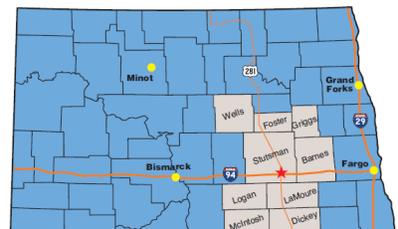




BARNES COUNTY *comprehensive plan* **2046**

Plan was written and researched by:
South Central Dakota Regional Council



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Acknowledgements

Barnes County Commissioners

- Bill Carlblom, Commissioner – Chairman
- Cindy Schwehr, Commission
- Shawn Olauson, Commission
- Vicky Lovell, Commission
- Pete Paulson, Commission

Planning and Zoning Commission

- Mike Schwehr – Chairman
- Bill Carlblom – Vice Chairman
- Shawn Olauson
- Mike Bishop
- Dave Carlsrud
- Amanda Olauson
- Scott Legge
- Jeff Bopp
- Vern Roorda

Barnes County Staff

- Jessica Jenrich, Planning and Zoning Administrator

Steering committee

- County Commission
- Planning and Zoning Commission
- Valley City Barnes County Development Corporation

City Meeting Representatives

- Justin Sherlock, Mayor, City of Dazey
- Leon Doyle, Auditor, City of Wimbledon
- Garrett Steckler, Council Member, City of Wimbledon

South Central Dakota Regional Council

- Jennifer Schultes, Planner – director@scdrc.org
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Logo & Photo Designers

- logo was designed by Mrs. Beattie's Banner and Canvas class at Valley City High School 2023
- Gale Hansen – Baldhill Dam Photo

Chapters Included in Plan

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Demographic and Socioeconomic Data

Population Projection

Potential Population Disruptions

Growth Rate and Population Projection

Chapter 3: Land Use Element

Chapter 4: Transportation Element

Chapter 5: Economic Development Element

Development Constraints

Commercial Projections

Employment

Chapter 6: Agriculture Element

Chapter 7: Housing Element

Chapter 8: Implementation Element

Chapter 1: Introduction

What is a Comprehensive Plan?

The Barnes County Comprehensive Plan is a legal document that is Barnes County's base for all future land use and development decisions. Comprehensive Plans must be comprehensive and long-term.

Comprehensive plans are comprehensive in geographic coverage and subject matters they cover. The 2042 Barnes County Comprehensive plan covers 20 years. The plan provides continuity across time and gives successive public bodies a common framework for addressing land-use issues.

The plan allows a community to protect public investments and balance competing private interests. Planning will provide a community with the ability to avoid digging up a new public facility to put in a entirely different public facility. Planning can also identify environmental features such as wetlands, agricultural lands, woods and steep slopes. Through this identification a community can mitigate ways to preserve those natural resources.

Guidance for the appearance of your community is set through this comprehensive plan. It also contains valuable information that drives economic development.

Long-Term – Comprehensive plans are long term. Timelines vary and range from 10 to 30 years into the future. This comprehensive plan spans 20 years to 2042.

Legal Authority and Requirements

A comprehensive plan is required by the North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) to legally exercise zoning and land use regulations. Those jurisdictions without comprehensive plans could be challenged to defend their zoning decisions or enforcement actions that they need to protect their residents.

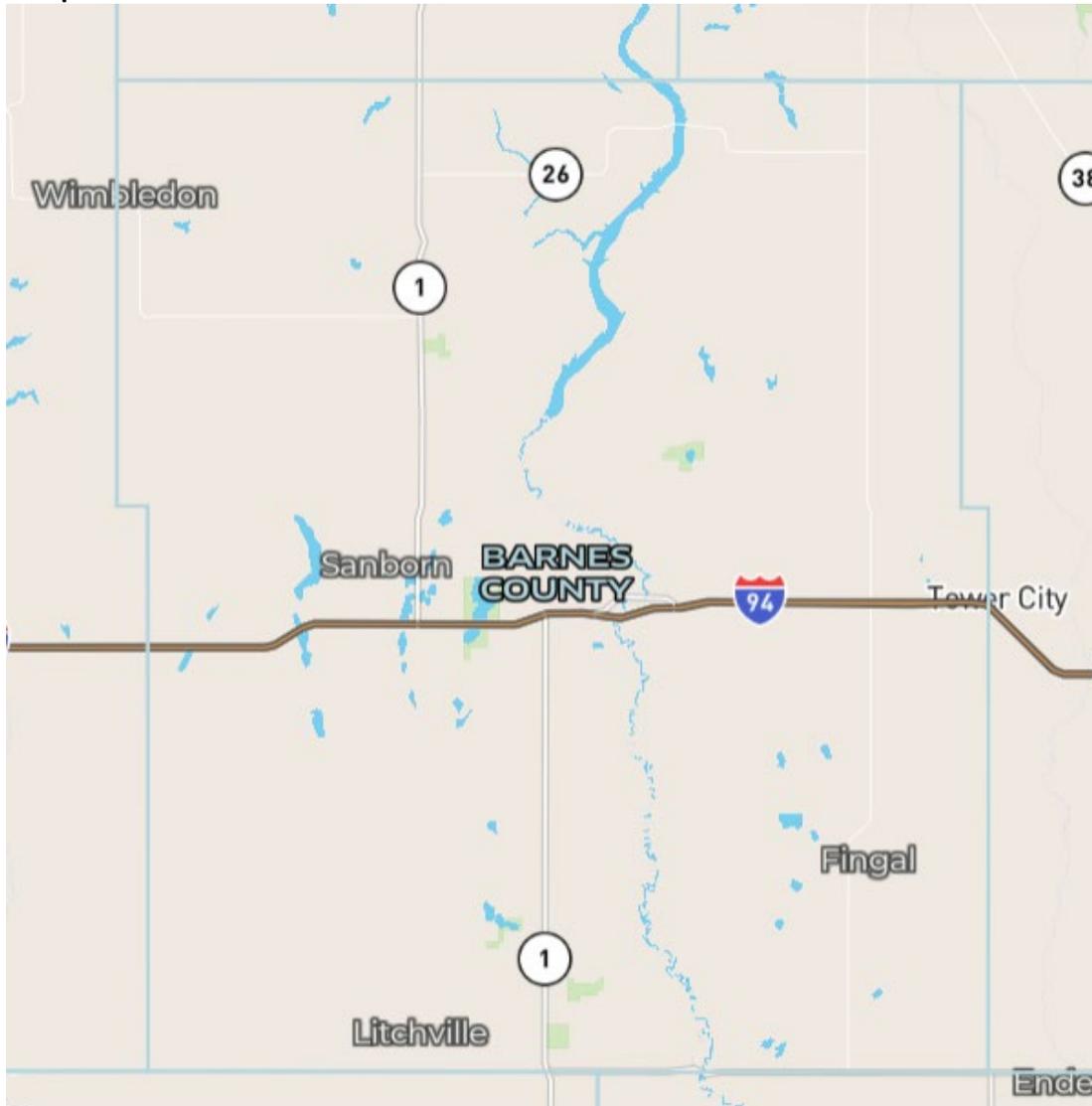
The North Dakota Century Code 11-33-03 reads as follows:

Object of regulations. These regulations shall be made in accordance with a comprehensive plan and designed for any or all the following purposes:

1. To protect and guide the development of nonurban areas.
2. To provide for emergency management. "Emergency Management" means a comprehensive integrated system at all levels of government and in the private sector which provides for the development and maintenance of an effective capability to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from known and unforeseen hazards or situations, caused by an act of nature or man, which may threaten, injure, damage, or destroy lives, property, or our environment.
3. To regulate and restrict the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, or use of buildings and structures, the height, number of stories, and size of buildings and structures, the percentage of lot that may be occupied, the size of courts, yards, and other open spaces, the density of population, and the location and use of buildings, structures, and land for trade, industry, residence, or other purposes.
4. To lessen governmental expenditures.
5. To conserve and develop natural resources.

These regulations shall be made with reasonable consideration, among other things, to the character of the district and its peculiar suitability for uses. The comprehensive plan shall be a statement in documented text setting forth explicit goals, objectives, policies, and standards of the jurisdiction to guide public and private development within its control.

Comprehensive Plan Area



History of Barnes County

In 1872 the first survey of the land in Barnes County was made by Charles Scott and Richard D. Chancy. Their work was approved by the surveyor general in January of 1873 and was filed in the land office at Pembina in September 1873. Land was made subject to preemption and homesteading on May 19, 1873 and the first settlers were in Valley City in 1872.

Burbank County was the original name of Barnes County and was created in 1873. Originally the county was named for John A. Burbank, who was a governor of the territory from 1869-1874. An act of Legislature on July 14, 1874 changed the name to Barnes in honor of Alphonso H. Barnes, an associate justice of the territory. Counties surrounding Barnes are Griggs, Steele, Cass, Ransom, LaMoure, and Stutsman.

Barnes County has an area of 1,513 square miles, 1,492 square miles of this is land and 22 square miles is water.

History of Cities in Barnes County

- City of Dazey was founded in 1883 and was named for Charles Turner Dazey, Charles donated the land to start the town site. It was incorporated in 1904 and in 1967 became a city.



City of Dazey Fire Hall and Community Center

- City of Fingal was founded in 1891 and was named for and settled by immigrants from Fingal, Ontario, Canada.



City of Fingal City Park

- City of Kathryn was founded in 1900, it was named after the daughter of a railroad man.



City of Kathryn Farmer's Union Mutual Elevator (Circa 1905)

- City of Leal was founded in 1892 and was named for the Scottish word faithful by Scottish-English emigrants from Ontario, Canada that originally settled the area.



City of Leal Elevators

- City of Litchville was founded in 1900. Nome was founded in 1901.



City of Litchville City Park

- City of Oriska was originally called Fourth Siding and was founded in 1872 under the name Fourth Siding. In 1881 the name Oriska was adopted and named for a Native American character in a poem by Lydia Sigourney.



City of Oriska Elementary School

- City of Pillsbury was founded in 1911. Rogers was founded in 1897.



City of Pillsbury Elevator and Railroad Tracks

- City of Sanborn was founded in 1879.



City of Sanborn Fire Hall

- City of Sibley was founded in 1959.



City of Sibley Campground

- City of Valley City was founded in 1874.



City of Valley City as seen from I-94

- City of Wimbledon was founded in 1892 and was named for Wimbledon, London, which is the ancestry of John Henry Gibson, who homesteaded the land the town was built on.



City of Wimbledon Community Grocery Store

2001 Comprehensive Plan

The previous comprehensive plan was developed and adopted in 2001. This comprehensive plan contained data provided by Barnes County in overview, certain goals, objectives and policies are written to ensure that land use in Barnes County will be as desired.

- Ensure economic and efficient land use development patterns.
- Provide and maintain an adequate, safe and efficient transportation system which serves agricultural uses, existing communities and creates desired growth patterns.
- Provide the citizens of Barnes County with adequate public facilities and services.
- Use and preserve significant natural resources in a manner that retains their characteristics.
- Maintain Barnes County's rural heritage.
- Ensure the public participation in decisions affecting the future of Barnes County and its residents.

Chapter 2: Demographics

Barnes County has a population of 10,853 people according to the 2020 Decennial Census with Valley City being the largest city with 6,575 people.

Barnes County has gone through population shifts in the last 50 years. As has most of North Dakota, Barnes County has declined in population. Valley city is the largest city in Barnes County with 61% of the population.

Population of Barnes County 1980-2020

| | 2020 | 2010 | 2000 | 1990 | 1980 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barnes County | 10,853 | 11,066 | 11,775 | 12,545 | 13,960 |
| Dazey | 78 | 104 | 91 | 129 | 143 |
| Fingal | 92 | 97 | 133 | 138 | 151 |
| Kathryn | 66 | 52 | 63 | 72 | 95 |
| Leal | 27 | 20 | 36 | 35 | 45 |
| Litchville | 169 | 172 | 191 | 205 | 251 |
| Nome | 51 | 62 | 70 | 82 | 67 |
| Oriska | 114 | 118 | 128 | 103 | 125 |
| Pillsbury | 12 | 12 | 24 | 31 | 46 |
| Rogers | 49 | 46 | 61 | 69 | 68 |
| Sanborn | 161 | 192 | 194 | 164 | 237 |
| Sibley | 19 | 30 | 46 | 41 | 21 |
| Valley City | 6,575 | 6,585 | 6,826 | 7,163 | 7,774 |
| Wimbledon | 178 | 216 | 237 | 275 | 330 |

Source: Census Data

Housing

Senior Housing

Barnes County contained 86 market rate active adult rental units, 87 affordable/subsidized active adult units, and 88 assisted living units totaling 261 senior housing units. All units were located in the City of Valley City and consist of independent living apartments with optional services, assisted living, age-restricted independent living, independent living apartments with intensive services and memory care units. There are no active adult for-sale units, independent living units or memory care units available. Seniors in Barnes County have a median income of \$53,974 for those ages 65-74 and \$29,133 for those 75 and above.

Rental Housing

Barnes County has a total of 563 total rental units. 39 of these are subsidized/affordable rental units. 547 units are market rate rental developments with an average rent of \$732 per unit. The US gross rent is \$1,096 and makes Barnes County under the US Average by 33%. 97% of the rental units in Barnes County are market rate units. Rental housing has a vacancy rate of 9.2%.

For-Sale Housing

The median sales price for a home in Barnes County is \$137,450 with an average number of sales of 110. The minimum listing price for a home in Barnes County is \$35,000 and the maximum listing price is \$695,000.

The average list price for a lot is \$40,340.

Chapter 3: Land Use

Land Use Categories

Agricultural (A) – Brown. Land capable of use in the production of agricultural crops, livestock or livestock products, poultry or poultry products, milk or dairy products, or fruit and other horticultural products but does not include any land zoned by a local governmental unit for a use other than, and nonconforming with, agricultural use, but does not include any oil, gas, coal, or other minerals underlying the land, any interest in minerals, separate from the surface, whether acquired by lease or otherwise, or any easements or tracts of land acquired in connection with the extraction, refining, processing, or transportation of minerals.

Recreational (RC) – Green. Land use that includes any activity engaged in for the purpose of exercise, relaxation, pleasure, or education. This category includes areas near Lake Ashtabula which allows flexibility for public recreational and private residential use. The implementing zoning district should provide standards for a high level of recreational opportunities.

Residential (R) – Blue. This category is found near the outward boundaries of cities and other rural areas throughout the county. Sewer, water, fire, ambulance and other services may be limited or non-existent in these locations. Uses of this designation are expected to be on larger lots between one (1) to ten (10) acres. For planning needs, the average density is assumed to be one dwelling unit per acre. This category is single family detached housing, twin homes/duplexes, and multiple family housing development. Lots are less than one acre and will have access to city water, sewer, fire service and other city services when developed. The average density is averaged to be 12 dwellings per acre.

Commercial (C) – Red. This land use designation is intended for retail sales and services along major highways and junctions. It is not intended for sales, services, or other activities of an industrial nature.

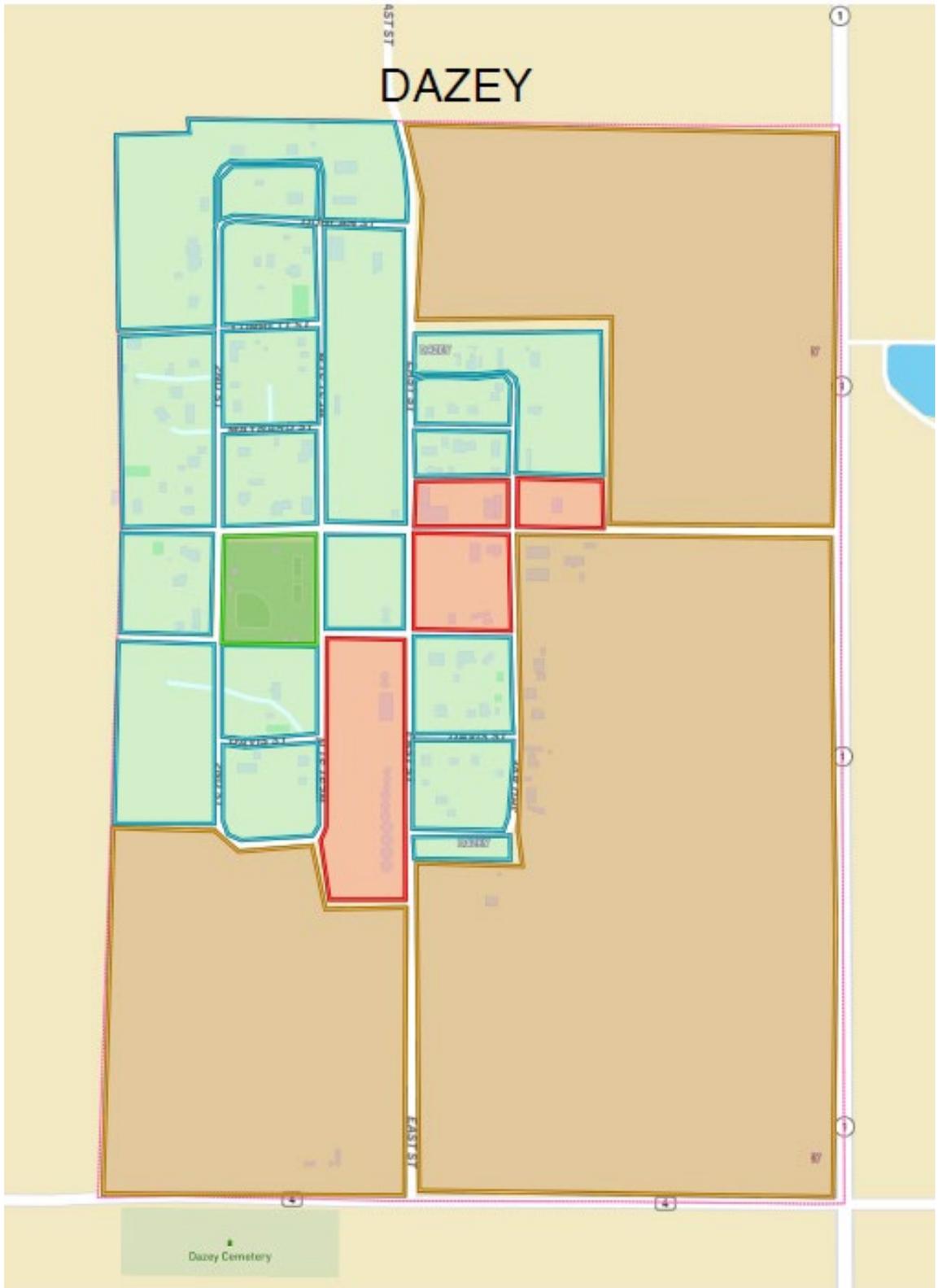
Industrial (I) – Orange. This category consists of wholesale sales, warehousing, distribution, and industrial service-related uses. Ideally, this category should prohibit less intense uses such as retail sales and service, restaurants, and so forth that would be incompatible in an environment with industrial land uses.

Additional Areas of Future Land Use

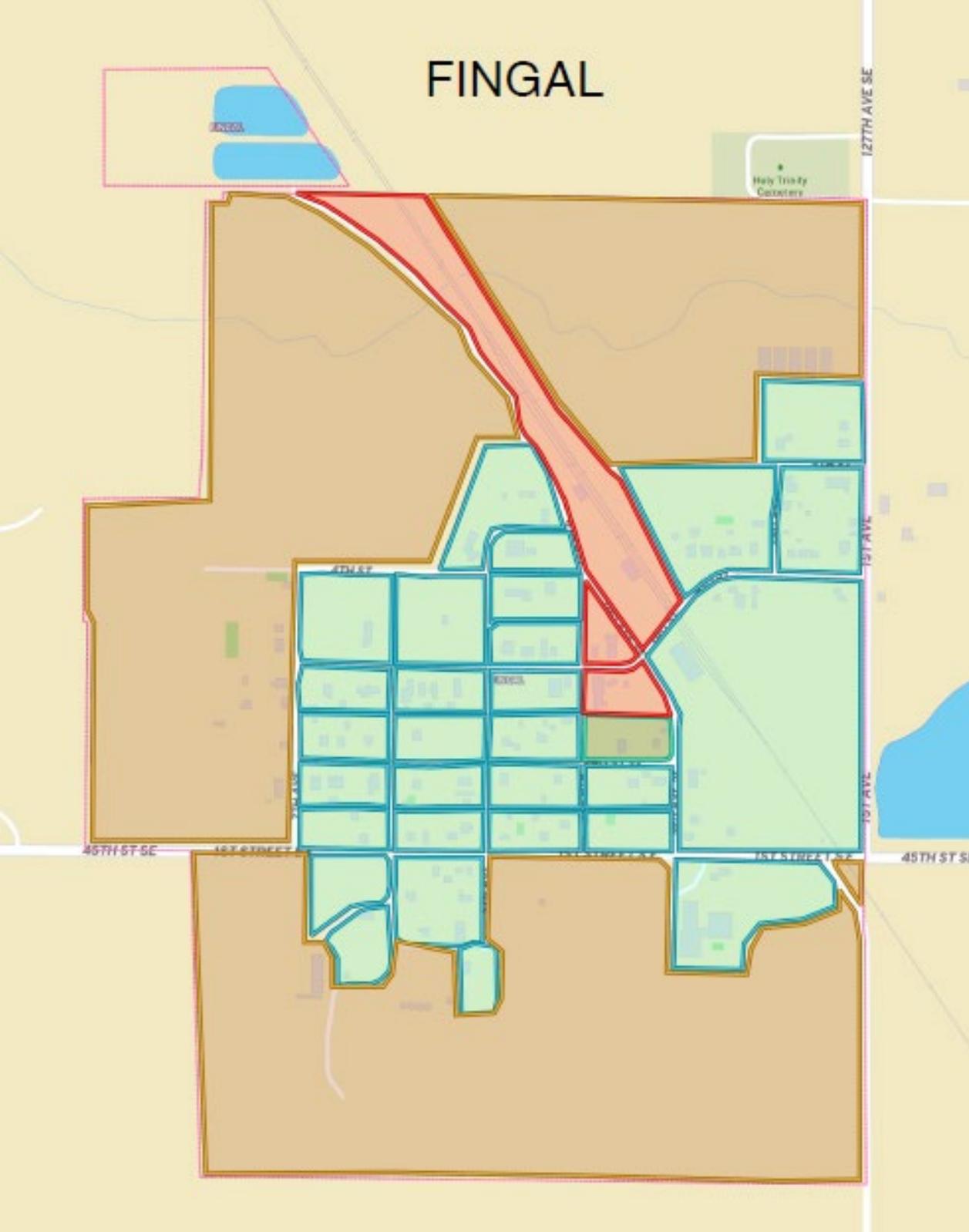
The term Additional Area refers to areas within the county's planning and zoning jurisdiction which are not established within either a GFA or TA. The purpose of the Additional Areas is to ensure all of the county's jurisdiction is accounted for in the comprehensive plan map.

Zoning Maps

All jurisdictions are depicted in the zoning maps that follow on the next pages.

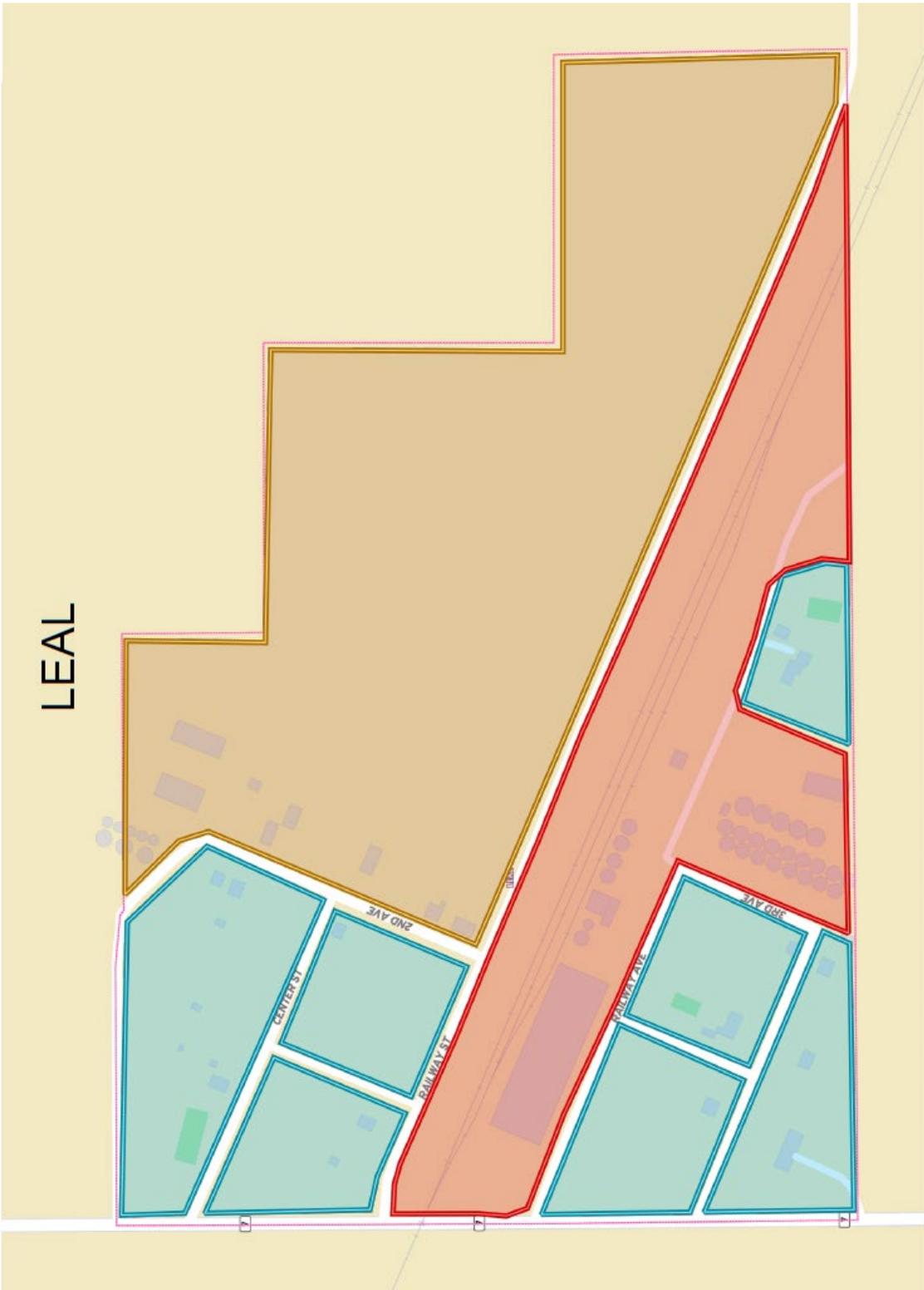


- ▭ Recreational
- ▭ Agricultural
- ▭ Commercial
- ▭ Residential

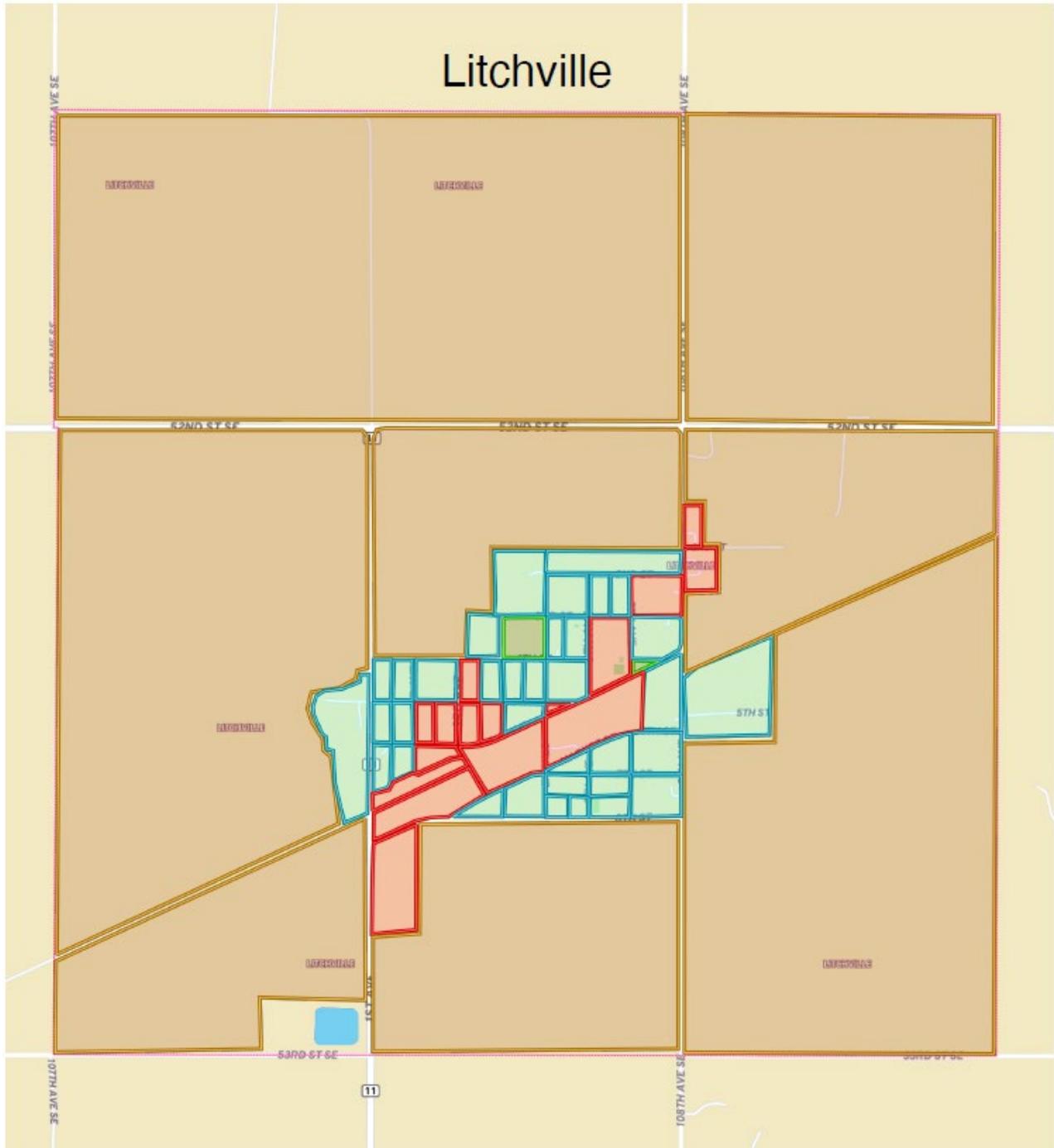


- ▭ Recreational
- ▭ Agricultural
- ▭ Commercial
- ▭ Residential



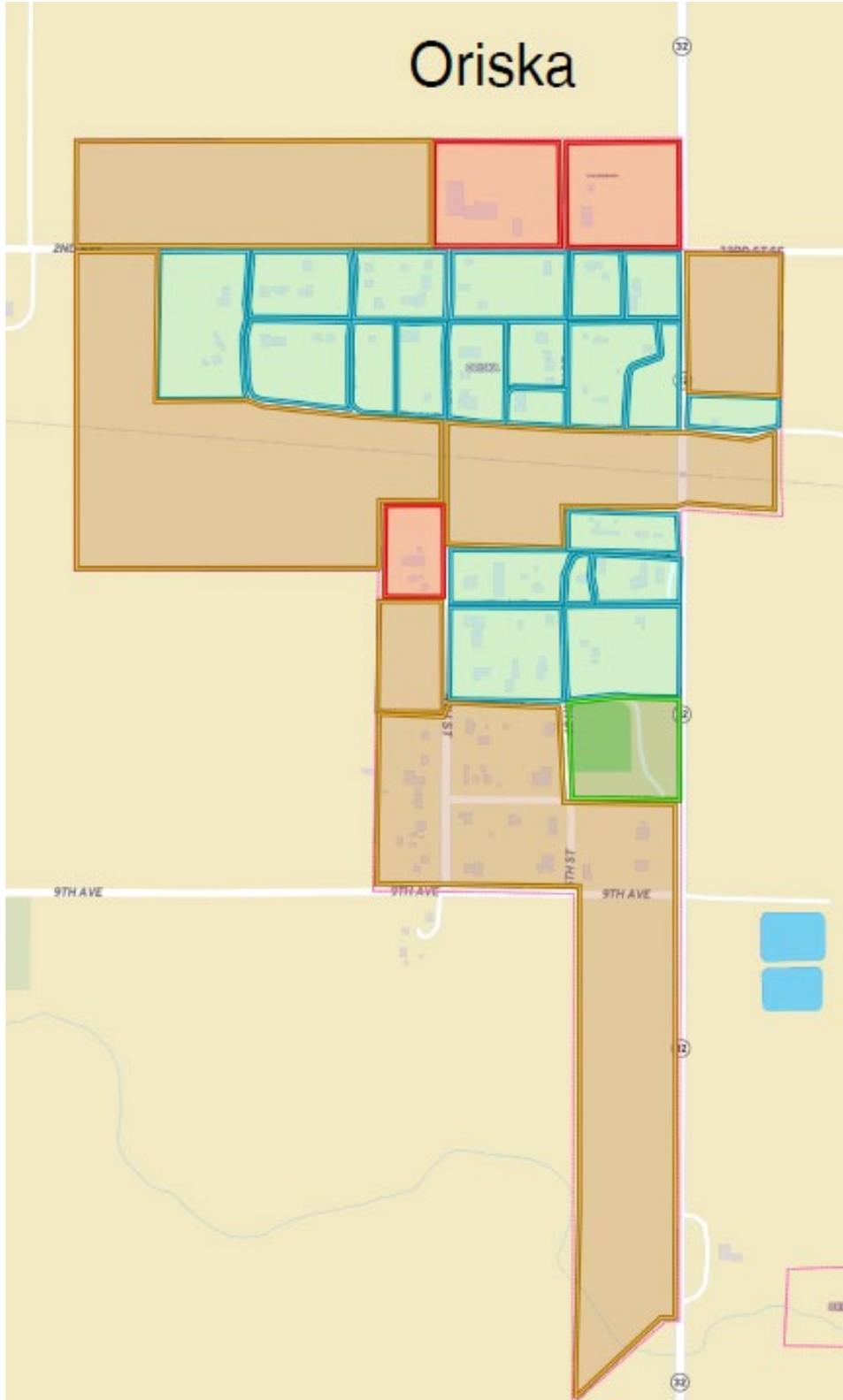


-  Agricultural
-  Commercial
-  Residential



- 
Recreational
- 
Agricultural
- 
Commercial
- 
Residential

Oriska



Recreational



Agricultural

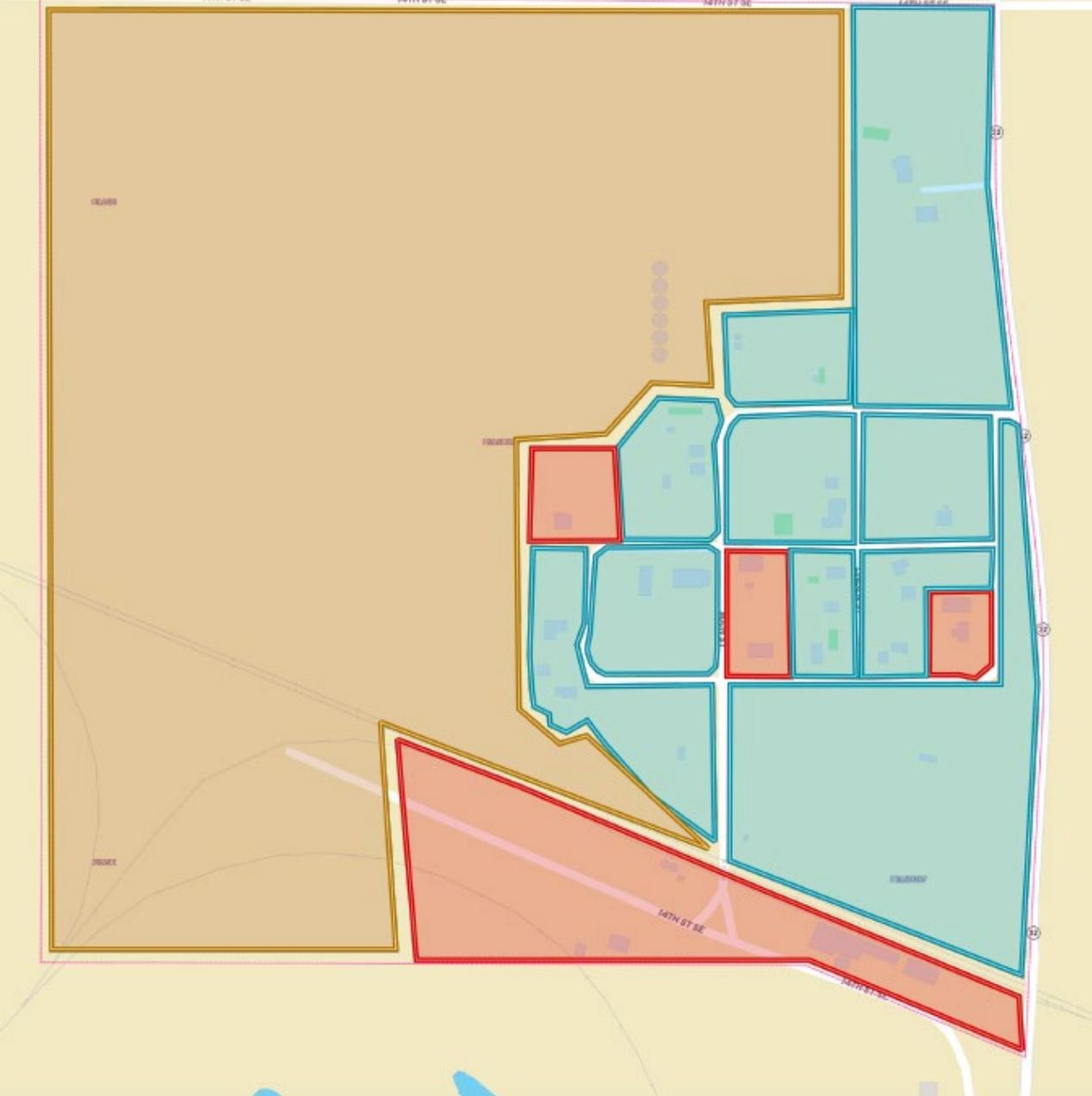


Commercial



Residential

PILLSBURY



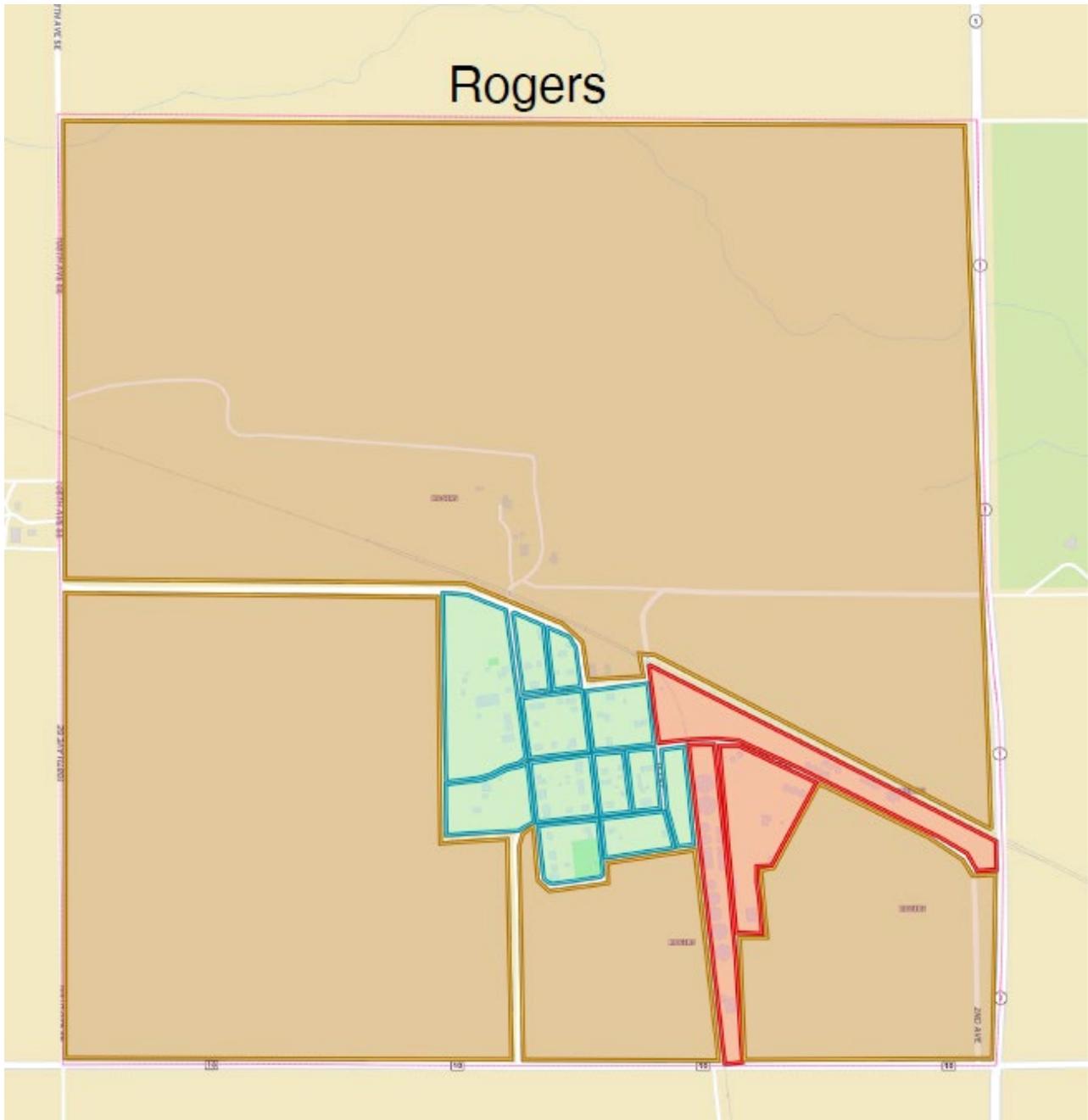
Agricultural



Commercial



Residential



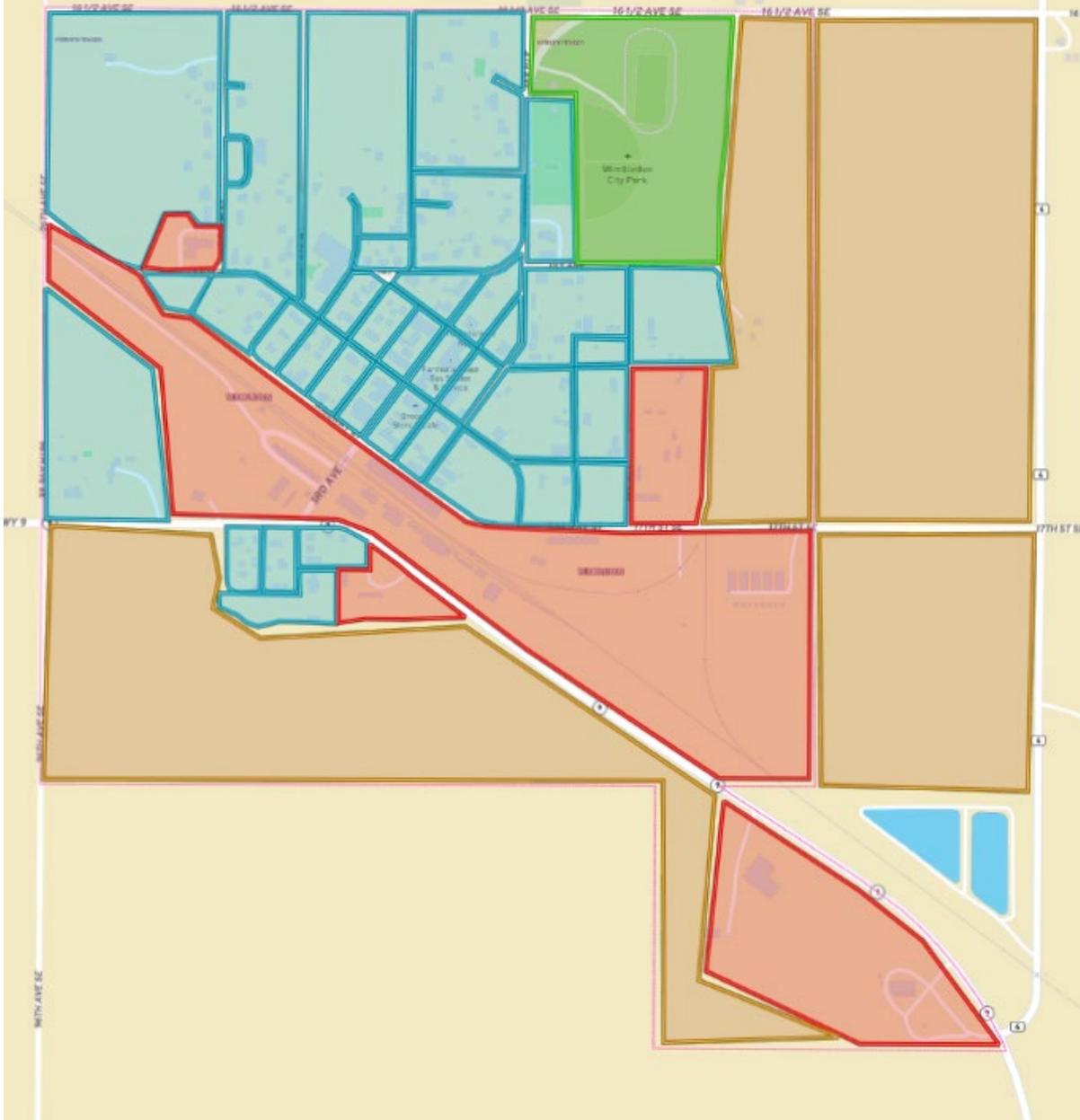


Recreational



Residential

Wimbleton



Land Use Goals and Objectives

1. To facilitate growth that is efficient, orderly, and flexible.
 - a. Suppress proposed incompatible development which is in direct conflict with the comprehensive plan map.
 - b. Ensure incompatible abutting land uses are avoided throughout the county.
 - c. Encourage new temporary workforce housing establishment to locate in transition areas.
 - d. Confirm buffers between conflicting uses are established and enforced to protect county businesses and residents.
 - e. Review designations of the comprehensive plan map regularly and revise them as needed and/or as amendments are approved.
2. To ensure the protection of the county's natural resources.
 - a. Maintain the integrity of sites designated as constrained open space like wetlands, streams, hills, etc.
 - b. Drainage areas must be maintained in the natural state to prevent.
 - c. Preserve wetland areas.
 - d. Safeguard significant natural assets by closely scrutinizing and only approving neighboring uses which are less intense.

Chapter 3: Transportation

Introduction

The transportation chapter is meant to capture the most important aspects of transportation for the 10-year period of the 2032 comprehensive plan. It is common for roadway projects to be expensive and take a large amount of time to be completed. Many of the project recommendations in this chapter are shown knowing that they may not all be constructed in the 10-year timeframe of this planning document.

The projects identified in this chapter are necessary to establish identification for future growth areas. We have focused on connections in the county that will improve mobility and facilitate movement between growth focus areas, as well as area-specific improvements that should be considered as each growth focus area develops.

Safety

Public safety, during and after emergencies is dependent upon the mobility and accessibility that a transportation system provides.

Motor travel at a high rate of speed is dangerous. Until a crash occurs, people do not associate the risk with this daily activity.

Alternatives should be considered in areas with high crash rates. Signs, lights, pavement marking, and rumble strips are important to safety improvement. Roadway re-alignments, widenings, and paving need to be included for future use.

Current Traffic

Highways

- Interstate 94
- U.S. Highway 52
- State Highway 1
- Over 22,000 vehicles are recorded daily.

Highway Restrictions

- I-94 has an 80,000lbs gross weight.
- Oversized permits can allow for 105,500lbs gross weight, 102 inches wide and 110 feet in length.
- March 1st to May 31st can have road restrictions.

Railways

- Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railroad Main Line
- Canadian Pacific Railroad Main Line

Air

- Valley City has a 4,500 foot paved and lighted runway.
- Non-Directional Beacon (NDB)
- Precision approach path indicator (PAPI) light system
- Unicom radio system and a full-time fixed base operator (FBO). Lindemann Aviation – 701-793-0626
- Services Provided: Air traffic service maintenance and inspection, fuel, crop, spraying, flight instructor and aircraft maintenance and repair services.
- Access to 4 commercial airlines at two airports less than 55 minutes away.

Motor Freight Carriers

- Over 200 regional, national and international truck lines that serve Barnes County
- Daily UPS and Fedex services.

Transit Providers

- South Central Adult Services
 - 139 2nd Ave SE – Valley City ND
 - 701-845-4300
 - Daily Transit available
 - Jamestown – Monday-Wednesday and Friday
 - Sanborn, Rogers, Leal, Wimbledon, Dazey – 2nd and 4th Wednesday
 - Litchville, Hastings, Marion, Dickey – 2nd and 4th Friday
 - Valley City to Fargo – Monday-Friday
 - Jamestown to Fargo – Monday-Friday
- County Van
 - Free Transportation for Veterans to any VA authorized medical appointments!
 - 701-890-5316
- VA Van
 - Free ride for Veterans to Fargo VA Medical Center

Transportation Departments

- Litchville Transportation Department
 - 808 1st Ave, Litchville, ND
- North Dakota Department of Transportation
 - 747 7th St SE, Valley City, ND
- North Dakota Department of Transportation
 - 1524 8th Ave SW, Valley City ND

Means of Transportation to Work

| Category | Barnes County | North Dakota |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Total Workers (16+) | 5,567 | 397,892 |
| Car, Truck or Van | 4,915 | 343,381 |
| Car, Truck or Van – Drive Alone | 4,364 | 312,345 |
| Car, Truck or Van – Carpool | 551 | 30,638 |
| Car, Truck or Van – Carpool, 2 Person | 361 | 20,690 |
| Car, Truck or Van – Carpool, 3+ People | 183 | 9,947 |
| Public Transportation (Excluding Taxi) | 6 | 1,194 |
| Walking | 362 | 11,937 |
| Working From Home | 239 | 35,412 |

Source: ACS Community Survey 2021

Commute Transportation Times

| Category | Barnes County | North Dakota |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Less Than 10 Minutes | 2,578 | 113,001 |
| 10 to 14 Minutes | 902 | 98,279 |
| 15 to 19 Minutes | 456 | 71,223 |
| 20 to 24 Minutes | 373 | 42,177 |
| 25 to 29 Minutes | 111 | 13,130 |
| 30 to 34 Minutes | 351 | 20,292 |
| 35 to 44 Minutes | 223 | 9,152 |
| 45 to 59 Minutes | 289 | 13,926 |
| 60 Minutes or More | 846 | 16,711 |
| Mean Travel Time to Work | 17.7 Minutes | 17.5 Minutes |

Source: ACS Community Survey 2021

Traffic Control

Rural counties have very little traffic control for intersecting roadways. Traditionally this is expected, and local drivers know how to approach those intersections with caution. Other forms of traffic control may be considered appropriate in some situations. These would include roundabouts, rumble strips, speed control devices, driver information systems, variable message signs, and increased traffic enforcement.

Forms of traffic control could be considered such as roundabouts, rumble strips, speed control devices, and variable message signs.

Land Use and Transportation

Planning for land use is important so that the county roadway improvements can be planned and implemented as the county develops in their progress. As areas develop, it is important to ensure that transportation facilities are at a level that is needed and that they serve the needs of the county.

Funding Transportation

Funding transportation can be challenging, but there are sources that can be found, negotiated, and combined to put together a package for each improvement project. Funding parameters and categories are constantly changing and are based on federal, state, and local priorities at that time.

State Funding Sources

Budgeted Biennial Funding Sources 2021-2023



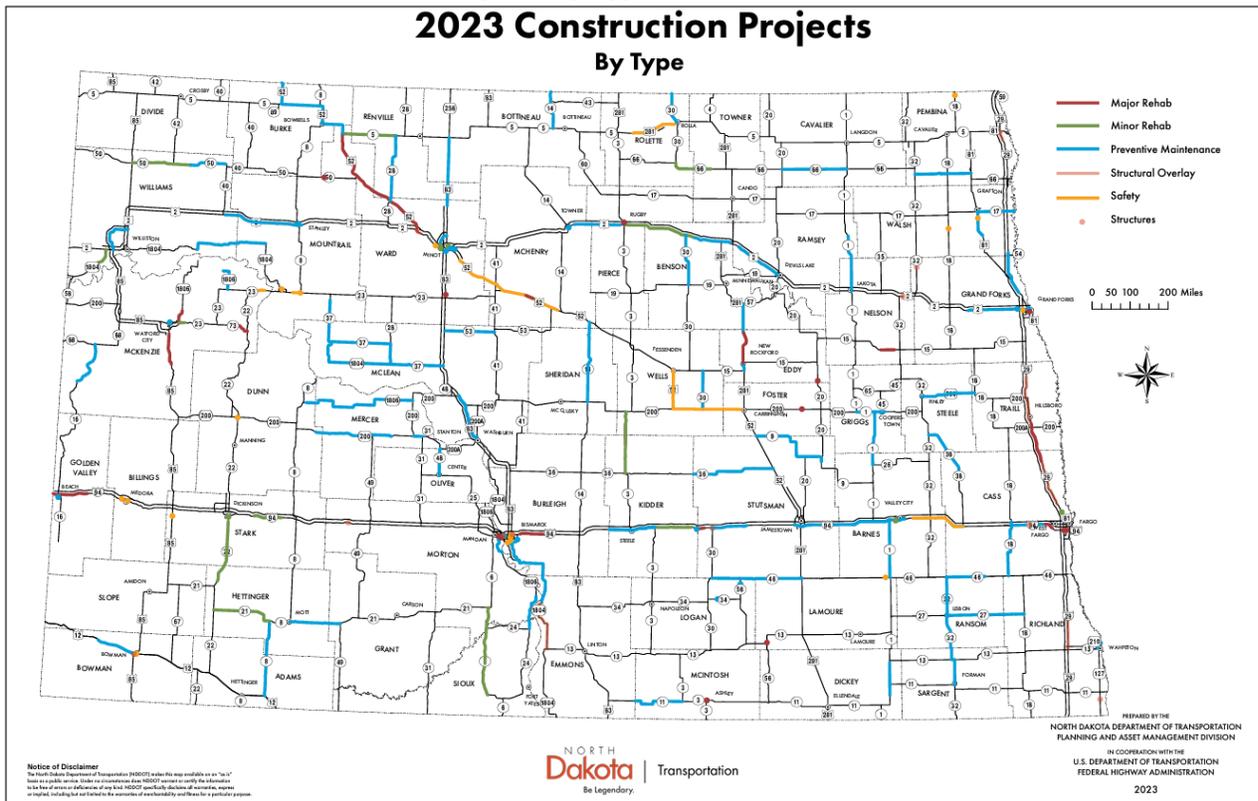
Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation – Funding the NDDOT

The above chart is a summary of all revenues the State administers and uses for roadway and transit projects throughout the state of North Dakota.

Deteriorating pavement conditions is an issue to the residents of Barnes County.

Valley City has completed a Transportation Plan titled “Valley City 2045 Transportation Plan”. In this plan they discussed the issues with transportation in Valley City and the ways that those issues would be paid for to repair. The plan states that no capacity needs were identified under existing conditions or under forecast Year 2045 conditions. Deteriorating pavement conditions were presented as a concern to the residents of Valley City.

2023 North Dakota Construction Projects by Type



Source: North Dakota DOT – 2023 Construction Map

The above map shows that Barnes County has Safety and Preventative Maintenance projects on state roads currently.

Chapter 4: Economic Development Element

The agricultural industry has been a driving force and base for the economy of Barnes County. The economy is diversified and continues to grow.

The Valley City – Barnes County Development Corporation

- Mission - Leads job creation and economic vitality through business retention and expansion, entrepreneurial development and attracting new and expanding businesses to Valley City and Barnes County.
- Vision - Strives to elevate standard of living and enhance the quality of life for all through business growth and career and educational opportunities to attract and retain talent.
- Valley City Good Life – The development corporation provides a talent acquisition program that promotes tourism, job opportunities and housing opportunities in Valley City.
- I-94 Regional Corridor – Located off of exit 294, the I-94 Regional Development Corridor is owned by the Development Corporation and is ready for your business. There are 20 acres available and lot sizes ranging from 8 to 12 acres including utilities in this fully developed industrial/commercial site.
- Northwest Industrial Park – Connected to Main Street and the I-94 Business Loop and adjacent to Highway 22. There are 30 acres available for development including utilities and a connection to the Burlington Northern Railroad.
- Regional Technology Center – A well-connected facility that has space to be customized for you includes 20,000 square feet and two separate service providers. There are full connections, two conference rooms, two garages, backup generator, secured building and multiple service providers.
- Technology Park – Located east of the Technology Center there are six acres including two owned by the Valley City Barnes County Development Corporation that is available for development.

Education

Valley City State University (VCSU) – Recognized as one of the top public regional colleges in the Midwest and one of America’s “Best Colleges” for 25 consecutive years by U.S. News. They offer more than 65 undergraduate programs in art, business, communication arts, computer systems and software engineering, education, kinesiology and human performance, language, literature, mathematics, music, science, social science, and technology education. Mission – Valley City State University is a public, regional university offering exceptional programs in an active, learner-centered community that promotes meaningful scholarship, ethical service, and the skilled use of technology. As an important knowledge resource, the University offers programs and outreach that enrich the quality of life in North Dakota and beyond. Through flexible, accessible, and innovative baccalaureate and master’s programs, VCSU prepares students to succeed as educators, leaders, and engaged citizens in an increasingly complex and diverse society.

Sheyenne Valley Area Career and Technology Center (SVACTC) – Gives students an opportunity to acquire valuable skills as well as learn about and explore career opportunities in their field of choice. SVACTC offers skilled trade elective high school courses in Automotive Technology, Adult Education (GED), Agriculture Education, Career Development, Community Education, Construction Careers, Graphic Communications, Health Sciences, Information Technology, Transition/Work Experience, and Welding to high school students from Barnes County North, Litchville-Marion, Maple Valley, and Valley

City Public Schools. They also offer Interactive Television (ITV) and online throughout the state of North Dakota.

Barnes County North Public School - In 2007, the school districts of North Central of Barnes, Spiritwood, and Wimbledon-Courtenay School came together to form Barnes County North Public School District #007. Over the years, the districts faced many challenges, but the communities decided to combine into one school district to provide the best education possible for all students. Currently, Barnes County North's enrollment is 248 Pre K-12th grade. Our new school is located 2 miles west of Leal, ND.

Valley City Public School District (VCPS) – Includes Jefferson Elementary School, Washington Elementary School, Valley City Junior High School and Valley City High School - Purpose Statement – Together we are empowering all students to pursue their passion and succeed in a changing world. VCPS is committed to hi-liner pride and a positive school culture; providing a safe, respectful, and accepting learning environment; modeling responsibility, accountability, empathy, and resiliency; promoting home, school, and community partnerships; developing lifelong learners who can communicate, collaborate, and think creatively and critically; and graduating choice ready students who will have opportunities in college, the workforce, or the military. Currently, VCPS enrollment is 1050 Pre K-12th grade.

Litchville-Marion School District – Litchville-Marion Elementary School and Litchville-Marion High School – Began the process of building a new school in Marion that will encompass all grades and is to be ready in the beginning of the 2024 school year. Litchville Marion School District's mission is to ensure that students learn. We provide the curriculum, learning environments and activities that support their growth into knowledgeable skilled and confident citizens capable of succeeding in their future. Currently, enrollment is 144 students in grades pk-12.

Valley City's largest Employers are:

- John Deere Seeding Group
- Eagle Creek Software Services
- SMP Health – St. Raphael
- CHI Mercy Health
- Sanford Health
- Valley City Public Schools
- Open Door Center
- Valley City State University
- Malach USA
- Healthy Food Ingredients

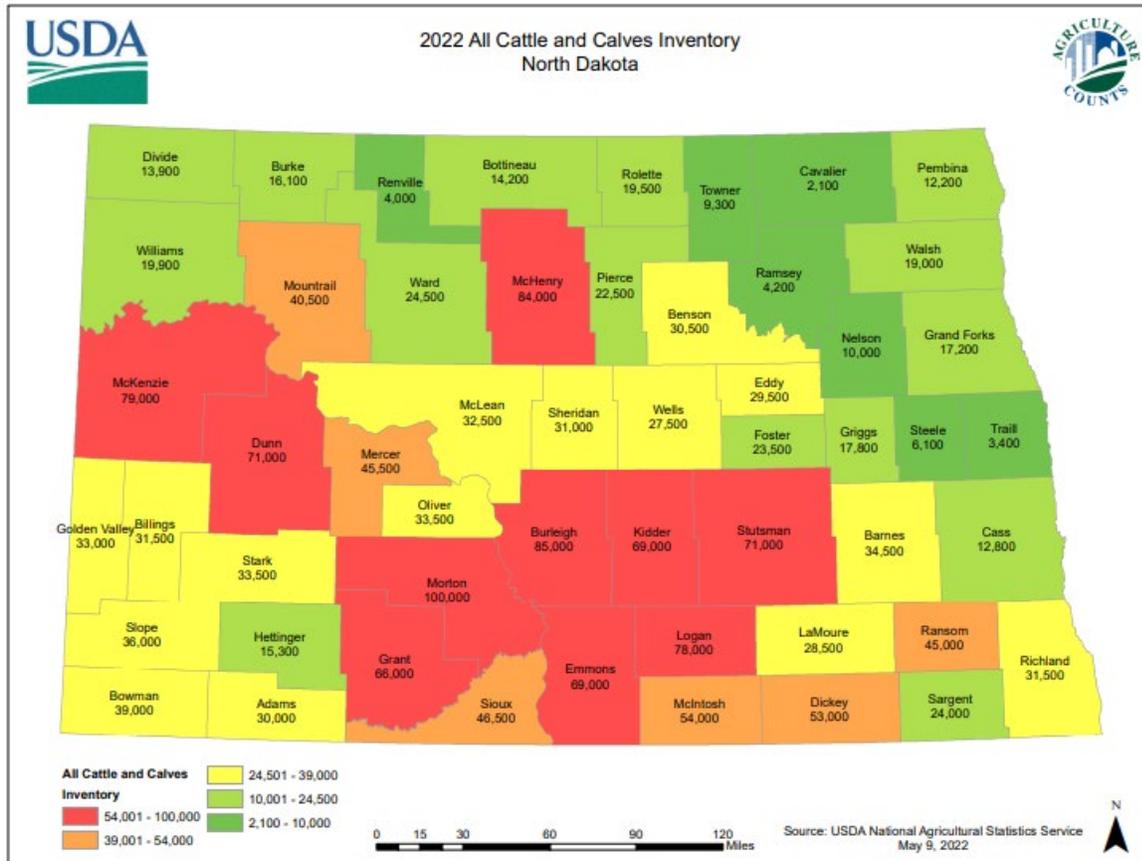
Chapter 5: Agriculture Element

Introduction

Agriculture is a vital component to the county’s economic base. There are 748 farms in Barnes County with 952,048 acres in farmland and an average farm size of 1,271 acres. In 2022 farmland averaged \$2,050 per acre. Barnes County agriculture consists of both cattle ranching and row crop production.

As shown on the USDA map below, Barnes County had 34,500 cattle and calves. There are three dairy farms in the county.

2022 All Cattle and Calves Inventory



Ninety-two percent of the share of sales is crops and eight percent is livestock, poultry and products sold. Land use practices of those crop lands are thirteen percent no till, thirty-six percent reduced till, twenty-three percent intensive till and eight percent cover crop. The following charts show the money made in farming throughout Barnes County in 2017 including expenses.

| Total Dollars Sold | Amount |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Market Value of Products Sold | \$278,736,000 |
| Government Payments | \$8,226,000 |
| Farm-Related Income | \$22,743,000 |
| Total Farm Production Expenses | \$237,199,000 |
| Net cash farm income | \$72,506,000 |

Source: 2017 Census of Agriculture County Profile – Barnes County

| Per Farm Average | Amount |
|--|---------------|
| Market Value of Products Sold | \$372,144 |
| Government Payments (average per farm) | \$14,038 |
| Farm-related Income | \$39,416 |
| Total Farm Production Expenses | \$316,687 |
| Net Cash Farm Income | \$96,804 |

Source: 2017 Census of Agriculture County Profile – Barnes County

| Farms by Size | Number | Percent of Total Farms in Barnes County |
|----------------------|---------------|--|
| 1 to 9 acres | 18 | 2% |
| 10 to 49 acres | 90 | 12% |
| 50 to 179 acres | 173 | 23% |
| 180 to 499 acres | 131 | 17% |
| 500 to 999 acres | 80 | 11% |
| 1,000+ Acres | 257 | 34% |

Source: 2017 Census of Agriculture County Profile – Barnes County

North Dakota Century Code on County Farming and Ranching Regulations

CHAPTER 11-33 - COUNTY ZONING - 11-33-02.1. Farming and ranching regulations - Requirements - Limitations - Definitions.

1. For purposes of this section:

a. "Concentrated feeding operation" means any livestock feeding, handling, or holding operation, or feed yard, where animals are concentrated in an area that is not normally use for pasture or for growing crops and in which animal wastes may accumulate. The term does not include normal wintering operations for cattle.

b. "Farming or ranching" means cultivating land for the production of agricultural crops or livestock, or raising, feeding, or producing livestock, poultry, milk, or fruit. The term does not include:

(1) The production of timber or forest products; or

(2) The provision of grain harvesting or other farm services by a processor or distributor of farm products or supplies in accordance with the terms of a contract.

c. "Livestock" includes beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, horses, bison, elk, fur animals raised for their pelts, and any other animals that are raised, fed, or produced as a part of farming or ranching activities.

2. For the purposes of this section, animal units are determined as provided in subdivision c of subsection 7 of section 23.1-06-15.

3. A board of county commissioners may not prohibit or prevent the use of land or buildings for farming or ranching and may not prohibit or prevent any of the normal incidents of farming or ranching.

4. A board of county commissioners may not preclude the development of a concentrated feeding operation in the county.

5. A board of county commissioners may not prohibit the reasonable diversification or expansion of a farming or ranching operation.

6. A board of county commissioners may adopt regulations that establish different standards for the location of animal feeding operations based on the size of the operation and the species and type being fed.

7. If a regulation would impose a substantial economic burden on an animal feeding operation in existence before the effective date of the regulation, the board of county commissioners shall declare that the regulation is ineffective with respect to any animal feeding operation in existence before the effective date of the regulation

*There is more in this century code to be found online.

Article XI of the North Dakota State Constitution

General Provisions

Section 29. The right of farmers and ranchers to engage in modern farming and ranching practices shall be forever guaranteed in this state. No law shall be enacted which abridges the right of farmers and ranchers to employ agricultural technology, modern livestock production, and ranching practices.

Chapter 6: Housing Element

Housing Characteristics

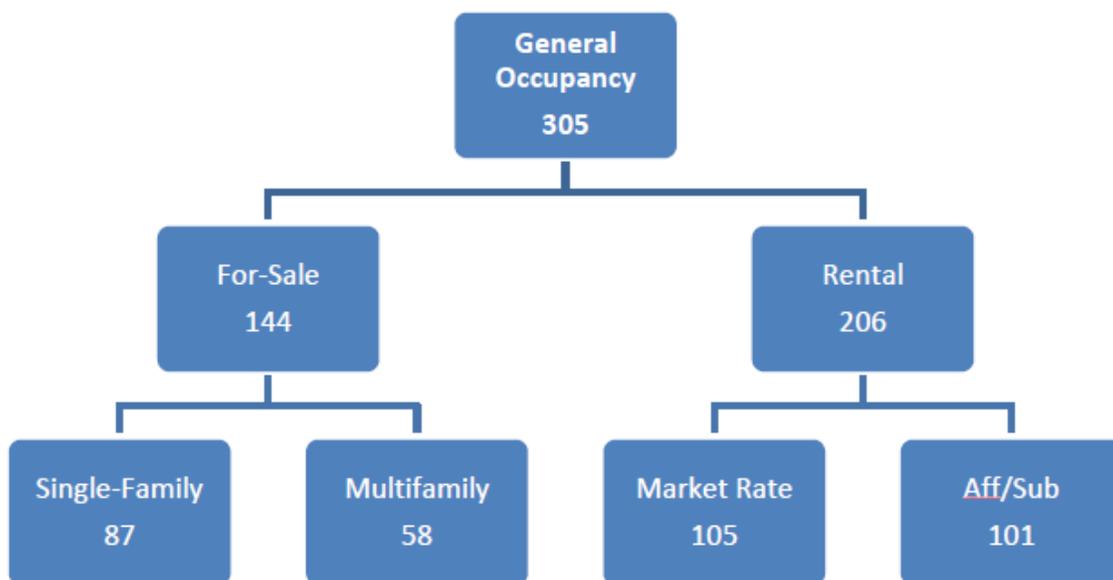
In 2020 there were 5,039 occupied housing units in Barnes County, with 943 vacant housing units. The median age of housing stock in 2020 was 1967.

The median home value of owner occupied units in 2020 was \$138,300. In the spring of 2022, the median list price of actively marked homes was \$289,900. The percentage of home ownership rate in 2022 was 70.6%.

The median contract rent for renter-occupied units in 2020 was \$624.

There is a demand for 775 housing units in Barnes County. Most of the demand would be located in or near Valley City. Senior housing accounts for about 55% of the total demand throughout this decade. About 60% of general-occupancy demand is for rental housing.

Barnes County Projected General Occupancy Demand, 2022 – 2030



Source: North Dakota Region VI Housing Study 2022 – South Central Dakota Regional Council

Chapter 7: Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Introduction

This chapter includes the infrastructure necessary to service existing and new growth, with the exception of roads (see Transportation Chapter). These services mostly include public water, individual sewer/septic, electric transmission, fire protection, law enforcement, and schools.

Infrastructure

Public Water System Limitations

Most water in Barnes County is provided by Barnes Rural Water or Dakota Rural Water. This leaves limited water pressure for fire protection.

Dazey Infrastructure

Potable water is provided by Barnes Rural Water District. The city maintains a well. Electricity is provided by Otter Tail Power. Natural gas is not available in the city of Dazey. Fuel oil and propane are used as an alternative heating source and is provided by companies chosen by the individual consumer. BEK Communications provides phone and internet. There is not a cable TV provider in the jurisdiction. Individual homes may choose to subscribe to direct broadcast satellite service providers or use an antenna to receive over the air programming.

There are no septic systems in city limits. The city has a sanitary sewer system and a lagoon with two cells. The city does not have a storm water system. The city has a lift station for the sanitary sewer system. Sanitation Specialists provides garbage services. The city does not maintain an inert landfill. Publicly owned buildings in the city of Dazey are a post office, county shop, park, and community center.

The City park contains playground equipment, basketball and tennis courts, picnic shelter, and a baseball field. The community center serves as the official storm shelter and city hall. The city does not have a city shop, library, armory, swimming pool, school, airport or golf course. There are no state government buildings in the city.

Fingal

Potable water is provided by Barnes Rural Water District. Electricity is provided by Otter Tail Power. Natural gas is not available in the city of Fingal. Fuel oil and propane are used as an alternative heating source and is provided by companies chosen by the individual consumer. BEK Communications provides phone and internet. There is not a cable TV provided in the jurisdiction. Individual homes may choose to subscribe to direct broadcast satellite service providers or use an antenna to receive over the air programming.

There are no septic systems used by city residents. The city has a sanitary sewer system and a lagoon. The city does not have a storm water system. The city has a lift station for the sanitary sewer system located behind the community center. Fraedrich Transport provides sanitation services. The city does not maintain an inert landfill.

The city of Fingal maintains a city hall/community center, but does not have a county shop, library, armory, swimming pool, airport or golf course. The city has a post office and city shop. The city once had a K-12 school, which closed in 2000. The city maintains a park with playground equipment. The

Holy Trinity Catholic Church serves as the official storm shelter. There are no county or state government buildings in the city.

Kathryn

Potable water is provided by Barnes Rural Water District. There are no septic systems in city limits. The city has a sanitary sewer system and a lagoon. The city does not have a storm water system. The city has a lift station for the sanitary sewer system located on the east side of town on 2nd Avenue. Fraedrich Transport provides garbage services. The city does not maintain an inert landfill.

However, the city is scheduled to receive drinking water from Barnes Rural Water District in 2015. Electricity is provided by Otter Tail Power. Natural gas is not available in the city of Kathryn. Fuel oil and propane are used as an alternative heating source and is provided by companies chosen by the individual consumer. DRN provides phone and internet. There is not a cable TV provider in the jurisdiction. Individual homes may choose to subscribe to direct broadcast satellite service providers or use an antenna to receive over the air programming.

The city of Kathryn maintains a city hall/community center, but does not have a city shop, library, armory, swimming pool, airport or golf course. The city has a post office and county shop. The city maintains a park with playground equipment, a picnic area and basketball court. The fire hall serves as the storm shelter. The city does not have a school. There are no state government buildings in the city.

Leal

The city of Leal obtains potable water from Barnes Rural Water District. The city does not have a sanitary sewer system or lagoon. City residents maintain septic systems. The city does not have a storm water system. There are no lift stations in the city as it does not have a sanitary sewer system. Dakota Sanitation provides garbage services. The city does not maintain an official inert landfill, but inert debris is disposed of in fields to the east of the city.

Electricity is provided by Otter Tail Power. Natural gas is not available in the city of Leal. Fuel oil and propane are used as an alternative heating source and is provided by companies chosen by the individual consumer. BEK Communications provides phone and internet. There is not a cable TV provider in the jurisdiction. Individual homes may choose to subscribe to direct broadcast satellite service providers or use an antenna to receive over the air programming.

The city of Leal maintains a park with playground equipment, a picnic areas and a basketball court. The city does not have a city hall, community center, city shop, county shop, library, armory, post office, school, swimming pool, airport or golf course. The fire hall serves as the storm shelter and city hall. There are no county, state or federal government buildings in the city.

Litchville

The city of Litchville obtains potable water from Barnes Rural Water District. There are no septic systems in city limits. The city has a sanitary sewer system and a lagoon. The city does not have a storm water system. The city has a lift station for the sanitary sewer system and lagoon. Sanitation Specialists provides sanitation services. The city does not maintain an inert landfill.

Electricity is provided by Otter Tail Power. Natural gas is not available in the city of Litchville. Fuel oil and propane are used as an alternative heating source and is provided by companies chosen by the individual consumer. DRN provides phone and internet. There is not a cable TV provider in the

jurisdiction. Individual homes may choose to subscribe to direct broadcast satellite service providers or use an antenna to receive over the air programming.

The city of Litchville maintains a city hall/community center, but does not have a city shop, library, armory, swimming pool, airport or golf course. The city has a post office and county shop. The city maintains a park with playground equipment. The city hall/community serves as a storm shelter. The city has an elementary school, which also serves as an official storm shelter. There are no state government buildings in the city.

Nome

The city of Nome obtains potable water from Barnes Rural Water District. There are no septic systems in city limits. The city has a sanitary sewer system and a lagoon. The city does not have a storm water system. The city has a lift station with two pumps located on the north side of 5th Avenue for the sanitary sewer system and lagoon. Fraedrich Transport provides garbage services. The city maintains an inert landfill located one mile south of the city on the west side of N.D. Highway 32.

Electricity is provided by Otter Tail Power. Natural gas is not available in the city of Nome. Fuel oil and propane are used as an alternative heating source and is provided by companies chosen by the individual consumer. BEK Communications provides phone and internet. There is not a cable TV provider in the jurisdiction. Individual homes may choose to subscribe to direct broadcast satellite service providers or use an antenna to receive over the air programming.

The city of Nome has a city hall and post office, and maintains a park with playground, basketball court, picnic shelter, bathroom, swing set, rocking toys, and merry-go-round. The city does not have a community center, city shop, county shop, shelter, library, armory, school, swimming pool, airport or golf course. There are no county or state government buildings in the city.

Oriska

The city of Oriska obtains potable water from Barnes Rural Water District. There are no septic systems in city limits. The city has a sanitary sewer system and a lagoon with two ponds. The city does not have a storm water system. The city has a lift station located on the south end of the railroad tracks. Waste Management provides garbage services. The city maintains an inert landfill located on the east side of the city.

Electricity is provided by Otter Tail Power. MDU provides natural gas to the city. Fuel oil and propane are used as an alternative heating source and is provided by companies chosen by the individual consumer. Bek Communications and CenturyLink provide phone and internet. There is not a cable TV provider in the jurisdiction. Individual homes may choose to subscribe to direct broadcast satellite service providers or use an antenna to receive over the air programming.

The city of Oriska has an elementary school, which serves as the community center as it has a gymnasium and multipurpose rooms. The school also serves as the official shelter. The city has a post office. The city maintains a park with swings, playground equipment, slides and a baseball diamond. The city does not have a city shop, county shop, armory, swimming pool, airport or golf course. The city has a library at the elementary school. There are no county or state government buildings in the city.

Pillsbury

The city of Pillsbury receives water from Dakota Rural Water District. The city does not have a sanitary sewer system or lagoon. City residents maintain septic systems. The city does not have a storm water system. There are no lift stations in the city as it does not have a sanitary sewer system. Brager Disposal Service, Inc. provides sanitation services. The city does not maintain an inert landfill.

Electricity is provided by Otter Tail Power. Natural gas is not available in the city of Pillsbury. Fuel oil and propane are used as an alternative heating source and is provided by companies chosen by the individual consumer. BEK Communications provides phone and internet. There is not a cable TV provider in the jurisdiction. Individual homes may choose to subscribe to direct broadcast satellite service providers or use an antenna to receive over the air programming

The city of Pillsbury maintains a park with playground equipment, swing set, slides, barbeque area and awning with picnic tables. The city does not have a city hall, community center, city shop, county shop, library, armory, swimming pool, airport or golf course. The school closed in 1972 and the post office closed in 2011. There are no county, state or federal government buildings in the city.

Rogers

The city of Rogers obtains potable water from Barnes Rural Water District. The city does not have a sanitary sewer system or lagoon. City residents maintain septic systems. The city does not have a storm water system. There are no lift stations in the city as it does not have a sanitary sewer system. Dakota Sanitation provides garbage services. The city does not maintain an official inert landfill but disposes of inert debris at the former softball diamond on the north side of the city.

Electricity is provided by Otter Tail Power. Natural gas is not available in the city of Rogers. Fuel oil and propane are used as an alternative heating source and is provided by companies chosen by the individual consumer. BEK Communications provides phone and internet. There is not a cable TV provider in the jurisdiction. Individual homes may choose to subscribe to direct broadcast satellite service providers or use an antenna to receive over the air programming.

The city of Rogers has a post office and maintains a park with playground equipment, grassy areas and bathroom. The city does not have a city hall, community center, city shop, county shop, library, armory, school, swimming pool, airport or golf course. The fire hall serves as the storm shelter. There are no county or state government buildings in the city.

Sanborn

The city of Sanborn obtains potable water from Barnes Rural Water District. There are no septic systems in city limits. The city has a sanitary sewer system, lagoon and lift station. The city does not have a storm water system. Sanitation Specialists provides garbage services. The city maintains an inert landfill located east of the city.

Electricity is provided by Otter Tail Power. MDU provides natural gas to the city. Fuel oil and propane are used as an alternative heating source and is provided by companies chosen by the individual consumer. BEK Communications provides phone and internet. There is not a cable TV provider in the jurisdiction. Individual homes may choose to subscribe to direct broadcast satellite service providers or use an antenna to receive over the air programming.

The city of Sanborn has a post office and maintains a park with playground equipment, outhouse, basketball court, and volleyball court. The city has a city hall/community center and city shop. The city does not have a county shop, library, armory, school, swimming pool, airport or golf course. The fire hall, community center and Sacred Heart Catholic Church serves as the storm shelter. There are no county or state government buildings in the city.

Sibley

The city of Sibley obtains potable water from Dakota Rural Water District. The city has a sanitary sewer system and lagoon located north of the city. The city does not have a storm water system. The city has a lift station located adjacent to the fire hall. Brager Disposal Service, Inc. provides garbage services. The city maintains an inert landfill next to the lagoon. The official newspaper is the Valley City Times-Record.

Electricity is provided by Otter Tail Power. Natural gas is not available in the city of Sibley. Fuel oil and propane are used as an alternative heating source and is provided by companies chosen by the individual consumer. BEK Communicatinos provides phone and internet. There is not a cable TV provider in the jurisdiction. Individual homes may choose to subscribe to direct broadcast satellite service providers or use an antenna to receive over the air programming.

The city of Sibley maintains a park with playground equipment and volleyball net. The city does not have a community center, county shop, library, armory, post office, school, swimming pool, airport or golf course. The fire hall serves as the storm shelter and city hall/community center. There are no county, state or federal government buildings in the city.

Valley City

The city of Valley City obtains potable water from the Valley City Public Works Department. The city has a sanitary sewer system and lagoon. The city has a storm water system. There are 11 lift stations in the city: one master lift station and 10 satellite lift stations. Garbage and sanitation is provided by the public works department. Valley Recycling provides recycling services. An inert disposal site is also operated by the public works department.

Electricity is provided to the city by Missouri River Energy Services (MRES) and Western Area Power Administration (WAPA). The city owns its own transmission lines and substations, which are maintained by Valley City Public Works. MDU provides natural gas to the city. Fuel oil and propane are used as an alternative heating source and providers are chosen by the individual consumer. Bek Communications, CSI, and Qwest provide phone and internet. Cable is provided through Qwest or households may choose to subscribe to direct broadcast satellite service providers or use an antenna to receive over the air programming.

The city of Valley City has a post office, city hall, community/wellness center, city shop, city/county library, armory, junior high/high school and two elementary schools, swimming pool, airport and two golf courses. The city is also the location of the Barnes County Courthouse, City-County Health District, Barnes County Highway Department, U.S. National Guard, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Services Agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Barnes County Rural Water District office, and Valley City State University. The city has a public library which also serves as the county library. The city has a county shop. Shelters are located at Jefferson Elementary School, Hi-Liner Activity Center, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Valley City Rec Center, Graichen Gym, Robertson Hall, Washington Elementary School, Epworth United Methodist Church and WE Osmon Fieldhouse. The city auditorium was also used as a shelter but

was sold to a private entity. For parks and recreation, the city has a campground, nine athletic facilities and 10 parks. The county golf course is in Valley City.

Wimbledon

The city of Wimbledon obtains potable water from Barnes Rural Water District. The city has a sanitary sewer system and lagoon. The city has a storm water system. The city has five lift stations. Three lift stations are for the sanitary sewer system and are located on the north side of town, west side of town and at the lagoon. Two lift stations are for the storm water system and are located on the northeast and southeast corner of town. Central Dakota Sanitation provides garbage services. The city does not maintain an official inert landfill, but tree branch debris is disposed on the northeast side of town behind the water tower.

Electricity is provided by Otter Tail Power. Natural gas is not available in the city of Wimbledon. Fuel oil and propane are used as an alternative heating source and is provided by companies chosen by the individual consumer. Daktel and Mid-continent provide phone and internet. There is not a cable TV provider in the jurisdiction. Individual homes may choose to subscribe to direct broadcast satellite service providers or use an antenna to receive over the air programming.

The city of Wimbledon maintains a city hall/community center, but does not have a county shop, library, swimming pool, airport or golf course. The city has a post office and city shop. The city maintains a park with playground equipment. The city has a library at Barnes County North and community books are also available at the post office. The city does not have an armory but has an American Legion. The city had a school, which closed and was converted into residential units. There are no county or state government buildings in the city.

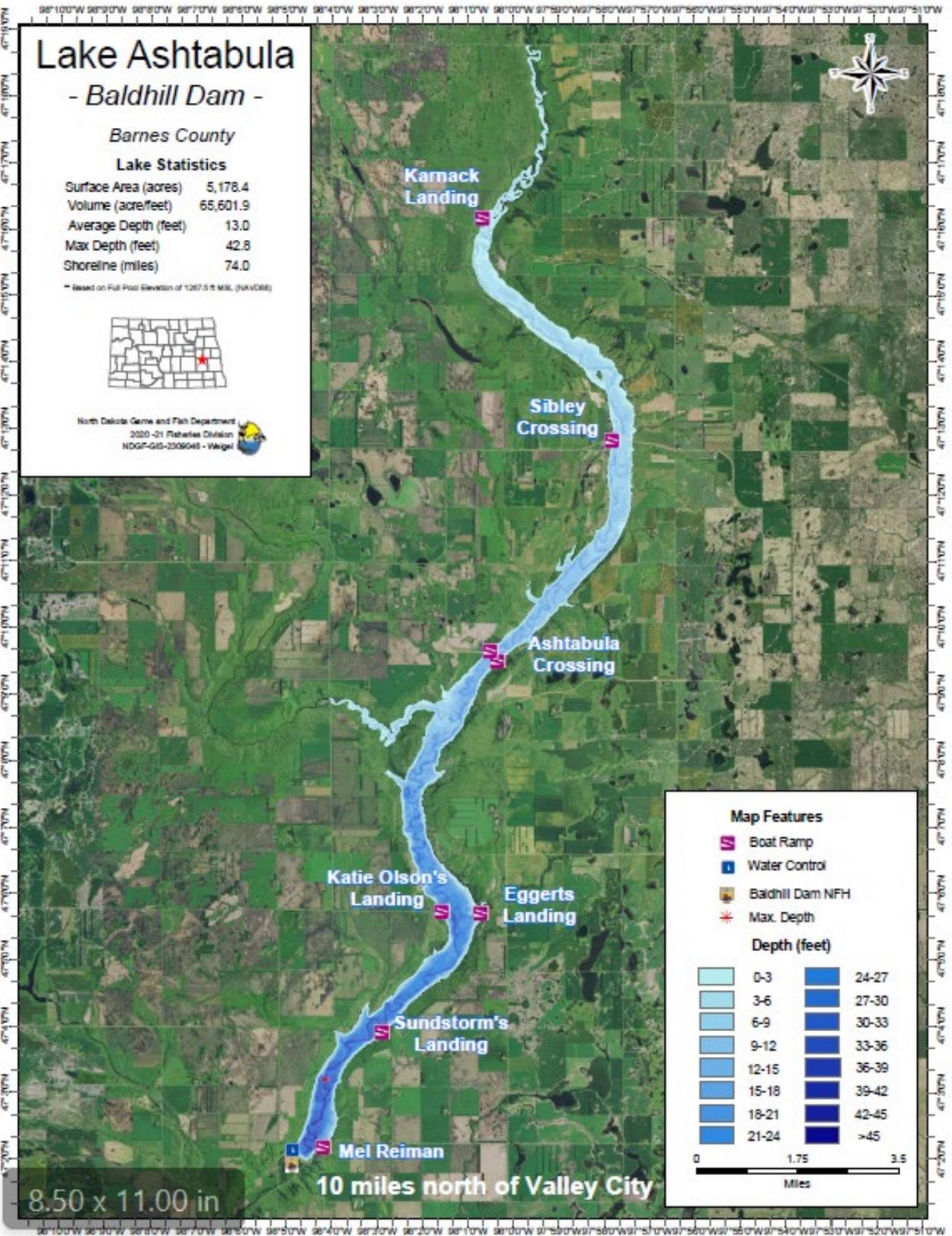
Recreation

Ashtabula Lake

Lake Ashtabula is a riverine lake located approximately 10 miles northwest of Valley City along a scenic river valley. The lake is manmade by the creation of the Baldhill Dam and acts as a reservoir for the Sheyenne River. The lake is approximately 27 miles long running north and south.

The lake offers many tourism opportunities including fishing, snowmobiling, bird watching, boating, camping, swimming and picnicking. There are three designated swimming areas around the lake and seven boat launching ramps. Picnic facilities and playgrounds are located at most recreational sites and these also include drinking water and restrooms.

Lake Ashtabula boasts 14 separate wildlife areas that are managed by the US Army Corps of Engineers that provide quality habitat for many species of wildlife. All Corps' wildlife management areas are open to the public for hunting.



Baldhill Dam

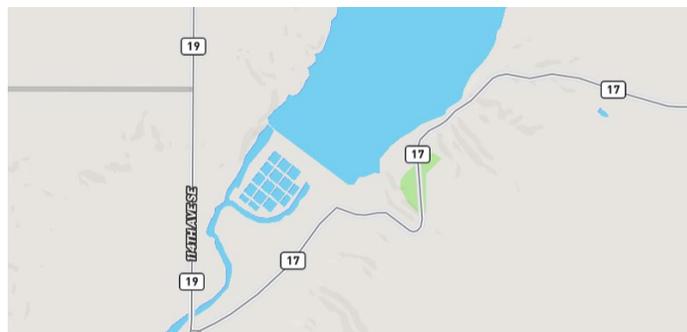
Located on Lake Ashtabula approximately 10 miles northwest of Valley City, this earthen and concrete dam was completed in 1951 and provides important flood control benefits along the Sheyenne River.



Source: Gale Hansen, Valley City

The Army Corps of Engineers constructed the structure with three Tainter gates, a height of 60' and 1800' in length at its crest. It impounds the Sheyenne River for irrigation water storage and for flood control. The St. Paul District of the Corps of Engineers operates the dam.

Congress authorized the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to design and construct Baldhill Dam in 1944 to stabilize flows on the Sheyenne River. The Dam serves as a multi-purpose facility providing water supply, flood abatement, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. The dam was first put into emergency service in 1950 and completed in 1951. In 1997, the Corps renovated it and made additional modifications to it in 2004 to provide additional water storage during flood events.



Chapter 8: Implementation Element

Responsibility to Implement

For the Comprehensive Plan to be useful, it must be implemented. County Staff and leaders will be responsible for systematically updating county regulations, processes, and intergovernmental relationships to carry out the goals and objectives of the Comprehensive Plan.

Guide for Daily Decision Making

The County should consider the 2046 Comprehensive Plan in its decision, such as decisions regarding infrastructure improvements, zoning ordinance amendments, and projects to implement for land use.

Flexibility and Amendments

Plan amendments should be made after looking at immediate needs, as well as consideration for the long-term effects of proposed amendments. The County Commission and other county officials should consider each proposed amendment carefully to determine whether or not it is consistent with the plan's intent and whether it will be helpful for the long-term health and vitality of Barnes County.

Review of Existing Strategic Plan

Findings and Recommendation

In 2001, Barnes County completed a comprehensive plan with 6 basic goals.

The six goals were:

1. Ensure economic and efficient land use development patterns.
 - Prevent incompatible land uses from locating near one another.
 - Minimize the impacts development has on the natural environment.
 - Provide development that is compact and orderly.
 - Protect important natural areas that should be preserved.
 - Provide orderly transition from rural to urban land use.
 - Use land in manners that are well suited to soil qualities.
2. Provide and maintain an adequate, safe and efficient transportation system which serves agricultural uses, existing communities and creates desired growth patterns.
 - Provide reliable routes for the transfer of people, goods and services.
 - Ensure access to necessary facilities and services.
 - Maintain and/or improve the existing roads and bridges in Barnes County.
 - Manage transportation facilities to direct development.
3. Provide the citizens of Barnes County with adequate public facilities and services.
 - Ensure healthy and safe living conditions for the residents of the county.
 - Provide directions for future growth and development.
 - Ensure that future needs will be met.
 - Ensure economic and efficient development.
4. Use and preserve significant natural resources in a manner that retains their characteristics.
 - Recognize the potentials and capabilities of the land and its uses, particularly regarding natural resource development.
 - Maintain the county's clean and favorable environment.
 - Preserve adequate quantity and quality of ground and surface water supplies.
 - Prevent the exploitation of productive agricultural land.
5. Maintain Barnes County's rural heritage.
 - Preserve agricultural areas classified as "prime farmland."

- Ensure the importance and viability of the family farm concept.
6. Ensure the public participation in decisions affecting the future of Barnes County and its residents.
- Keep open lines of communication between citizens and decision-makers.
 - Provide constant public awareness of planning goals and objectives adopted.
 - Involve the public in land use decision making.
 - Provide citizens with every opportunity to express their opinions on public decisions.

Role of the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

The Capital Improvement Plan synchronizes capital and operating budgets and systematically evaluates competing demands for resources based on prioritization with the priorities and projects generated by the Comprehensive Plan,

The CIP identifies, priorities, and optimizes the financing of capital projects. It informs the public about the investments being made in infrastructure.

Included in the CIP should be the following:

- List of projects, equipment, and major studies
- Priority ranking of projects
- Financing Plan
- Timetables for construction/competition of those projects
- Project justifications
- Classification, itemization, and explanations for project expenditures

Bicycle and Pedestrian Projects

Sources

- **E-Reference Desk**, 50 States Guide, <https://www.ereferencedesk.com/resources/counties/north-dakota/barnes.html>
- **Census**, www.census.gov
- NDDOT Annual Traffic Report 2019. <https://www.dot.nd.gov/business/docs/trafficreports/Annual-Traffic-Report-2019.pdf>
- North Dakota Century Code t47c10.1, <https://www.ndlegis.gov/cencode/t47c10-1.pdf>
- North Dakota Century Code t53c08, <https://www.ndlegis.gov/cencode/t53c08.pdf>
- Valley City Barnes County Development Corporation Community Visioning Report
- Valley City Transition Plan 2045 – <https://www.valleycity.us/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Transportation-Plan.pdf>