# HISTORY AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

**OF** 

**BIG BEND POWER PLANT** 

Rapid City, SD

### **History**

The Big Bend hydro power plant was housed near Canal Street on the north side of Rapid Creek. It came into existence in part as a result of George B. Mansfield's observation that the water flow under the control of the Dakota-Placerville Gold Mining Company was being wasted and could be used to produce electric energy. New York owners of the mining company began a feasibility study to change the mining operation to one which would generate electricity. The feasibility study came into the hands of a group of Rapid City men and they created the Dakota Power Company in March 1907. They acquired water and property rights from the mining company and constructed a flume to transport water to Big Bend. Construction was started on 2,000 horsepower hydro plant.

The City of Rapid City granted Dakota Power Company a 20 year franchise to provide power to the city. This created a conflict as Rapid City Light & Gas Company had a franchise to provide power as well. Rapid City Light & Gas Company unsuccessfully petitioned the City for an exclusive franchise. In an effort to accelerate the delivery of power to the city, Dakota Power Company constructed a 400 kW steam plant near Halley Park. It came into operation in August 1910. In December of 1910, the property of Rapid City Light & Gas Company was acquired by Dakota Power Company - eliminating their principle competition. In 1912, the Big Bend hydro plant was completed and came into service.

Ownership of Dakota Power Company was acquired by a group of Chicago bankers in 1923. Later a Philadelphia firm purchased the power company and continued operation until 1928. The Dakota Power Company ownership changed through acquisition, ultimately becoming a part of today's Black Hills Power & Light and Black Hills Corporation.

The Big Bend Power Plant was equipped with three 500 kW turbo generators that served Rapid City. Freezing of the water in the flumes and water flow lines required the Big Bend plant to not be operational intermittantly in winter months. A transmission line connecting Rapid City to Deadwood allowed Dakota Power Company to acquire power from the Pluma Plant. This was particularly useful during peak periods and frozen periods.

The distribution system in the Rapid City area included a 2,300 volt line to the government Indian school. A one mile line to the South Dakota School of Mines and about one mile of extensions in Rapid City. As of August 1, 1912, 700 meters under 50 amp capacity and 8 meters over 50 amp capacity had been placed into service; 100 secondary transformers had been installed. Their total capacity was 800 kW.

The above history is a summary taken from "A Century of Light, an Illustrated History of Black Hills Power and Light Company", by R.E. "Dint" Furois.

#### **Building Description**

The building is 44' long in the north/south direction by 26'4" in the east/west. It has a 21'x9" service dock along the south side of the building. The roof slopes downward from north to south, approximately 4' along the 44' length. Steel I beams, which span the 26' width, carry a wood deck roof. The walls are a combination of structural clay tile and brick.

The building is outside the 100 year flood plain and within the greenway. Its proximity to the new development north of Rapid City and the Executive Golf Course suggests that it could be returned to come useful purpose.

#### **Building Condition**

The building is in fair to poor condition, but is certainly salvageable if there is foreseeable useful purpose. The fact that it is not more than a shell allows for more flexibility in selecting a new use and reduces the cost of rehabilitation.

The roof appears to have leaked for some time. The wall flashing and wall cap are almost entirely gone. As a result, the brick and mortar at the top of the wall are deteriorating and separating. These first two deficiencies will cause rapid further deterioration if not repaired.

The exterior walls are as follows:

The east wall has a large crack in the masonry, which runs from top to bottom in the approximate center of the wall. The wall appears to be leaning slightly inward at the top center. Previous openings have been in-filled with a variety of masonry materials. Some brick has been broken to allow access to the interior.

The south wall has some masonry deterioration at the bottom of the southeast corner, but is otherwise in generally good condition. The large opening has been in-filled with concrete block and a steel framed passage door.

The west wall is in generally good condition with two notable exceptions. The wall top has deteriorated as a result of the absence of metal cap flashing. At the southwest corner, and tree has grown to the point where it has begun to displace vertically the concrete foundation and the masonry. Previous openings have been in-filled with concrete block and/or brick.

The north wall is in generally good condition. Some repair has been done to the lower north east corner. The three original window openings have been in-filled with concrete block.

#### List of Significant Repair Items

These items are necessary to stabilize the building structure and halt further serious deterioration. Restoration could include significantly more work depending on the end use.

- Remove roofing and roof deck; replace roof deck and roofing, flashing and wall cap.
- Repair masonry at top of wall and parapets.
- Install gutter and downspout.
- Remove tree at the southwest corner. Underpin footing if necessary.
- Repair deteriorated masonry and mortar.
- Stabilize east wall and bring back into vertical plane.
- Repair large cracked area of east wall with either masonry, steel ties or both.

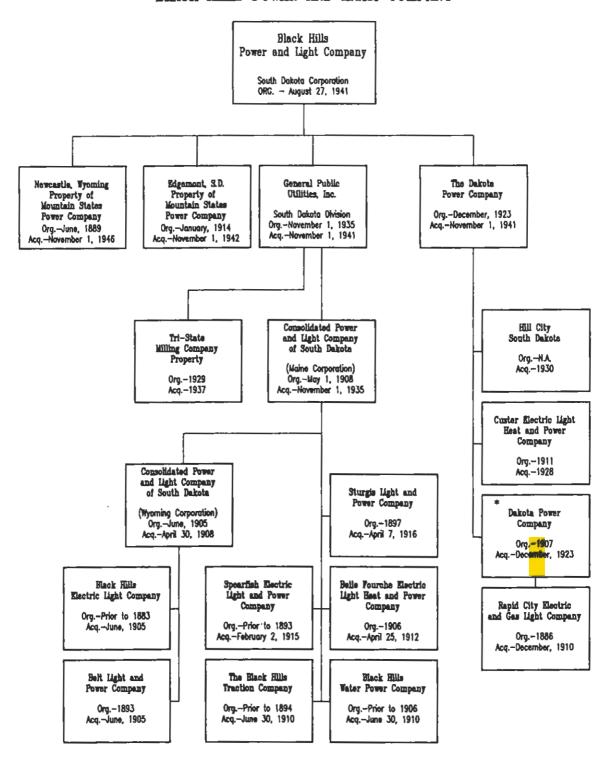
Photos of the building's current condition are included for review and clarification.

## Possible Future Uses

At this time it appears that no department of the City has expressed an interest for use of the building.

If stabilized, it may serve as a storage building. If more money and effort is expended, it may have a future use as a park pavilion and an electric power development history exhibit.

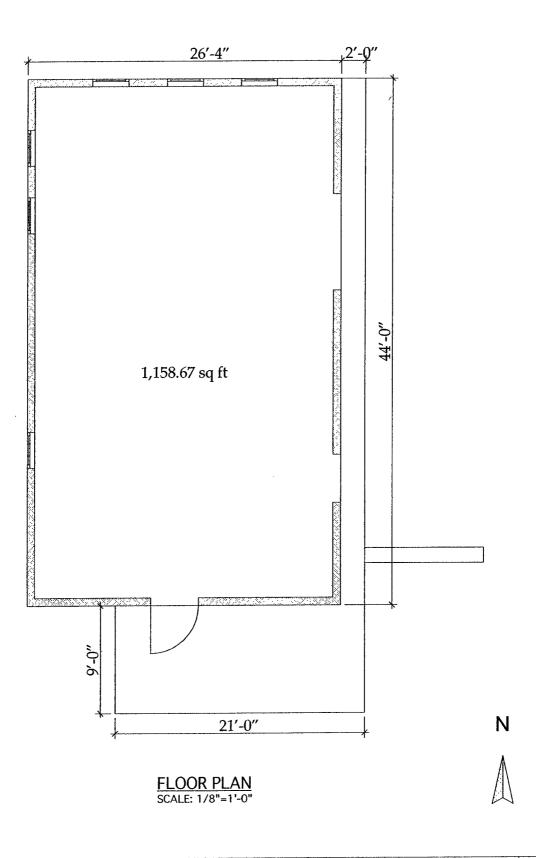
At a minimum for safety and liability purposes, the building should be secured from access by fencing. The subsequent decision then would be to choose between stabilization or demolition.



<sup>\*</sup> Dakota Power Company Constructed the Big Bend Power Plant

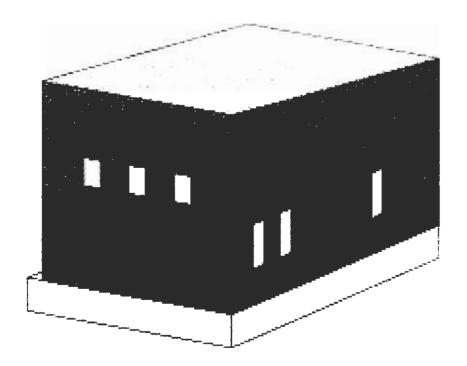
Org. = Date of Company Organization Acq. = Date Property was Acquired by Successor Company

N.A. - Not Available

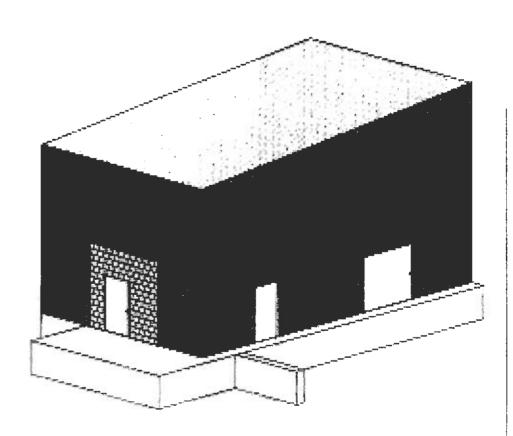




DATE: 5-SHEET NO. 5-03-06



**VIEW FROM NORTH WEST** 



**VIEW FROM SOUTH EAST** 

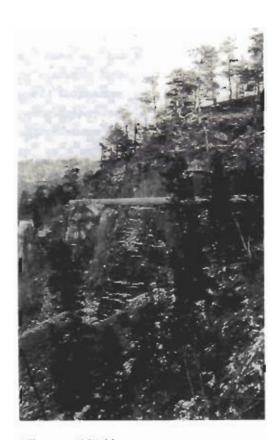
PW071106-16



Big Bend Power Plant was owned and operated by Dakota Power Company. (1912)



Workers laid the foundation before installing the flume.



Flume on hillside.

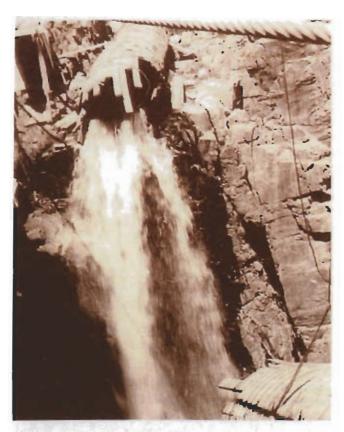
PW071106-16



The flume that fed water to the Big Bend Power Plant was built by hand using hundreds of laborers.



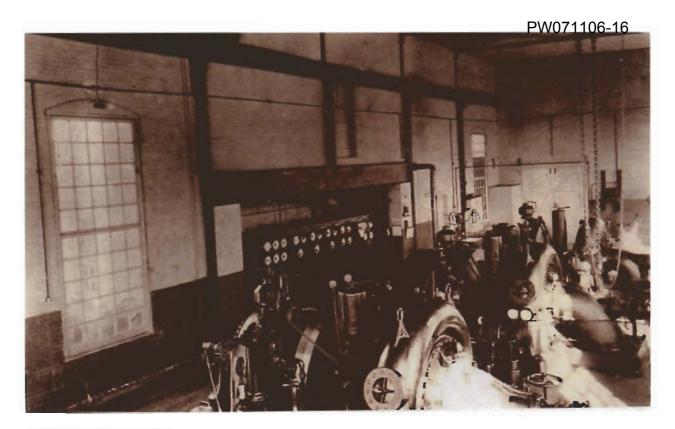
Repairing leaks in the flume was an ongoing job.



A common problem with the flume was leaks and damage because of weather or weak construction.



On very cold days the Big Bend Power Plant would shut down because of the frost build-up in the flume.



Inside view of power plant.



VIEW FROM EAST



VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST



VIEW FROM WEST



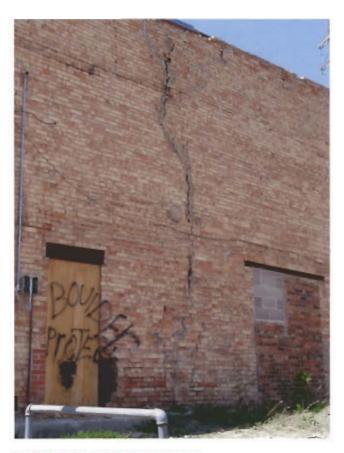
VIEW FROM NORTHEAST



VIEW FROM NORTH



DETAIL EAST WALL



EAST WALL WITH CRACK



SOUTHEAST CORNER

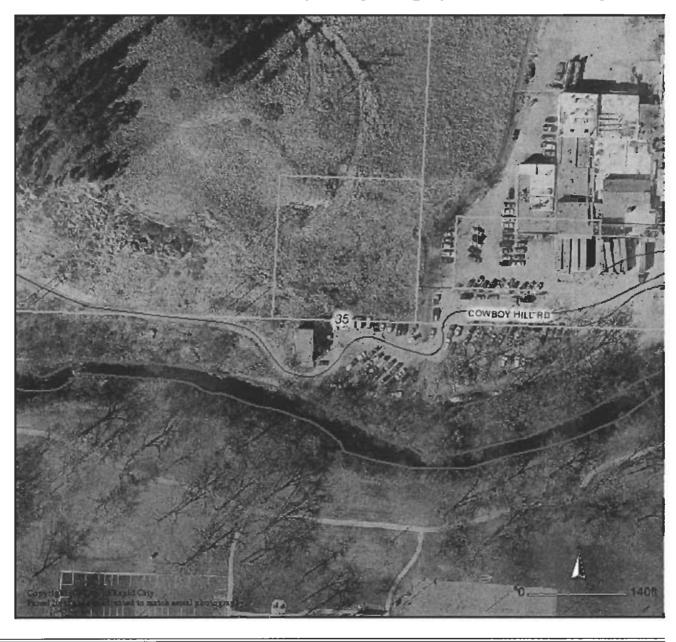


TREE AT SOUTHWEST CORNER

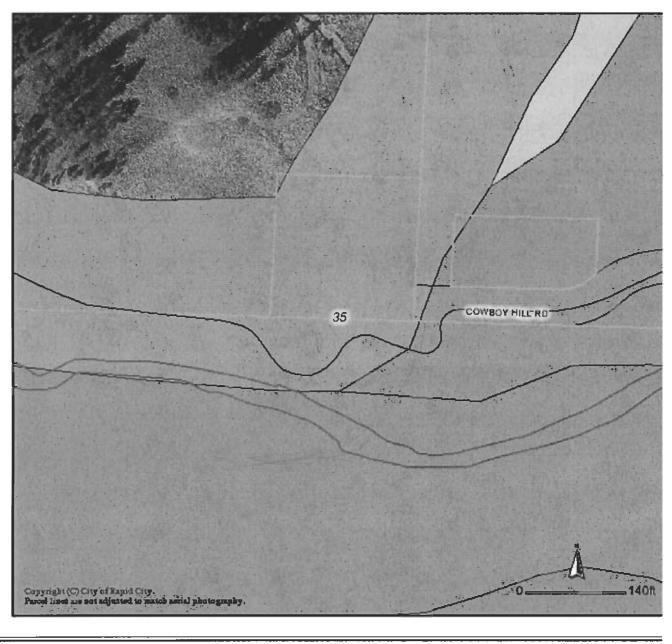


TOP OF WALL WEST SIDE

# Rapid City Geographic Information System



# Rapid City Geographic Information System



PW071106-16

## **Identify Results**

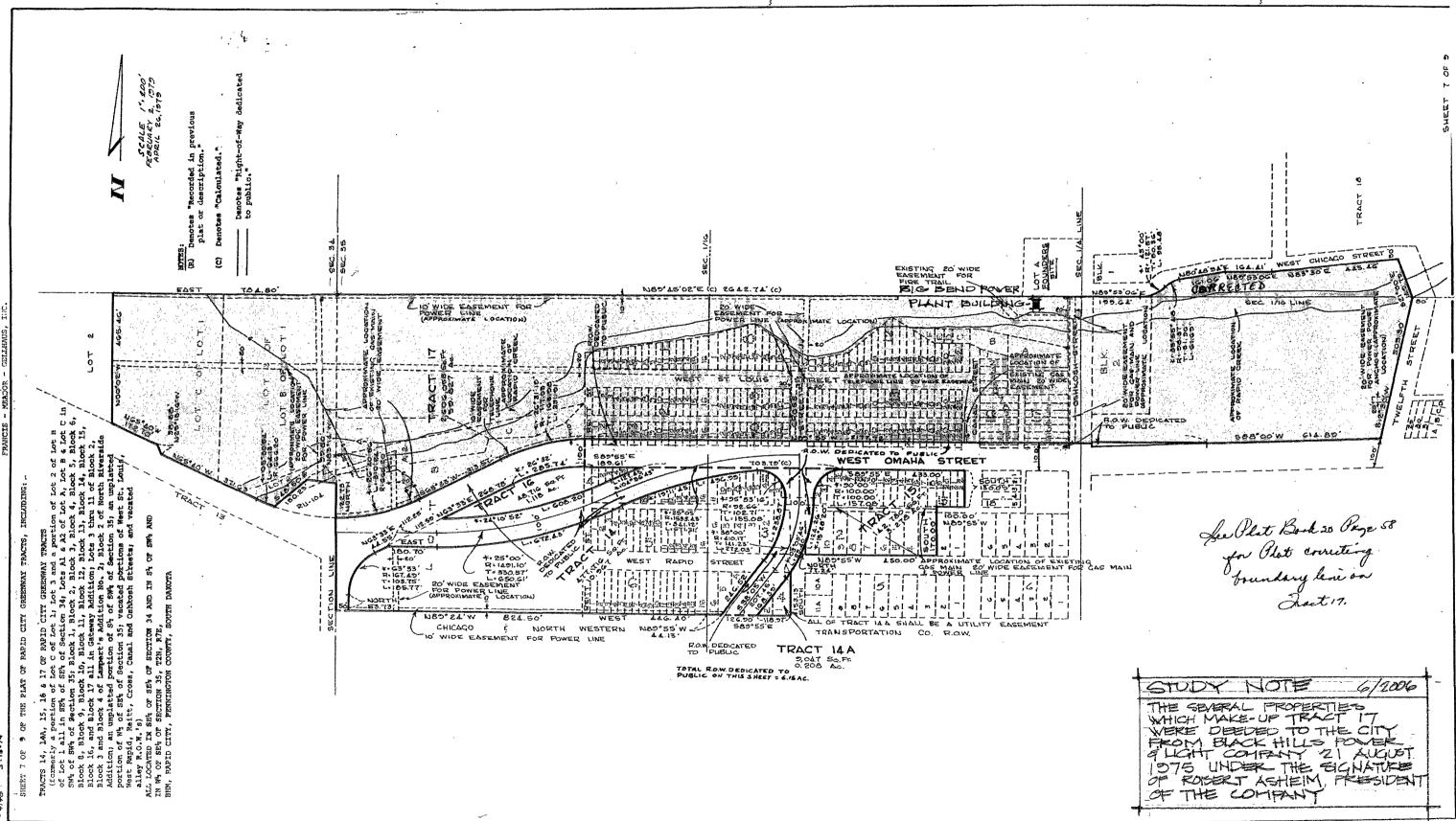


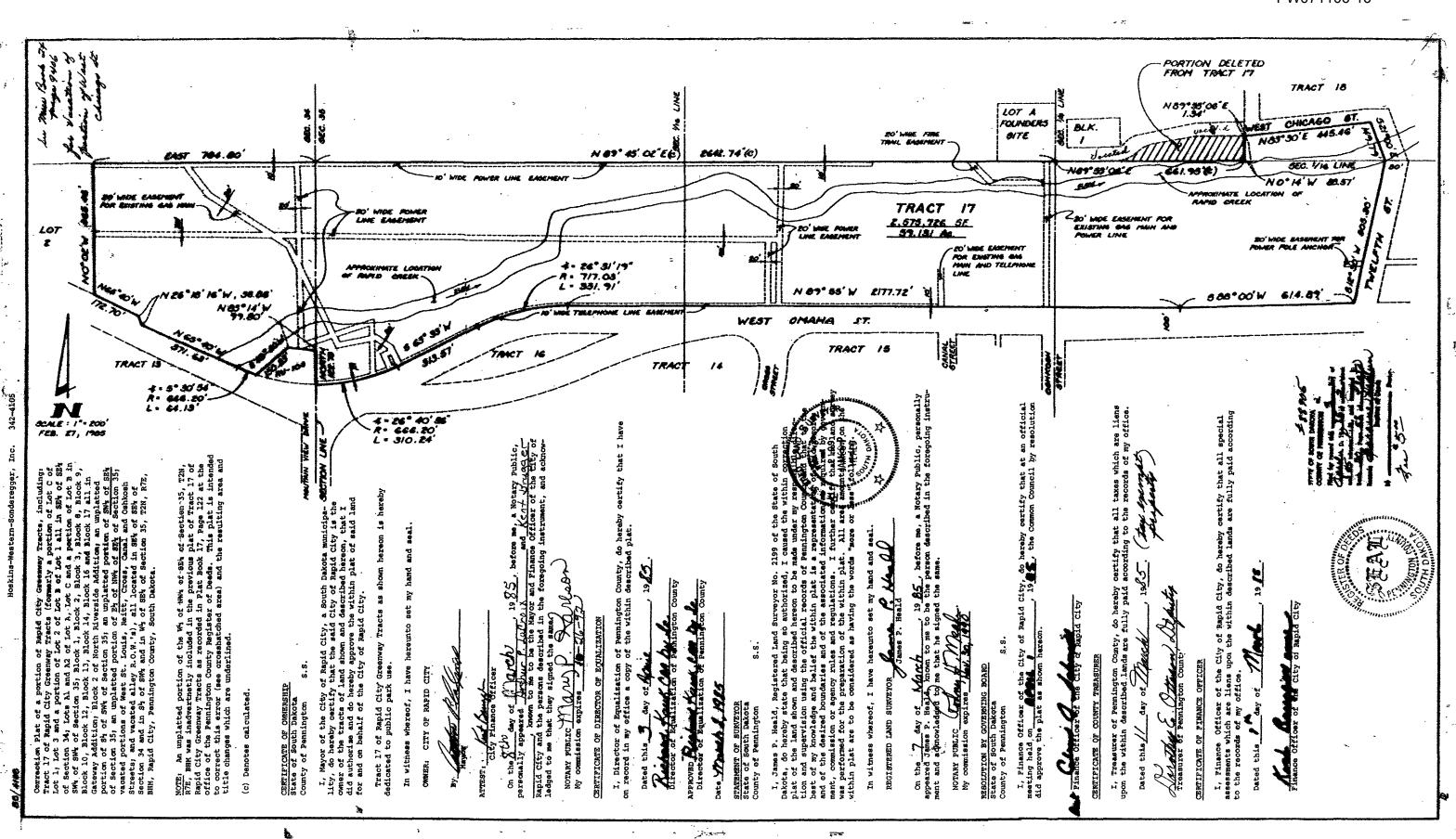




Active Layer: [Parcel Boundary]

| LAYER: Parcel Boundary (found features:1)   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Feature : 1                                 |   |  |  |
| Feature Attribute Table:                    |   |  |  |
| PIN10                                       | 2035351001  |  |  |
| MULTIPIN                                    |   |  |  |
| PIN7  | 39530.0   |  |  |
| PROPERTY ADDRESS                            | 1520 W OMAHA ST<br>TRACT 17 LESS LOT H1 (ALSO IN 2N-7E SEC34) |  |  |
| LEGAL                                       | RAPID CITY GREENWAY TRACT                                     |  |  |
| BLOCK                                       |   |  |  |
| TOWNSHIP                                    | 2.0   |  |  |
| TWP DIR                                     | N   |  |  |
| RANGE                                       | 7.0   |  |  |
| RNG DIR                                     | E   |  |  |
| SECTION                                     | 35.0  |  |  |
| ACRES                                       | 59.01   |  |  |
| OWNER                                       | CITY OF RAPID CITY  |  |  |
| OWNER2                                      |   |  |  |
| OWNERS ADDRESS                              | NIA   |  |  |
| OWNER, CITY                                 | N/A   |  |  |
| OWNER, STATE                                |   |  |  |
| ZIP   |   |  |  |
| ZIP2  |   |  |  |
| GRANTOR, LAST<br>GRANTOR, FIRST             |   |  |  |
| OTHER GRANTORS                              |   |  |  |
| DISTRICT                                    | 4D RC   |  |  |
| VFD   | RC  |  |  |
| MONTH                                       |   |  |  |
| DAY   |   |  |  |
| YEAR  |   |  |  |
| воок  |   |  |  |
| PAGE  | 0.0   |  |  |
| DEED TYPE                                   |   |  |  |
| LAND VALUE                                  | 0.0   |  |  |
| N/A STRUCTURES                              | 0.0   |  |  |
| AG STRUCTURES                               | 0.0   |  |  |
| TOTAL VALUE                                 | 0.0   |  |  |
| Data Source: Permit Info (match records: 1) |   |  |  |
| Match record No. :1                         | 00500.0   |  |  |
| BPID  | 39530.0   |  |  |
| BPYR  | 1999.0  |  |  |
| SOURCE                                      | CI<br>BP  |  |  |
| CODE  | 492.0   |  |  |
| NUMB  | KEITH JO  |  |  |
| LASTNAME                                    | NEITH 30  |  |  |
| MIDNAME                                     |   |  |  |







A R C H I T E C T U R E

D E S I G N / B U I L D

R E S T O R A T I O N

P L A N N I N G ... &

D E V E L O P M E N T

## **BIG BEND POWER PLANT**

Cost Estimate for Stabilization & Window and Door Replacement

June 22, 2006

| A. | Remove existing roofing, replace with 60 mil single ply including flashing, wall caps   | \$ 6,600                                   |
|----|---|--|
| В. | Remove tree and stump at southwest corner   | \$ 1,500                                   |
| C. | Underpin footing at southwest corner  | \$ 6,000                                   |
| D. | East Elevation  |  |
|    | <ol> <li>Major vertical crack repair</li> <li>Rebuild base wall at northeast corner - 14 sf +/-</li> <li>Two door openings 6'8"X8'0",         <ul> <li>demo masonry in-fill \$280 each</li> <li>new wood doors, frame and hardware \$3,800 each</li> </ul> </li> <li>Tuckpoint 145 sf masonry @ \$16.50/sf</li> </ol> | \$ 5,000<br>\$ 400<br>\$ 8,160<br>\$ 2,356 |
| E. | South Elevation   |  |
| •  | 1. Tuckpoint - 10X12 area (upper east) \$1,950 - 8X12 area (lower east) \$ 260 8X20 area (west, full height) \$ 2,600   | \$ 4,800                                   |
| 1  | - 8X20 area (west, full height) \$ 2,600  2. 1 Door opening 9'-4" X10'-0", - demo masonry \$400 - new wood door, frame and hardware \$4,300   | \$ 4,700                                   |

Big Bend Power Plant Page Two Cost Estimate

## F. West Elevation

| 1. | Rebuild top of wall, full length   |     | \$   | 5-4,400 |
|----|------------------------------------|-----|------|---------|
| 2. | Tuckpoint lower north corner       | V   | ` \$ | 5 1,500 |
| 3. | Replace 3 windows                  | , , | \$   | 3 1,740 |
|    | - Demo masonry in-fill (3 X \$110) |     |      |         |
|    | - New wood windows (3 X \$470)     | •   |      |         |

# North Elevation

| 1. | Tuckpoint 4X10 area lower west    |   |   | \$ 650   |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|---|----------|
| 2. | Replace 3 windows                 | 1 | , | \$ 1,260 |
|    | - Demo masonry in-fill (3 X \$90) |   |   |          |
|    | - New wood windows (3 X \$330)    |   |   |          |

| · ·                   | Sub Total | \$49,066 |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|
| Contractor O.H. 10%   | ,         | 4,906    |
|                       | Sub Total | \$53,972 |
| Contractor Profit 12% |           | 6,477    |
|                       | Sub Total | \$60,449 |
| Excise Tax @ 2.0408%  |           | 1,234    |
| ,                     | Sub Total | \$61,683 |
| 15% Contingency       | •         | 9,252    |
|                       | Total     | \$70,935 |

Approximately \$65.80/SF