

# CITY OF STARBUCK COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



NOVEMBER - **DRAFT**





**TITLE PAGE**  
City of Starbuck  
Comprehensive Plan

Adopted this \_\_\_ day in the month of \_\_\_, 2021

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Starbuck Comprehensive Plan was created with input from various community members and residents, the Planning Commission and City Council. The following is a list of participants who participated in the first Comprehensive Plan for the City of Starbuck.

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**THANK YOU TO THE CITIZENS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS OF THE  
CITY OF STARBUCK WHO PARTICIPATED AND WERE ENGAGED  
IN THE PROCESS TO MAKE THIS  
YOUR FIRST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.**



## VISION STATEMENT

***Our vision is to work together to promote orderly and sustainable growth of the City of Starbuck by preserving our community values, the environment, recreational opportunities, Lake Minnewaska and our heritage.***

***The City of Starbuck should be a safe and friendly place for all ages to visit, play and call home.***



## MISSION STATEMENT

***The mission of the Starbuck Comprehensive Plan is to maintain and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of Starbuck residents, businesses, and its environment by implementing adopted policies, goals, and objectives.***



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## Introduction



# INTRODUCTION

## Purpose of a Comprehensive Plan

### A Guide for Decision Makers

A comprehensive plan is a long-term policy that acts as a manual to guide decision makers about the growth of a community. The plan acts as both an expression of the community's vision for future growth but also as a strategic map to reach that vision.

This vision is informed by many sources including zoning and land use, census data, economic development, housing data, transportation, sustainability, and community input. With this information, the plan can help communities in several ways, including:

- Identifying and preserving important natural resources and lands.

- Providing an opportunity for community input towards the future of the community.
- Identifying issues and opportunities.
- Ensuring the city grows in a beneficial and sustainable manner.

The plan is a guidance document. This means that its recommendations are ultimately implemented through other policies, program, and ordinances to address current and future concerns and objectives. Part of the document is an implementation plan that helps define how city officials will help accomplish the goals of the community.

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### A Legal Basis for Land Use and Regulations

The State of Minnesota guides the development of comprehensive plans and requires certain elements to be included. These statutes ensure that comprehensive plans are relatively consistent in content and can be used as legal documents to ensure zoning regulations are in compliance with the plans.

While not all cities are required to develop a comprehensive plan, a plan is still considered best practice. For one, the plan guides and informs local officials in the decision-making process. Another reason is that a comprehensive plan is useful in supporting future zoning ordinances by providing the rational basis that these ordinances legally require.



## Planning Process

This is the City of Starbuck's first Comprehensive Plan. The process began as a grant application in June of 2018 through the West Central Initiative Community Planning Grant Program and with a vision by community leaders.

There were multiple community engagement sessions over a three-year period as well as a global pandemic, known as COVID 19, which no one had heard of but became a common term very quickly. The people and leaders of the City of Starbuck forged on to create a policy document through proper social distancing, mask wearing, and mandates by the Federal Governments CDC

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).

The input and ideas from these community engagement sessions were incorporated into the context of the Plan, which was then reviewed by Starbuck's Planning and Zoning Commission and a public hearing. As a referral by the Planning Commission, the Plan was forwarded to the Starbuck City Council for full adoption.

After adoption, the Plan became the policy foundation from which zoning and other land use regulations, programs, education efforts, and public expenditures transformed the community's adopted vision into reality.

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## Relationship to Other Plans

In addition to documenting historic and future trends, this plan creates a foundation for a coordinated action by public and private entities including a predictable environment

for both public and private investment, creating support among neighboring counties and townships through a shared and understood vision.



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## Community Profile

# COMMUNITY PROFILE

## Regional Context

Starbuck is located within Pope County of West Central Minnesota and is situated on the west bank of Lake Minnewaska at the intersection of Minnesota Highways 28 and 29. The City of Starbuck shares a common lake interest with the cities of Long Beach

and Glenwood, located on the north and northeast bank of Lake Minnewaska. The largest nearby city with significant population is Alexandria, MN with a population of 13,554 (2019) and is approximately 25 miles north of Starbuck.

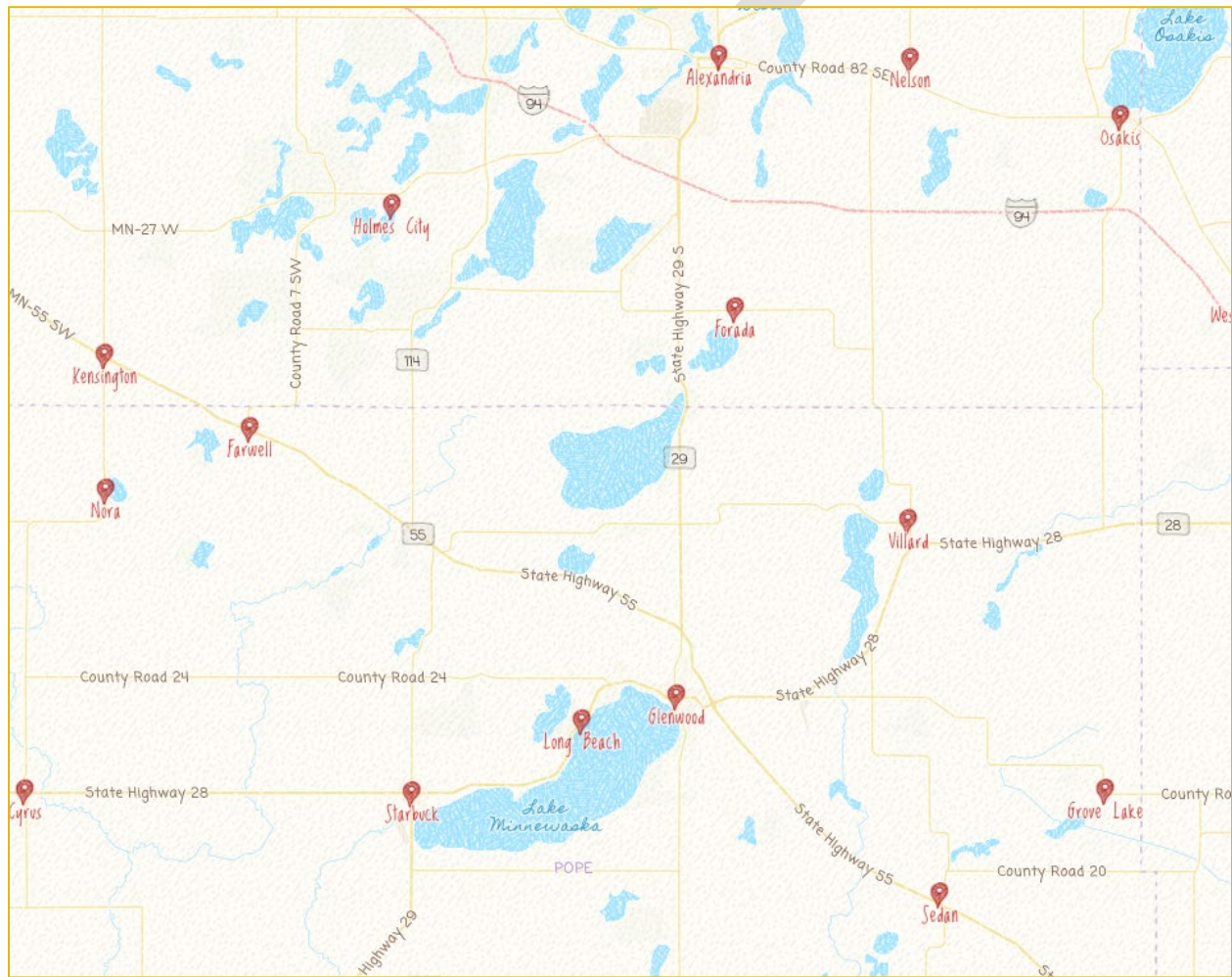


Figure 1: Regional Map. Source: ESRI Canada, Esri (2021)

## Demographics

Starbuck’s demographic trends help to identify and shape future development, economics, transportation, environmental and cultural resource management. Identified and projected demographic trends serve as indicators for future needs and demands of public services, open space, traffic, and infrastructure. The data comes from a variety of sources including the U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, MN State Demographer, ESRI, and the Pope County Housing Study (2018).

### Market Area Definition

To better analyze the City of Starbuck’s regional context, an understanding of a larger market area, as identified in the Pope County Housing Study (2018), is an important tool. The Starbuck Market Area, as defined, includes the Cities of Cyrus, Farwell and Lowry as well as the Townships of Ben Wade, Blue Mounds, Hoff, Langhei, New Prairie, Nora, Walden and White Bear Lake.



Figure 2: Starbuck Market Area. Source: Pope County Housing Study (2018)

### Market Area Population

This market area overall had a minor population loss from 2000 to 2010 (5.3 percent) with an additional 0.64 percent loss from 2010 to 2016.

### Market Area Population by Age

As of 2017, the market area population trends from the Pope County Housing Study show the age-based estimates age

progression of the large baby boomer generation as the largest distribution with age ranges between 55 and 74. The Study also showed a decrease in most of the younger age groups, especially 45 to 55 years old, as the baby boomer age migration shifted. The Starbuck Market Area, if grouped into larger aggregations, added 210 people age 55 or older, but lost 41 people age 54 or younger for that decade.

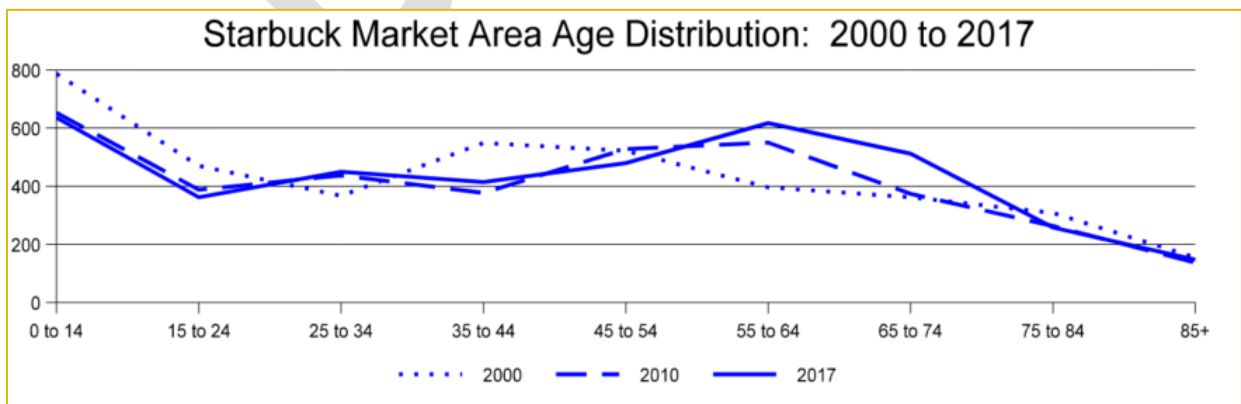


Figure 3: Starbuck Market Area Age Distribution: 2000 to 2017. Source: Pope County Housing Study (2018)



# Population

The current population of the City of Starbuck, as of 2019, is 1,383. The overall population trend of Starbuck declined between 2010 and 2015 but subsequently

climbed through 2019 to its current population. 2016 had the largest jump in population with an increase of 143.

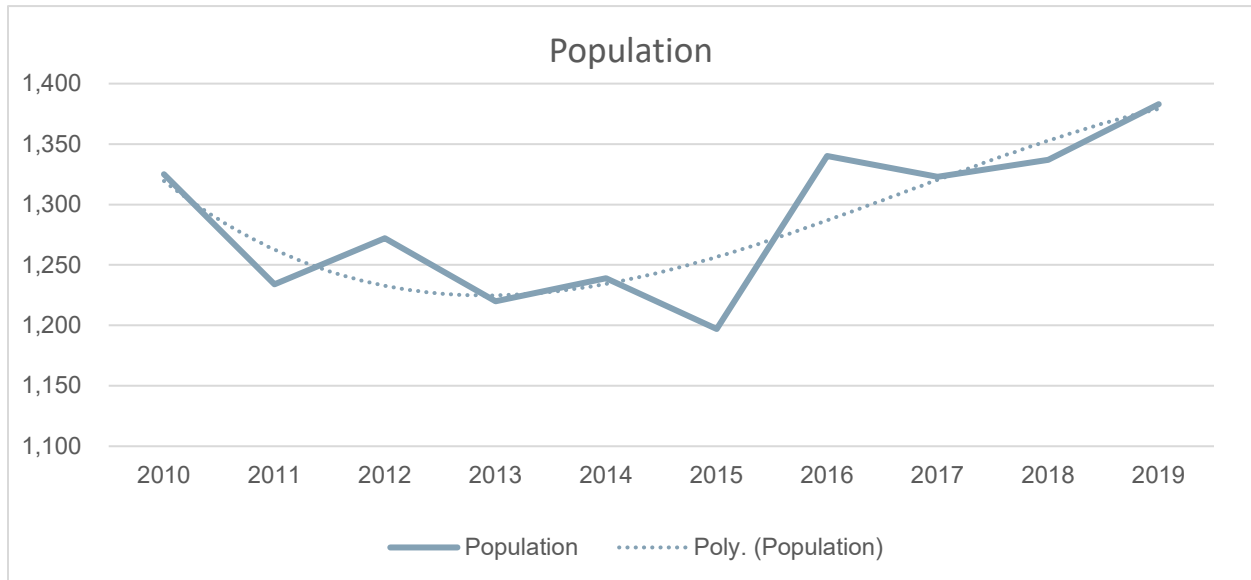


Figure 4: Population 2010 to 2019. Source: 2019 ACS Data

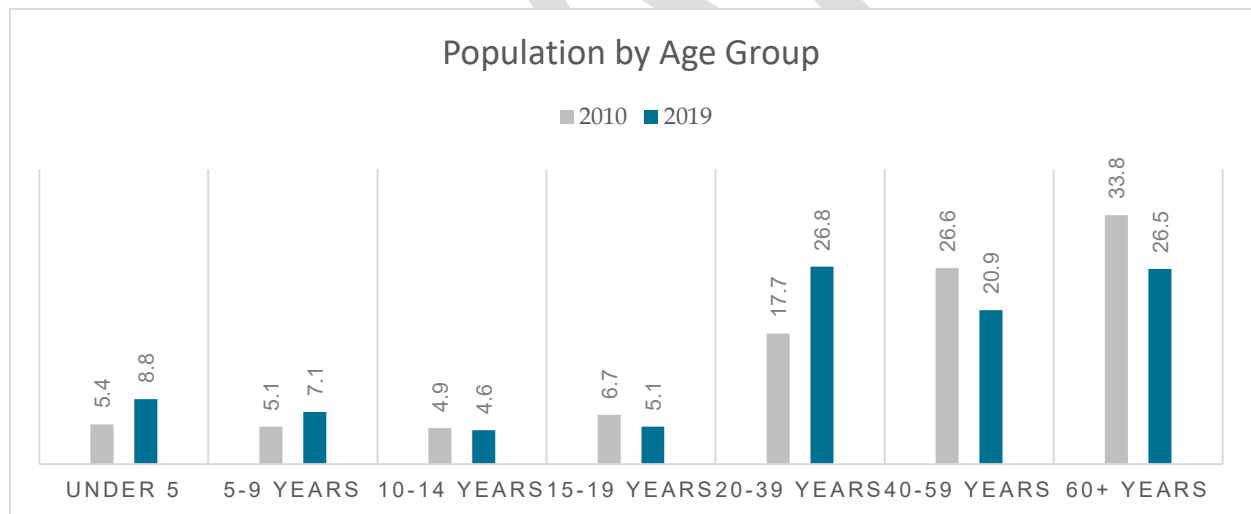


Figure 5: Population by Age Group 2010 and 2019. Source: 2019 ACS Data

Between 2010 and 2019, the cohort of people aged 20-39 years grew the most. In 2010 this cohort accounted for just 17.7% of the population and by 2019 they made up 26.8% of the population, just slightly above the 60+ age cohort. The cohorts of 40-59 years and 60+ years each saw a decline of

5.7% and 7.3% respectively. This is important because the increase in the specific age cohort of 20-39 and the decrease in population of 40 to 60+ does not follow the Market Area trends identified previously.



## Population by Race and Ethnicity

Starbuck’s racial composition is predominantly white as it accounts for 93.6% of the population. Asians account for 1.1% of the population, American Indians and Alaska Natives account for 0.7% of the population, and Black or African Americans measure 0% of the population. The remaining 4.7% of the population is a mix of races. Of the 1,383 people that live in Starbuck, 98.4 percent are Native to the United States. 78.7 percent were born in the State of Minnesota and 19.7 percent were born in a different State.

## Education

From 2010 to 2019 Starbuck’s population trended towards higher levels of education attainment. The category of “some college or associates degrees” saw the largest growth in this period which directly corresponded to sharp drops in the lower education categories. Evidence of this is with the “Did not graduate high school” category which saw a decrease from 24.5 percent that didn’t graduate high school in 2010 compared to 10.5 percent in 2019.

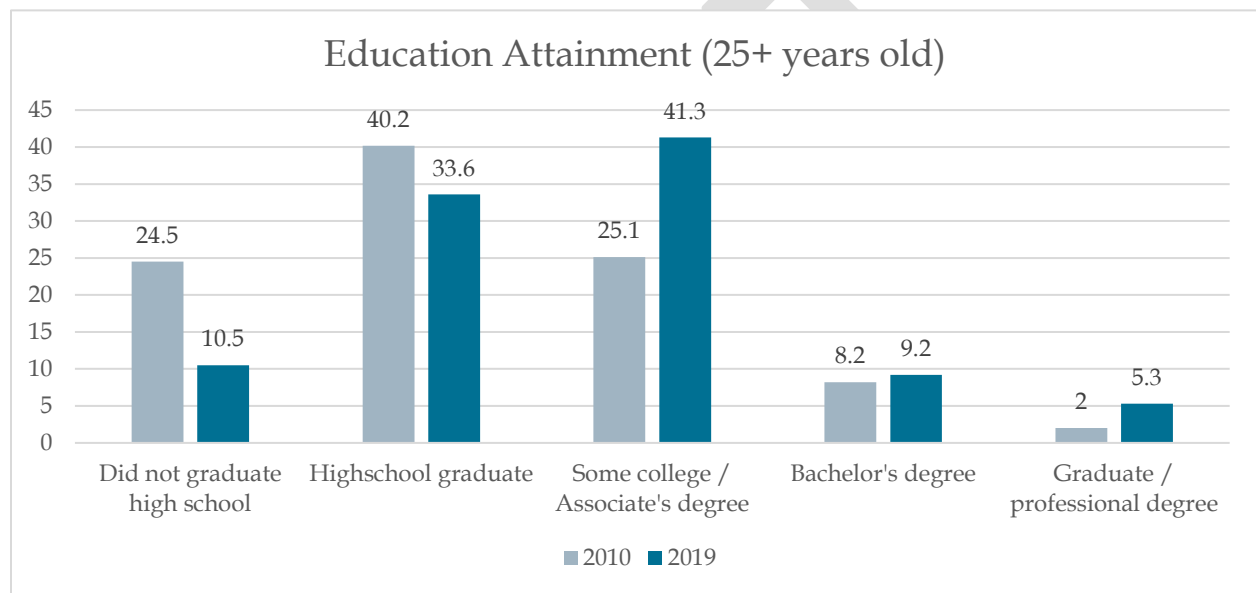


Figure 6: Education Attainment. Source: 2019 ACS Data

## Households

The City of Starbuck has 591 total households (ACS Statistics, 2015-2019, 5 yr. Survey). The average household size is 2.19 with an average family size of 2.77. Of the total population one year old and over (1,341), 88.8 percent lived in the same house from the previous year.

## Veteran Status

As of 2019, according to the ACS Statistics 2015-2019 5-year Survey, the Civilian Population 18 years and over accounts for 1,057 people. Civilian Veterans account for 9.9 percent of that population, which represents 105 people. The National percentage is 7.3 percent.



## Population Trends and Projections

According to the ACS data from 2019, the population of the City of Starbuck was approximately 1,383 people. Using the Linear Curve Projection Method, historical population data is used to predict the population change in to 2040. This method assumes that the future population will

change by the same absolute number over a given period of time, as occurred during the base period. The average change in population per year based on the absolute population change between 1890 to 2019 was calculated using the following formulas:

$$\text{Growth Rate} = r = (PL - PF) / (YL - YF)$$

$$\text{Future Population} = PL + r * yp$$

(where: PL= Population in last year of the period; PF = Population in first year of the period; YL = Last year of the period; YF = First year of the period; yp = number of years projecting forward.)

**Using this formula, the 2040 Starbuck population is projected to increase by 13.6% from 2019 to 2040 for a total of 1,572 people.**

Population		
Year	Data	% Change
1890	224	0.0%
1900	469	109.4%
1910	497	6.0%
1920	824	65.8%
1930	781	-5.2%
1940	972	24.5%
1950	1143	17.6%
1960	1099	-3.8%
1970	1138	3.5%
1980	1224	7.6%
1990	1143	-6.6%
2000	1314	15.0%
2010	1302	-0.9%
2019	1383	6.2%
2040	1572	13.6%

U.S. Decennial Census, ACS Data (2019), Widseth

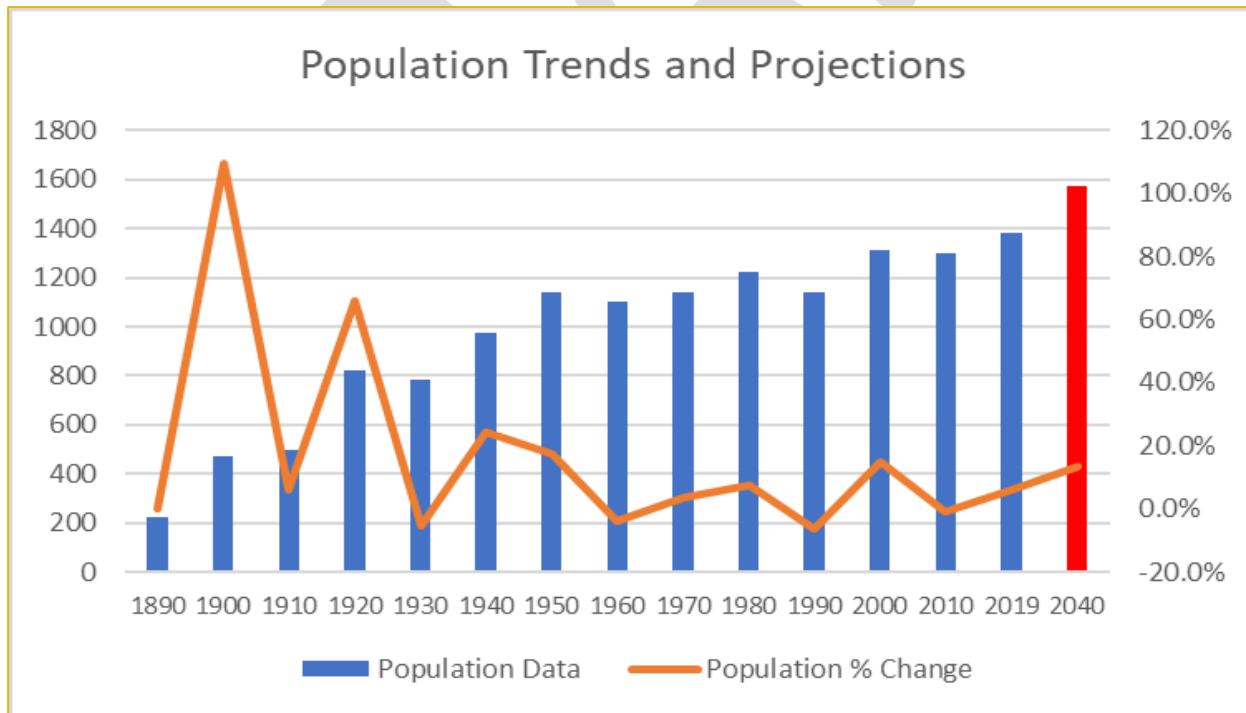


Figure 7: Population Trends and Projections. Source: U.S. Census, ACS Data (2019), Widseth



## Economic Competitiveness

In order for a community to be sustainable, understanding the economic competitiveness is a key element to understanding future needs and growth of a community. Economic Competitiveness has many definitions but generally compares one community to another based on a desire to live in a community over another (sense of

place). The economic competitiveness area is different than the market area previously described. In this instance, the economic competitiveness area encompasses cities and towns that have similar geographic and urban characteristics but have a different pull, or draw, due to jobs or some other measurable means.

### Workforce

One of the best ways to understand economic competitiveness is to look at the work force of a community and what types of jobs are held and where they work. As the table indicates below, there are a total of 52

firms and 502 employees in the City of Starbuck. Education and Health Services have the highest number of employees; however, the Trade, Transportation and Utilities industry has the largest number of firms.

Starbuck Industry Employment Statistics, 2019 Annual				
Industry	Number of Firms	Number of Employees	Total Wages	Avg. Annual Wage
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>\$14,719,274</b>	<b>\$29,328</b>
Education and Health Services	9	269	\$7,964,681	\$29,692
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	13	98	\$3,995,692	\$40,924
Leisure and Hospitality	6	56	\$630,310	\$11,076
Other Services	7	22	\$244,779	\$11,336
Public Administration	1	15	\$586,886	\$42,016
Financial Activities	6	11	\$301,387	\$26,832
Professional and Business Services	3	9	\$392,715	\$46,332

Figure 8: Starbuck Industry Employment Statistics, 2019 Annual.  
Source: DEED's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

### Commute

According to Census and MN Employment and Economic Data, Starbuck's population is largely employed close to their residence with an average commute to work of 18.5 minutes. Almost 34% of the population has a commute under 10 minutes and only 24.4% have a commute greater than 30 minutes.

The vast majority of Starbuck's workforce is car dependent. 93.1% of workers rely on a car, truck, or van to get to work. Additionally, only 6.8% of the workforce carpools for their commute. The rest of the work force either walks or bikes to work, or they work from home.



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## Land Use and Growth



# LAND USE AND GROWTH

## Existing Land Use

The existing land use is represented by the Zoning Map (see the Zoning Map on the following page) and is intended to illustrate the location and distribution of a variety of land uses. The map includes general categories in order to group certain uses together and still understand the nature of such uses without specifically stating the exact type of use by its common description or name. It should be the goal of the City to have the zoning map consistent with the future land use map as much as possible to eliminate as many non-conforming uses as possible.

The City of Starbuck consists of eight existing land use categories. Descriptions and permitted uses can be found in the Starbuck Zoning Ordinance.

- HB (highway Business District)
- BD (Business District)
- ID (Industrial District)
- M-1 (Mixed Use)
- Park
- R-1 (Residential District)
- R-F (Residential Farmland)
- R-M (Multi-Family Residential District)

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## Future Land Use

Future land uses are elements that address the specific land uses within the City limits, desired future conditions within the urban growth boundary, and policies addressing support for and preservation of agricultural, forest, wildlife and open space.

As part of this plan, a future growth boundary was determined based on public input from public engagement meetings. The location of current and future sewer and water facilities and location of other vital infrastructure plays an important role in determining future growth boundaries as well and may affect this boundary as the City develops.

Some criteria requiring adjusting the boundary may include the following:

1. Urban Service Availability: a defined geographic area that could be identified as part of the watershed area that could be serviced with sewer and water lines within the next 5 – 25 years.

2. Development Patterns: Existing and near future projected growth patterns in housing, commerce, transportation, schools, etc.
3. Prime Industrial/Commercial Land: These are areas that are well suited now or in the near future for development due to their current or future location near new interchanges, State, County, or local road systems.
4. Development Suitability: Engineering and site-specific criteria as each area is being serviced with infrastructure and/or unique topography, floodplain, wetland, and other environmental limitations are identified.
5. Location and distribution of appropriate soil types and prime agricultural land.



The Future Land Use Map identifies different land uses in the City and has the following categories, descriptions and permitted uses.

**Agricultural (A):**

- One dwelling unit per gross three acres.
- Single-family detached dwellings.
- Agricultural uses and supporting accessory uses.
- Accessory dwelling units (not included in the density calculation).
- Civic uses and places of worship may be allowed if zoning regulation standards are met.
- Parks, open spaces, and trails.
- Corresponding Zoning District Designation(s): RF – Farm Residence District

**Low / Medium Density Residential (LMD):**

- Up to six dwelling units per gross acre for single family dwellings.
- Up to three dwelling units per gross acre for two family dwellings.
- May incorporate a mix of housing types including single-family detached (plus accessory dwelling units), two family dwelling (townhomes and row houses).
- Civic uses and places of worship may be allowed if zoning regulation standards are met.
- Parks, open spaces, and trails.
- Corresponding Zoning District Designation(s): R-1 – Single- and Two-Family Residence District.

**Medium / High Density Residential (MHD):**

- Up to three dwelling units per gross acre with increases allowed per zoning regulations.
- May incorporate a mix of housing types including single-family detached (plus accessory dwelling units), two family dwelling (townhomes and row houses), multi-

family (condos and apartments), congregate and senior living facilities.

- Businesses that primarily serve residents may be incorporated if compatibility standards are met through a conditional use permit review.
- Civic uses and places of worship may be allowed if zoning regulation standards are met.
- Parks, open spaces, and trails.
- Corresponding Zoning District Designation(s): RM-Multiple Family Residence District.

**Downtown Commercial (DC):**

- Includes retail, office, restaurants, bars, personal and business services, and similar commercial uses, necessarily of a small scale.
- Includes residential uses on second floors or above (single family dwelling, two family dwellings, multifamily, congregate and senior living facilities).
- Civic uses and places of worship may be allowed if zoning regulation standards are met.
- Parks, open spaces, and trails.
- Corresponding Zoning District Designation(s): BD – Business District

**Mixed Use (M):**

- Intended to provide areas of the City where land may be used for a variety of uses.
- Civic uses and places of worship may be allowed if zoning regulation standards are met.
- Parks, open spaces, and trails.
- Corresponding Zoning District Designation(s): M-1 – Mixed Use (R-1, R-2, BD).

**Commercial (C):**

- Includes all residential uses, retail, office, restaurants, bars, personal and business services, automobile-oriented and marine-oriented uses, overnight and transient accommodations, and similar commercial uses, generally of a large scale.
- May incorporate multi-family residential uses up to three dwelling units per gross acre, if compatibility standards are met through zoning regulation standards.
- Civic uses and places of worship may be allowed if zoning regulation standards are met.
- Parks, open spaces, and trails.
- Corresponding Zoning District Designation(s): HB – Highway Business District

#### Industrial (I):

- Includes all office/warehouse buildings, assembly plants, bottling and distribution,
- manufacturing and other industrial uses, generally of a large scale.
- Accessory uses that support the primary use.
- Parks, open spaces, and trails.
- Corresponding Zoning District Designation(s): ID – Industrial District



#### Parks and Open Space (P):

- Includes all public and semi-public land, parks and open space, marinas, beaches, RV parks and campgrounds.
- Could also include shoreland, floodplain, wetland, unique topography, and other environmentally significant areas.
- Corresponding Zoning District Designation(s): P- Park

The Future Land Use map classifications are the land uses that are proposed to guide Starbuck's future growth. Each of the proposed land use classifications should have a corresponding zoning district designation which contains the regulatory tools to implement the policies, goals, and objectives of this plan.

Minnesota law requires the development of a Future Land Use Plan as a basis to regulate zoning. The Future Land Use Plan is intended to provide general guidelines. Land use boundaries are conceptual in nature with an emphasis on the relationship between adjoining land uses and physical features.

# Existing Land Use Plan Map

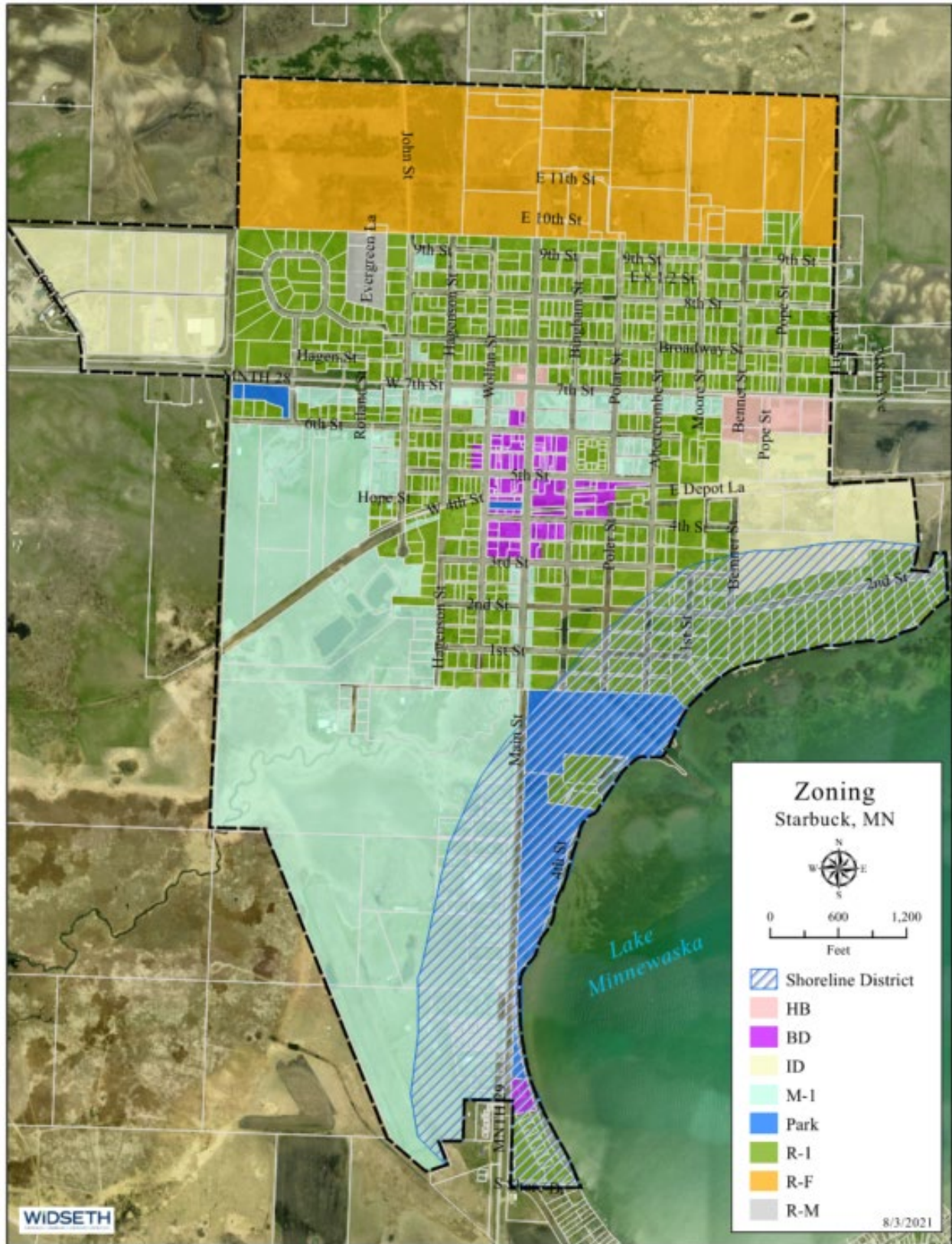


Figure 9: Existing Land Use Map (Zoning Map). Source: Widseth



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# Future Land Use Plan Map

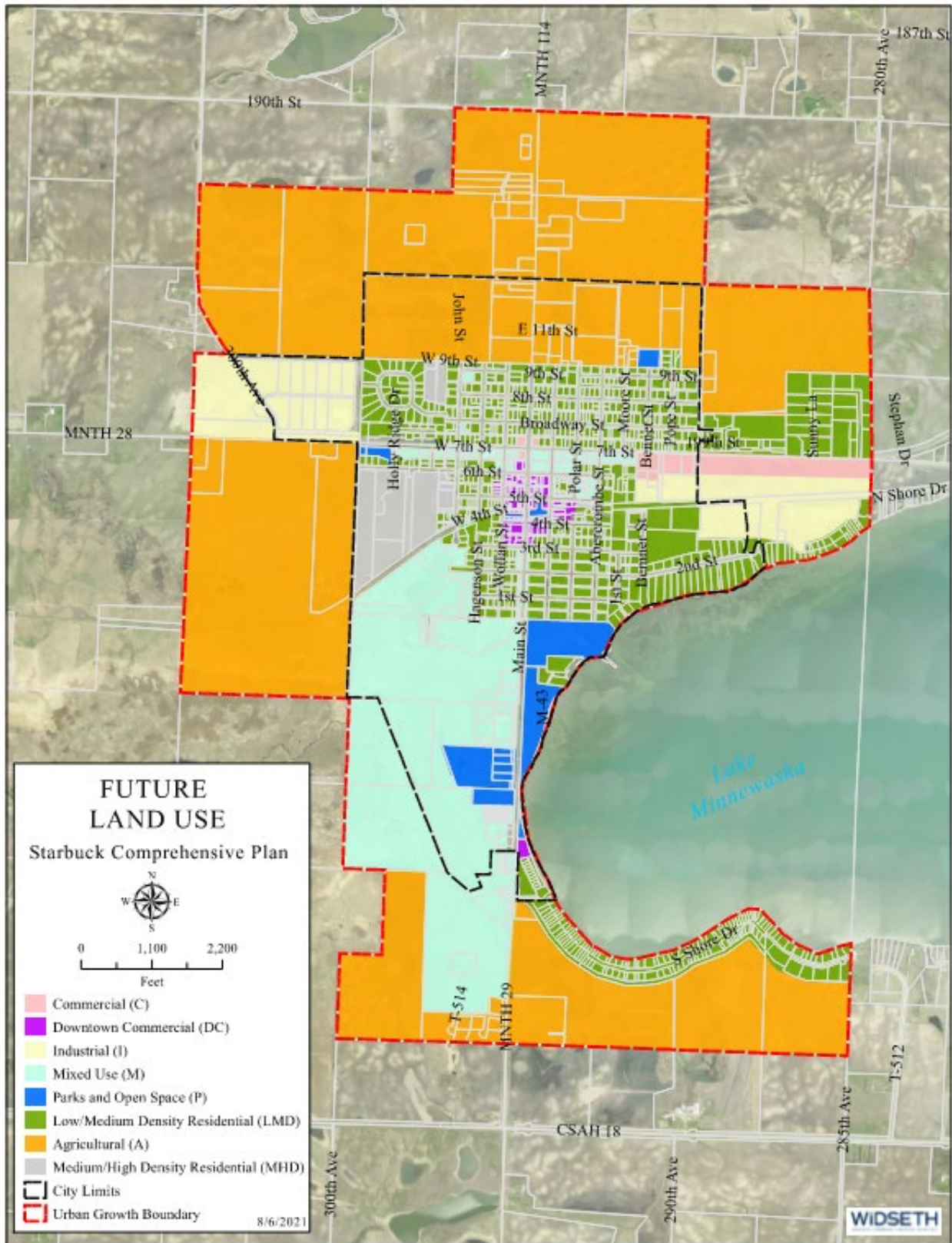


Figure 10: Future Land Use Plan Map. Source: Widseth



## Public Feedback and Best Practices

Community engagement involved multiple in-person meetings. The primary focus of these meetings was to present data and gather feedback. Most importantly, a public survey was taken of the participants to answer, “Why they choose to live in Starbuck?”. The survey responses revealed a general sentiment of the values of the community. By reviewing this information, a vision statement was developed which focuses on preserving community values, the environment, recreational opportunities, Lake Minnewaska and Starbuck’s heritage. This vision is obtained, in part, by land use and growth management practices.

Land use best practices call for directing development toward downtown through revitalization rather than greenfield development. Downtown revitalization

through adaptive reuse are best practices that are a priority in Starbuck. Cities should be designed to encourage residents to be healthy, active, engaged, and able to age in place. By developing mixed-use, mixed-density, and mixed-income neighborhoods so that daily needs can be met by walking or biking to schools, parks, shopping and employment centers, residents of the City of Starbuck can achieve a high quality of life that is beneficial, not only to the residents, but leads to an attraction and retention of businesses.

The following chapters of the Comprehensive Plan set forth the goals and objectives to fulfill the City’s vision for the future. Specific action steps are added in the Implementation Plan.



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## Economic Development

# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## Introduction

Sustaining a strong, healthy business community is crucial to the long-term health of the City of Starbuck. Business is one of the key factors in improving the quality of life experienced. Either by the jobs it generates for the residents, or the tax base created to support necessary city services. The City makes every effort to create a positive business climate by attracting and retaining a diversity of business and entrepreneurs. The City should continue implementing economic and redevelopment strategies that

are continually reviewed and modified to reflect changes in the market conditions, service demands, and future opportunities.

A strong business climate also correlates to a strong sense of place. Local businesses are often the sponsors for community events, cultural celebrations, and community enhancement efforts. Thriving businesses are more apt to give back to a community, enhance curb appeal and be a valuable resource to local groups and organizations.

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## Downtown Economy



The Downtown plays a crucial role in establishing community character and a sense of place. Recent studies acknowledge this role and provide recommendations for improving aesthetics and enhancement of the community. Project Starbuck is the local organization created to implement the ideas of the Minnesota Design Team (MDT) architects, economic developers and others who visited Starbuck in April of 2001 to give their ideas to beautify the community.

Project Starbuck works with other service organizations to plan and implement projects to raise funds for specific projects. Now there is an established account through resource providers that have organized and created the Starbuck Community Fund. In addition, initiatives have been started on the east side of Starbuck to welcome people to the community. An attractive wood and stone structure using a lighthouse theme will become the gateway for visitors as they are welcomed into the community.

Other projects include a new boathouse near the City Beach, the creation of a town square, narrowing Highway 29 and 5<sup>th</sup> Street, adding tree-line boulevards to these roadways, moving the lighthouse at the marina and building a boardwalk from downtown to the marina.



## Community Character

A Community’s character can be defined by the unique qualities of that particular community. In Starbuck, the legend of Hobo Park is a significant part of the community identity. With the Great Depression in the 1930’s, the railroad brought in a significant number of people both young and old. Some were vagabonds, most were destitute people who left home and family in search of jobs. According to the legend, “They were quiet, gentle people – down on their luck but not without hope.” (Verna Knutson; Hobo Park Statue).

The hobos were befriended by many families. This point of pride for the community easily lends itself to the character of the community today.

Another character-defining element of Starbuck is the Starbuck Marina. With direct access to Lake Minnewaska, the marina offers the public direct access to a diverse mix of lake-based activities. Boating, sailing, fishing, ice-fishing, canoeing, water skiing, jet skiing, and pontoon boating are just a few of the

activities. There are 174 boat slips and four sailboat slips available for use by both the campers staying at Hobo Park as well as any member of the general public. The Starbuck Marina offers those who do not live on the lake but own boats the affordable opportunity to access the wide variety of lake activities and resources.

The World’s largest 70-pound lefse, with a diameter of 9 feet 8 inches, originally baked by a group of Starbuck Lions in 1983 during the Starbuck Centennial Celebration, is another point of pride for Starbuck.

Other defining civic celebrations include Heritage Days, The Starbuck Dragon Boat Festival, Lefse Dagen, An Arts and Crafts Fair, Starbuck Invitational Golf Tournament,

Minnewaska Classic Car Show and the Starbuck Lighted Christmas Parade. These special events and places in combination with the city’s parks and recreation, the downtown, schools and the people make Starbuck a desirable place to live.

**The City of Starbuck should be a, “Thriving community for residents and tourists.”**

*-Input from community engagement meetings*



## Public Feedback and Best Practices

In the community engagement sessions, Economic Development was chosen as one of the most important areas for the City to focus their attention. There was strong support for existing local and small businesses as well as the need to attract new businesses.

Community events and growth management to preserve the small town feel and culture were also supported. Many of the comments were related to the need to improve the vitality of downtown and create more parks and open space.

The idea of retaining a “small-town” feel created some conflicting viewpoints. Many agreed this was important, but others fear

this would discourage innovation, newcomers and growth. Generally, participants agreed that there needs to be a balance between maintaining the small-town character with accommodating new growth and innovation.

Economic best practices relate to occupational diversity and promoting education, training, and access to employment areas. When revitalizing areas such as downtowns, cities should promote walkability, protect historic resources, and integrate different compatible uses. The reuse of existing properties is generally preferred over new construction for both sustainability and preservation of historical character.



## Economic Development Goals

### Goal #1: Attract, Retain, and Expand Commercial Opportunities.

*Objectives:*

- Enhance the business-friendly environment.
- Encourage new start-up businesses that will diversify and strengthen the local economy.

### Goal #2: Encourage and Support Local Business.

*Objectives:*

- Use marketing to promote tourism and local business.
- Encourage entrepreneurship and support local business development.

### Goal #3: Make the Downtown a Vibrant and Active Node.

*Objectives:*

- Create a downtown identity and unique sense of place.
- Develop the downtown streetscape described in Project Starbuck.
- Continue with special civic events to draw people to downtown.



The City of Starbuck, “Supports a wide range of businesses.”

-Input from community engagement meetings



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## Housing

# HOUSING

## Introduction

In addition to population trends, a housing analysis provides information to direct growth management strategies. With implications in land use and infrastructure decisions,

housing trends and needs should be studied to establish adequate growth types and areas best suited for future development.

## Current Housing Analysis

### Occupancy Income

Seventy-three percent (73%) of housing units in Starbuck are owner-occupied with the remaining 27% being renter-occupied. Throughout Starbuck renter-occupied households average 1.53 people and owner-occupied households average 2.28 people.

### Household Income

The median household income in Starbuck is \$49,213 which is below the medium household income of \$61,275 in Pope County. The poverty rate in Starbuck is also higher at 12% compared to 7.2% across Pope County. 2019 ACS data reports Starbuck's median household income as \$49,213 with 51.1% of households having an income between \$35,000 and \$99,999. The median household income for Pope County is greater than Starbuck's at \$61,275.

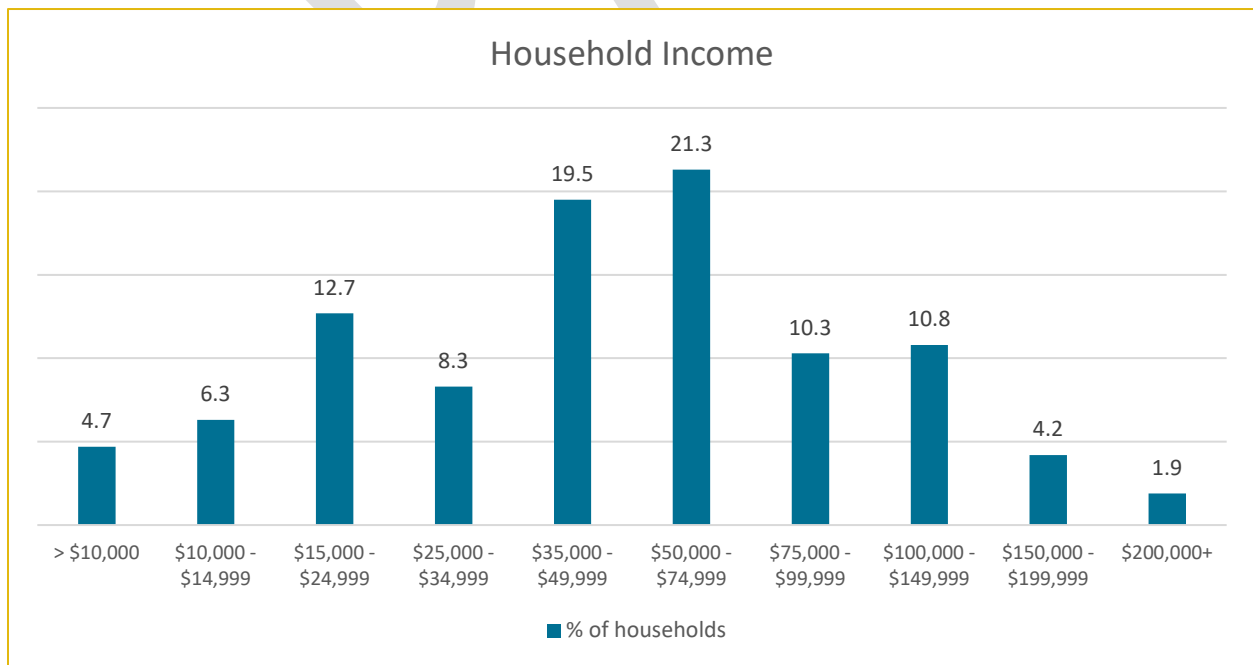


Figure 11: Household Income. Source: 2019 ACS Data

## Property Values

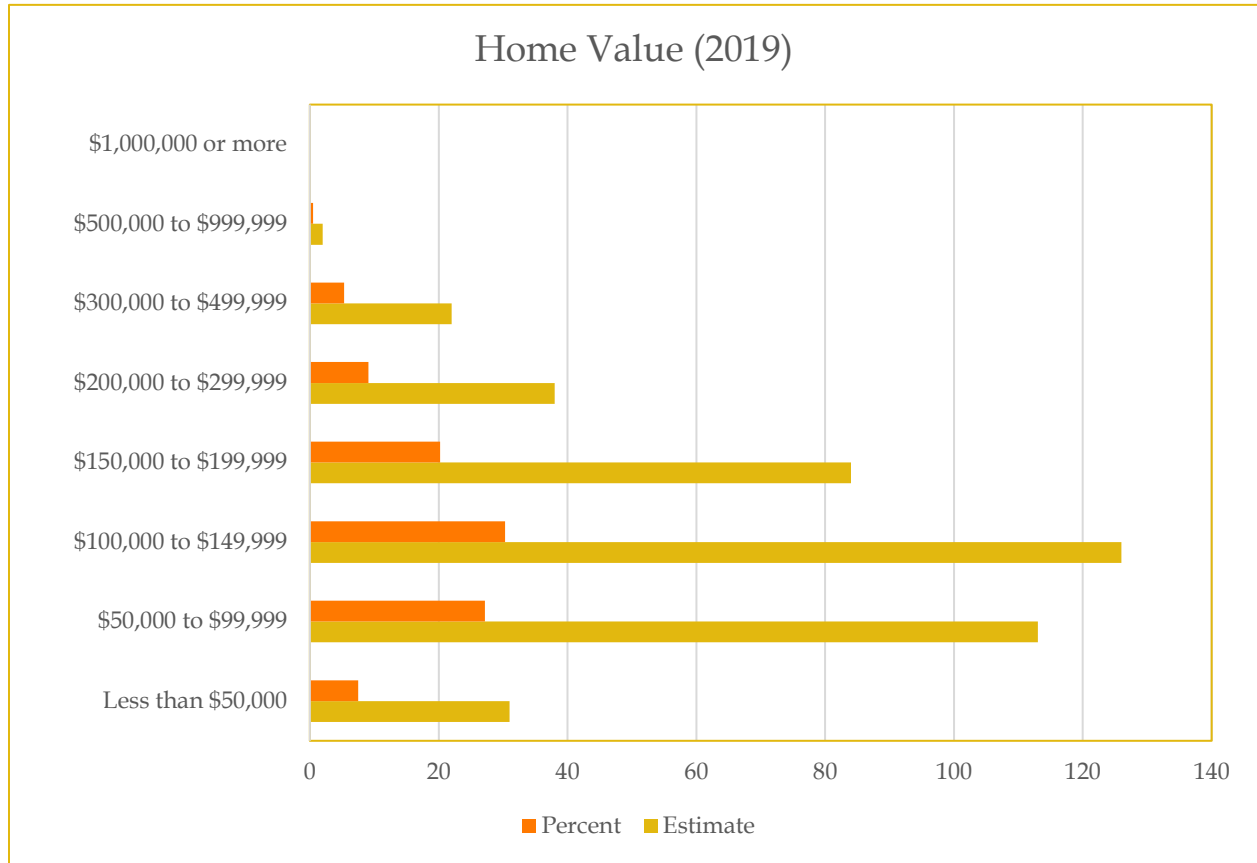


Figure 12: Home Value (2019). Source: MN Employment and Economic Development.

As of 2019 (MN Employment and Economic Development), the median home value of Owner-occupied units in Starbuck was

\$120,800. This is slightly higher than it was in 2010 at \$110,400. The median for Pope county in 2010 was \$148,700.



The City of Starbuck should be a, “Resilient community that can adapt and thrive to changing conditions.”  
 -Input from community engagement meetings

## Rental Prices

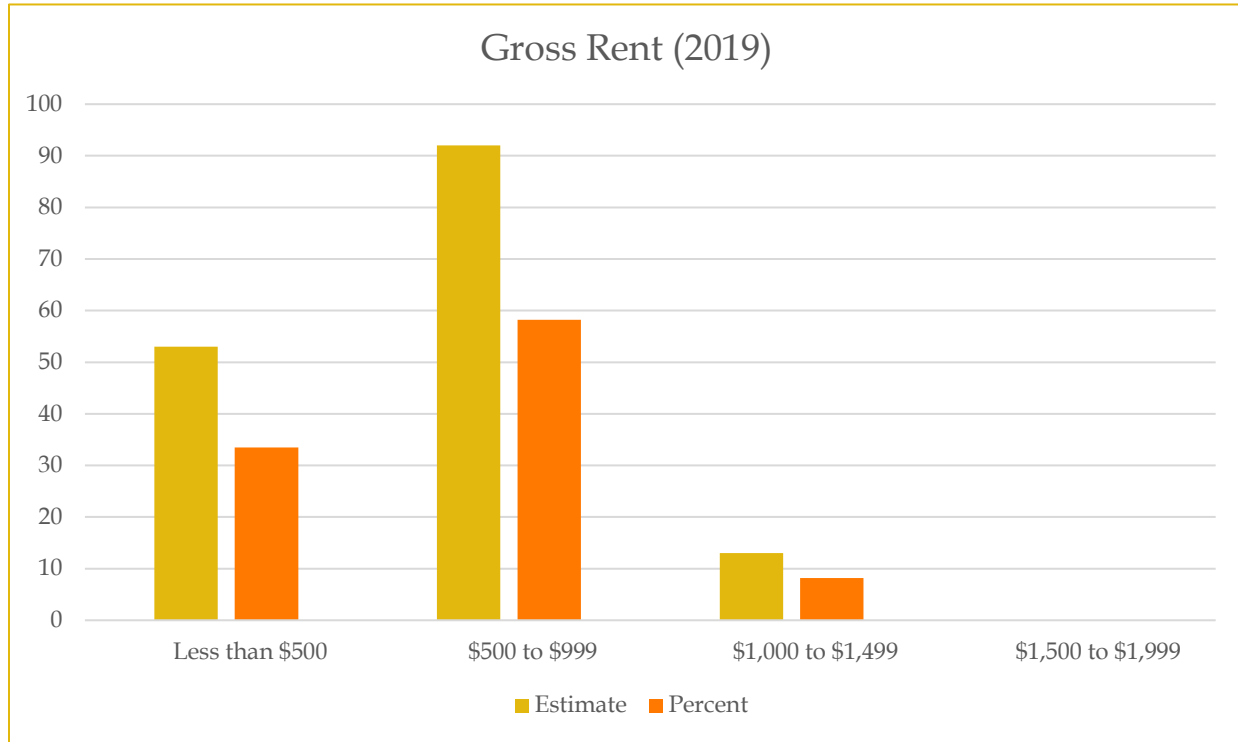


Figure 13: Gross Rent. Source: US Census Bureau's ACS 2015-2019 Five Year Survey

The US Census Bureau's ACS 2015-2019 Five Year Survey indicates there are 158 Occupied units paying rent in the City of Starbuck. Of those 158 units, over half of them (58%) pay between \$500 and \$999 per

month with a median rent of \$596 per month. In 2010, Starbuck reported 152 occupied rental units with 69.8% of the rental units paying \$749 or less per month (per 2010 census data) with a median rent of \$570.

## Affordability

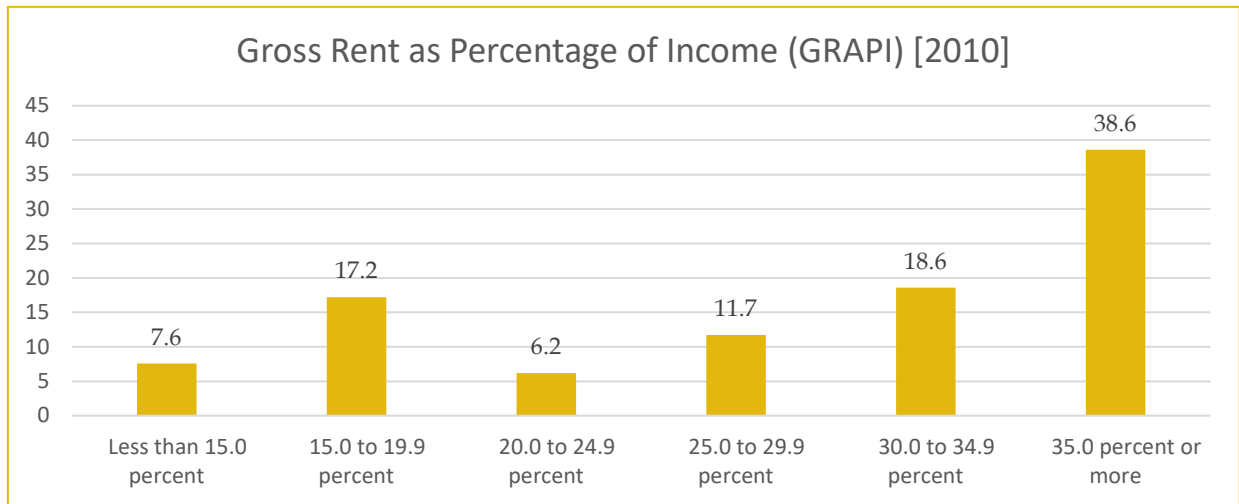


Figure 14: Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (GRAPI). Source: Census Data (2010).

The Gross Rent as a Percentage of Income for Starbuck from Census Data in 2010 indicated that despite the range of rents available, 38.6% of renters are spending 35% or more of their household income on rent.

paying 35% or more of their income for housing, based on the most recent available estimates.

**The City of Starbuck should provide an, "Affordable life-style."**  
-Input from community engagement meetings

Federal standards for rent subsidy programs generally identify 30% of household income as the

2016 Estimated Income and Housing Costs, per the Pope County Housing Study, indicated that in the Starbuck Market Area, of All Renter Households, nearly 25% were paying 30% or more of their income for rent. Most of these households were actually

maximum household contribution for rent. When more than 30% of a household income is required for rent, this is often called a "rent burden". When more than 35% is required, this is considered a "sever rent burden".

## Housing Goals and Trends

According to the Pope County Housing Study (2016), five recommendations were made concerning specific housing issues in Starbuck:

1. Promote the development of two market rate rental development phases over a 5-year period with 10-12 units per phase.

2. Preserve the existing inventory of subsidized rental housing.
3. Monitor options for moderate rent income-restricted housing development
4. Monitor the impact of additions to the senior housing complex.
5. Promote rental housing rehabilitation.

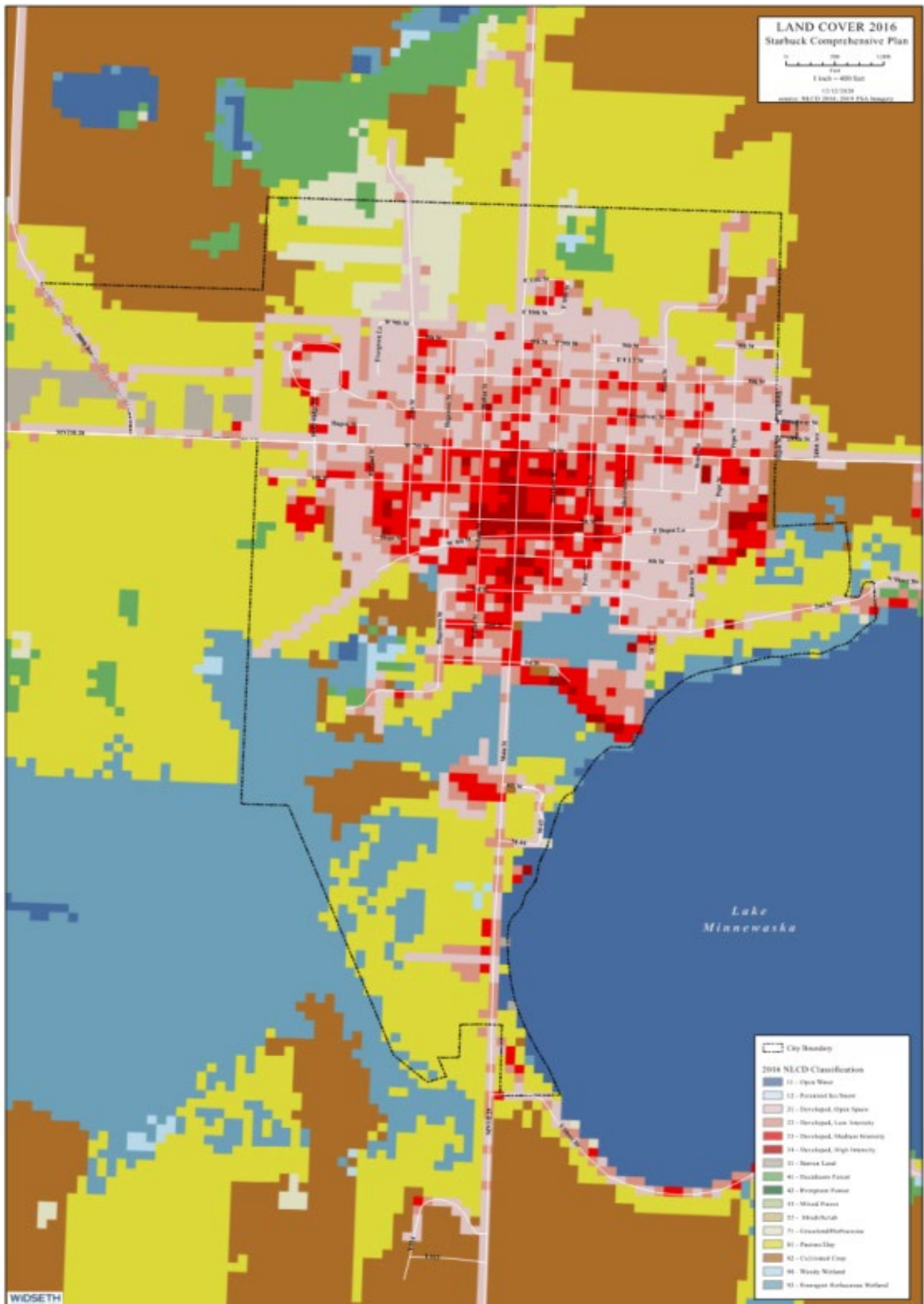


Figure 15: Land Cover (2016). Source: Widseth



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## Transportation



# TRANSPORTATION

## Introduction

Transportation is a term that covers a broad array of subjects, but Starbuck residents depend on individual vehicles as the major form of transportation. Therefore, specific

attention should be given to the road system that supports the use of individual vehicles. Other forms of transportation include by boat, airplane, walking, and biking.

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## Regional and Local Network

In order to provide improved planning for maintenance and improvements on existing roads, each street or road should be designated under a defined hierarchy that ranks roads as to the traffic volume. Within cities, roadways can typically be divided into four categories: arterials, collectors, local and frontage streets. Arterials are defined as urban streets designed to carry large volumes of traffic long distances with few

interruptions. Collectors are streets carrying traffic from local streets to the arterials and providing access to the abutting properties. Local streets provide access to residential properties and should not carry high volumes of traffic or permit high speeds. Frontage roads are local roads that run parallel to highways, expressways, or freeways that allows local traffic to gain access to property.

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## Transportation Goals

The City of Starbuck is unique with three Arterial Roadways. State Highway 28 runs east and west and divides the City north and south. State Highway 29 and 114 run north and south and divide the City east and west. Most of the rest of the roads are local roads

that connect to these arterials and highways. Maintaining these roads for connection points to these arterial roadways are very important to the vibrancy and viability of the City of Starbuck.

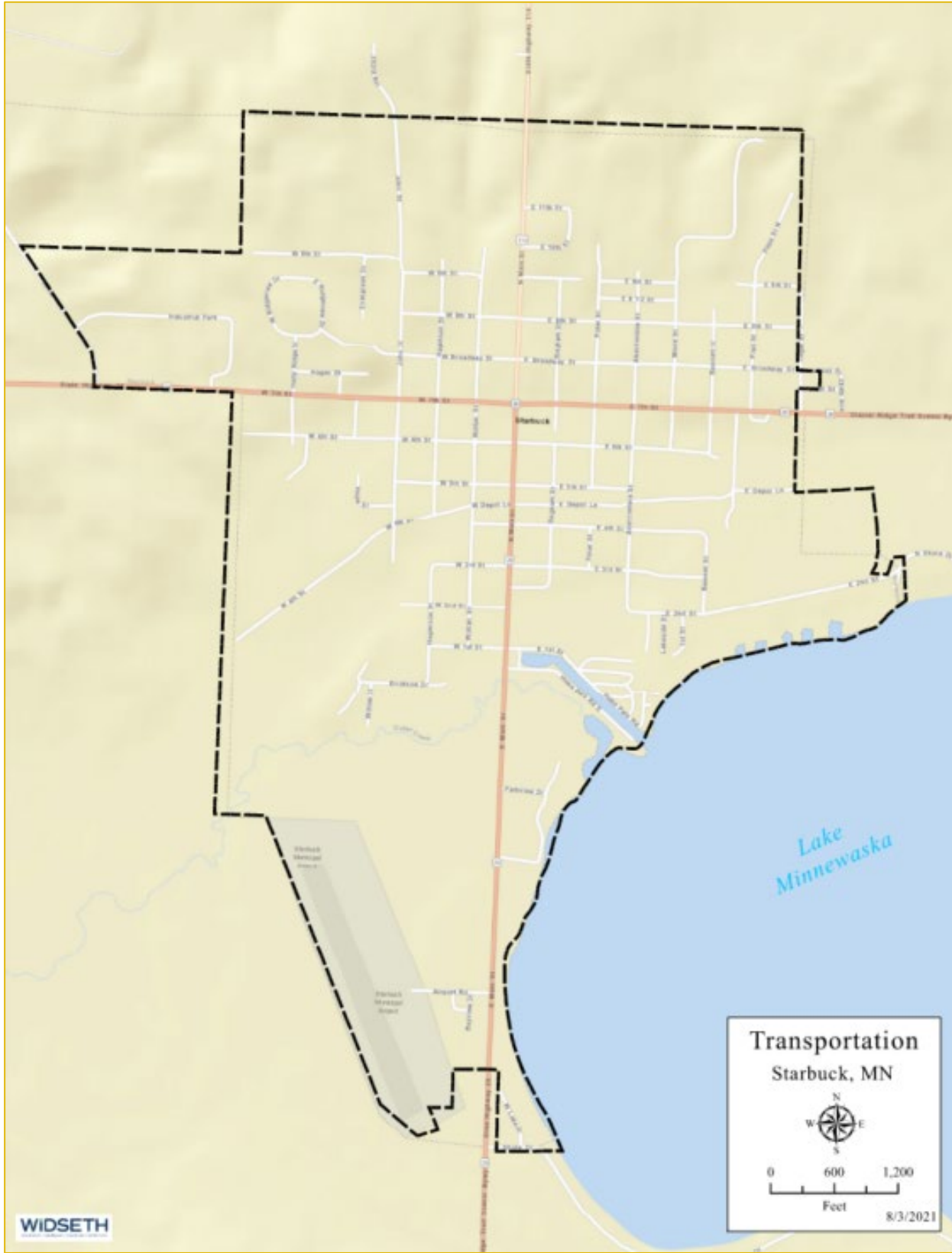


Figure 16: Transportation Map. Source: Widseth



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## Community Services



## COMMUNITY SERVICES

The City of Starbuck is well served by public facilities. These facilities include police and fire protection, a museum, schools, churches, city parks, a community center, municipal airport, campground and a marina. The map on the following page shows the community facilities in Starbuck.

**Police Services** – The Starbuck Police Department is a full-service agency made up of patrol officers, a school resource officer, and one West Central SWAT Team operator. There are four full-time and five part-time officers who take pride in the service they provide to the community. Police personnel respond to calls for medical assistance, disasters, aid to other departments, calls for service or aid to the public.

The City of Starbuck should be,  
“A safe and secure community.”  
-Input from community engagement meetings

**Fire Department** – The Department proudly protects 6000 people in a 160 square mile area. They operate out of one station that protects a primarily rural area. Approximately half of Starbuck’s calls per year involve grass fires. The fire department is a public entity comprised entirely of volunteers and they have an ISO rating of 5. The department currently has 7 apparatus in service.

- 2 Pumper Trucks
- 3 Grass Rigs
- 1 Tanker truck
- 1 3500-gallon super-tanker truck

**Starbuck Depot/Museum** – The Starbuck Depot Museum serves a center for the community of Starbuck to gather and reminisce. It is a place that celebrates the rich Norwegian heritage of Starbuck and the railway that ran through it. Memories of old school days and a younger Starbuck live here.

The beginning of train service in Starbuck was heralded by a shrill steam whistle on Nov. 10, 1882. The last train left without fanfare on July 15, 1983.

This 90-mile line from Morris to Little Falls was built using horses and dirt scrapers. It provided passenger and mail service as well as freight hauling of building materials, machinery, fuel, fertilizer, livestock, grain, cream and eggs. The local dray line picked up merchandise at the depot and delivered it to the merchants.

The depot building was closed after the passenger service was discontinued in 1954.

After a merger in 1960, the railway became known as the Burlington Northern. In June 1986, the Starbuck Depot Society was organized to restore and maintain the depot building and grounds and a grand opening was held on May 16, 1992.

The Depot Society was responsible for four major annual events held at the depot: Lefse Dagen, Heritage Days, Eple Tiden, and Juletre Lysning.

It is believed that the City of Starbuck was named after Mr. William H. Starbuck of New York, who financed the construction of this railway. He was a friend of Henry Villard who was the president of the N.P.R.R. 1881-1884.

**School** – Glacial Hills Elementary School in Starbuck is a free public charter school with an environmental education emphasis sponsored by the Audubon Center of the North Woods in Sandstone, MN. GHES provides a quality education in a safe nurturing environment.

Glacial Hills Elementary is designated as a Celebration Eligible School under the Minnesota Department of Education’s new



Multiple Measurement Rating (MMR) system.

Glacial Hills Elementary’s vision is to create a highly effective, K-6 environmental school that acknowledges students’ individual learning styles and develops analytical, creative and critical thinking.

Their mission is to teach rural, K-6 students an appreciation of local and global environments, and encourage academic excellence leading to productive, responsible and caring citizens.

Glacial Hills Elementary is a parent and teacher driven, public, tuition free school that embraces technology and the natural resources in our area. GHE offers class sizes of 20 students or less.

**Churches** – There are four churches in the Starbuck City Limits:

FRON Lutheran — 605 Hagenson Street, Starbuck

Hope Community — 119 W. 5th Street, Starbuck

Minnewaska Lutheran — 108 W. Broadway, Starbuck

Shalom Community Church — Starbuck Community Center

## City Parks

### Starbuck’s Lake Shore Park

The Starbuck City Park is situated on the west shores of Lake Minnewaska covering over 10 acres. It offers a tennis court, playground equipment, band shell, picnic shelters (available for rent), horseshoe pits, softball/baseball field, skateboard park, basketball backboard, and a beautiful sandy swimming beach with a concession stand and restrooms.

Since its origination in 1926, the park has undergone continuous improvements. Six November 2021

shelters provide an excellent setting for family reunions, large groups and civic picnic events. There are several picnic tables throughout the park as well.

A Band Shell is located near the lake and plays host to concerts, church services, celebrations, and other civic events throughout the year. A beautiful Colonial Style Shoofly was built near the lake, providing a peaceful place to idle away summer hours. There is also playground equipment and swing sets. The Lake Shore Park also features several horseshoe pits for those who enjoy the sport and competition. Tennis Courts are also available.

At the south end of the park is the Charles Branch Memorial Field, where a softball diamond was built in 1978. Park lights have been placed around the field for night activities. There is a basketball court on the memorial field as well as a skateboard facility and a lighted parking lot between the ball diamond and the swimming beach.

### Holly Skogen Park

Holly Skogen Park, also known as the Troll Park by local children. It is owned by the city of Starbuck for the enjoyment of its citizens and visitors. Approximately 2,000 visitors sign the guest book each year.

Holly Skogen Park, also known as the Troll Park, by local children, has its entrance near the intersection of West 6th Street and Holly Ridge Drive.

It is owned by the City of Starbuck. Arne Pederson began its development in 1986. This two-acre park is open to the public and attracts many groups of visitors each year. Visitors love to walk along the stone-lined trails which wind their way through a thick growth of trees and brush. Part of the trail follows a small stream, fed by springs near the center of the park. Seven bridges, one of which is a covered bridge, span the stream. A dam in the stream produces a nice waterfall which also turns a water wheel for a miniature flour mill.



A number of trolls and gnomes have taken up residence in this park and are pleased to welcome you! They are happy in this unique place where there are many beautiful rocks and flowers, a gazebo, a post office, a replica of a Norwegian Stav Church, some old horse machinery, and some subtle Norwegian humor! Adult visitors are welcome to stroll through this park on their own, but children must be supervised.

**Community Center** – The Starbuck Community Center is a 4,200 square foot that can be divided into two sections and has a state of the art kitchen.

**Municipal Airport** – The Starbuck Airport is a 2512'x198' lighted grass strip located along the western shore of Lake Minnewaska. It is a great destination for light aircraft due to its close proximity to dining, camping, swimming, sightseeing, and shopping in the Starbuck area. The modern Arrival Departure building features a large meeting room, pilot area, kitchen, and bathrooms with showers. A tie down area is available to those aircraft staying overnight or for camping under the wing. The Starbuck Airport Committee is currently working on improvements to the airport. New LED runway lights were installed, and plans are underway for a new airport layout that will provide runway extension possibilities.

**Hobo Park Campground** – The Hobo Park Campground offers 102 RV camp sites, each with electrical and water hookups, and two tenting sites. In addition, the park provides facilities for picnicking, cleaning fish, outdoor games such as horseshoes, and playground equipment for children. The Glacial Lakes Trail connects Hobo park guests to a nearby City Park and City Beach where they can enjoy swimming and other outdoor activities including tennis and softball. The trail, which loops around all of scenic Lake Minnewaska, provides a safe route for walking, jogging, and biking. Hobo Park is directly adjacent and connected to the Starbuck Marina, where campers can

access Lake Minnewaska for boating, fishing, and other natural resource based recreational lake activities.

**Marina** – The Starbuck Marina offers the public direct access to a diverse mix of lake-based activities including boating, sailing, fishing, ice fishing canoeing, water skiing, jet skiing, and pontoon boating. There are 174 boat slips and four sailboat slips available for use by both the campers staying in Hobo Park as well as any member of the general public. Starbuck Marina offers those who do not live on a lake but own boats the affordable opportunity to access the wide variety of lake activities and resources. The majority of lake access points in the region are privately held by resorts, homeowners, and lake associations. At Starbuck Marina, any member of the general public can secure lake access and boat storage by the day, week, or month. Starbuck also has two of the six public landings on Lake Minnewaska. There are two public boat landings / launching areas, one on the north and one on the south side of the marina with parking available on both sides.

These landings are used year-round, including the winter months during ice fishing season, when they are utilized for pulling ice houses onto the lake. Snowmobilers also use the landings to access and cross the lake. Ice skating is another popular winter use of the marina when the western section is cleared off for use. During the summer months, numerous natural resource-based activities and events are hosted at the marina. In the spring, between April and May, the docks are filled with people fishing for Crappie. It is common to see upwards of 50 people on the docks during any given day. Starbuck draws hundreds of people from a 60-mile radius throughout the season including Bass Fishing Tournaments that generate large participation.



**Area Utilities** - The City of Starbuck offers the following utilities:

LP Gas: CHS Prairie Lakes

Natural Gas: Minnegasco; Billing Phone: (800) 245-2377

Electricity: Xcel Energy; Billing Phone: (800) 895-4999

Cable Television: MediaCom; Billing Phone: (800) 332-0245

Telephone: Starbuck Telephone; Billing Phone: (320) 239-2211; Billing addresses: 113 W 5 S PO Box 304, Starbuck, MN 56381



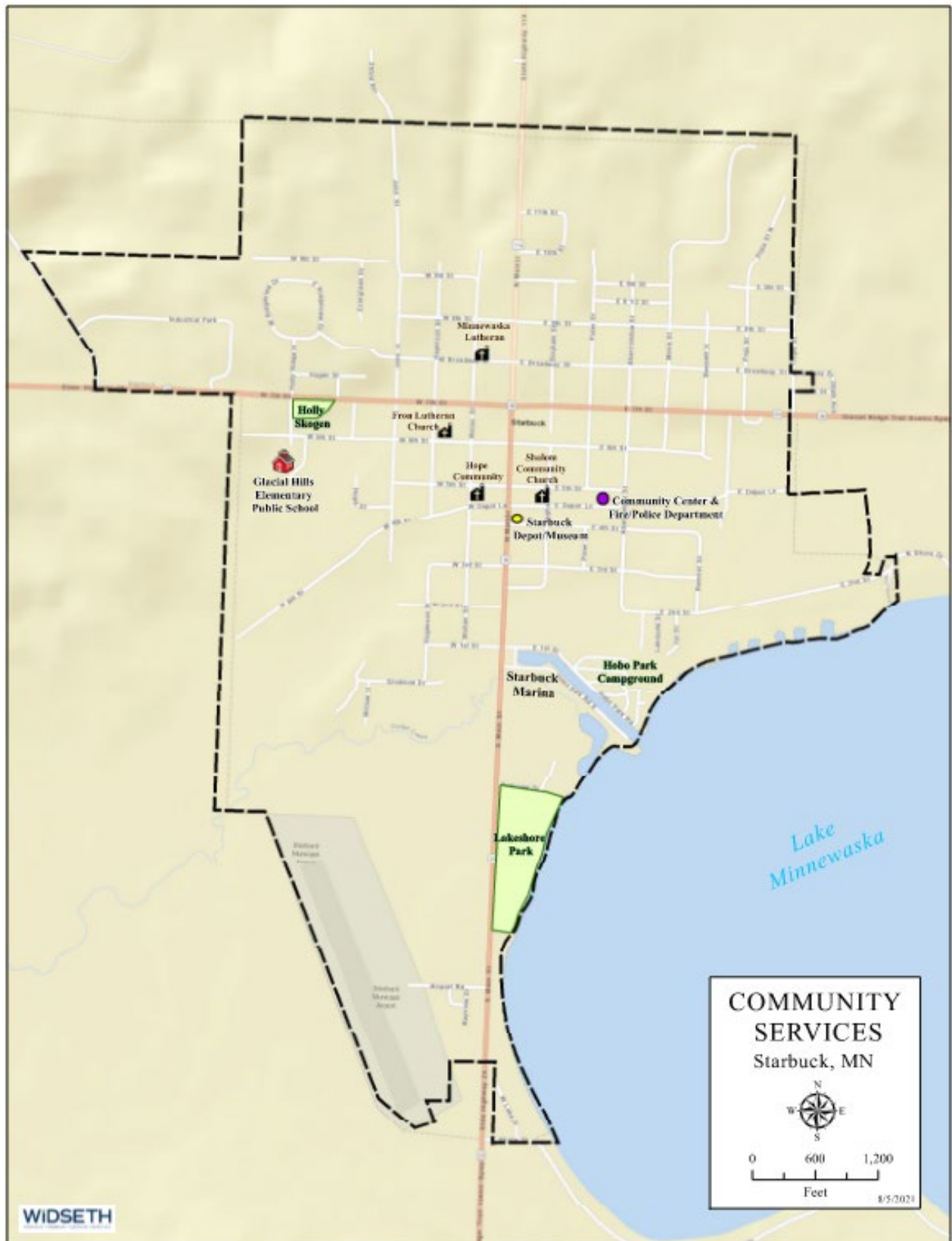


Figure 17: Community Services Map. Source: Widseth



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## Environment and Sustainability



# ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

## Introduction

Starbuck lies within what is known as the scenic glacial hills. The beautiful landscape was created by glaciers that once covered the area with a thick slab of ice. As the ice moved slowly across Minnesota, it was like a giant bulldozer scraping vast quantities of rock and soil along the way. The last of the glaciers melted over ten thousand years ago and as these glaciers melted, the ground up rock and soil called glacial till, was deposited as the soil of the farmland and the rolling hills were created. This also created many of the

lakes in the area as the ice melted and left behind blocks of ice as the ice retreated. Glacial till was deposited around the blocks of ice and when the ice blocks melted, they left depressions that filled with water and are the lakes you see today.

Lake Minnewaska is one of the lakes created by the glaciers. As the thirteenth largest lake in Minnesota, it provides recreation, fishing, and abundant wildlife that can be enjoyed by all.

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## Sustainability Goals

It is the goal and objective of the City of Starbuck to protect Lake Minnewaska and to be consistent with Minn. Stat. 462.357 subd. 1h, and Minn. Stat. 462.355 subd. 1:

President Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bill to Preserve Agricultural, Forest, Wildlife and Open Space.

**The City of Starbuck should, “Preserve and enhance recreational assets.”**

-Input from community engagement meetings

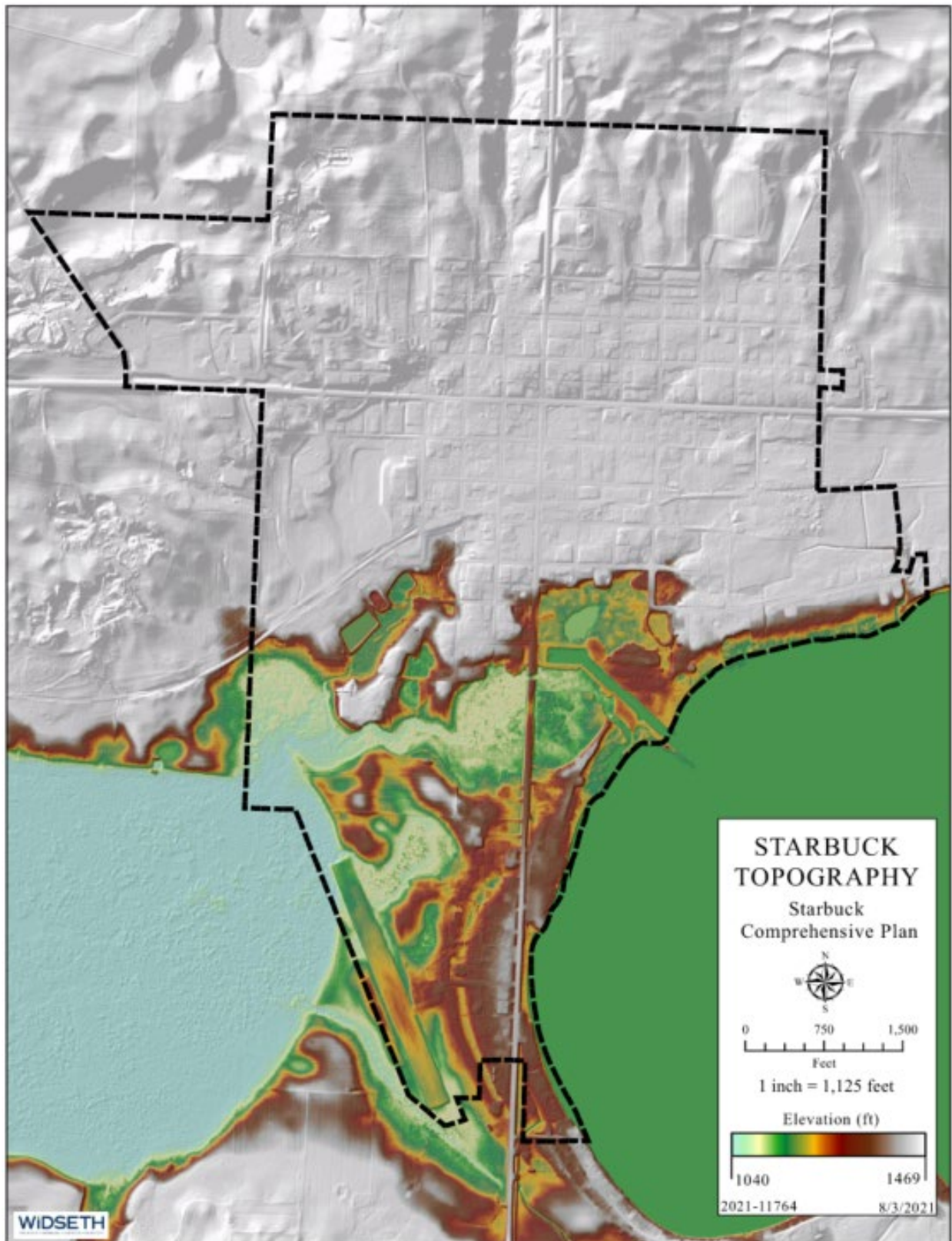


Figure 18: Topography Map. Source: Widseth

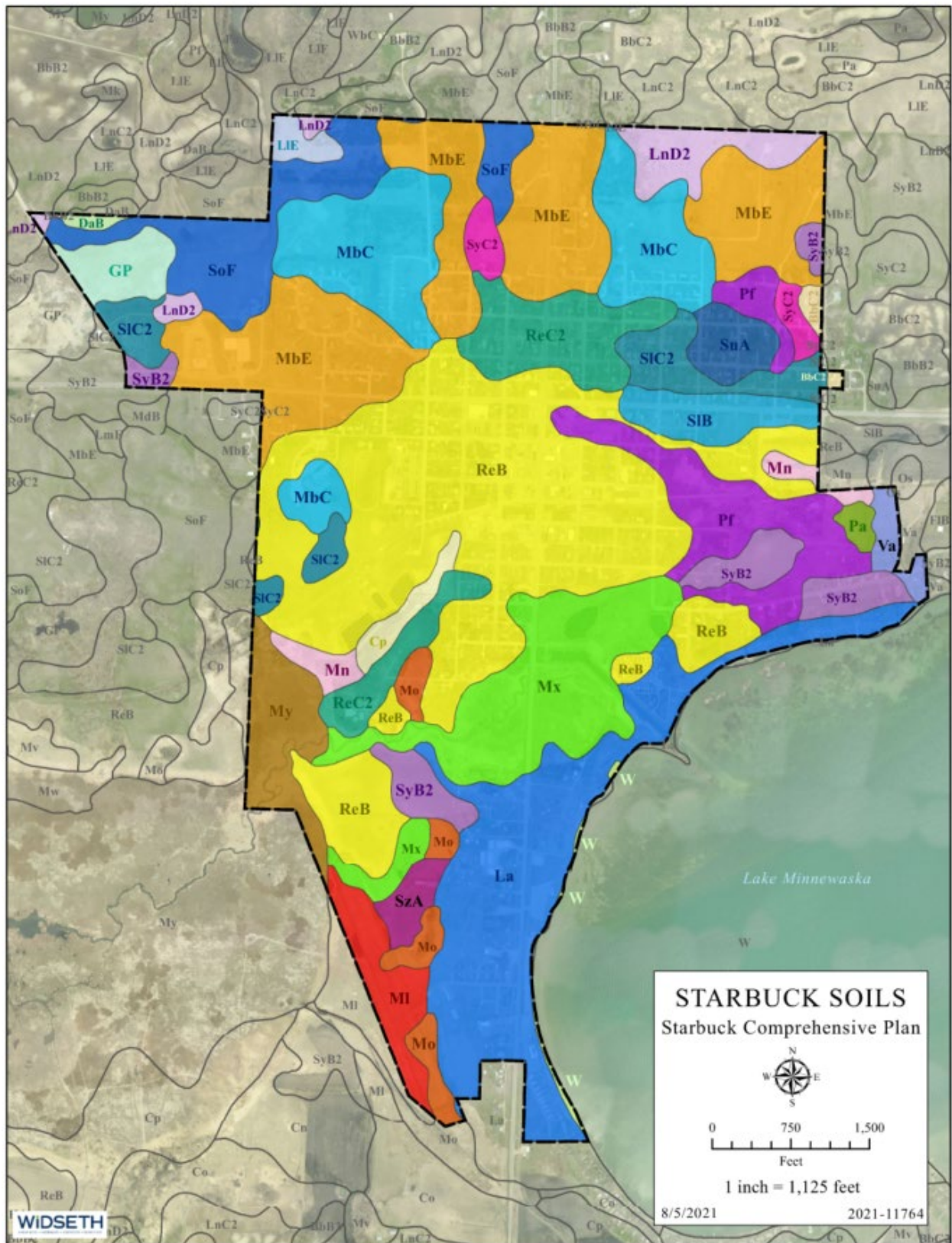


Figure 19: Soils Map. Source: Widseth



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## Implementation Plan



# IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## Land Use Goals:

1. Develop the City of Starbuck in a manner which will provide an efficient urban growth pattern while maintaining and improving a high quality of life.
2. Develop zoning and subdivision ordinances, capital improvement programs, orderly annexation agreements, housing plans and programs, an official mapping program and community development programs in a manner consistent with the land use plan.
3. Land uses in the city should be primarily determined by natural resources and the availability of urban services.
4. Future development within the city should be designed so as to have a minimal effect on the processes of the natural environment such as seasonal water flow through existing drainage swales and floodplains.
5. Planning Commission and City Council decisions should take the full range of planning and environmental considerations into account including: preservation of unique natural features, depth to ground water and bedrock elevations, topographic suitability, availability of community facilities and services, and conflict or harmony with adjacent existing or proposed uses.
6. Develop orderly annexation policies that are based on reasonable criteria including: proximity to city boundary, city services needed, and maintenance requirements on existing or proposed facilities.
7. Development should locate adjacent to existing developed areas to reduce unnecessary costs to extend city services, where major roadways do not bisect portions of the City, and environmentally sensitive areas do not exist.
8. Development should occur in conjunction with municipal services and facilities.
9. Floodplain, drainage swales, wetlands, and other land resources should be reserved from development and dedicated to the City for use as parks, playgrounds or open space.
10. Sites and buildings which exhibit historical, cultural, or architectural heritage should be preserved and considered for public acquisition where necessary.
11. Encourage urban growth to be compatible and coordinated with public services and facilities capacities, development, and extensions.
12. Seek out broad community participation during all policymaking on land use and land use plan implementation decisions.

## Housing Goals:

1. All residential subdivision development will be required to allocate certain resources such as open space, playgrounds, small parks, or money-in-lieu of land.
2. Public services and facilities, especially water and sewer systems, should be provided prior to all residential development in core service areas.



3. Encourage multi-family development that is relatively small and provides a character similar to that of low-density residential areas and that are visually compatible with the surrounding structures and site design.
4. Encourage development of multi-family and low- and moderate-income housing by new construction rather than by conversion of existing single-family housing.
5. Encourage and construct a variety of housing types to meet the needs of the projected population of all income levels including single-family, senior housing and assisted living facilities, and apartments.
6. Provide incentives to developers for senior or multi-family housing in the community.
7. Pursue grants and low interest loans available to rehabilitate existing housing stock.

## **Parks & Recreation and Natural Resource Goals:**

1. Provide for indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities throughout the City for all ages.
2. Encourage strict enforcement of all environmental standards by the MPCA (Minnesota Pollution Control Agency) as well as the Pope County SWCD (Soil and Water Conservation District) to protect natural features and Lake Minnewaska.
3. Encourage developers to preserve and enhance the natural amenities of each particular development site, thus protecting these natural amenities for the City and surrounding area.
4. Develop local and regional hike and bike trails.
5. Maintain and continue to develop the City's urban forest.
6. Future parks should be evaluated to meet the needs of all residents including developing more natural and less active parks.

## **Commercial and Industrial Goals:**

1. Provide for continued expansion of commercial and industrial activities in an orderly fashion to serve the community and encourage the preservation and improvement of older commercial areas which have a high potential to meet the community needs.
2. Encourage business district(s) improvements through public or private actions that complement the buildings to increase attractiveness, accessibility, and movement within the business district(s).
3. Encourage industrial development which is shown to be beneficial to the City residents' health.
4. Encourage industrial development which will have a positive economic impact.
5. Industrial land use demands for city services should not preclude the City from serving demands for residential, commercial, and public sector land uses.
6. Determine the infrastructure needs for new industry including sewer and water capacity and adequate access needs.
7. Expand industrial and commercial uses in the Industrial Park along Highway 28.



## Transportation Goals

1. Separate through-traffic from local traffic whenever possible to reduce conflict for all types of traffic.
2. Provide and locate new loading and unloading zones that will not interfere with streets and sidewalks.
3. Additional parking areas should be established where needed.
4. Sidewalks should be constructed within the rights-of-way and should connect businesses,
5. Schools, parks, and residential neighborhoods.
6. Map the existing local and regional recreational trails.





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## Appendix



## Soil Classifications

Code	Name	Description
<b>W</b>	Water	
<b>LnD2</b>	Langhei-Barnes loams, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy glacial till
<b>LnD2</b>	Langhei-Barnes loams, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy glacial till
<b>LIE</b>	Langhei loam, 18 to 25 percent slopes	Loamy glacial till
<b>SoF</b>	Sioux gravelly sandy loam, 6 to 35 percent slopes	Sandy and gravelly outwash deposits
<b>MbE</b>	Maddock loamy sand, 12 to 25 percent slopes	Sandy outwash deposits
<b>LIE</b>	Langhei loam, 18 to 25 percent slopes	Loamy glacial till
<b>MbE</b>	Maddock loamy sand, 12 to 25 percent slopes	Sandy outwash deposits
<b>SoF</b>	Sioux gravelly sandy loam, 6 to 35 percent slopes	Sandy and gravelly outwash deposits
<b>LnD2</b>	Langhei-Barnes loams, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy glacial till
<b>MbC</b>	Maddock loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Sandy outwash deposits
<b>MbE</b>	Maddock loamy sand, 12 to 25 percent slopes	Sandy outwash deposits
<b>MbC</b>	Maddock loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Sandy outwash deposits
<b>BbB2</b>	Barnes-Langhei loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy glacial till
<b>SyC2</b>	Sverdrup sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy mantle over sandy outwash deposits
<b>DaB</b>	Darnen silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Loamy slope alluvium over loamy glacial till
<b>SyB2</b>	Sverdrup sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy mantle over sandy outwash deposits
<b>GP</b>	Gravel pits	Sandy and gravelly outwash
<b>BbC2</b>	Barnes-Langhei loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy glacial till
<b>Pf</b>	Parnell and Flom silty clay loams	Silty and clayey slope alluvium over loamy glacial till
<b>SyC2</b>	Sverdrup sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy mantle over sandy outwash deposits



Code	Name	Description
ReC2	Renshaw loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy mantle over sandy and gravelly outwash
MbE	Maddock loamy sand, 12 to 25 percent slopes	Sandy outwash deposits
SuA	Svea loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	glacial till
LnD2	Langhei-Barnes loams, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy glacial till
SIC2	Sioux sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Sandy and gravelly outwash deposits
SIC2	Sioux sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Sandy and gravelly outwash deposits
ReB	Renshaw loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Loamy mantle over sandy and gravelly outwash
SyB2	Sverdrup sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy mantle over sandy outwash deposits
Va	Vallers silty clay loam	Loamy glacial till
SIB	Sioux sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Sandy and gravelly outwash deposits
Pf	Parnell and Flom silty clay loams	Silty and clayey slope alluvium over loamy glacial till
SyC2	Sverdrup sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy mantle over sandy outwash deposits
Mn	Mayer loam	Loamy mantled over sandy and gravelly outwash deposits
Os	Osakis sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Loamy mantle over sandy and gravelly outwash
MbC	Maddock loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Sandy outwash deposits
SIC2	Sioux sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Sandy and gravelly outwash deposits
Pa	Parnell silty clay loam	Silty and clayey slope alluvium over loamy glacial till
SIC2	Sioux sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Sandy and gravelly outwash deposits
SyB2	Sverdrup sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy mantle over sandy outwash deposits
SyB2	Sverdrup sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy mantle over sandy outwash deposits
Cp	Colvin silty clay loam, depressional	Silty glaciolacustrine deposits
SyB2	Sverdrup sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy mantle over sandy outwash deposits



Code	Name	Description
<b>Mx</b>	Muck, calcareous, over sand	Highly decomposed organic material over sandy outwash deposits
<b>ReC2</b>	Renshaw loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy mantle over sandy and gravelly outwash
<b>La</b>	Lake beaches, sandy	Sandy lakeshore deposits
<b>ReB</b>	Renshaw loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Loamy mantle over sandy and gravelly outwash
<b>My</b>	Muck over loam	Highly decomposed organic material over loamy glacial till
<b>Mn</b>	Mayer loam	Loamy mantled over sandy and gravelly outwash deposits
<b>ReB</b>	Renshaw loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Loamy mantle over sandy and gravelly outwash
<b>Mo</b>	Mayer loam, depressional	Loamy mantled over sandy and gravelly outwash deposits
<b>ReB</b>	Renshaw loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Loamy mantle over sandy and gravelly outwash
<b>SyB2</b>	Sverdrup sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Loamy mantle over sandy outwash deposits
<b>ReB</b>	Renshaw loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Loamy mantle over sandy and gravelly outwash
<b>Mx</b>	Muck, calcareous, over sand	Highly decomposed organic material over sandy outwash deposits
<b>Mo</b>	Mayer loam, depressional	Loamy mantled over sandy and gravelly outwash deposits
<b>SzA</b>	Sverdrup loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Loamy mantle over sandy outwash deposits
<b>MI</b>	Marysland loam	Loamy mantled over sandy and gravelly outwash deposits
<b>Mo</b>	Mayer loam, depressional	Loamy mantled over sandy and gravelly outwash deposits
<b>Mo</b>	Mayer loam, depressional	Loamy mantled over sandy and gravelly outwash deposits





# SIGN IN SHEET

Comprehensive Plan Meeting March 23, 2021

OTHER (defined) \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for attending for our City Council meeting. Please let us record your attendance by signing in below.

Name (use lines as necessary)	Address
Van Verbeek	
Mike Kuisisto	Starbuck
Larry Van Horst	
Seneca Kistner	Starbuck
Diane Jensen	Starbuck
Victor Kistner	Starbuck
Ted Haupt	Starbuck
Anthony Brecht	Starbuck
Don Bisset	Starbuck
Lorie Bellchus	Starbuck 19966 Sunny Lane
<del>John A. Hart</del>	Clara C. Hart
Blaine Pedersen	Starbuck
Murline Skjipe	Starbuck
Catherine Leppa	Starbuck
Neil Lageron	Glenwood township
Janny Lanson	Starbuck
Mary-Lynn Bremus	Starbuck
Art Bredeben	Starbuck

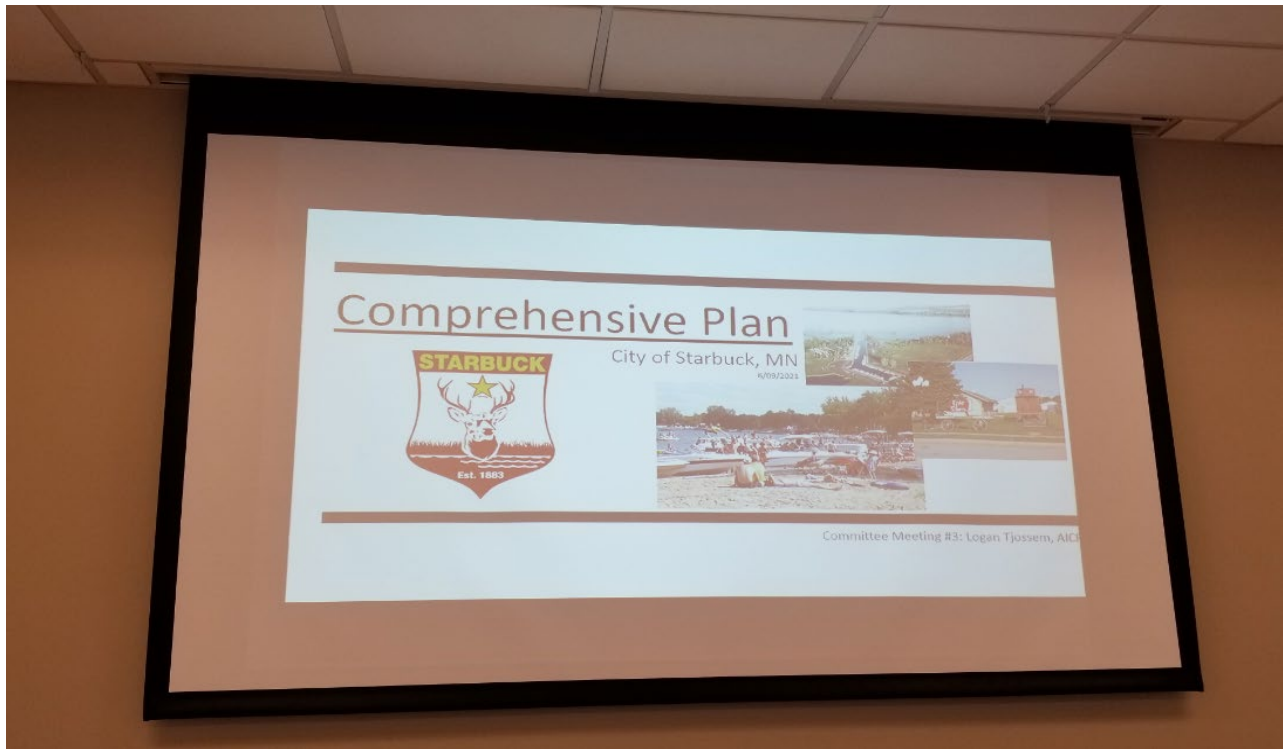
## City of Starbuck – Comprehensive Plan Meeting 3.23.21

- Meeting Comments –
  - Will there be an Economic Development Section Included?
  - Does Glenwood have a plan?
  - Depot is important – Historic Preservation and Community Gatherings
  - RV Park is active and is a good asset to the community
    - Gets busy on weekends, almost too busy
    - Experience Starbuck as a destination – promote tourism
    - Heritage is important: Norwegian
  - City parks are important for anyone to experience Starbuck
  - Lack of affordable lots on the lake
  - Promote Recreation: City Parks, beaches, fishing, etc.









## City of Starbuck – Comprehensive Plan Meeting 6.09.2021

- Meeting Comments –
  - Question Cards – “Why do you choose to live in Starbuck?”
  - Round table zoning map markup
  - Expansion east TH28 North Residential, South Business
  - Residential at old recycling industrial area
  - Fill commercial spaces
  - Fill small lots with parks, non-buildable, lions, VFW, Chamber
  - Depot park equipment – Depot society
  - Park area at the end of Moore Street – Possibly
  - New Apartment or Rental space
  - Car wash
  - Focus on downtown and existing infrastructure
  - No high-rises in the shoreland ordinance zone
  - Attract new residence
  - Trends - people looking to get out of the bigger city and come to Starbuck
  - Maybe get data about permanent Lake Reservoir
  - Good accessibility

# Community Engagement Responses to, "Why do you CHOOSE to live in Starbuck?"

why do you CHOOSE to live in Starbuck?

- Small town w/ community togetherness
- Lake Minnewaska recreation(s)
- Affordability
- Lower population as we moved here from Mpls 1995
- Family had a cabin on the lake and that brought us to the area
- Vacation destination
- Strong values family & faith

why do you CHOOSE to live in Starbuck?

- ① Grew up here I want to see the city preserve its heritage, promote more business and industry while providing for orderly growth and preserving our natural resources
- ② Love the lake, hunting, outdoor opportunities and the small town life
- ③ Love the friendly, caring and helpful people who live here.

why do you CHOOSE to live in Starbuck?

We like a small town atmosphere & the friendliness of the community & the great lake !! Marina, fishing, water activities  
It's unique town →

why do you CHOOSE to live in Starbuck?

Like a small town. Able to live on one of the best lakes in MN. Has almost everything you need. Retired, so close recreational opportunities are important. Don't need to travel for water recreation + fishing, water + summer. Town is clean, safe, with an overall sense of pride in the community. (over)





- Easier / less commute time to work
- Community events that bring people together in celebration

The City of Starbuck endeavors to preserve its heritage, promote more business and industry while providing for orderly growth and preserving our beautiful parks, recreation, and natural resources

"A place for youth & older generation"  
Excellent medical, police, fire, city services - plus other services, school, churches, & elder care (Assistant nursing facility)

For a town of it's size it has outstanding medical and emergency services



why do you CHOOSE to live in Starbuck? →

Sent Here  
~~to work~~ for a JOB  
After 3 days  
'New I would stay  
Great People  
" Location -

- ROGER ABERG -  
why do you CHOOSE to live in Starbuck?

Roots: BOTH vic (my wife)  
And I grew up in Starbuck  
Our Parents Lived And  
died here ... We hope  
to help the Community  
MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE it's

why do you CHOOSE to live in Starbuck?

I was first introduced to  
Starbuck as a young child when  
my father owned a car repair shop  
I fondly remember all of my few  
summers here in Starbuck. Later  
in life, work brought me to move  
into town. Starbuck is a  
"gem in the rough" as they say

I moved here at age 50

why do you CHOOSE to live in Starbuck?

(Christian)  
A place of good values,  
caring community,  
change of pace from  
living in twin cities!  
Al Isdahl sold me a  
great broom & change of bill.  
(over) →

why do you CHOOSE to live in Starbuck?

- Rural Community with benefit of Lake Minnetonka
- Family & Friends
- Affordable housing at the time we moved here.
- Local employment in Pope County.
- Active community.
- No Traffic Short Commute



Great Place to  
Run a Business  
Raise a family.  
Vacation & Retire

a beautiful town. There is something here for all walks of life. The history + story behind the community is very interesting. It is <sup>within</sup> close distance to area towns, and Lake Minnewaska offers the area so much as well. <sup>Businesses, Friends, etc.</sup> Starbuck is the place to be! In the past, now + for years to come, I cannot wait to see what the future look

Reputation AS A safe  
and friendly  
PLACE for people  
of All Ages. . . .

I thought the school district was strong + drug "free" ork (I was wrong and dissappointed) 16 year old ch  
2) "A safe + healthy place for all ages, family structures, ~~to~~ interests + economic backgrounds to live in peace

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Needs:  
Affordable Rental Housing  
More Business





people care about each other,  
why do you **CHOOSE** to live in Starbuck?

affordable  
friendly, small town  
atmosphere, where outdoor  
activities are readily  
available year around  
even if we had no  
gasoline, schools + churches  
too! Health care readily available

why do you **CHOOSE** to live in Starbuck?

- 1) Family
- 2) affordable housing
- 3) Friendly people
- 4) ~~great~~ natural environment +

It Was the  
People

why do you **CHOOSE** to live in Starbuck?

We want NO  
HIGHRISE Bldg @/near  
NEAR LAKEFRONT  
properties.  
PERIOD !)

why do you **CHOOSE** to live in Starbuck?

why do you **CHOOSE** to live in Starbuck?

→ Starbuck has a  
strong sense of  
community and  
fellowship.



why do you **CHOOSE** to live in Starbuck?

Moved here from Minneapolis  
to get married & take a  
teaching job. I had an  
aunt who lived in town.  
We are retired & would  
like to stay here & sell  
our house. If we can't  
find a place to live, we

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will move elsewhere.  
Vision - attract businesses,  
clean up unsightly areas,

1383  
3986 - med chie.  
Med unit #1570

DRAFT