep an eye on land owner projects and changes. Director of Land and Resource Management needs a fairness across all properties when making land use decisions. Mot let money and politics get in the way. People can't afford $700-$1500 rents in the normal working world. Don't be swayed by the big talk and money.	10/27/2016 2:10 PM
78	The development of the "marina" concept allows more families lake access and recreational opportunities. Senior and multiple home dwellings developed our property with lake view versus run down again property enhances their lives and brings much needed tax $'s to County. Senior care and residential needs to improve if we want to maintain and actually grow in this area. Jobs create by developing here will attract young families and help Pope County's economic picture improve.	10/27/2016 1:50 PM
79	For the most part I think Pope County has done a good job of preserving the rural quality of Pope County. This is the reason my husband and I move here after college, and it has been a wonderful place to work and raise a family. THis is the primary reason most of our friends chose to liver here also, love Pope County-please don't change or we all loose.	10/27/2016 1:37 PM
80	Land Uses-positive: starting to work on the roads and get them up to standard; arts initiatives; Human services/Public health Next 10 years: keeping the lakes clean and safe; environmental strategies to protect our natural resources; keeping "rural" feel to the place	10/26/2016 1:37 PM
81	Over the years I've owned property in this area, I've noticed the increase in feedlots. Living on a clean lake was one of the main reasons I bought property in this area. I'm concerned that not only the quality of lakes are in jeopardy, but also the ground water quality. If I could choose one area of focus in Pope County, it would be to maintain or improve the quality of air, land and water in this part of the state over the next 20 years; I know that requires diligence in planning now. I appreciate the opportunity to voice my opinions. Thank you for generating the survey.	10/26/2016 1:12 PM

82	The fact that there is a land use/zoning ordinance is good. It is positive that conflicting land uses have been identified and separate zones created. Consistent enforcement of the land use rules and less variances would result in better communities with less conflict, especially in the lakes areas.	10/26/2016 12:53 PM
83	Tax incentives should be given to attract new businesses to locate here. Rural land should be able to be split off for more development of residential sites. Should be able to split of 10 acre sites.	10/26/2016 12:09 PM
84	State land use measures should be the guide. Don't drive business out with over regulation	10/26/2016 8:24 AM
85	I feel positive about some farmers using rotational grazing and cover crops to prevent soil erosion. Some farmers are diversifying to feed people in Pope County, offering true food security for our citizens. I am very concerned about farms growing only one or two crops year after year and trying to kill every other plant and insect with repeated pesticide applications. Aerial spraying is increasing, and the obnoxious drone of spray planes is constant on summer mornings and evenings. When the soybean aphid is under attack, so are we, as aerial applications are impossible to accurately control, we lose our beneficial insects in the process, and the effects on human health are yet to be realized. I'd like to see Incentives for food producers that don't use toxins, grow diverse crops and demonstrate land stewardship. Our water, soil, children and communities would all benefit, as would our economy.	10/25/2016 9:44 PM
86	Positive about more attractive lake walk, beach area, park areas.	10/25/2016 7:52 PM
87	A farmer on Lake Villard has manure and chemicals draining into the lake from his field when it rains or he waters (with water from the lake). Would like that addressed very soon.	10/25/2016 6:09 PM
88	Multiple small camper type trailers not allowed permanently on lake shore private owned lots. Enforce the above No feedlots near waterways.	10/25/2016 5:40 PM
89	We have owned a home in the city of Lowry and have been very satisfied with the community, however as our family has grown we desire to buy or build a bigger house and have found it incredibly difficult to find a quality home within the price range of $150,000-$250,000. We have struggled to find a nice lot that isn't very small, sloped, or covered in dead/fallen trees. We have looked into building on some of a relatives agricultural land and have found it very difficult to even start the process. My husband is a small business owner in Pope County and we both work full time employed within the county but are seriously looking at buying a home in Douglas County as there is such a shortage of quality homes in our price range and we don't know if we will be allowed to get a land use variance to build on agricultural land.	10/25/2016 5:16 PM
90	County needs to address the decline in rural residents and work with preserving the use of the rural area for agriculture while allowing a reasonable amount of non-ag residents through modification of the land use ordinance.	10/25/2016 3:24 PM
91	SWCD has worked with land owners to keep soil erosion to a minimum. The goal is to keep water clean (ground water & surface water). We have a problem with noxious weeds in our county although we do a better job of controlling weekd than most counties or states. Any person that owns land or is in charge of maintenance of land-R-O-W. Fence lines, pastures etc should learn how to take care of weeds. Learn the life cycle of weeds and learn how to control them. Chemical control or mowing must be done in a timely manner.	10/25/2016 3:18 PM
92	In the past Businesses lost-ASB took over a lot of closed business spots. On land use Fix water problems on 4th St. N.W. and fair grounds-maype update water in the entire city. Electric goes out occasionally. Garbage expensive, doesn't cover a truck to pick up sofas, etc. Positive More housing choices for seniors w meals, medical close by.	10/25/2016 3:01 PM
93	Buffer zone (?2014) Pope County continues to ignore	10/25/2016 2:52 PM
94	Would like to see more affordable housing available to younger families to not only attract new people, but to keep the younger generation from leaving Pope County as soon as they graduate. This would also involve increasing jobs in Pope County. We have some beautiful lakes in Pope County, and need to promote them more to bring more tourism into the county, and with that have the opportunities for those visiting this county, to see businesses and housing available to attract them to staying or at least get them talking about how great this county is, which could bring more jobs/business/families to the county.	10/25/2016 2:27 PM
95	I would like to see more land being turned into walk in hunting land. I would like to see the building on lakeshore slowed down. I think that the buffer strips around fields and drainage ditches are a great idea and should become mandatory and the owners of this land should be subsidized ONLY if the land is open to public hunting and POSTED AS SUCH.	10/25/2016 2:07 PM
96	As a Lakeshore Resident i do not like the building being put up on small lots. Too large for 50' lots.	10/25/2016 1:55 PM
97	Bring in more good businesses, and get out of the housing industry.	10/25/2016 1:43 PM

98	The officials within Pope County need to take a closer look or keep in mind what "pays the bills" within the county. There is no doubt that agriculture is a major economic driver within the county. Not only production agriculture, but all of the businesses associated with supporting the farmers within the county. By continually raising taxes on farmland and making farming (especially animal agriculture) more restrictive we are driving away future generations that will support the services provided by the county. County officials need to be more aware of what is going on because that is what will ultimately decide the fate of the county. We also need the tourist business because those people also spend a lot of money within the county that support the programs that are needed. It is a delicate balancing act between providing and sharing the wonderful nature landscape that Pope County is blessed with, and allowing the people that live and work here do their thing. There are programs already in place through various other government entities to protect that resources around us (NRCS, SWCD, FSA, etc.). We need to allow those people to do their jobs and work within those parameters. As a lifelong resident of Pope County who returned here with the dreams of working into the family farm, it is increasingly difficult to realize those dreams. There are a lot of people in a similar position as myself that are giving up on the dream because of the restrictions that the county in imposing on agriculture. If the county doesn't take a long hard look at the long term effects of their actions, it'll continue to lose good people and businesses to surrounding counties.	10/25/2016 1:19 PM
99	Add new business..population has not chaned that much from 50 years ago. Need incentives for our young people to find good jobs and stay here and raise their families. The parks are well used and truly an asset to our county. I love Glenwood and will live here the rest of my life. Itis beautiful and has many wonderful facilities. We live at the Glenwood Plaza and love it!!! Thank you for the opportunity to express our thoughts!!	10/25/2016 1:17 PM
100	Some feedlots have been allowed to expand too close to cities and lakes.Hopefully new state buffer zones will be enforced and will help control runoff into our lakes and watertways.	10/25/2016 12:15 PM
101	Our lakes are our biggest asset. Clean water and monitored growth are vital to maintaining them. Feedlots jeopardize our clean air and water while providing profits for only a few.	10/25/2016 11:41 AM
102	I am a proponent of production agriculture. It has been my whole life endeavor. Now I am retired and hate to see zebra mussels hurting our lake.	10/25/2016 11:40 AM
103	I feel (mostly) positive about the zoning portion of the ordinance. Intensive animal agriculture should not be close to cities or waterways. I believe the county's air quality has improved due to the ordinance. I would like to see the ordinance more strongly enforced when producers ignore the parts of it that they don't agree with.	10/25/2016 10:26 AM
104	I would like to see preservation of wetlands such as swamps, marshes, small ponds, etc. since these are valuable resources for wildlife and one of the reasons I like living in Pope County is the wildlife. I'd also like to see wooded areas preserved for the same reason.	10/25/2016 10:04 AM
105	Remove ordinance not allowing new housing and developments in A1 at 40 acres and A2 160 acres to 5 acres county wide. Work harder on our impaired lake clean up and do not allow any more wetlands to be tiled and drained into the ditch systems impairing our lakes. limit irrigation that is poisoning our water with dangerously high levels of nitrates.	10/25/2016 9:43 AM
106	The rural (county and township) roads have improved. There are dangerous intersections at rural highways that should be redesigned, where roads do not connect at a 90 degree angle. (Example: 150th Street at MN28 at milepost 84 intersects at a dangerous angle. A person died there a few years ago, probably because it is hard to see cars coming unless you pull up to MN28 at a right angle.)	10/24/2016 9:29 PM
107	I think we have a superior ordinance and need to deal with issues individually not open the ordinance.	10/24/2016 7:39 PM
108	We need to preserve the air and water quality. Present land use ordinances need to be strictly enforced. Our quality of life and health is at stake here.	10/24/2016 7:13 AM
109	dairy & cattle use, where runoff and owners not complying with rules & regulations	10/21/2016 1:44 PM
110	I think Glenwood and Pope County in general have a nice mix of land uses zoned for the most part in the appropriate places. I would like to see a way for thru 18 wheeler traffic to bypass downtown Glenwood completely. The constant freight traffic puts significant strain on our streets.	10/20/2016 9:35 PM
111	Nothing I've seen changed in the last 10 years... We need a water park in Barsness park or somewhere like the one in Benson. Open an Rv park close by and offer package stays to attract people to further drive the summer economy. Hire HS students to work for min wage... Get people to visit then decide to stay!	10/20/2016 8:37 PM
112	I like the new condos by the lake, the new hotel, and the new condos on NE 2nd street. I also like the new buildings on main street. I would like to see a better location for the fair grounds in the future.	10/20/2016 8:23 PM
113	I am concerned about the scattering of houses in rural areas and shoreland. I would like to see more opportunities for livestock agriculture.	10/20/2016 7:30 PM

114	Affordable housing is of high concern and land immediately surrounding our cities need to have housing built-single family dwellings or multi-family including apartment buildings. Protecting environment is important. Lands between Lake Ann & Lake Reno need to be closely monitored-including housing in regard to potential pollution and we need to monitor wells for water quality especially around Lank Ann and in the City of Villard. Farmland preservation and agricultural businesses need to be promoted and preserved. There must continue to be a balance between Environment preservation and agricultural development so that our environment becomes even better and our county open to continued development with reasonable guidelines and regulations.	10/20/2016 2:35 PM
115	I want our nursing home in Starbuck still viable & running in the blue with good quality help & caring people. Having an administrator that knows how to do this! We are losing nursing home beds & we need more. We have a big population going to need care. Wouldn't it be sad if the care isn't there!! We need to teach our youth they have to work for want we receive & good, good quality care givers.I think there is too much government over the land. Farmers are good stewarts of the land & know more than the government how to take care of the land. They take care of it year around.	10/20/2016 2:22 PM
116	Positive Feeling-None To be better addressed-Run off of rain and snow melt from farmland and livestock operations into Lake Minnewaska. From CR 18 to Lake Minnewaska is downhill from agricultural and livestock operations. Heavy rain and snow melt gushes down from the operations and directly into the lake via multiple streams and under the lakeshore road culverts. It is a mess to see the quantity of water and debris that flows into the Lake.	10/20/2016 1:39 PM
117	A1 Zone allow to build on 5 acre instead of 40. A2 Zone allow to build on 10 acre instead of 160 Clean up feedlots and our impaired water. Limit irrigation that is polluting our water with nitrates.	10/20/2016 10:39 AM
118	More control of Feedlot and Confinement Housing	10/20/2016 10:34 AM
119	In 2009 the Feds passed a clean Water Act. 8 Lakes in Pope County were put on the list. Its almost 8 years and have seen no County input/interest in bringing these lakes into compliance. No updates on studies/research etc. DNR Fisheries hasn't said whether the fish were tested/good to eat. It appears these lakes have continued to decline . Nothing changed. Would property owners on these lakes be able to change the real estate tax to swamp or wetland?	10/20/2016 10:20 AM
120	Address: Future subdivisions need to look at City ties for services, water, sewer etc. engage with city Glenwood, Starbuck, Cyrus to do what it can to bring in Industrial Opportunities and grow jobs. New own tax base to sustain future. Pope Co. need to grown & and cannot continue to raise taxes!	10/20/2016 9:56 AM
121	Like to see More done with the water quality of the lakes. The people around the lakes pay a higher property tax then normal so I think water quality is a big issue for us. If the water quality goes down so will the property value hence lower tax income. Livestock around the lake is a big issue the county needs to limit the live stock to what we already have now and not let any additional livestock development.	10/20/2016 9:41 AM
122	Would like to see more options for people who want to "age in place" such as patio homes (one level, 2-3 bedroom, no steps) or condominiums. Very comprehensive survey! Thank you for the opportunity to fill this out.	10/20/2016 9:35 AM
123	Very poor code enforcement along lake shores	10/19/2016 9:06 PM
124	We have struggled to align the interests of large ag producers with the overall interests of everyone in the county. We all share the land, the air, the water, and the countryside. As a matter of scale, there are operations whose plans overly impact the rest of us, and endanger the quality of life for all. This is a careful balance. I understand the rural character of our county, and I myself live on a farm and have lived in an A1 area for nearly 35 years. That does not bother me one bit. BUT there is a difference between "normal" farming and large scale agricultural livestock facilities that threaten our natural resources including fresh air and clean water. The county should not be afraid to restrain outsized livestock operations. Pope County is richly blessed with good land, lakes, rivers and streams,and wetlands, but we must protect them. We need to insure that the quality of life here--clean air and water in particular, is not damaged by individual business interests. If all that is left here in 30 years are huge farms, we will have lost our value as a county.	10/19/2016 6:15 PM
125	Farmers have been in the rural area first. We believe they should always have the right to farm their land and or raise their animals. We would hope people living by farmland would not have the right to dictate what the farmer can and cannot do. We would also hope Pope County land management would continue to stand with the farmers. If Pope County is to thrive, we would hope there would be incentives for businesses to locate here.	10/19/2016 10:53 AM
126	Continue maintenance of existing roads as they require resurfacing & bridge updates. Encourage new & existing businesses with incentives to expand their business & employ area residents. Keep taxes in line with surrounding counties & the services being provided. Ensure we have enough public places such as parks & beaches. Work hard to ensure the growth rate can be handled by the county's services. Tourism is a major draw in this area & must be encouraged to ensure those visitors continue to utilize our local businesses. Continue the enforcement of laws for water frontage usage & maintenance for our lakes, rivers, & streams. Reduce the tendency toward expansion of cattle feed lot facilities & increase the enforcement of rules related to them.	10/19/2016 10:34 AM
127	As noted earlier, my main concern is for the long-term protection of our lakes and streams. I feel there needs to be more done in this area.	10/18/2016 2:46 PM

128	Pope County needs to adapt and leverage the growth of Douglas County. They are doing so much and Pope County needs to stay on top of the consequences and opportunities of that growth for Pope County (i.e. CR29).	10/18/2016 12:19 PM
129	Not knowledgeable	10/18/2016 11:07 AM
130	Habitat for humanity homes good Would like county to purchase older existing homes & provide affordable financing for families-instead of building new. Agriculture-do not want more old family farms/homesteads torn down & cleared, trees removed, for large scale farming. Need to keep these structures & landscapes in place to provide wind-breaks, prevent dust-bowl, etc. Also to provide affordable housing/farming for young families.	10/18/2016 11:02 AM
131	No HRA Expanding public transit services (i.e. Rainbow Rider waste of $ (Tax $)	10/18/2016 10:40 AM
132	Get rid of HRA or at least do not tax-private property	10/18/2016 10:34 AM
133	Be careful NOT to over regulate. Always consider cost us benefits	10/18/2016 10:23 AM
134	Promote small owner operated farms and businesses. Encourage people to live in the rural areas of Pope County discourage large farms and large agro businesses. Limit the influence of any special interest group in land use.	10/18/2016 9:33 AM
135	You need to step up for us in the rural areas. We pay the most taxes of the county and we are left for last in all other aspects of growth. We want our children to stay but there has to be incentives like broadband in the rural areas. Our internet is better than dial up (which was ridiculous) but years behind broadband We need to look into affordable clean energy for everyone, i.e. Wind generators, solar panels, etc. Thank you	10/18/2016 9:29 AM
136	Subject was covered in the questions and answers in the survey	10/18/2016 9:21 AM
137	None	10/17/2016 10:10 PM
138	Quit letting farmers tile every piece of land they can. I don't like the fact that they are allowed to drain all their land. Need bigger buffers along waters. Do much more to protect our waters. Ban the worst pesticides and herbicides out there. Importantly -- Ban irrigators, as they deplete our waters resourvoirs along with all the tiling. There are going to be big water issues in the future. Tougher restrictions on pole barns. Protect our natural land better!!	10/17/2016 12:30 PM
139	I like how down town has remodeled and made it look alot better. I like how some farmers are trying not to pollute as much. I don't like the amount of turkey manure that is spread on fields near my home the smell is so horrid you dont even want to go outside.I dont like how the septic pumping trucks spread human septic waste on farm fields.I don't like that Gilchrist township has many people with cancer who have died in the last 30 years and people still are. I think it has to do with bad farming practices getting into the water.	10/17/2016 12:22 PM
140	In order for Pope County to maintain and grow, we must have high speed internet to all businesses and residences in Pope County. We will not be able to get our youth, spouses and families and friends to consider living and working here without. If we are going to grow economically we need to have something other than Ag, or Ag related businesses. We also need to have jobs to offer to spouses of men and women that are hired to work in our government, health care facilities and schools. We are not going to get a Doctor to move here, if their spouse can not find meaningful employment. We also need to address the shortage of Daycare, so that folks working odd hours can find good daycare for their children. if we are going to expand the dairies, manufacturing plants, etc, then we need to have affordable housing available. We also need to look at our subsidized housing and address the age and condition of that housing going in to the next 20 years. It will need to be replaced. It has been heavily used and is at the end of its life.	10/17/2016 11:25 AM
141	Natural snow fence vegetation along roadways. Buffer zones around borders of farmland and waterways. More no till type of farming would lead to less topsoil loss and better moisture retention.	10/16/2016 10:18 PM
142	Taking efforts to improve water quality in the last ten year. Need to take more positive action in next ten years to improve water quality and enforce existing and new laws, especially in the area of agricultural uses and practices.	10/15/2016 7:51 AM
143	Let farmers expand cropland and livestock operations. Don't allow single family residential sub-divisions or industrial businesses take over cropland.	10/14/2016 9:32 PM
144	Making a farm to have to spend $18,000 to put in a new sewer system that is very unreasonable because they are adding a garage to the farm house. Design extremely over done. Regulations too tough on small farms....small farms created Glenwood more needs to support continuation of small farms. Hobby farms should be encouraged it's a healthy way of life. Love the lake and recreation and country living in pope county.	10/14/2016 8:39 PM
145	I like seeing erosion control projects which reduce the amount of sediment going into lakes and streams. I also like seeing erosion prone lands planted into grass. I think there is still far too much highly erosive land being row cropped in the county which not only hurts water quality but reduces the future productivity of the land for more sustainable agriculture uses such as pastures, orchards, hay meadows, etc. Finally, I believe the county needs to take a much more proactive role in managing the use of groundwater for irrigation so that industrial agriculture doesn't continue to hurt farmers and families who live in the county.	10/14/2016 7:53 PM

146	I like the fact they are dressing up downtown Glenwood outside area. Need more retail business and restaurants. Little shops (not antique shops) that offer things that are unique and different. Ice cream shoppe, Papa Murphy pizza, and nice restaurants would be great. Maybe a consignment shop? I really wish a Costco and Home Depot would be built in the outer parts of the town (by ShopKo?) A theatre would be nice to have in Glenwood again. We live on a Lake Amelia and I have lived here for 60 years on this property. In that time the lake has become extremely weedy and the lack of fish is unbelievable. No more crayfish or mud puppies and I never see perch? I worry that all the phosphates and pesticides used by local farmers near the lake are seeping into the ground water. Lake Amelia is not stocked well each year with fish and we need to up the amount of fingerlings put into the lake. Especially Walleye. I wish people would take as much interest in Lake Amelia as they do Minnewaska.	10/14/2016 6:45 PM
147	We have several nice parks and open spaces but should have a master plan in place to have cohesive development to attract businesses. The City beach areas deserve special attention, use Detroit Lakes main beach as a great example. Clean up and revitalize the down towns, there needs to be more pride in the appearance of businesses/storefronts. Is it too hard too pull some weeds on the city side walks or in the marina? Or how bout painting rotten wood and getting rid of junk laying around the city's center? If you can't take care of what you have what's the point of further development? RV parks are ok but they should be developed to be more prestige and better aesthetics than your current parks. Land use should always put lake quality first.	10/14/2016 5:06 PM
148	My vision would be to see Glenwood become a vacation destination. I'd like so see the downtown bustling with people chopping at unique stores such as art galleries-clothing stores with the things you can't get at target or walmart-gift stores-restaurants (Italian, Mexican) jewelry stores featuring local artists-bookstore. Many people shop in Alexandria and we can't compete with box stores so why not support the local entrepreneur (I sure need a spelling stop :)). Who can bring passion & excitement int their store front. Also to support manufacturing which provides pretty decent wages making it possible for your families to thrive here ion our beautiful city. I'm a transplant and have lived in other states & 4 or 5 other MN communities-I totally love it here-wonderful beautiful place to live.	10/14/2016 3:30 PM
149	Fix the land that you have for the fair area and road that need fix and not have so many people upset. Fix the speed around the parks area. They have police in all the towns. 30 miles should be for everyone. Not just what police pick on.	10/14/2016 2:06 PM
150	I would like to see the county take a strong stand against further aquisition of farmland by federal or state agencies and their private proxy organizations IE Ducks Unlimited, Pheasants Forever or Nature Conservancy. These entities have proven to be poor stewards of the land and should be restrained from expanding their footprint in the county. This is the single most important issue in helping to preserve Pope Counties rural heritage.	10/14/2016 1:34 PM
151	I feel real positive about the purchase of the land east of John Deere for $20,000 an acre and then transferring it to the bogus good old boys club EDAHRA so they can sell it for less than $1 an acre! Keep up the good work on that!!	10/14/2016 1:01 PM
152	Positive: -Rotational Grazing -Encouraging new farmers. Concerns about Bakko Brothers (?) building an ugly structure on Cty Rd 8. Also buying up land and ripping out trees and grasses to make more crop land and totally ripping in to a hillside for gravel-and basically leaving it exposed to erosion after being to to cease.....which they haven't completely done. They are allowed to bend rules.....with little or no consequences. -Feedlots!!!!!	10/14/2016 11:38 AM
153	Last ten years-Run off to the lakes and streams Next ten years-Run off to the lakes and streams Results-Clean water for fishing, swimming and environment	10/14/2016 11:29 AM
154	I feel the land use ordinance that we have has been very useful during the last several years. Maybe it needs to be looked at and see if it is still adequate for today. Pope County as you know has so many types of soils. We have to be careful so that we look at all the facts before we allow feedlots and manure placement. We have to protect our ground water & lakes. If we lose our water quality then the battle is lost. PROTECT OUR WATERS!!!!!!!!	10/14/2016 11:10 AM
155	I was worried about the transformation of the fairground, but it flows very well and added visual quality. It's great to see the community continue to improve (hospital and bank expansions), but pedestrian's safety should always be a priority. One opportunity is the bike trails/paths around town, especially along the two main streets in Glenwood. Unfortunately I do not know about the rest of the county to form a quality opinion.	10/14/2016 8:26 AM
156	We have put way to much land in the hands of the US Fish and Wildlife. This is killing the local tax base.	10/13/2016 8:50 PM
157	I like that some of the newer downtown Glenwood businesses have built fairly attractive new buildings. Glenwood needs more downtown development, as opposed to more development out of downtown or near highways. I am very concerned about invasive species in our lakes and park lands. I am very concerned about livestock activities that are located too close to lakes or residential areas because of the potential for air and water quality issues. I understand the need for agriculture, but there is a lot of land in the county that is away from lakes and residential areas.	10/13/2016 8:50 PM

158	Restrictions of feedlot and animal activities near or impacting the Lake Minnewaska area are good and should continue. Lake Minnewaska is the only thing that has allowed Pope County to hang onto the standard of living that many rural Minnesota counties have lost with the exodus of residents to cities associated with the industrialization of agriculture. Lake Minnewaska is a beautiful but under-utilized natural resource. In the near future, I would like to see property tax issues addressed with respect to boundaries between cities and townships. I see significant disparity in the tax burden between industries on the commercial side. I see the same disparity between properties that fall on different sides of city vs township lines due to inadequate annexation of property that is clearly benefiting from proximity to the city. This disparity encourages sprawl outside of the higher tax rate city areas as well as stagnation of the tax base in the cities which exacerbates the problem. Businesses and citizens should want to be part of our cities because of the value they provide - I do not see that today.	10/13/2016 5:16 PM
159	I think that we need to encourage more housing in the countryside. The 1 house on 40 acres of farm land is a bad idea. Most of the land that a farmer would be willing to sell for a house is not good farm land anyway. We do have some good farm land in the county - but we have a lot more marginal. The small footprint a house takes up and the amount of taxes it provides vs farm land should easily justify that. I think 5 acres should be the limit. I do believe the County has a place in helping to encourage growth - but they are not the entity to spearhead it. I think the CO be well served by one position (employee) whose sole job is to promote the are and its growth potential. But that person would need an outside perspective - and would need to be rotated every few years to keep a fresh perspective. I also think the County needs to watch their payroll. Our Public jobs in Pope County pay significantly higher (on average) than our Private jobs - and we need to keep that in check.	10/13/2016 4:10 PM
160	I have only been here for a few years so I don't have much experience. I would like to see something else in place of the fair grounds, I know it gets water logged so I don't know how much potential it may have. I love the new business building next to ACE! I know we don't have a lot of room in the city limits of Glenwood but more single family homes between 120k - 160k are very needed. I think we would attract a lot more people if we connected the bike trail from Starbuck to Villard and had a path out to the highschool.	10/13/2016 3:40 PM
161	I really dislike the RV/manufactured home project in Starbuck across the lake from the Waters Edge. I think reduces the appeal of the community and sets a low standard. I do not care for the multi-story condominium project near the Lakeside. I feel it has imposed on the view to the lake for people in that area. In general, if there are projects targeted around Lake Minnewaska or others, I think they should appeal to families or young professionals rather than retired seniors. For the future of our communities, I think it is important that younger people find something attractive rather than encouraging low-cost projects on highly desirable housing locations. Thanks for doing this survey! I think it's great that Pope County is developing a comprehensive plan with longer term goals!	10/13/2016 3:01 PM
162	I think the development of the new hotel in Glenwood, the hospital, Trumm Drug and the upcoming renovation of Glenwood Bank along with residential developments that are starting to take off are all positive changes for the area. Poor roads need to be addressed along with promoting more retail development in the downtown areas to bring people in from surrounding areas are things that need to be addressed.	10/13/2016 2:23 PM
163	Besides solar power, there is virtually NO new business coming into our county. If housing were cheaper in Alexandria, there wouldn't really be much incentive to live in Pope County. There are far less jobs, restaurants, businesses, and/or things to do in general. There also seems to be a huge lack of leadership to change any of these things. More of any of these things would give the taxpayers more choices on things to do with their free time, which would lead to a higher quality of life, and provide incentive for more people to move into Pope County which would benefit everyone. We can stay living in the past and watch all of our current businesses leave slowly as better opportunities arise for them, or change that and bring business and people in and watch our County / Home thrive.	10/13/2016 9:24 AM
164	I have noticed that almost every time a variance is requested in a shoreline area it is granted. We should be tougher in shoreline areas. County Ordinances are there for a reason. Lake Minnewaska must be protected at all costs. The County should be more involved in policing of automobile junkyards. I doubt that some in Chippewa Falls TWP are being drained of fluids.	10/12/2016 5:29 PM
165	My concern would focus on preserving and cleaning up the lakes. The lakes in Pope County are the number one draw for people not from there. I'd like to see stronger enforcement of buffer zones on all types of water in the county. Also limit the ability to drain wetlands. I don't feel these two areas are enforced at all in Pope County. Take a look at how the landscape changed when corn hit $7. Every inch of land was getting tilled and tiled. Wet lands taken out, along with fencelines, treelines and any available CRP and pasture land. Sad. Second focus would be attracting new businesses. I grew up in Pope county and currently own land there, but live and work in the twin cities. I would love to move back there, but the work just isn't there. I know a lot of my fellow classmates feel the same way. Third, Pope county needs to do a better job of promoting its positive resources. There is a lot of public land in the county that could be managed better to make Pope County a destination for hunting. (I realize that most of this land is State or Federally owned, not county owned) None of the public lands are managed in anyway for wildlife. They are basically just left and get overrun by weeds and trees. Ponds that once held ducks are now minnow/sucker/carp infested and too deep for puddle ducks. Most are just worthless for anything except going on a nature walk as far as hunting goes.	10/12/2016 5:16 PM
166	I like the use of open land to build houses within the city of glenwood.	10/12/2016 4:31 PM

167	Positive: conservation easements, water quality improvement projects.sustainable agriculture practices, affordable housing Negative: Gravel mining below the water table, removal of land from CRP., confinement livestock faciities, Private mobile home resorts	10/12/2016 8:57 AM
168	Cleaning up areas of peoples lawns and homes. Giving assistants to home owners make home look better from the outside as in the inside. Give out small grants for all people to make this happen not just some areas of the town. There is homeowners that are working two to three jobs to make ends meet. A little help goes a long way. Maybe even getting different groups volunteer and help house that need a little tender care.	10/12/2016 5:42 AM
169	Do more to enforce existing zoning laws around Minnewaska . Try to discourage over sized new buildings and additions which are not appropriate for the lot size. Try to enforce shoreline tree removal rules.	10/11/2016 9:32 PM
170	Rural Hobby farms are great and are attracting young families to the area. Also please enforce the building codes.	10/11/2016 3:04 PM
171	The new waste water treatment facility. Welder Training Facility. Relocate highway 28 & 29 form Glenwood to Starbuck. Repair county ditches, use fish hatchery for stocking fish, raise the dam in Starbuck, replace the culvert by captains bay and replace with bridge, Add a Bio mass &/or waste heat recovery- energy generation plant in the county	10/11/2016 12:47 PM
172	I like that the country is country and the town is town. Preserving the natural land of Pope county. I do believe if the city is to maintain health we need to create major tax intensives for businesses to start, and grow within Glenwood and Pope county. If we get some good businesses that can pay well for people, the rest will fall into place. Everything is lost to Alexandria in the retail market. Myself included, cannot AFFORD to shop in Glenwood. I also feel that we need to lower property taxes on residential rural pope county. Look at some of Douglas County. Most taxes there are much cheaper in the rural and subdivision settings, yet the houses are more valuable. When I bought my place 3 years ago, anyhow that was the case. I chose to buy in Pope County because I was born here and love this place. If I was someone that was moving here though, without roots, I would have went to Douglas County for sure. That in my opinion is a problem and a sign of a deeper issue with our finances as a county. Thank you.	10/11/2016 11:16 AM
173	Industrial and Recreational	10/10/2016 3:59 PM

Endnotes

[1] Source: 1790-2010 population data - Minnesota Population Center. National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 2.0. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota 2011 (https://www.nhgis.org/). 2015-2045 population data - Minnesota County Population Projections by Age and Gender, 2015-2045, Minnesota State Demographic Center, March 2014.

[2] Source: Minnesota County Population Projections by Age and Gender, 2015-2045, Minnesota State Demographic Center, March 2014.

[3] Source: US Census Bureau, Census of Population, US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

[4] Source: Orderly Annexation Agreement Database, Minnesota Office of Administrative Hearings, Municipal Boundary Adjustment Unit (http://www.mba.state.mn.us/OAlisting.html).

[5] Source: US Census Bureau, Census of Population, US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

[6] Source: Latest annual estimates of Minnesota and its cities' and townships' population and households, 2016, Minnesota State Demographic Center, Department of Administration (https://mn.gov/admin/demography/data-by-topic/population-data/our-estimates/).

[7] Source: Traffic Volume (AADT) on Selected Roadways, 2015, Minnesota Department of Transportation (http://www.dot.state.mn.us/traffic/data/maps-county-alpha.html).

[8] Source: Minnesota Population Center. National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 2.0. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota 2011 (https://www.nhgis.org/).

[9] Source: A Profile of Demographics, Economic Profile System (EPS) (https://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/economic-profile-system/about/).

[10] Minnesota Population Center. National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 2.0. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota 2011 (https://www.nhgis.org/).

[11] Source: A Profile of Socioeconomic Measures, Economic Profile System (EPS) (https://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/economic-profile-system/about/).

[12] Source: Reference USA.

[13] Source: US Census of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture (https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/).

[14] Source: A Profile of Land Use, Economic Profile System (EPS) (https://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/economic-profile-system/about/).

[15] Source: Pope County, Land and Resource Management Department

[16] Source: Office of the Minnesota State Auditor, County Financial Data (http://auditor.state.mn.us/default.aspx?page=ComparisonTools).

[17] Source: Pope County, Auditor/Treasurer's Office

DRAFT

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ADOPTION:
Adoption by Ordinance

An Ordinance Adopting
The Pope County Comprehensive Plan

The County Board of Pope County ordains:

TITLE: This Ordinance shall be titled and referred to as "The Pope County Comprehensive Plan".

PURPOSE: The Pope County Comprehensive Plan has been prepared for the purposes of promoting the health, safety, morals and general welfare of Pope County residents; guiding the future development of the County; and providing goals, objectives and strategies to serve as the basis for official controls of the County.

AUTHORITY: The Pope County Board has the power and authority under Minnesota Statute 394.23 to prepare and adopt by ordinance, a comprehensive plan. A comprehensive plan when adopted by ordinance must be the basis for official controls.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND HEARING: The Pope County Planning Advisory Commission, after proper notice and publication in accordance with Minnesota State Statutes, held a public hearing on the adoption of this Ordinance on September 21, 2017, at the Pope County Court House in Glenwood, Minnesota. The Pope County Board of Commissioners, after proper notice and publication in accordance with Minnesota State Statutes, held a public hearing at the Pope County Court House on the adoption of this Ordinance on March 6, 2018.

RECCOMMENDATION: After deliberation and consideration of studies, data, and public testimony, the Pope County Planning Commission voted unanimously on December 21, 2017 to recommend adoption of this Ordinance to the Pope County Board of Commissioners.

MAJORITY VOTE: Pursuant to Minnesota State Statutes, every county ordinance shall be enacted by a majority vote of all the members of the county board.

PUBLICATION: Upon adoption, this Ordinance shall be published pursuant to Minnesota State Statutes. Proof of the publication shall be attached to and filed with this Ordinance in the office of the county auditor. Publication shall occur at least once and as part of the proceedings of the meeting at which the Ordinance was adopted. Publication shall be made in the official newspaper of the County but additional publications, either in the official newspaper or other newspaper, may be ordered. A summary of this Ordinance shall be published in conformance with Minnesota Statute 331A.01, subdivision 10, with notice that a printed copy of the ordinance is available for inspection by any person during regular office hours at the office of the county auditor.

RECORDING: Pursuant to Minnesota State Statutes, this Ordinance upon adoption shall be recorded in an ordinance book in the office of the county auditor within 20 days after its publication.

REPEAL AND ADOPTION: The Pope County Board of Commissioners hereby repeals any previously adopted comprehensive plans, and hereby adopts the text of the 2018 Pope County Comprehensive Plan, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect after its passage and publication, as provided by law.

Adopted this 6 day, of March, 2018.

Lamy Lindor

Board Chair, Pope County Board of Commissioners

Attest:

Pope County Board Clerk/Coordinator