

Minnesota Natural Resources

Department: Environmental
Assessment Files Regarding State
Parks

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# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT MILLE LACS KATHIO STATE PARK

### I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

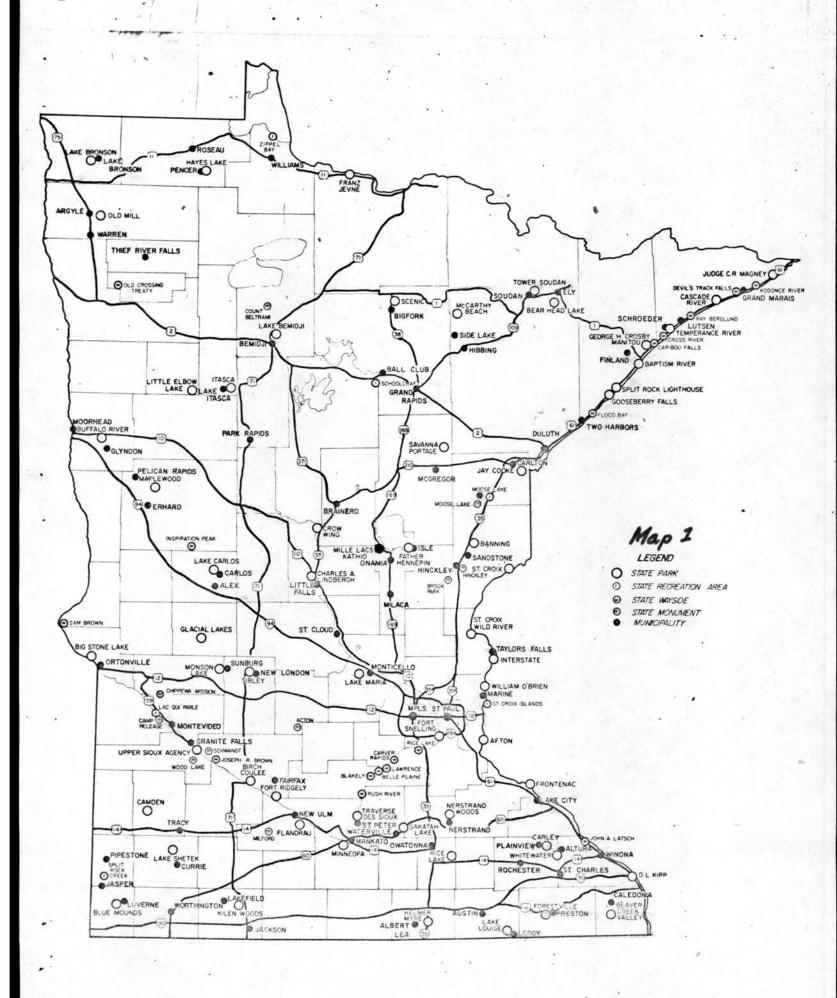
A. <u>Purpose of the Action</u> - Mille Lacs Kathio State Park was established by an act of the Minnesota State Legislature in 1957.

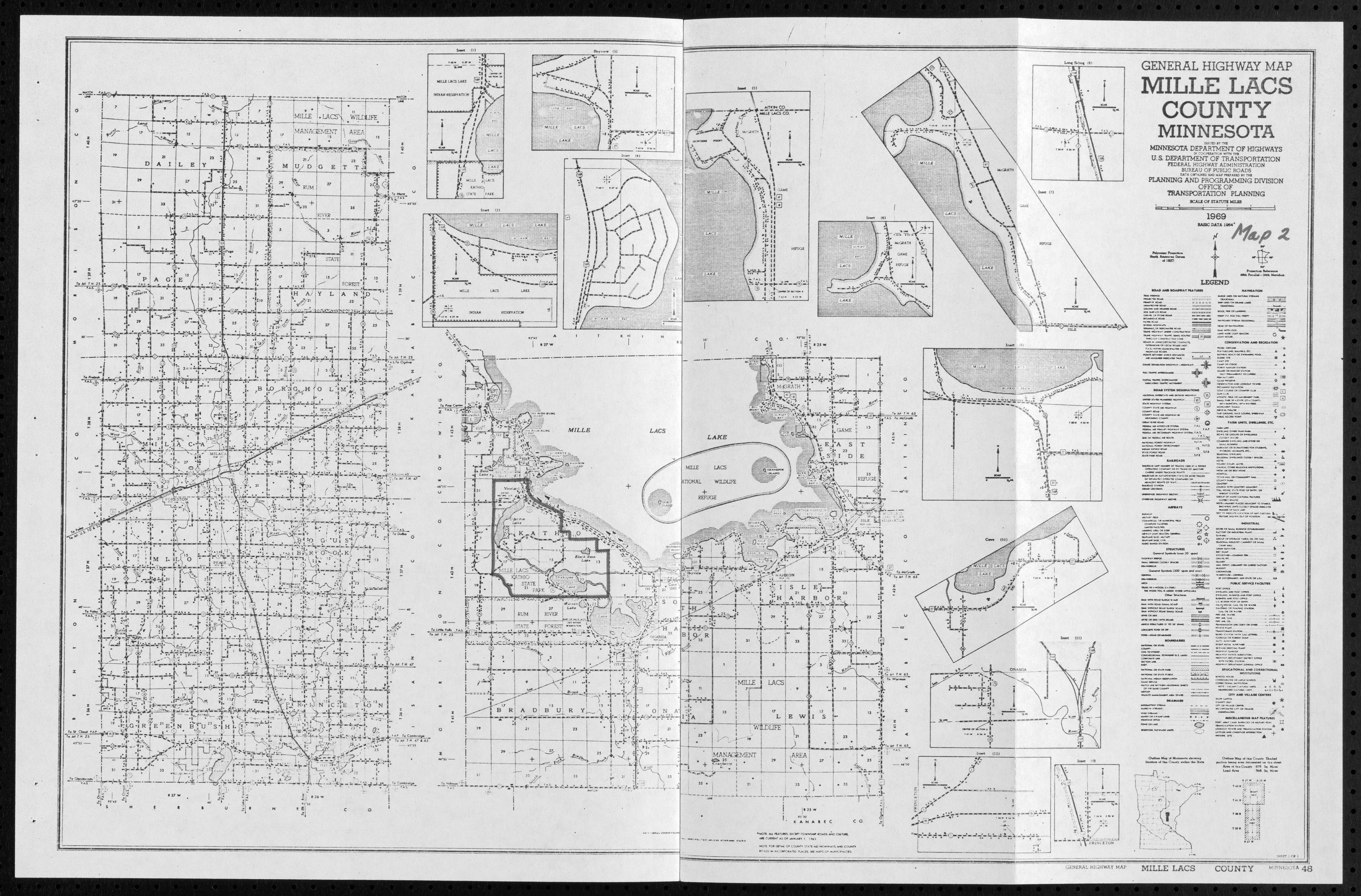
The acquisition of privately owned tracts of land within the statutory boundary, by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources - Division of Parks and Recreation, will provide additional space for a variety of outdoor recreational and educational opportunities for the park user.

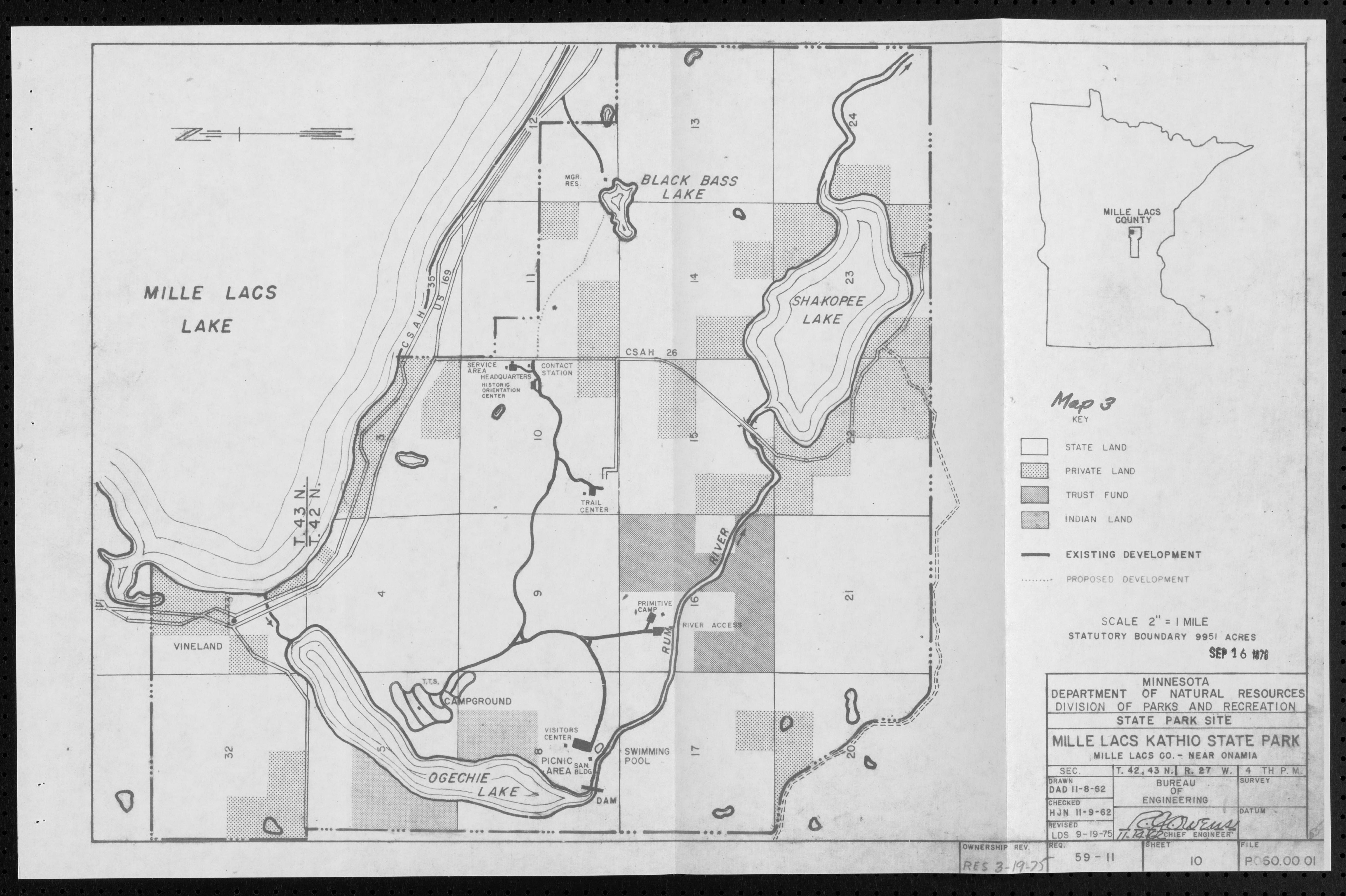
The Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, as administrator of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON), proposes to participate with the State of Minnesota in this action.

B. Location and Magnitude of the Project - Mille Lacs Kathio State Park is located in the northwestern corner of Mille Lacs County, which is located in east-central Minnesota. Distance from the park to the nearest community (Onamia) is 5 miles to the southeast (Maps 1 and 2).

The present statutory boundary totals 9,951 acres, of which approximately 1,415 acres (14 percent of the total acreage) is in private ownership (Map 3). The 8,536 acres of public land includes approximately 238 acres of Chippewa Indian Tribal land. The private acreage involves some 42 different tracts of land. The Division of Parks and Recreation proposes that these private tracts be acquired with assistance of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The current estimated cost for complete and immediate acquisition of these tracts is \$760,000. This estimate does not include any relocation costs.







A listing of the tracts to be acquired with this application is included in the appendix.

Timing of the Project - The State Park System currently contains approximately 53,000 acres of privately owned lands within its statutory boundaries. A six year (1976-82) statewide acquisition program has been initiated to acquire most of this remaining acreage. Completion of this program is currently estimated to cost more than \$43 million.

The acquisition goal for the initial step (1976-77 biennium) of the program was set at approximately 12,000 acres. Appropriations to complete this goal totaled \$9.5 million.

The Division of Parks and Recreation has established its land acquisition priorities for each park, but completion of these priorities is completely dependent upon land owners willing to sell to the State.

The long range acquisition goal for Mille Lacs Kathio State Park is to completely acquire the remaining 42 tracts of private lands. However, complete and immediate attainment of this goal is impossible since the Division of Parks and Recreation does not have the powers of eminent domain, and secondly, since the estimated cost of \$760,000 for such acquisition would be prohibitive within current appropriation limitations.

The acquisition goal for the initial step (1976-77 biennium) for the park has been set at 3 tracts (222.30 acres). The current estimated cost for completion of this acquisition goal is \$36,600 (exclusive of any relocation costs). One of these 3 tracts has recently been optioned.

D. <u>Future Developments</u> - An inventory of the natural resources of the park is scheduled for the 1978-79 biennium. This inventory will be part of a long range comprehensive management plan for the park. Future

developments within the park will not proceed after August 1, 1977, or until the plan has been completed.

Developments within the immediate future will be mainly concerned with the continued research and interpretation of the historical and archaeological resources. Future physical developments may include upgrading and expansion of the existing campground; addition of a second picnic area adjacent to the swimming area; and the necessary transportation, sewage, and water systems necessary to properly serve these facilities. The existing trail system will also be expanded. Emphasis here will be for self-guided and naturalist-led tours to historical and archaeological sites, for on site interpretation.

Future development plans, prior to August 1, 1977 or completion of the management plan, will be closely coordinated with the parks planning staff scheduled to conduct the plan inventory that such plans are consistent with the long range comprehensive management plan.

E. Recreational Needs to be Served by the Proposal - Mille Lacs Kathio

State Park is located in Economic Development Region 7, a 9 county area

of east - central Minnesota (Map 4). The 1974 Minnesota State Compre
hensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) identified some of the existing

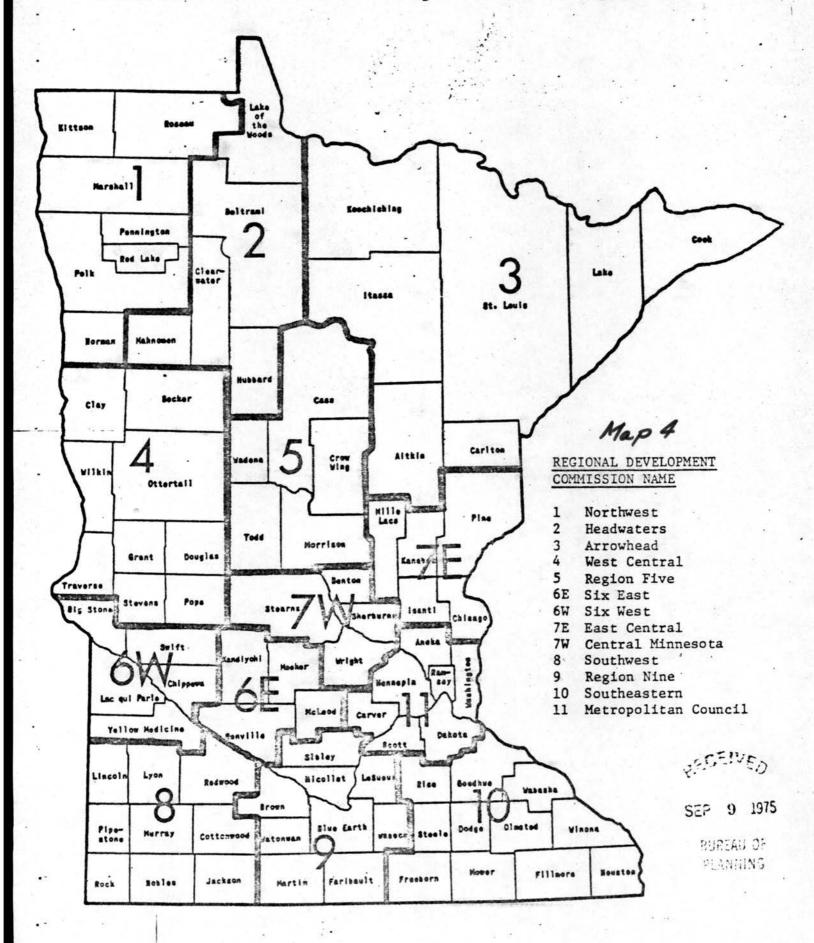
recreational facilities within each region, and made the following

projection deficits concerning their future uses:

A. E	Existing 1975	1980	1990
Picnic Tables Camping Sites Hiking Trails (Miles) Snowmobile Trails (Miles)	-2,669 - 989 - 20 - 989	-3,248 -2,540	<b>-4,</b> 552 <b>-5,</b> 064

Park use data for the 10 year period (1965-75) shows a very dramatic increase in total park visitation.

# Minnesota Development Regions



State Planning Agency Office of Local & Urban Affairs 9/30/7/

	Youth Camps	Tourist Camps	Day Visitors	Total
1965		1,896	8,994	10,890
1970	643	9,120	23,254	33,017
1971	496	11,317	33,747	45,560
1972	755	10,029	30,380	41,164
1973	267	10,910	35,898	47,075
1974	719	12,043	36,097	48,859
1975	812	14,338	48,296	63,446

There are several reasons for such an increase in park use. One would be its proximity to the Twin Cities Metropolitan area. This park was initially established because of its important historical value, and visitation data obtained from some of the State administered historical sites (for the period 1968-1973) shows that attendance has more than doubled. These and the recreational fishing opportunities offered by nearby Lake Mille Lacs have greatly contributed to the park's popularity.

Economic Development Region 7 is one of three such regions which are adjacent to the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, and for which the 1974 SCORP has projected a population increase through the year 1990. This increased population, coupled with increased mobility and leisure time, will very likely contribute to a continued increase in park use.

#### II. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

A. Topography - The topography in this area is entirely the result of glacial action. The area is predominantly moranic, but there are several extensive outwash plains which are characterized by level or gently undulating topographic relief. The park is located on a large terminal maoraine which extends along the south and west sides of Lake Mille Lacs. The overall topography within the park is generally quite level. However, an extensive moranic ridge running through the northern half of the park does rise to 100 feet above the level of Lake Mille Lacs.

- B. Soils Soils within the area belong to the broad soils group referred to as coarse to medium textured forest soils formed from glacial outwash. The specific soil association found in the park is the Chetek-Onamia. These are light colored soils formed form medium textured materials overlying noncalcareous sand and gravel. In the Chetek series, the gravel lies within 13 inches of the surface, but lies at a greater depth in the Onamia series. These soils are somewhat droughty. Common agricultural crops grown are oats and hay while non-agricultural land use on these soils is mostly forested. Predominant tree species are maple, red oak, aspen, basswood, and white pine.
- C. <u>Climate</u> The mean maximum January temperature in this area is 19°F while the mean minimum January temperature is -3°F. Mean maximum and minimum July temperatures are 80°F and 56°F respectively.

Total annual precipitation averages 26 inches. Approximately 13 percent of this total results from an average annual snowfall of 34 inches.

Such temperature extremes and precipitation patterns are conducive for a wide variety of year-round outdoor recreational activities.

D. Water Resources - The surficial water resources of the park comprise a substantial acreage. Lakes Ogechie, Shakopee, and Black Bass total approximately 1,150 acres. The Rum River, which originates in Lake Mille Lacs, meaders for about 4 miles through the park. An additional small acreage of this resource is available in at least nine natural shallow water basins. Ogechie Lake is controlled by a 5 1/2 foot dam at its outlet to the Rum River, and has a median depth of 5 feet.

Shakopee Lake is controlled by a dam on the outlet of the Rum River from Onamia Lake just down-stream, and has a median depth of 4 feet.

Black Bass Lake has no major inlets or outlets.

The most reliable ground water sources are those buried in sand and gravel deposits of the undifferentiated glacial drift morainal area. The thickness of this drift in the park varies from zero to about 100 feet. Small to large quantities of water are available from the sand and gravel deposits, depending upon the extent and thickness of them. Precambian intrusive bedrock directly underlie the glacial drift.

Water supplies from this source are generally of small quantity.

- E. <u>Mineral Resources</u> No economic concentrations of major metals are known to occur within the park. The undifferentiated glacial drift possesses some economically feasible removable deposits of sand and/or gravel. There are presently 2 such pits located in the north end of the park.
- Flora The original vegetation of the park area was mainly of four types: (1) The white and Norway pine type was a basically pure, old-growth mature forest, which was virtually logged off during the lumbering era; (2) the mixed hardwoods and pine type, which is the transitional type between the solid hardwoods (big woods) and the pine types. This was the most extensive type and was dominated by sugar and red maple, basswood, red and bur oak, elm, birch, and aspen, and white pine; (3) the conifer bog and swamp type composed primarily of black spruce, tamarack, and alder was located mainly adjacent to the water courses; and (4) the marsh and slough type was also located mainly adjacent to the water courses, but also scattered throughout the area.

The current floral pattern exhibits considerable diversity throughout the area because of changes in topographic and edaphic conditions, and land use practices. Except for the first vegetation type, the structure and composition of the floral resource is basically similar to that which existed prior to settlement. The former white and Norway pine has been replaced by the mixed hardwoods and pine type. The species composition of this type remains basically the same. The latter two types have been little influenced by man's activities. They still occupy considerable acreages, primarily along the major water courses, and contain small "islands" composed mainly of aspen.

The surface water areas, particularly around the periphery, support stands of emergent aquatic vegetation such as wild rice and bulrush.

Lush growths of a wide variety of submerged aquatic plants are located throughout the generally shallow water basins where conditions permit.

G. Fauna - The diversity of terrestrial and aquatic habitats in the area is reflected in the wide variety of faunal species which utilize these habitats. Included in the appendix are lists of the species which have overlapping geographic ranges in this area. These lists include species which may be permanent or seasonal residents, transients during migration periods, or only occasional visitants to the area. Any particular specie may not occur every year.

Several of the species found in these lists are species which the State of Minnesota lists as considering special consideration and management. Included here are the red-shouldered and marsh hawks, the bald eagle, osprey, double-crested comorant, common tern, and the Blanding's turtle (all are listed as species of changing or uncertain status). Species of special interest, as classified by the State, which may be found in the park are the bobcat, great blue heron, common loon, pileated woodpecker, snapping turtle, and central newt.

H. Air and Water Quality - Industrial air pollution is of little or no

consequence in the park. The only possible sources of such pollution would be from the cities of St. Cloud, Duluth, and Minneapolis-St. Paul. All 3 cities are remotely enough removed (at least 50 miles) from the park area to adversely affect its air quality. Auto emissions are a local source of air pollution. However, this is not a major problem.

The park lies very near the top of the Rum River watershed. Because of this, and the lack of any intensive agricultural land use or industrial land use in this part of the watershed, surficial water quality is good. The water quality of Ogechie and Shakopee Lakes is generally quite fertile, but the bulk of this can be attributed to natural causes. Ground water quality from sources within the glacial drift is generally quite hard, but does comply with State Health Department standards.

Historical and Archaeological Resources - At this time a minimum of I. thirteen significant archaeological sites are known to occur within the park, and additional sites probably exist on unsurveyed private lands within the park. The known archaeological sites are mainly village and/or mound sites of both prehistoric and historic origin. The most intensive occupation of this area has been during the period following 1,000 A.D. The sites within the park include one of three great villages (Kathio) within the area, which was inhabited by the Dakota (Sioux) Indians at the time Duluth and Father Hennepin explored the area in 1680. White settlement of the Great Lakes Area kept driving the Chippewa Indians further west. These Indians, equipped with firearms confronted the Sioux Indians at the village of Kathio around 1750. The ensuing battle was probably the most decisive in the Minnesota Country, which was responsible for driving the Sioux Indians further west onto the Great Plains.

All thirteen of the known archaeological sites are within the Kathio Historic District. This district was entered onto the national register of historic places prior to 1966, and is also a registered national historic landmark. Nine of the thirteen sites are currently located on State owned lands, with the remaining four on private lands.

J. Transportation and Utilities - The major access route to the area is U.S. Highway 169, which runs through a portion of the park. This highway averaged 2,440 vehicles/day during 1974 in the vicinity of the park. The main park entrance is located along County State Aid Highway (C.S.A.H.) 26, approximately 1/2 mile from its junction with U.S. 169. Access to park facilities, from the main entrance point, is via park roads. Approximately 6 additional miles of C.S.A.H., 5 miles of township road, and 1/2 mile of private road within the park, presently provide access to private lands and residences.

Commercial bus service is provided by the Greyhound Bus Co. to communities along Highway 169. The Soo Line Railroad provides commercial freight service to Onamia. Several light aircraft ports are located within the area. The nearest commercial airline service is to Brainerd, which is located 30 miles northwest of the park.

Utilities currently available to the park area are electric power; provided by the Mille Lacs Electric Cooperative, and telephone service, which is provided by the Continental Telephone Co. of Minnesota.

K. Socio-Economic Factors - The Minnesota State Planning Agency (SPA) population projections for Mille Lacs County and for Region 7, through the year 2000, show substantial increases for both, particularly for the region as a whole.

Region 7
174,600
200,000
364,900
430,400

Based on 1970 population data, the SPA estimates an employed labor force of 5,275 persons in Mille Lacs County. Major employment opportunities for this labor force are in manufacturing (durable and non-durable goods - 19.1% of the force), wholesale and retail trade (18.9%), professional and related services (18.9%), and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (16.3%).

Households for 1975 in the county, totaled 5,534 (SPA estimate), each averaging 2.98 persons. Average family income was \$7,878 (based on 1970 SPA population estimates) in the county. This compared to a statewide average family income of \$11,097. Thirty-three households (19 permanent and 14 seasonal), 4 farm operations, and 6 businesses are presently located on private lands within the park. The permanent household occupants are either retired or locally employed persons, while the seasonal households belong either to Twin Cities area residents or are local family cottages. The 6 businesses located within the park derive their incomes from persons using the area for its recreational opportunities. Five of these businesses are lake resorts, while the sixth is a restaurant, gift and souvenir shop.

Data from the Minnesota Crop and Livestock Reporting Service for 1973, shows 1,043 farms in the county, engrossing 175,097 acres or 167 acres/farm. Average farm family size was 3.84 persons. Gross farm income for 1972 in the county was \$12,933,000.00 or \$12,400/farm. Major crops are oats and hay. Little, if any of these crops are sold for cash, but are used to feed cattle. Only 9 percent of the total county gross farm income was derived from the sale of crops. Of the total private acreage in the park, only 91 acres are used for crop production. All 4 farm operations are small family farms, mainly engaged in raising beef and dairy cattle. Crops grown on these farms are used to feed the cattle.

Private property taxes levied for 1975 totaled \$9,717.39 for both townships. Private property taxes levied for land owners within the park was \$351.69 for both townships.

Tourist-travel expenditures during 1974 totaled \$6,911,005. This total accounted for 10.2 percent of the total gross county sales.

### L. Land Use and Development Trends

- 1. Agriculture Of the total 1,415 private acres, agricultural land use totals 91 acres cropland and 409 acres pasture land. Another 827 acres are listed as either swamp/marsh or non-pastured. The remaining 88 acres are used for residential or industrial/commercial purposes.
- 2. Residential This land use covers 66 acres of the total private acreage. Most of these residences are either on that part of the Lake Mille Lacs shoreline located within the park boundary or around Shakopee Lake. Expansion of this land use is a very real possibility as interest in lake shore properties continues to increase.
- 3. Industrial/Commercial A total of 22 acres are currently committed to this land use. All 6 businesses are located on or near Lake Mille Lacs. Although the popularity of this area will continue to increase for recreational purposes, an increase in the business types currently located in the park, especially the resort type, is unlikely because of the limited amount of land available for such businesses.
- M. Existing Recreational Facilities Recreational and educational opportunities presently available in the park include: a 50 table picnic

area, a 72 unit campground, pioneer camp, horseback riding facilities,
30 miles of year-round multi-purpose trails, and a swimming pool. Lakes
Ogechie and Shakopee, and the Rum River, also afford a variety of water
oriented activities. The historical and archaeological resource potential of the park also offers unique interpretive opportunities for the
visitor. Existing facilities used for this purpose include the historic
orientation center, and the interpretive center and museum. A demonstration excavation program for park visitors has also been initiated.

### III. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

A. Impact on the Physical and Biological Environment - Since the soils within the park are generally coarsely textured, soil compaction will not be a problem except possibly in high use areas such as the campground and picnic area. Overuse of these areas could also cause disturbance or destruction of the vegetative cover protecting these soils from erosion. Soils of the tillable and heavily pastured agricultural lands which have been susceptible to erosion, will be stabilized as natural revegetation occurs.

The proposed action will not significantly impact the surface water resources. Increased park use will result in a greater demand on the ground water resource. However, the acquifer which is located within the sand and gravel deposits, and which is currently the source of this water supply, is adequate to meet anticipated future demand.

No impacts on known mineral resources will occur. Sand and gravel will continue to be extracted from active pits within the park.

Any adverse effects on the floral resource, particularly those resulting from recreational facility developments, will be restricted to the mixed hardwoods and pine type. This type, generally being located on areas of greatest topographic relief, will be used for possible future campground and picnic facility developments. Such developments would
result in some direct loss of the floral type. Some additional loss of
this type, as well as some direct loss of the conifer bog and swamp
type, will also occur when and if upgrading and/or development of access
roads becomes necessary. As acquisition progresses, the "artificial"
floral types currently associated with some of the agricultural/residential land use areas, will revert to natural floral types presently
found in the area.

The proposal will result in insignificant direct losses to the fauna resource. Indirectly, there will be a loss of habitats wherever a complete removal of part of the floral resource occurs. Any changes in floral types presently associated with private land uses will result in an indirect negative impact for some fauna species, and a beneficial impact for other species. The proposal will not significantly impact any of the species previously listed by the State as meriting special consideration and management.

Any development projects which will require the use of heavy equipment will temporarily adversely impact the air quality. Increased park use will result in an increased level of auto emissions in the park.

Abandonment of current agricultural and residential land uses which may be resulting in erosion and runoff, and subsequent deterioration of water quality, will be curtailed. Pollution from such sources is not considered serious, so that the resulting impact will be minimal. Any gains made in this respect may be lost if increased park use results in water quality deterioration.

B. Impact on Historical and Archaeological Resources - The potential for

these resources existing within the park may be unmatched anywhere in the State. No impacts will occur to sites known to exist on presently owned State lands. Sites which are known to exist on private lands, as well as sites which probably exist on unsurveyed private lands, will be protected from possible destruction with acquisition of the lands. This will also permit continued research and interpretation of these resources, by the University of Minnesota.

C. Impact on Transportation and Utilities - Although Highway 169 had an average traffic volume of 2,440 vehicles/day during 1974, the annual traffic pattern is quite seasonal, being greatest during the summer months. The reason for this is the importance of this highway as an access route from the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area to the variety of recreational opportunities further north. Traffic congestion problems do occur at times during the main tourist season, particularly northward from the town of Milaca, where U.S. 169 narrows to two lanes.

Any increases in traffic volumes, which can be attributed to this particular proposal, will further increase vehicular transportation problems during these periods.

Increases in park use are not expected to be enough to have a serious impact on the secondary roadway system (county state aid, township, and park roads). The county highways will be retained since they are necessary for access to private properties adjacent to the park. The townships roads will be abandoned, unless they can be utilized for park purposes, since they presently serve only a few private residences around Black Bass and Shakopee Lakes.

Public transportation systems will not be impacted by the proposal.

Power and telephone utilities presently serving private land owners,

which cannot be utilized for park purposes, will be abandoned and any physical structures removed. Future facility developments may require additional utility services, particularly power.

D. Impact on Socio-Economic Factors - An adverse social impact will be the relocation of 33 households, 4 farm operations, and 6 businesses.

Since the Division of Parks and Recreation does not have the powers of eminent domain, the acquisition of private lands is completely dependent upon willing sellers. Public Law 91-646 guarantees relocation and replacement housing assistance for those owners willing to sell to the State.

Additional negative social impacts which may result from increased park use, will be increased incidences of littering and trespassing on private lands adjacent to the park. Some increase in noise levels will also result from increased park use.

Increased recreational opportunities resulting from the proposal, will provide positive social impacts to a greater number of park visitors. Such opportunities include the interpretive-educational potential of the park's historical and archaeological resources.

The proposal will result in the loss of tax assessable lands in two townships, and the subsequent loss of tax revenue for these townships, the county, and the school district. The estimated losses for each of the taxing units on taxes levied for 1975 is:

	Tax	Tax	% Loss of	
	Revenue	Loss	Tax Revenue	
North Kathio Twp. South Kathio Twp.	\$ 9,717.39*	\$ 351.69*	3.619*	
School District #480	681,858.65	5,320.89	0.767	
Mille Lacs County	581,520.19	2,653.45		

<sup>\*</sup> Combined figure for both twps.

None of the tax losses are of real significance.

There will be an undetermined economic loss from abandonment of the four farm operations. Since these operations are small (approximately 100 acres/farm) and the land is marginal for this use, the overall economic loss is not considered to be great. An economic loss will also be incurred from the businesses if they decide not to stay in business after relocation.

Increased economic benefits will be realized to the local economy as a result of the proposal. Based on 1975 attendance figures and the estimated use values, an estimate of tourist-travel expenditures can be derived:

Tourist Camps = 14,338 x 1.3 days\* x \$3.90/day\*\* = \$ 72,689.66

Day Visitors = 48,296 x \$1.35/day\*\*\* = 65,199.60

TOTAL = \$137,889.26

As park attendance increases, the economic benefit realized to the local economy will also increase.

E. Impact on Land Use - The proposal will remove a small acreage (approximately 500) from agricultural use. It will also check the continued expansion of permanent and seasonal rural residential acreages, especially lakeshore properties. Acreages used for businesses will also be removed from this land use.

Structures on these private lands which cannot be utilized for park purposes will be sold and removed. Utilities serving these structures will also be removed, unless used for park purposes. These disturbed

<sup>\*</sup> Dept. of Agric. and Applied Economics, Univ. of Minn.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Data from Park Camping Permits

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Principles and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources

lands will then be managed in a manner necessary to revert them to their former conditions, and utilized for open space and recreational uses.

### IV. MITIGATING MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSAL

The mitigation necessary to insure maximum protection of the soil resource can be easily obtained by the proper design and location of developments. The relatively coarse textured soils and level topography imposes few restrictions on this resource for facility developments.

Judicious planning prior to development, will consider not only the soil resource, but also the flora and fauna resources of a particular site before such development occurs.

If the increased demand for groundwater becomes greater than the capacity of the present delivery system to meet this demand, the capacity of the supply system will be increased.

As the park use increases, the sewage system capacity necessary to insure that the water quality (both surface and groundwater) be maintained to comply with current standards, will also be increased.

The proposal will not impact historical and/or archaeological materials existing on State owned lands. However, an agreement with the State Historical Society requires that persons engaged in any type of construction activity on State owned lands watch for these materials (a copy of this agreement is included in the Appendix). If such materials are unearthed, these persons are instructed to stop further construction activity immediately, and report the findings to the State Archaeologist. The State Historic Preservation Officer is then responsible for determining the appropriate course of action.

The proposal could greatly benefit historical and/or archaeological

resources located on private lands by insuring their protection from possible destruction. A letter from the State Historical Society stating that the proposal will not adversely impact such resources presently located on private lands, is also included in the Appendix.

Possible traffic problems, resulting from increased park use, along portions of U.S. 169 will be alleviated with completion of the planned development projects for this highway. It is scheduled to be upgraded to a 4 lane thoroughfare northward to the junction of State Trunk Highway 27, north of Onamia, by the fall of 1980. This includes 4 lane bypasses around the towns of Princeton and Milaca, and will leave less than 5 miles of 2 lane highway remaining to the park entrance.

An arrangement may be made to lease tillable land for one or two years following the State's purchase of it. This allows the lessee to plant the same crop that was on the land the year it was acquired. The use of any chemical herbicide is prohibited the year of purchase. Following harvest of this crop, the land is disked and dragged, and seeded with June grass, perennial rye, and fescues. The lessee is then permitted to harvest a hay crop from this land the following year.

If a landowner has planted a crop, but is unable to harvest this crop prior to selling the land to the state, an arrangement is made with the owner to harvest the crop at no additional cost to him.

The State will offer a retired landowner, who refuses to sell because of undue hardship, a life tenure on 3 to 10 acres of land surrounding his buildings for residential purposes. This avoids the cost of relocation and also the necessary legal proceedings for estate probation. This privilege costs nothing to the landowner.

All families (residential and farm) and businesses involved in relocations, will be entitled to receive relocation assistance payments and compensation under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act.

Park personnel and local law enforcement authority efforts will only be capable of partially mitigating probable increases in littering and trespassing.

Although none of the tax losses resulting from the proposal will be significant, all losses can be totally or at least partially mitigated. Tax losses to the townships and the county can be partially mitigated by decreases in public services which are currently available to private land owners within the park. As these private lands are acquired, services such as police and fire protection, and road maintenance will no longer be required for them. The tax loss to the school district can be mitigated by increasing the State's share of the per pupil unit cost.

## V. ANY ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED SHOULD THE PROPOSAL BE IMPLEMENTED

Possible future development projects resulting from this proposal will have an unavoidable, adverse environmental impact on some of the soil, flora, and fauna resources.

These same development projects will also result in an unavoidable adverse effect on the air quality. This will occur during the development process itself, and so will only impose a temporary impact on the park's environment. Implementation of the proposal will very likely result in an increase in park use. This will in turn result in increased auto emission levels, which will constitute a minor, but unavoidable adverse environmental impact.

VI. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL SHORT-TERM USES OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

Short-term uses of man's environment, as they relate to the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, are not considered in terms of years. Trade offs of environmental uses are necessary in order to gain certain benefits.

### GAINS

- 1. Public ownership of 1,415 acres of land to provide additional open space for a variety of outdoor recreational and historical educational opportunities.
- 2. The revegetation and soil stabilization of 91 acres of cropland, and a major floral change on 409 acres of pasture land.
- Some improvement of the water quality by curtailment of erosion and nutrient runoff.
- 4. Preservation and further interpretation of extremely important historical and/or archaeological resources.
- Increased social benefits for a greater number of people utilizing the park resources.
- 6. Increased economic benefits to the local economy from the initial acquisition and development proposal, and from probable increased future use.

### LOSSES

The loss of 1,415 acres of privately owned lands, approximately 600 acres of which are currently being used for agricultural, residential, or commercial purposes.

The loss of a minor amount of the soil, floral, and fauna resources from possible recreational facility developments.

Some deterioration of the air quality from possible development activities and increased auto emission levels.

The relocation of 33 households (19 permanent and 14 seasonal), 4 farm operations and 6 commercial businesses.

Adverse social impacts to park users and adjacent land owners, resulting from possible increased levels of littering, trespassing and noise levels.

The expenditure of an estimated \$760,000 of public funds for land acquisition. The loss of a rather insignificant amount of tax revenue; and undetermined a amount from agricultural production; and a possible economic loss should any of the 6 businesses decide not to remain in business after relocation.

VII. ANY IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES WHICH WOULD BE INVOLVED IN THE PROPOSED ACTION SHOULD IT BE IMPLEMENTED

Implementation of the proposal will result in an irreversible commitment of resources as they relate to land uses. The resources associated with the approximately 600 acres of land currently being used for agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, will be committed to publicly owned open space and recreational land uses.

Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act specifically requires a commitment to open space and recreational land uses before money is granted for land acquisition and development. Approval from the Secretary of the Interior is necessary before a change in land uses of any LAWCON acquired lands can be made.

An irretrievable amount of manpower, materials, and funds, necessary for implementation of the proposal will also be committed.

### VIII. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

Major alternatives considered for the proposed action were: (A) No action; (B) acquisition with no development; (C) project of a smaller scope; and (D) project of a larger scope.

A. No Action - This alternative would result in further residential and commercial land use developments, particularly of private lakeshore properties. Such developments have the potential for serious impacts on the soil, flora, fauna, water quality, and historical and/or archaeological resources. This alternative would also place additional burdens on existing facilities, thereby imposing adverse environmental impacts upon the resources of these sites, and adverse social impacts on the park user. This is provided the anticipated increases in park use are realized.

Such an alternative also permits less efficient and effective management of the park and its resources because of the present widespread differences of non-compatible land uses, and the number of access routes into the park.

- B. Acquisition with no Development This alternative would change the remaining 1,415 acres of private land to public land. This would be of environmental benefit to the biological and physical resources of the park, and of some social benefit to the park user. It would also make the park a much more manageable unit. However, non-development would result in overuse of present facilities, provided park use increases as expected. This in turn would have adverse impacts on the park, its resources, and its users.
- Project of a Smaller Scope This alternative merits some consideration.

  Privately owned hands lying between U.S. 169 and the Lake Mille Lacs shoreline may be considered for possible deletion from the statutory boundary. The acreage involved here is small, but the cost of adding it to the park would be high because of the number of permanent and seasonal households, and businesses presently located on these lands.

  Such an alternative would require legislative approval.
- D. Project of a Larger Scope This alternative has also been given some consideration, particularly from an archaeological standpoint. Being considered here for inclusion into the park is Aquipaguetin Island.

  This is the site where Father Hennepin wintered in 1668, but which lies immediately outside the park boundary at the point where the Rum River enters Lake Onamia. Addition of the NE 1/4, S.25 of South Kathio

  Township would bring this site within the park. This land is presently in the ownership of the federal government and the Mille Lacs Chippewa

Indian tribe.

This alternative would also require legislative approval.

APPENDIX

### MILLE LACS KATHIO STATE PARK

### Tracts to be Acquired with this Application

No.	Owner	Acres	Action	Est. Cost
16	Theodore Allen	80.00		\$=6,000
20	Indian Tribal	98.50		\$18,000
25	Charles Benzie	43.80	Optioned	\$12,600
TOTAL		222.30		\$36,600

#### MILLE LACS KATHIO STATE PARK

### Fauna Species Lists

### Mammals

Star-nosed mole Cinereous shrew Arctic shrew Water shrew Pigmy shrew Short-tailed shrew Little brown bat Big brown bat Snowshoe rabbit Cottontail rabbit Woodchuck Striped ground squirrel Eastern chipmunk Red squirrel Gray squirrel Southern flying squirrel Beaver Woodland deer mouse Northern deer mouse Bog lemming

Red backed vole Common meadow mouse Muskrat House mouse Meadow jumping mouse Porcupine Black bear Raccon Short-tailed weasel Long-tailed weasel Mink Otter Striped skunk Badger Red fox Gray fox Covote Bobcat White-tailed deer

### Birds

Common loon Red-necked grebe Horned grebe Pied-billed grebe Double-crested cormorant Whistling swen Canada goose Great blue heron Mallard Blue-winged teal Widgeon Wood duck Ring-necked duck Lesser scaup Common goldeneye Hooded merganser Common merganser Sharp-shinned hawk Red-tailed hawk Red-shouldered hawk Broad-winged hawk Bald eagle Osprey Belted kingfish Common flicker Pileated woodpecker

American kestrel Ruffed grouse Virginia rail Sora rail American coot Killdeer American woodcock Common snipe Spotted sandpiper Solitary sandpiper Lesser yellow legs Semipalmated sandpiper Wilson's phalarope Herring gull Ring-billed gull Bonaparte's gull Common tern Black tern Mourning dove Great horned owl Barred owl Long-eared owl Common nighthawk Ruby-throated hummingbird Eastern bluebird Golden-crowned kinglet

### Birds (cont.)

Yellow-bellied sapsucker Hairy woodpecker Downy woodpecker Eastern kingbird Great-crested flycatcher Eastern phoebe Tree swallow Cliff swallow Blue jay Common crow Black-capped chickadee White-breasted nuthatch Red-breasted nuthatch Brown creeper House wren Winter wren Gray catbird Brown thrasher American robin Wood thrush Hermit thrush Veery Common grackle Brown-headed cowbird Cardinal Rose-breasted grosbeak Purple finch Pine siskin

Cedar waxwing Starling Yellow-throated vireo Red-eyed vireo Black and white warbler Golden-winged warbler Nashville warbler Parula warbler Yellow warbler Magnolia warbler Black-throated green warbler Black burnian warbler Chestnut-sided warbler Pine warbler Ovenbird Mouring warbler Common yellowthroat American redstart House sparrow Eastern meadowlark Red-winged blackbird Northern oriole Brewer's blackbird American goldfinch Rufous-sided towhee Vesper sparrow Chipping sparrow White-throated sparrow Swamp sparrow Song sparrow

### Fishes

Bowfin
White sucker
Northern redhorse
Carp
Brown bullhead
Black bullhead
Yellow bullhead
Northern pike
Yellow perch
Walleye
Largemouth bass
Pumpkinseed
Bluegill
Rock bass

Creek chub
Horny head chub
Bigmouth shiner
Spottail shiner
Golden shiner
Common shiner
Blacknose shiner
Bluntnose shiner
Central mudminnow
Logperch
Johnny darter
Iowa darter
Slimy sculpin

### Amphibians and Reptiles

Common snapping turtle
Western painted turtle
Blanding's turtle
Eastern garter snake
Northern red-bellied snake
Central newt
Eastern tiger salamander

American toad
Northern spring peeper
Gray treefrog
Western chorus frog
Northern leopard frog
Wood frog

AGREEMENT

between

### MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

and

### MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

This Agreement, entered into this 27th day of December , 19 71, by and between the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, acting through the Commissioner of Natural Resources, pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 84 and 85, hereinafter called the Department, the Minnesota Historical Society, acting through its Director, hereinafter referred to as the Society, to coordinate effective efforts to develop, maintain and administer for public benefit historic sites, historic districts and monuments and archaeological sites as they now exist as individual entities or as parts of large state land areas administered by the Department of Natural Resources, hereinafter referred to as state land, do hereby define areas of responsibility and authority on state land.

- 1. The Society or State Archaeologist agrees to provide research and analysis

  to determine the sites of historic and/or archaeological significance to be set
  aside, identified and marked with suitable inscriptions for preservation and interpretation on state land. These sites shall be delineated on any inventory and
  classification of sites prepared by the Society. This process will directly relate
  to the funding and staff time available for this purpose determined by the Minnesota
  Historical Society.
- 2. The Department desires to prepare master plans for the development of facilities, essential to public access and use for recreational purposes as well as updated resource management plans on such land under its jurisdiction so as to avoid and minimize depredation or damage to the historic and/or archaeological areas on such land. Such plans shall be furnished to the Society for their information and guidance. Agreement between the Department and the Society must be reached on plans relating to historical areas before development can proceed. Unless objections are received within 30 days, agreement will be assumed. The Department shall present copies of all developmental plans affecting sites delineated as historical or archaeological on any inventory and classification of such areas to the Society prior to advertising for bid on any construction so that the Society may make studies and investigations of the archaeological and historical values.
- 3. When archaeological or historic sites are known or, based on investigations, are suspected to exist on state land or waters the Society upon request from the Department shall obtain for the Department a licensed, qualified professional archaeologist to help preserve these sites.
- 4. The Department shall notify the Society at least forty days prior to the offering for sale or lease state lands under its jurisdiction, timber, minerals, or gravel or the altering of any body of water within designated historic and/or archaeological sites or areas.
- 5. The Department of Natural Resources will enforce the provisions of the Linnesota Field Archaeology Act of 1963, Linnesota Statutes 138.31 to 138.42, and to subsequent Amendments to these statutes on state land under its jurisdiction.

- 6. The Society and the Department may prepare and install interpretive exhibits (in existing buildings or proposed buildings) which, in its judgement, on lands or waters administered by the Departments of Natural Resources which the Society and Department jointly determine are suitable for such purposes, and costs of such features shall be met by any funds appropriated for such purposes to either the Department or the Society.
- 7. The Society shall identify original sites or buildings of historical or archaeological significance deserving preservation, restoration or reconstruction on state land administered by the Department of Natural Resources. The Society and the Department jointly shall determine which buildings or sites are suitable for such historical purposes, and decide on alterations in them to render them more suitable for interpretative and public service purposes. Costs of development shall be met by any funds appropriated for such purposes to either the Department or the Society.
- 8. The Department shall administer, develop, maintain, and operate all buildings, facilities and utilities as required for public accommodation and compatible recreation features, and enforce all rules and regulations and operate special fee services in these state parks as authorized by statutes... Except in those historical areas as described in Minnesota Session Laws 1969, Chapter 956.
- 9. This Agreement imposes no liability upon the State, the Commissioner of Natural Resources, or any other officers, employees or agents of the State for the acts or ommissions of any officer, employee or agent of the Society.
- 10. This Agreement is in force until amended or repealed by mutual agreement between the Department and the Society.
- 11. This Agreement shall supercede Agreement number 2 entered into by the. State and the Society on the 14th day of August, 1968.
- 12. To keep this Agreement in force the Department and Society agree to meet at least semi-annually to review the operation of this Agreement and to correct problems that may have arisen because of it.
- 13. This Agreement shall be subject to the Minnesota Mistoric Sites Act of 1965 and to subsequent amendments to that statute.
- . 14. Nothing in this Agreement shall be contrary to existing Minnesota Statutes nor to Rules and Regulations as adopted by each agency.
- 15. This agreement shall be in effect until rescinded or superceded by joint agreement of the two agencies affected.

IN WITHESS	WHEREOF,	the	respective	authorities	affix	their	seals	and	signatures
				f <u>Decembe</u>					

Parinet in Homost

Commissioner

Dept. of Latural Resources

Eussell .. Fridley

Director

Historical Society



## MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • 6/2-296-2747

RECEIVED

SEP 30 1976

28 September 1976

BUREAU OF PLANNING

Mr. Thomas Kucera
Bureau of Planning
State of Minnesota
Department of Natural Resources
Centennial Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Mr. Kucera:

RE: Mille Lacs Kathio State Park

I am in receipt of your letter of September 21, 1976 in which you ask for my comment on whether the acquisition of private lands within the boundaries of the Mille Lacs Kathio State Park will affect sites of historic, architectural, archaeological or cultural significance. It is my opinion that such acquisition will not affect such sites.

The acquisition should go a considerable distance toward insuring the preservation of such sites within the park. I look forward to working with you closely after acquisition is completed and development work within the park begins.

Sincerely,

Russell W. Fridley

State Historic Preservation Officer

RWF/fr



### UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

COPY TO WAYLAND WRANK

Department of Anthropology 215 Ford Hall 224 Church Street S.E. Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

November 20, 1980

Don Davison
Director
Divison of Parks and Recreation
Department of Natural Resources
Box 39 Centennial Building
St. Paul, Mn. 55155

Dear Mr. Davison:

Attached you will find correspondence regarding the archaeological survey required before DNR can issue a permit for road access for timber cutting on Indian land in Kathio State Park. You will note in our latest letter to Mr. Tibbets of the BIA that we are withdrawing our survey proposal for this fall due to the weather.

Since the survey has not been done, we would ask that you not issue the permit until it has been undertaken. Since the scheduled cutting was to have been completed before 1 November, this may now be a mute point. However, should the BIA wish to reapply for a DNR permit, we would like to point out that the survey is still needed should they plan to cross park land.

Sincerely,

Principal Investigator

Jan E. Streiff Field Director

Enclosure

Peri of Parks & Reserve



### UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Department of Anthropology 215 Ford Hall 224 Church Street S.E. Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

November 20, 1980

Mr. Steven Tibbets
Divison of Trust and National Resources
U. S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
P. O. Box 97
Cass Lake, MN 56633

Dear Mr. Tibbets:

Since we have not heard from you regarding the archaeological reconnaissance survey to be done on the proposed road access to Indian Land in Kathio State Park, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota, we are assuming that you do not wish to have the work done this fall. The ground is beginning to freeze and the survey cannot be undertaken any more this year. We are thus withdrawing our proposal for the survey, as it was presented to you on 15 October.

If you still wish to have timber cutting done on the BIA land in Kathio next year and will be reapplying for a permit from DNR, we would be most happy to resubmit our proposal for a spring survey date. Since we have a major research interest in the park, we would be very anxious to be the institution to undertake such a survey.

Please let us know if and when you would like us to send you a new proposal. We are sorry that we were not able to help you at this time.

Sincerely,

Elden Johnson

Principal/Investigator

373-0221

Jan E. Streiff Field Director

376-2694

Merlin Garlid

Office of Research Administration

cc: Don Davison, Director, DNR
Bromley Griffin, Kathio
John Winter, DNR

Chnisty Caina Tate Archaeologist



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Department of Anthropology 215 Ford Hall 224 Church Street S.E. Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

October 15, 1980

Mr. Steven Tibbetts
Acting Division Chief
Division of Trust and Natural Resources
U. S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
P. O. Box 97
Cass Lake, Mn. 56633

Dear Mr. Tibbetts:

As per your request of 1 October 1980, we have prepared a budget to cover the reconnaissance survey of lands along the proposed access road to Indian land in Mille Lacs Kathio State Park, Mille Lacs County Minnesota.

The survey is necessary because there are known prehistoric Indian sites on both ends of the proposed road and a high probability of a site lying between the other sites.

You will please note that the budget is higher than estimated in our earlier phone conversation. At the time of our call, it was assumed that your survey could be undertaken while the survey team was at Kathio Park for another project, thus cutting our costs considerably. However, the other survey has been delayed and we are assuming that you do not want to wait another month or two to begin your project.

This letter and budget are a copy of the formal proposal you will receive from the Office of Research Administration at the University.

If you are able to accept our proposed budget, work will begin immediately and you will be notified as soon as the field work is completed, with a written report to follow. If you have questions, please call.

Sincerely,

Principal Investigator

(612) 373-0221

Jan E. Streiff

Field Director

(612) 376-2694

EJ/tv Enclosure DEPARTMENT of Natural Resources-Parks & Rec.

Office Memorandum

TO

00 (E) (C)

: Clinton Besonen

Regional Supervisor

FROM

: Bradley J. Johnson 4

Park Tech., M.L. Kathio

SUBJECT: Wood Cutting On Indian Land

DATE: March 26, 1989 P

BACK EXOMING

MORE: 612-532-3523

met

Art Garbow, from the Reservation, wants to come in with equipment to do some logging in their area between the campground and the picnic grounds. He did not contact us, but went through the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs Forester, Clair Fetzer, at Cass Lake. When Clair stopped in here on March 18, 1980, on his way to check out the trees, he was under the impression that we had already been contacted. This was the first we had heard about it.

Art Garbow wants to do the logging this summer which is poor timing. It would entail some sort of road, most probably exiting from some point in the campgrounds. It would be unsafe to the public as well as detrimental to the campgrounds and the camping experience.

We have gladly granted foot access to their area, but don't feel that we should permit vehicular traffic. We have cooperated in the past by getting the area surveyed and posted without so much as a Thank You.

Clair Fetzer's Address is as follows:

Clair Fetzer, Reservation Forester P.O. Box 97
B.I.A. Forestry
Cass Lake, MN 56633

218-335-6913. Ext. 457



### MILLE LACS KATHIO

Addendum to Environmental Assessment LW - 27 - 00738

I. <u>Description of the Proposed Action</u> - Mille Lacs Kathio State Park was created by an act of the Minnesota State Legislature in 1957. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources intends to provide additional recreational opportunities at Mille Lacs Kathio State Park through replanting in the picnic area, landscaping, and clean-up of storm damage including renovation of park trails affected. These areas are within the park's authorized boundaries.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, as the Federal Administrating Agency of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, proposes to participate within the State of Minnesota in these projects.

The work projects include the following actions: trail clearing, tree clean-up, landscaping, replanting, renovate walks and sodding.

The anticipated time frame for completion of all items in this proposal is one construction season.

Mille Lacs Kathio State Park is located in Central Minnesota approximately 80 miles North of Minneapolis. Further information is available in the Environmental Assessment submitted LW - 27 - 00738.

- II. <u>Description of the Environment</u> The description of the environment in Mille Lacs Kathio State Park is described in the Environmental Assessment LW 27 00738.
- III. Environmental Impact of the Proposed Action Impacts of the proposed action will be reviewed in two sections. The first will deal with trail clearing and tree clean-up. The second will deal with landscaping, walkway renovation and replanting.

### Trail Clearing & Tree Clean-Up

Trail clearing will result in some noise pollution caused by use of chain saws. Tree clean-up will require the limited use of a bulldozer, trucks and associated logging equipment and will also contribute to noise pollution. There will also be a minor degradation of air quality caused by these same activities. Some soil

compaction will occur and some floral species will be destroyed locally. On slopes, some soil erosion may occur and run-off may result in limited degradation of water quality in Lake Ogechie. Disturbance of potential archaeological sites may occur from the tree clean-up activities. There will be some disturbance of wildlife as a result of these activities.

### Landscaping, Walkway Renovation and Replanting

All landscaping will occur in already developed portions of the park, i.e. campground area and behind the shop building. This will be followed by some sodding and seeding and some limited grading. Replanting will be limited to Norway and White pine species which are native to this area.

The overall impact on vegetation, soils and other features will return to near pre-development levels after the projects are finished.

- IV. <u>Mitigating Measures Included in the Proposed Action</u> The renovation projects will be carried out in such a manner as to assure that the integrity of the Natural Resources will be maintained and protected to the fullest extent possible. All new actions will be undertaken in a manner that will help to re-establish the cover and prevent erosion on the sites. The work projects will be conducted so as to minimize conflicts with park users.
- V. Adverse Environmental Effects Which Cannot be Avoided Should the Proposal be Implemented Adverse environmental effects will consist of flora and fauna species disruption; increased park use levels will increase noise levels and littering.
- VI. Relationship Between Local Short-Term Uses of Man's Environment and the Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity Short term use of the environment in relationship to maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity are considered not in terms of years but rather in terms of what must be sacrificed to gain certain benefits or trade-offs.

### GAINS

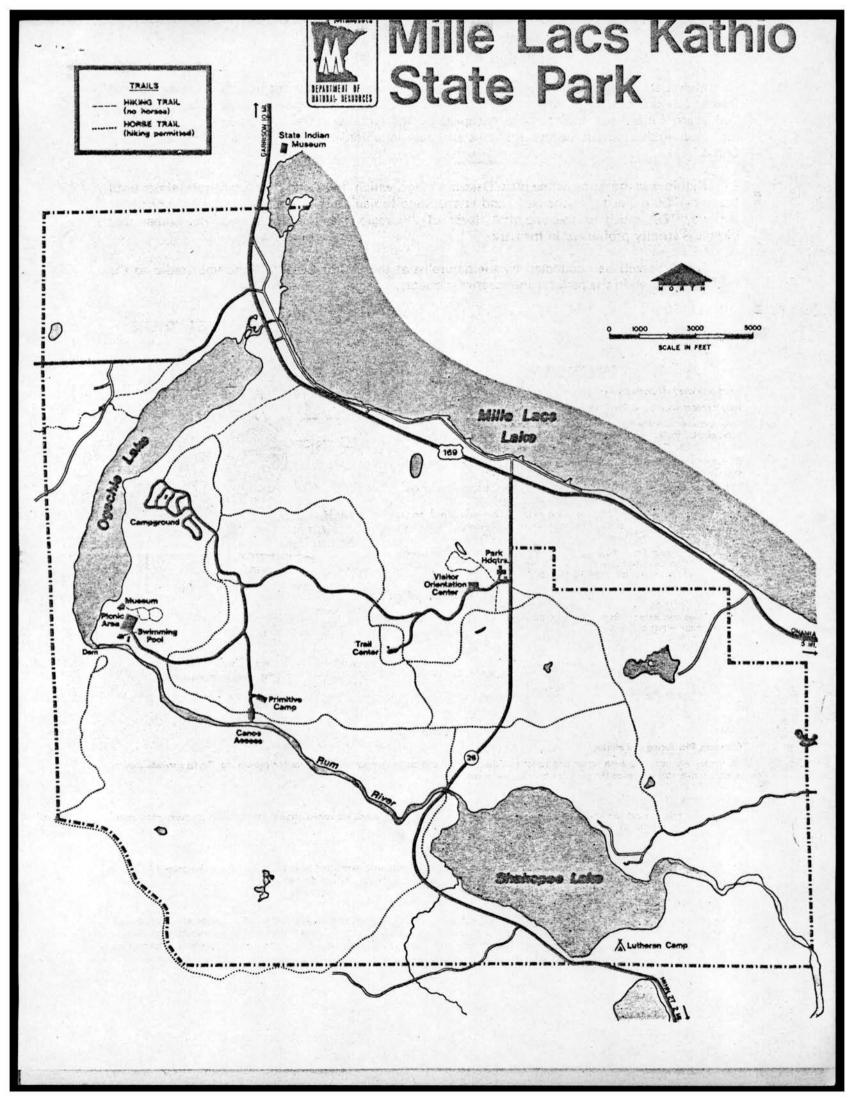
- 1. Better and safer trails and facilities.
- Increase in visitor usage and capacities to meet present and future demands.

### LOSSES

- 1. Local loss of some flora.
- Expenditures of approx.
   \$11,000 of public funds.

- VII. <u>Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources</u> The manpower, fuel, materials and funds involved in the planning and implementation of the work projects will be irretrievably committed.
- VIII. Alternative to the Proposed Action The major alternatives to the proposed actions are: 1) no action 2) project with a larger scope. A) No action this alternative is not realistic because the present demand for these facilities exceeds current condition and capability of these facilities.

  B) Project with a larger scope A project with a larger scope than that proposed is not required at this time.



### MILLE LACS KATHIO STATE PARK MILLE LACS COUNTY, MINNESOTA

Mille Lacs Kathio State Park, established in 1957 and located at the outlets of Mille Lacs and Ogeche Lakes on the Rum River, was the center of the Ojibway (Chippewa) Indian Nation for over 200 years. Before that, the area was occupied by the Woodland Dakota (Sioux Tribe) for many centuries. Archaeologists believe that this area was inhabited by humans well before the time of Christ.

Kathio was the name of the main Dakota Village, which flourished from prehistoric times until the mid-1700's. Today, at the park, and at the State Indian Museum located a few miles north on Highway 169, much of the ancestral flavor of this region has been preserved. Remember that digging is strictly prohibited in the park.

Programs will be conducted by the naturalist at the Visitor Center. Tune your radio to the frequency posted in the park for interpretive messages.

### HOW TO GET THERE

#### **PARK MANNERS**

Read and heed all posted rules and park signs.

Help protect your park. Preservation is everyone's business.

Take pictures and memories; leave only footprints. Don't dig trenches, pick plants, molest animals, or scavenge dead wood – it's needed for the soil environment.

Be considerate of others. Maintaining a clean, quiet park is best for everybody.

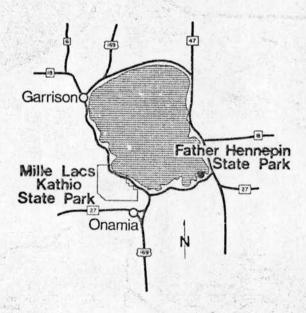
The use of firearms, explosives, air guns, slingshots, traps, seines, nets, bows and arrows and all other weapons is prohibited.

Pets are prohibited from all park areas except when restrained on a leash measuring six feet or less. Pets may not enter buildings. Horses are permitted only on trails specifically designated for such use.

The park is closed from 10:00 p.m. until 8:00 a.m. of the following day, except in campgrounds or in cabin areas. Loud noises or other disturbances are prohibited after 10:00 p.m.

Park permits are required for every vehicle and can be purchased at park headquarters.

Motor bikes and other licensed vehicles are allowed only on the motor vehicle roads — not on the trails.



Vehicle Permits Required. For Sale at Headquarters.

### FACILITIES

#### Camping, Picnicking and Hiking

Campsites are provided with water and toilet facilities. Tables and parking areas are available for picnicking. Trails provide diverse opportunities to experience the park and participate in nature.

#### **Water Sports**

Where appropriate, boat launching and swimming facilities have been developed. Activities should be confined to designated areas. Fishing subject to state law.

#### Winter Sports

Ski touring and snowshoeing are encouraged in all state parks; snowmobiling is permitted in some parks only in designated areas and posted trails under conditions considered adequate for park protection by the park ranger or manager.

### **Environmental Education**

Today, not only is our quality of life reduced but life itself is jeopardized. A new life style is called for, based upon enlightened ways of living in harmony with nature, with each other and with our world. One way to begin a new way of thinking and of living is through environmental education. Schools and other groups are encouraged to use state parks for environmental education activities; park visitors can acquaint themselves with the natural uniqueness of the park by participating in the park naturalist's programs.

### PRE-AMARD ON-SITE INSPECTION REPORT

•	0 1		· alimini
1. State Min	mesola.	_ Date of In	spection 9/17/76
Project No			ichille her Kathis Sote he
Project Pe	riod	_ Type:	AcqDevComb.
	Thomas A. Kircas	· Accommonds	d by John Lee :
			Man and
Title MRS	JAMINA Horas		A Hathen Commen
. Reacy Jegg	4 Aller Aller	_ ingenter ( )	J. All Marie Andrews
3. Prior Insp	ections: Date	Type	State Region
	. Date	Type	State Region
4. Findings		•	Yes No
(a) Will the	project result in the dis	placement .of	any persons,
	s, etc? If so, how many?		/*
			1
(b) Is the pr	oject located on or adjac	ent to an hi	storic site? /*
(c) Is the pr	oject located adjacent to	a national	wildlife area,
national	fish hatchery, or areas t	inder the sma	ll waterfowl
productio	a program?		
*Explain below		1., 1.	1: 101:
(a) the project	will result in the de	placement	of 33 households
(19 pumament	and 14 seasonal), an	laso of e	businesses.
11 11 -1	tutor boundary contact	· +6. 1/th	i ditai District when
b) The pare sia	nicon pouraasi contain	is con nacre	Color a los being
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Acts 212 Con	trined within But p	TO 70 710.	Autorio delicet aries
he within the	oach. Aire of the sit	e accolorat	tel on Joz owner
Innes with	the remaining fine being	e on Buiet	Sand.
General Featur		/	
•			
1. List the p	rimary topographic featu	res and prese	nt use of the site and
surroundin	ig area (stream, lake, for	rests, beach,	terrain, etc.).
	der above the late book of Areas:	natistari	attancing terminal
Site: ap	reference of the the	1 0 1	ill for the morar
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July 20. 10.0	in carried the said for	to way from	no this moraine, soo
Surroundin	2 Areas:	is genery a	endulaurg.
. squeen ( 46	cities outwash plains,	and is chau	retriced by generally
· twel to gon	ty nothing topograph	ie selies.	2. 00
2. Is the sit	the no line to poor apple generally as described	in the proje	ect proposal?
The site	is as generally deser	bed in the	e enveronmental
assessine	for the park		
•		114 6 55	

사람들이 하는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그런 사람들이 얼마나 나를 받는 것이 없었다.	
3. Is there reason to believe that this proposal will cause a significant impact on the human environment? Is the anticipated use compatible with surrounding lands? Explain. Le proposal will	,
result in an overall significant impart in the human environment since it and significant some of 19 permanent household accupant and 6 businesses. The anticipated use of the same is compatible	5
with surrounding land uses.	
4. List the major existing facilities and/or improvements on the site:	
the site contains a sattle seterine number of households	
and associated building structures belonging to the	
5. Is there a possibility of income accruing from the sale or rental	
structures; the sale of timber; the lease or rental of land. Explain	
If yes. He possibility of leaving the tillable land for 100	
the small acreage of ruch land, any income accrued from it	4
leave would be nother minimal.	
6. Types of outdoor recreation activities suitable for the area:  Swimming Camping Picnicking Boating Fishing  Play and Sports Area Hunting Hiking Other	<u>بر</u>
7. What is the recreation potential of the site based on natural features	s:
Excellent Good Fair Poor	
8. What is the recreation potential of the site based on the planned development:	
Excellent Good Fair Poor	•
9. Water quality on and adjacent to the area:	1
Excellent Good _/ Fair Poor	
. 10. List all environmental intrusions on and adjacent to the site. Descr	ibe
. To known enveronmental intrusions exist on or adjacent to	to
the site which would appet its secreational use.	
11. Is there evidence of safety or health hazards on or adjacent to the	
the is no evidence of safety or health hazards one or adjust to the site.	
in region is an since.	
그는 경기 집에 마음이 하는 것이 되었다면 하는 사람이 되었다면 하는 것이 없었다면 하는 것이 없다.	

12. Describe the accessibility of the area: The alea ord sete to readily accessible was the primary highway system (U.S. 169) and the secondary highway system (county state aid highways, township and put roads).

13. Are there private recreation facilities in the vicinity with which the project may be competing. Here are a number of private letter was facilities, such as Campy our to a plane allow, in the vicinity. However, est identify, present levels of demand a supply for such facilities, the such facilities, the such facilities.

14. List any unique or otherwise significant characteristics on the site that might affect the value or cause development difficulties.

the entire park, particularly private land, has not lieu thousely surveyed from an archaerbyical standpoint. Considering the potential for such resources existing, potential development difficulties do est t.

Notes to future inspectors:

Signature 2

ata /

Attach photographs, if available. Provide descriptive captions.



### MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • 612-296-2747

RECEIVED

SEP 30 1976

28 September 1976

BUREAU OF PLANNING

Mr. Thomas Kucera
Bureau of Planning
State of Minnesota
Department of Natural Resources
Centennial Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

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RE: Mille Lacs Kathio State Park

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The acquisition should go a considerable distance toward insuring the preservation of such sites within the park. I look forward to working with you closely after acquisition is completed and development work within the park begins.

Sincerely,

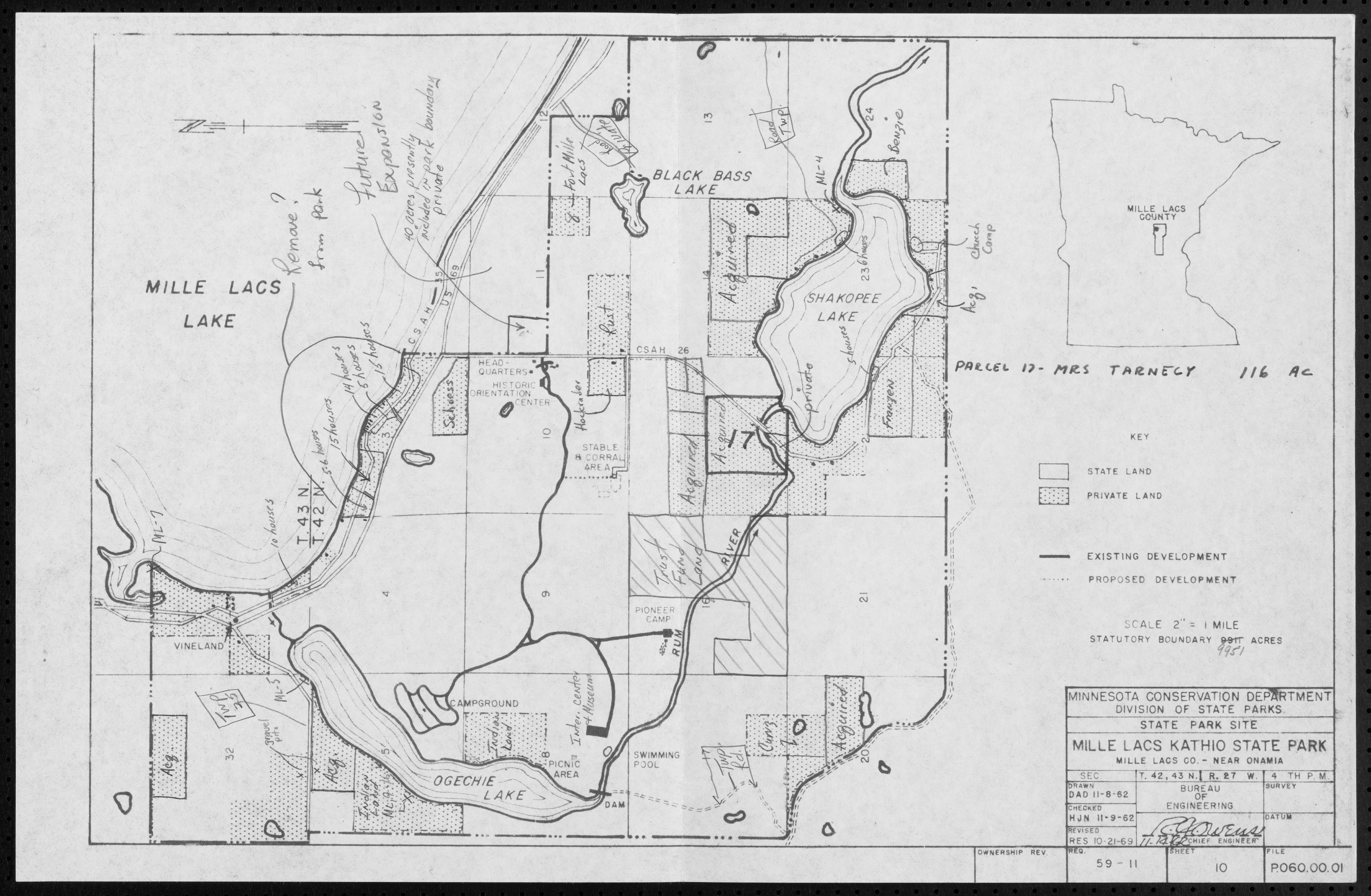
Russell W. Fridley

State Historic Preservation Officer

RWF/fr

# Rum River Species Composition of Sector 1

	Species	No.	% of catch	wt.	% by wt.	CPE in fish/hr	Miles shocked
					110		
Amia calva	. Bowfin	2	0.6	5.1	4.0	1.41	1.5
- Gatostomus commersoni	White sucker	28	9.0	45.4	35.8	19.72	
Moxostoma macrolepidotum	Northern redhorse	1	0.3	2.5	2.0	0.70	
- Cyprinus carpio	Carp	1	0.3	3.0	2.4	0.70	
Ictalurus melas	Black bullhead	26	8.4	6,2	4.9	18.31	
-Ictalurus nebulosus	Brown bullhead	81	26.0	33.1	26.1	57.04	Hours fished
Ictalurus natalis	Yellow bullhead	6	1.9	3.0	2.4	4.23	
-Esox lucius	Northern pike	- 5	1.6	10.6	8.4	3.52	1.42
Perca flavescens	Yellow perch .	107	34.4	3.5	2.8	75.35	
_ Stizostedion vitreum	Walleye	4	1.3	10.1	8.0	2.87	
Micropterus salmoides	Largemouth bass	15	4.8	0.4	0.3	10.56	
- Lepomis gibbosus	Pumpkinseed	26	8.4	3.5	2.8	18.31	
Lepomis macrochirus	Bluegill	1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.70	
- Amblopites rupestris	Rock bass	8	2.6	0.4	0.3	5.63	
	Subtote	1 311	* * *	126.9		219.05	
C	Creek chub	•			Tell Control		
Semotilus atromaculatus		2					
- Hybopsis biguttata	Hornyhead chub	4 9					
Notropis dorsalis	Bigmouth shiner						
- Notropis hudsonius	Spottail shiner	33					
Notemigonus crysoleucas	Golden shiner	18		N. Y.L			
- Notropis cornutus	Common shiner	18	y 10				
Notropis heterolepis	Blacknose shiner	39					
Pimephales notatus	Bluntnose minnow	15					
Umbra limi	Central mudminnow	16					
Percina caprodes	·Logperch						
Etheostoma nigrum	Johnny darter	1					
Etheostoma exile	Iowa darter	5					
Cottus cognatus	Slimy sculpin	740					
	Total	468					



rac	t Name of Owner	Acres	Est. Cost
16 - 20	Theodore S. Allen Jr. Indian Land	80.00 98.50	\$ 5,000× 6,000 15,000× 18,000
_ 25	Charles Benzie, etal opt	43.80	10,500 12,600
	TOTAL (No. of Parcels) 3	222.30	\$ 30,500 36,600

139.10

222.33

36,600 20,400 702,60 759,600 \* 9,95/

72230 30,500 56.33 17,001 1154.03 585,500 1414.66 433,000

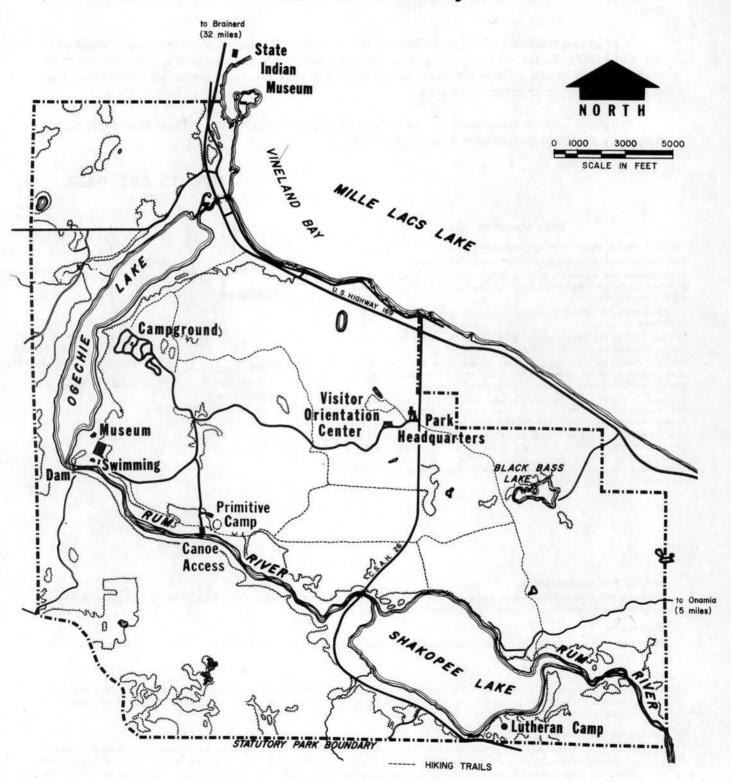
act	Name of Owner	Acres	Est. Cost	
7	Richard & Patricia Pockington	10.00	\$ 2,000	2,400
- 3	Pockington Estate	46.33	15,000 ×	18,000
2		56.33	\$17,000	20,400
8	Hockracky being negotiated.	40.00	15,000	(2,2,2)
28		120.00	5,000	
30	To been appeared	41.00	. 1,000	
31	Anderson to being approved		2, 000	
,			. 23,00	
		20,00		

Tract	Name of Owner	Acres	Est. Cost 2/11/10
-38	Harry & Eylma Cunz	63.70	\$ 6,000 × 7,200
-40	James & Anella Cunz	39.00	4,000x 4,800
<b>4</b> 1	Anton & Rose Grygelko, etal	50.20	5,000 6,000
1-8	Karl Hochradel	40.00	15,000 × 18,000
-14	Edwin Schoess F.S. being negotiate	d 69.36	7,000× 8,400
_15	Glaydys Rust - hole struke,	80.00	10,000× /2,000
24	Julius Magnuson	7.50	2,000× 2,400
_27	Fort Mille Lacs Inc.	39.00	4,000x 4,800
28	Leon Carlson	20.00	2,000 × 2,400
¥29	Floyd Foslien	20.00	2,000× 2,400
<b>-</b> 30 .	Mary Daniels	10.00	1,000× 1,200
-31	Alma Anderson	10.00	1,000 \$ 1,200
-132	Robert Holst	20.00	2,000× 2,400
-43	Dwight Dennings .	62.78	8,000× 9,600
44	Robert & Janice Meek	40.00	4,000 4,800
-45	Carl A. & Linnea Nelson	51.25	6,000× 7,200
-48	Roy F. & Natalie Schulz	0.89	1,500> 1,800
-10B	Ruth Sullivan	5.50	x
-19	Michael Reinardy	0.75	12,000× 14,400
_ 20A	Indian Land	139.10	14,000× 17,800
<b>-</b> 36	Leo Fradette	80.00	8,000× 9,600.
- 38A	Harry & Eylma Cunz	80.00	8,000× 9,600
39	Lawrence Wood	40.00	4,000×4,800
-42	Arthur R. & Florence Franzen	106.08	13,000 × 15,600
46	American Lutheran Memorial Camp	45.00	200,000× 240,000
-49	Anton P. & Hazel M. Wolens	0.92	1,000 \$ 1,200
36	10 Owners - June Visal	15.00	250,000, 300,000
	- Trust Find	1,136.03	\$585,500 702,600

P. 10, 11, 35, 38, 39, 41

## MILLE LACS KATHIO STATE PARK

Mille Lacs County



### MILLE LACS KATHIO STATE PARK MILLE LACS COUNTY, MINNESOTA

Mille Lacs Kathio State Park, established in 1957 and located at the outlets of Mille Lacs and Ogeche Lakes on the Rum River, was the center of the Ojibway (Chippewa) Indian Nation for over 200 years. Before that, the area was occupied by the Woodland Dakota (Sioux Tribe) for many centuries. Archaeologists believe that this area was inhabited by humans well before the time of Christ.

Kathio was the name of the main Dakota Village, which flourished from prehistoric times until the mid-1700's. Today, at the park, and at the State Indian Museum located a few miles north on Highway 169, much of the ancestral flavor of this region has been preserved. Remember that digging is strictly prohibited in the park.

Programs will be conducted by the naturalist at the Visitor Center. Tune your radio to the frequency posted in the park for interpretive messages.

### HOW TO GET THERE

#### **PARK MANNERS**

Read and heed all posted rules and park signs.

Help protect your park. Preservation is everyone's business.

Take pictures and memories; leave only footprints. Don't dig trenches, pick plants, molest animals, or scavenge dead wood — it's needed for the soil environment.

Be considerate of others. Maintaining a clean, quiet park is best for everybody.

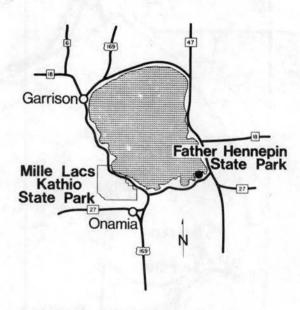
The use of firearms, explosives, air guns, slingshots, traps, seines, nets, bows and arrows and all other weapons is prohibited.

Pets are prohibited from all park areas except when restrained on a leash measuring six feet or less. Pets may not enter buildings. Horses are permitted only on trails specifically designated for such use.

The park is closed from 10:00 p.m. until 8:00 a.m. of the following day, except in campgrounds or in cabin areas. Loud noises or other disturbances are prohibited after 10:00 p.m.

Park permits are required for every vehicle and can be purchased at park headquarters. Permit prices are \$3.00 per car for Annual Permit; \$1.00 for Daily Permit.

Motor bikes and other licensed vehicles are allowed only on the motor vehicle roads — not on the trails.



Vehicle Permits Required. For Sale at Headquarters.

#### **FACILITIES**

#### Camping, Picnicking and Hiking

Campsites are provided with water and toilet facilities. Tables and parking areas are available for picnicking. Trails provide diverse opportunities to experience the park and participate in nature.

#### Water Sports

Where appropriate, boat launching and swimming facilities have been developed. Activities should be confined to designated areas. Fishing subject to state law.

### Winter Sports

Ski touring and snowshoeing are encouraged in all state parks and are not confined to marked trails unless specifically restricted. Snowmobiling is permitted only in designated areas and posted trails under conditions considered adequate for park protection by the park ranger or manager.

#### **Environmental Education**

Schools and conservation-oriented groups aren't the only ones that can benefit from outdoor learning experiences. Make the most of your recreational experience here by using it to get closer to natural laws that bind us to one another and to the living environment that sustains us. Your state parks are unique and precious resources for building values and life styles necessary for the survival of a health biotic community.

This park is managed by the Minn. Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Parks & Recreation, Centennial Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. 55155.

### Kathio State Park Land Ownership Within Statutory Boundries

To determin the tax breakdown of each parcel of land use the assessed valuation rate and multiply it by the following county, township, and school district mill rates

### ASSESSMENT STATEMENTS

LAND USE (within each State Park)(in arc	ces) 3,427
Private Ownership	9 9 46
Open Land	105
Crop	= 91 30h 588
Pasture	100
Swamp/Marsh	785
Water	1,280
Unused	500
Wooded Land	774
Pastured	105
Non-Pastured	774
Residential	66
Industrial and/or	88
Commerccal	
Sub-Total	1.859 1,535 (Bachman) 47 parcels
Public Ownership	48 parcels -taxed
Open land	
<pre>crop (leased)</pre>	
Pastured (leased)	S. J. rock
Recreation Use	
Forested	6,376
Open	108
Developed	30
Historical- Archaeological	5
Sub-Total	11,200 × 9,951 site Map
TOTAL STATUTORY ACREAGE	11,200 × 9,951 site Map

### ANTICIPATED RELOCATIONS

A relocation is defined as a family, a tenant family, or a business which would be displaced if all private lands within the statutory boundary were acquired today. # of residential year round homes 19, # of residential seasonal homes 14, # of farm operations 4, number of Industrial/commercial business6.

### "PRIVATE LAND OWNERSHIP KATHIO STATE PARK STATUTORY BOUNDRIES."

Milacs County South Kathio Township School District #480

PROPRIETOR	ACRES	USE	VALUATION	TAX
Section 3				
State of Minn.	5.00		Exempt	
/ Elaine & Chas. R. Colberson, Sr.	<b>).</b>			5,02
Ruth Sullivan 7_ 5.50	1.07	14	100	10.86
8 -LRuth Sullivan J- 3.30	7.66	4	123	12.66 [13.36
-Harry E. & Mary Stein		4	350	1.3638.02
State of Minn.	39.85	: 0.00	Exempt	
State of Minn.	16.00		Exempt	
State of Minn.			Exempt	
-Jerald & Carole Miller		4	60	6.52
-Lawrence C. & Rosemarie May		4	33	3.58
State of Minn.	17.43		Exempt	
-Rose McCartney & Fran. Moredry	5.50	5	43 .	5.02
-Rose Recarring & Franchistory	69.36	4	761	82.66
Kathio State Park	113.95	4	Exempt	
Ratino State Park	11)•//	*	Imon p.	
Section 4		100		
√-Laura E. Merritt	.1.6	4	51	5.54
-Louis & Kaye Schellinger	. 32	4	150	16.30
-Michael N. Reinardy75	• 38	5	5,282	617.78
- Victor A. & Linda Ann Lease	.40	5555	4,144	484.68
-Irving & Esme Y. Springer	•91	5	3,384	395.80
John Hookins	.17	5	602	70.40
John A. & Verone F. Jurvelin	• 38	5	2904	339.66
Dept. Natural Resources	26.75		Exempt	237
Dept. Ratural Resources	53.20.		II II	
State of Minn.	45.15		"	
State of Minn.	40.10		11	
Kathio State Park	360.00		u .	
Section 5				
and the second s				
Forestry	36.45		Exempt	
41	40.80		11	
tt .	27.60		11	
H .	⊿2.15		11	
n .	29.35		**	
II .	47.85		11	
· ·	17.50		"	
11	33.82		11	
State of Minn.	41.12			
0 0 0	179.17		**	
20A - Chippewa Trible	139.10		11	

Milacs County South Kathio Township School District #480

PROFRIETOR	ACRES	USE	VALUATION	TAX
Section 8				
ent maille	49.95		Exempt	
Chippewa Trible	48.55		11	
	53.52			
" "	160.00			
Kathio State Park	31.55			
State of Finn.			11	
и и и	107.05		11	
и и и	38.25	2	11	
"n " "	37.25			
Section 9				
	640.00		Exempt	
Kathio State Park	040.00			
Section 10				
	40.00	4	2,270	246.6
Gwenyth Hichradel	80.00		Exempt	
State of Nim.	520.00		51	
Kathio State Park	520.00	1		****
Section 11				
Fort Mille Lacs Co. Notin parks	39.00 243.67			10 70
Lyle & Lois Silker	40.00	4	392 .	42.58
Margaret & Vern Kelly	40.00	Li	441	47.90
	40.00			
K. D. Johnston	80.80	4	1695	184.1
Gladys Rust	40.00		Exempt	W
State of Minn.	160.00		11	
Kathio State Park	1,00.00	4 1 1 1 1		
Section 12		121		
	. 120.00		Exempt	
State of Minn.	1000		n.	
State of Minn. Kathio State Park	140.00			
	40.00			
Kathio State Park	40.00		Exempt	

Milacs County
South Kathio Township
School District 7480

PROPRIETOR	ACRES	USE	VALUATION	TAX
Section 14	,			
State of Minn.	40.00 40.00		Exempt	
Carl A. & Linnea Nelson	51.25	4	563	61.16
Forestry Dwight & Alta Jennings	61.50 39.90	14	Exempt 818	88.86
Kathio State Park	240.00 181.50		Exempt	
Section 15				
Olaf B. Anderson	10.00	4	109	11.84
Les V. & Mary Daniels Mille Lacs County	10.00	4	109 Exempt	11.84
Don W. & Florence Haberland State of Minn.	1.76	. 4	167 Exempt	18.14
Forestry L. Carlson	80.00 20.00	4	222	24.12
F. Forslien Robert Holst	20.00	48XX	222	24.12 24.12
State of Minn.	25.60 40.00		Exempt	
и и и	57.60 51.25		H	
Kathio State Park	80.00	•	11	
Section 16				
Kathio State Park	640.00		Exempt	
Section 17				
Harry & Eylma Cunz Kathio State Park	. 40.00 600.00	4	519 Exempt	56.38
Section 20				
Delbert South(Pro-rated) -Harry & Eylma Cunz	40.00 40.00	14 14	1,969 731	213.90 . 79.40
Forestry Kathio State Park	140.00	, a	Exempt Exempt	
Kathio State Park	80.00		n ·	

PROPRIETOR	ACRES	USE	VALUATION	TAX
Section21				
Kathio State Park	640.00		Exempt	
Section 22				
-Anton P. & Hazel M. Wolens -Anthony & Rose Grygelko -James J. & Anella Cunz, -Elyma & Harry Cunz State of MinnArthur & Florence Franzen - 106.80 Kathio State Park	.92 50.20 39.00 63.70 40.00 40.00	14 14 14 14	2,220 1,778 2,603 1,950 Exempt 441 Exempt	241.16 193.14 282.76 211.82
Section 23				
Bruce & Mary Milton Douglas & Gertude Spindler Roy F. & Natalie K. M. Schultz Dwight F. & Alta Jennings Roy F. Natalie K. M. Schultz Garland & Marlys Groves Clifford Carr Joe Pocklington Richard & Patricia Focklington State of Minn	4.8 5.50 .89 21.66 2.40 .45 1.08 46.33 70.00 3.50	5 4 4 4 4	3,098 150 150 255 670 150 150 1,303 Exempt	362.34 16.30 16.30 27.70 7.28 16.30 16.30
Section 24				
- C. A. & Houlton Benzie Kathio State Park	13.80 511.50	4	367 Exempt	39.86

Milaca County North Kathio Township School District #480

PROPRIETOR	ACRES	USE	VALUATION	TAX
Section 32				
Leo & Helen Fradette	80.00	4	784	85.16
Town of Kathio /	40.00		Exempt	
State of Minn	80.00			
Forestry	80.00			
Kathio State Park	360.00	The state of		
Section 33				
Harry D. Simons	.28	4	2,559	277.98
Ralph & Evelyn Ten Bruin	•	5	23	2.70
Harry D. & Rosella Simons	1.96	5	10,142	1.186.
State Conservation Area (DNR)	61.75		Exempt	
Town of Kathio	40.00		n Day for the	
Indian Burial	38.20		"	
- 11 11	49.59		n	
11 11	52.20			
Kathio State Park	80.00		Exempt	

# From County Tax Records

Auditor: 612-983-6282

	T. 42N., R. à	7W. (5	outh Ko	thio Tup	<u>,</u> )		
Tract #	Owner!	Lerenge	2 / 7	up. 3.	S.D. 480	· Total	
		Se	tion 3				
9-44	Schwan Cho Colbenson	)	,20	1.76	3.06	5.02	5
9-5	Sullivan		.5	1 4,43	7.72	12.66	5
9-6	Palmer		.8.	4 7.38	12.87	21.10	5
9-74	Stein		,0:	5 .48	.83	1.36	5
9-7AC	Waller	,09	. 24	2.10	3.66	6.00	5
9-710	11		.18	1.05	1,83	3.00	. 5
9.7AE	Stein	,21	.57	1 4.97	8.66	14.20	5
9-7AF	wallen .		017	1.02	1,88	2.90	5
9-746	Holland		.67	5.91	10,30	16.88	5
9-70	Springer		,21	1.85	3.23	5,30 .	5.
9-70	May		.17	1.48	2.57	4.22	5
9-10	Schoess	69.36	. 5.70	39,89	68.38	113.96	4
9-124	Mucray	,80	,84	6.54	13,71	21.10	5
9-13	Byoige ( 6 Anderson)	5.50	./2	.93	1,95	3.00	5
9-14	Spriger.		.08	.64	1.34	2.06	5
		**************************************				2	
977		Sea	tion 4				
9-15	Schellinger	,32	.58	451	9.45	14:54	5
9-17A	Kernordy	38	12.94	100.25	210,21	323.40	5
9-178	Valentine	,40	10.23	79.27	166.20	255.70	5
9-188	Springer	.91	8.43	65.30	136.93	210,66	5
9-188	in in	.17	2.60	20.14	42.24	64.98	5
9-19	Jarvelin	.38	7.15	55,40	116,17	178.72	5
9-20	Helfenstein	.46	.18	1,39	3.91	4.48	5
		Section	in 10				
9-57	Hochrodel	40.00	8.80	77.04	134,27	820.12	4
		Section					
9-600	Fort Mille Loes Inc.	39.00	3.83	26,80	46.70	76.56	4
9-66	fust	80,00	8.22	57.52	100,25	164.34	4

Tract #	Guner	Scream	I Tu	ip. Co	5.D. 480	Total	
			Section	as 14			
9-102	Jennings	39.90	4,0	14 28.29	9 49.31	80.84	4
9-103	Nelson	5125	4.8	5 33,98	59.22	97.08	- 4
9-105	Carlson	20.00	1.9	0 13.29	23.17	37.98	4
9-106	Foslien	20,00	1.90	13.79	23,17	37.98	4
9-107	Baldwin	20,00	1,90	0 13.25	9 23.17	37.98	4
9-108	Daniels	10.00	,84	5,91	10.30	16,88	4
			Section	15			
9-109	Anakrson	10.00	184	5,91	10.30	16.88	4
9-113	Allen	80.00	6.33	44.34	77.24	126.62	4
9-114	Haberland	1.76	1.05	7.39	12.87	21.10	4
			Section	17			
9-118	Curz	40.00	2.52	17.61	30,69	30.32	4
			Section	20			
9-136	Cunz	40,00	3.54	24.81	43,24	20.88	4
			Section à	2			
9-1414	Franzen	66.08	7.07	49.99	86.25	141.40	4.
9-1418	"	40,00	1.38	9.64	16.80	27.54	4
9-142	Wolens	.92	8,64	66.96	140,40	216,00	5
9-143	Grygelko	30.20	6.60	46.20	79.20	132.00	4
9-1444	Cung	34.00	671	46.94	80,47	134.12	4
9-1448	Conway	5.00	1.22	8.51	14.59	24.32	4
9-146	Curia	63.70	8.47	59,30	101.65	169.42	4
			Section 20				11-11-1
9-461	Fairbainn,	.38		63,12	132,34	203.60	5
9-462	bye	,70		128.50	269.44	414.52	5
9-463	tocklington	.31	6.67	51.68	108.35	166,70	5
9-464	"	,38	,62	4.78	10.02	15.42	5
	Carrie Constitution	1000					13 1 10

11,							
mad #	Curec	Lerenge	Tuf	2 60	S.D. 490	Total	
		Scot	IN 23				GILL
9-152A	Millon	4,80	9,98	69.88	119.80	199.66	4
9-1520	Mack	40.00	3,17	22.16	37,9,9	63.32	4
9-1520	Schulg	2.40	,35	2.47	4,24	7.06	4
9-153E	Spindler .	5.50	1,90	-13,29	22.79	37.98	4
9-155F	tocklington	,06	17	1,31	2,74	4,22	5
9-153 A	Jonnings	21.88	3,83	26,78	45.91	76.52	4
9-153B	Schulg	,89	173	5.68	11.92	18.34	5
9-153C	Groves	45	11.96	92.73	194.43	299.12	. 5
9-1530	Carr	1.08	1.01	7.85	16.46	25,32	6
9-153E	Delsh	1.00	9,33	72.29	151,57	233.18	5
9-154A	Keid	44.93	8.55	59.86	102.62	171.04	4
9-1548	toddington	2.10	5.08	39.36	82,52	126.96	5
9-1540	Labrie	1210	017	1.31	2.74	4.22	.5
		Sed	Lou 24				
9-157	Sengie	43.80	2.53	17.73	30,40	50.66	4
							1
	T. 43N, 8.27	W. (North	Kathin 7	(p.)			
		Sec	tion 32				
9-3/9	Fradotte	80.00.	4.05	28.33	48.56	80.94	4
		Sec	tion 33	***************************************			120
9-325	Ten Bruin		.05	,38	.8/	1,24	5
9-327	Schumann	.28	.18	1.39	1.91	1,48	5
9-328	Simons	1.68	35,42 a	74.52	575,61	885.56	5
9-329	,	,28	9.93	76.93	161.30	248.16	5
	THE SEA PROPERTY.						Talk Blog

Tract #	Ouver .	Serence	Tup.	Co.	5.0. 480	Total
		Section	n 33 Cont.	- Loke side To	erroce	
341	Dodd		13.74	106.48	223.26	343,48
7-312	Ten Brun		26.43	204.86	429,55	660.84
7-343	Hing		5.49	42.58	89.28	137.36
344	Helfenstein		7.85	60,83	127.56	196.24
345	Smecht .		4,96	38,48	80,68	124.12
7-347	Het hillips		,85	6.56	13.75	21.16
7-348	Teed		1.01	7.85	16,46	25.52
3494	Welsond		.32	2.51	5.26	8.10
7-3498	Hartin		7.39	37.27	120,08	184.74
Park Totals			351.69	2,653.45	5,230.89	8,236.03
Total Levy	0		9,7/7.39	581,520.19 68,467.14	681,858,65	
% Loss			3.619	0.456	0.767	
				- (1/1)	- )	
	Total	Vallet Love	- 1 644 86	8 (Nathin	hus.	
	Total	Val lation		8 (Kathio	lup.	
			= 1, 244, 86	es		
	Tup.	= 4.23	Mille Rot	les Total - ,	£g, = 87.1	
	Twp. County	= 4.23 = 30.50	Mille Rot	les Total - ,		
	Tup.	= 4,23 = 30,50 = 52.13	Mille Rot	les Total - ,	£g, = 87.1	
	Twp. County	= 4.23 = 30.50	Mille Rot	les Total - ,	£g, = 87.1	
	Twp. County S.DAg.	= 4,23 = 30,50 = 52.13 = 63,43	Mille Rat	Total - N	£g, = 87.1	
	Twp. County S.DAg.	= 4,23 = 30,50 = 52.13 = 63.43	Millo Ros	Total-N	kg, = 87.1 -kg, = 98.1	
	Twp. County S.DAg. S.DN-Ag.	= 4.23 = 30.50 = 52.43 = 63.43	Mille Ros	Total-N	£g, = 87.1	
	Twp. County S.DAg.	= 4.23 = 30.50 = 52.43 = 63.43	Millo Ros	Total-Notal-	kg, = 87.1 -kg, = 98.1	

#490

### Kathio State Park Land Ownership Within Statutory Boundries

To determin the tax breakdown of each parcel of land use the assessed valuation rate and multiply it by the following county, township, and school district mill rates

(4)= Agricultural or Recreational land (5)= Non-Agricultural land

### ASSESSMENT STATEMENTS

LAND USE Priv	(within each State Park)(in ate Ownership	arces)
	Open Land	
	Crop	- 91
	Pasture	304
	Swamp/Marsh	785
	Water	1,280
	Unused	
	Wooded Land	
	Pastured	105
	Non-Pastured	774
	Residential	66
	Industrial and/or	
	Commerccal	22
	Sub-Total	· <u>4.859</u>
Public Ow	nership	
Open	land	
	Crop (leased)	
	Pastured (leased)	
	Recreation Use	
	Forested	6,376
	Open	108
	Developed	30
	Historical-	_
	Archaeological Sub-Total	5
MOMAT CHAI	FUTORY ACREAGE	- this was
TOTAL STA	TOTORI RORDAN	11,200

### ANTICIPATED RELOCATIONS

A relocation is defined as a family, a temant family, or a business which would be displaced if all private lands within the statutory boundary were acquired today. # of residential year round homes 19, # of residential seasonal homes 14, # of farm operations 4, number of Industrial/commercial business6.

### "PRIVATE LAND OWNERSHIP KATHIO STATE PARK STATUTORY BOUNDRIES."

Milacs County South Kathio Township School District #480

PROPRIETOR	ACRES	USE	VALUATION	TAX
Section 3				
State of Minn.	5.00		Exempt	
Elaine & Chas. R. Colberson, Sr.	,		Dicomp 0	
Ruth Sullivan	1.07	4	100	10.86
Ruth Sullivan	7.66	1	123	13.36
Harry E. & Mary Stein	1.00	4	350	38.02
State of Minn.	39.85	4		30.02
State of Minn.	10.00		Exempt	
State of Minn.	10.00		Exempt	
Jerald & Carole Miller		4	Exempt 60	( 50
Lawrence C. & Rosemarie May		4		6.52
State of Minn.	47 12	4	33	3.58
	17.43	-	Exempt	
Rose McCartney & Fran. Moredry	5.50	5	43	5.02
Esther & Arlin E. Schoess	69.36	14	761	82.66
Kathio State Park	113.95		Exempt	
Section 4				
Laura E. Merritt	.46	4	51	5.54
Louis & Kaye Schellinger	. 32	4	150	16.30
Michael N. Reinardy	. 38	5	5,282	617.78
Victor A. & Linda Ann Lease	.40	5	4,144	484.68
Irving & Esme Y. Springer	.91	5	3,384	395.80
John Hopkins	.17	5	602	70.40
John A. & Verone F. Jurvelin	.38	455555	2904	339.66
Dept. Natural Resources	26.75		Exempt	227.00
" " "	53.20		wxembr	
State of Minn.	45.15		"	
n n n	42.15		"	
Kathio State Park	360.00		n .	
Section 5				
Forestry	36.45		Exempt	
n d	40.80		"	
II .	27.60		11	
11	42.15		11	
n as	29.35		11	
m .	47.85		m .	
· ·	17.50		n n	
11	33.82		11	
state of Minn.				
" " "	41.12		"	
	179.17		"	
Chippewa Trible	139.10		II.	

Milecs County South Kathio Township School District #480

PROPRIETOR	ACRES	USE	VALUATION	TAX
Section 8				
Chippewa Trible	49.95		Exempt	
11 11	48.55		"	
II II	53.52		"	
Kathio State Park	160.00		"	
State of Minn.	31.55		"	
и и и	107.05		an H	
11 11 11	38.25		11	
nn n n	37.25		n	
Section 9				
Kathio State Park	640.00		Exempt	
Section 10				
Gwenyth Hichradel	40.00	4	2,270	246.60
State of Minn.	80.00		Exempt	
Kathio State Park	520.00		"	
Section 11				
Fort Mille Lacs Co.	243.67			
Lyle & Lois Silker	40.00	4	392	42.58
Margaret & Vern Kelly	40.00	4	441	47.90
K. D. Johnston	40.00			
Gladys Rust	80.80	4	1695	184.12
State of Minn.	40.00		Exempt	
Kathio State Park	160.00		"	
Section 12				
State of Minn.	120.00		Exempt	
Kathio State Park	40.00		"	
Section 13				
State of Minn.	40.00		Exempt	
Kathio State Park	640.00		"	

Milacs County South Kathio Township School District 3#480

PROPRIETOR	ACRES	USE	VALUATION	TAX
Section 14		15 30 1		
State of Minn.	40.00		Exempt	
Carl A. & Linnea Nelson	40.00 51.25	L	563	61.16
Forestry	61.50	4	Exempt	01.10
Dwight & Alta Jennings	39.90	4	818	88.86
Kathio State Park	240.00		Exempt	
H H H	181.50		"	
Section 15				
Olaf B. Anderson	10.00	4	109	11.84
Les V. & Mary Daniels	10.00	4	109	11.84
Mille Lacs County	2.50		Exempt	
Don W. & Florence Haberland	1.76	4	167	18.14
State of Minn.	80.00		Exempt	
Forestry	80.00		"	
L. Carlson	20.00	4	222	24.12
F. Forslien	20.00	HBXX	222	24.12
Robert Holst	20.00	4	222	24.12
State of Minn.	25.60		Exempt	
H H H	40.00		II II	
	57.60		"	
Kathio State Park	51.25		"	
" "	80.00		"	
Section 16				
Kathio State Park	640.00		Exempt	
Section 17				
Harry & Eylma Cunz	40.00	4	519	56.38
Kathio State Park	600.00		Exempt	
Section 20				
Delbert South(Pro-rated)	40.00	4	1,969	213.90
Harry & Eylma Cunz	40.00	4	731	79.40
Forestry	140.00		Exempt	
Kathio State Park	40.00		Exempt	
	80.00		"	

Milacs County South Kathio Township School District #480

PROPRIETOR	ACRES	USE	VALUATION	TAX
Section21				
Kathio State Park	640.00		Exempt	
Section 22				
Anton P. & Hazel M. Wolens Anthony & Rose Grygelko James J. & Anekla Cunz, Elyma & Harry Cunz State of Minn. Arthur & Florence Franzen Kathio State Park	.92 50.20 39.00 63.70 40.00 40.00	14 14 14 14 14	2,220 1,778 2,603 1,950 Exempt 441 Exempt	241.16 193.14 282.76 211.82
Section 23				
Bruce & Mary Milton Douglas & Gertude Spindler Roy F. & Natalie K. M. Schultz Dwight F. & Alta Jennings Roy F. Natalie K. M. Schultz Garland & Marlys Groves Clifford Carr Joe Pocklington	4.8 5.50 .89 21.88 2.40 .45 1.08	5 4 4 4 4 4	3,098 150 150 255 67 150	362.34 16.30 16.30 27.70 7.28 16.30 16.30
Richard & Patricia Pocklington State of Minn	3.50	4	1,303 Exempt	141.54
Section 24				
C. A. & Houlton Benzie Kathio State Park	43.80 511.50	14	367 Exempt	39.86

Milaca County North Kathio Township School District #480

PROPRIETOR	ACRES	USE	VALUATION	TAX
Section 32				
Leo & Helen Fradette	80.00	4	784	85.16
Town of Kathio	40.00		Exempt	
State of Minn	80.00		"	
Forestry	80.00			
Kathio State Park	360.00		"	
Section 33				
Harry D. Simons	•28	4	2,559	277.98
Ralph & Evelyn Ten Bruin		5	23	2.70
Harry D. & Rosella Simons	1.96	5	10,142	1.186.20
State Conservation Area	61.75		Exempt	
Town of Kathio	40.00		" "	
Indian Burial	38.20			
n n	49.59		n n	
11 11	52.20		"	
Kathio State Park	80.00		Exempt	

Dept. of Natural Resources Div. of Parks & Recreation

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