

# **APPENDIX A. COMMUNITY PROFILE**



# Community Profile

*April 2014*



# Introduction

## What is Plan Rapid City?

Plan Rapid City is the community’s Comprehensive Plan, a long-range document that will provide guidance on where and how the City will grow and evolve over the next 25-plus years. Comprehensive plans typically consist of maps, policy statements, and goals and objectives addressing issues relating to growth, housing, economic development, transportation, environment, parks and open space, aesthetics, community character, and historic preservation and conservation.

The City of Rapid City will use the Comprehensive Plan as a guide for land use and public investment decisions. Property owners, citizens and decision makers will use it to guide and inform their decision-making on land use issues, such as where residential, commercial and industrial development should occur in the future, and at what densities.

Rapid City adopted its first City Plan in 1949. The last full update was adopted in 1981 – more than 30 years ago. However, since that time, the City has separately updated numerous elements of the Comprehensive Plan and related documents, including a Parks and Recreation Master Plan, a Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan, the Long Range Transportation Plan, the Utility Master Plan, Drainage Basin Plans, Consolidated Plan, Senior Needs Assessment, and numerous Neighborhood Area Future Land Use Plans.

Despite these separate updates, the City needs one unified plan to address future opportunities and challenges related to growth and development. Plan Rapid City weaves together the ideas from these other efforts

This Community Profile was one of the early work products of the multi-phase process to update the Comprehensive Plan and is included as an Appendix to the Plan for reference.

## About this Community Profile

This Community Profile is intended to establish a foundation of information about the City of Rapid City in order to effectively plan for the future. The Profile summarizes current data and conditions in the community in a condensed format organized around major topical areas (e.g., people, economy, and transportation). It also highlights important trends and key issues and opportunities that may need to be considered to make good decisions for the future.

In addition to the topic-based summaries, the Profile contains a series of inventory maps that document the physical layout and conditions in the City and surrounding environs. The inventory maps help inform various components of the Comprehensive Plan, including development constrains and capacity, and the Future Land Use map.

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# People

## Population

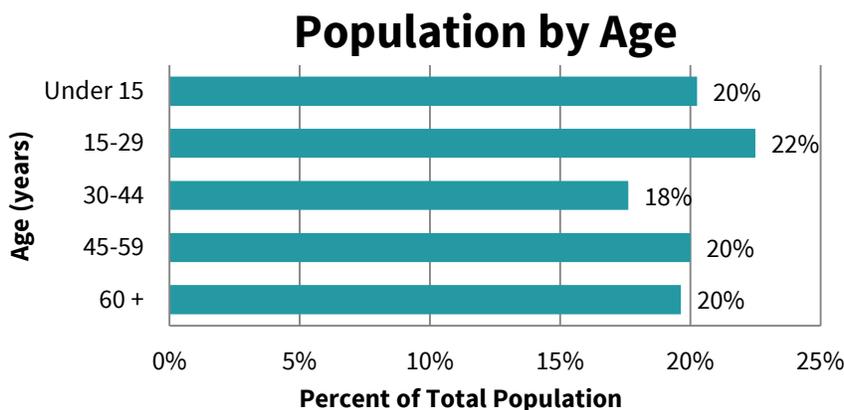
- As of the 2010 Census, Rapid City's **population was 67,956**.<sup>1</sup>
- It is the **second largest city in South Dakota**; Sioux Falls is the largest city in the state with a population of 153,888 in 2010.
- Rapid City claims more than **67% of Pennington County's population**.
- The Rapid City metropolitan statistical area (MSA) includes the City of Rapid City, Pennington County, and Meade County to the north. In 2010, the population of **the Rapid City MSA was nearly 130,000 people**.

Year	Rapid City	Pennington County	Meade County	South Dakota
2010	67,956	100,948	25,434	814,180
2000	59,607	88,565	24,253	754,844
1990	54,523	81,343	21,878	696,004
1980	46,492	70,361	20,717	690,768
1970	43,836	59,349	16,618	665,507
1960	42,399	58,195	12,044	680,514

Source: US Census

## Age

- According to the 2010 Census, **the median age of Rapid City residents is 35.6 years**. This is a slight increase from the median age of 34.8 years in 2000.
- Nearly **43% of the City's population is under the age of 30**, and almost one-fifth (20%) of the population is over age 60.



Source: US Census 2010



## Important Issues

### Retaining Youth

Youth and young adults currently comprise a significant portion of the community's population. Rapid City should continue to create opportunities for youth to be engaged in the community, and seek ways to retain its young adults as they enter college, begin their careers, and start families.

### Aging Population

Another growing component of the City's population is seniors. Existing residents are living longer and more and more people are moving to the community as a retirement destination. In 2012, Rapid City was ranked 10 out of 259 small cities on the Milken Institute's index of the Best Cities for Successful Aging. To maintain this status, Rapid City will need to continue to make accommodations for an aging population, such as different housing needs and preferences, mobility challenges, access to medical care and other services, and affordability on fixed incomes. The Senior Needs Assessment and Service Gap Analysis identifies many current and future needs of the City's senior population.

<sup>1</sup> US Census (2010 and historical): [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)



## Important Issues

### Diversifying Population

The community is becoming increasingly diverse ethnically as the American Indian, Hispanic/Latino, and international student segments of the population grow. The community is also economically diverse, with a range of income levels and household types, such as single-person and single-parent households. At times, this diversity has created a degree of tension within the community. As the City grows and becomes more diverse, it will be important to include and engage all residents and find ways to collaborate and communicate effectively with different population groups.

### Changing Household Composition

Recent Census trends indicate a slight shift in family and household composition, with increasing amounts of people living alone, both in Rapid City and throughout the country. This may lead to a shift in the community's overall housing needs since smaller households often demand smaller, lower-maintenance, and more affordable housing products.

## Race

- According to the 2010 Census, the **majority of Rapid City's residents are white** (80.4%), a decrease from 84.3% in 2000.
- The **percentage of the population that is American Indian has increased** from 10.1% in 2000 to 12.4% in 2010. The remainder of the City's population is another race (3.1%), or two or more races (4.1%).
- Persons identifying themselves of Hispanic or Latino origin (of all races) comprise approximately 4% of the population. This is up from 2.8% in 2000.

## Families and Households

- Per the US Census, **the segment of single-person households has grown** from 29.4% in 2000 to nearly a third of all households in 2010 (32.9%).
- In 2010, **families comprised nearly 60% of households**, and the average family size has remained steady since 2000 at 2.9 people.
- Roughly a quarter (24.3%) of Rapid City households have at least one senior (age 65 years and older), and approximately 30% of households have at least one child under 18 years old.

## Population Growth

- Rapid City's population is expected to continue to grow in the upcoming decades. By 2035, **Rapid City's population could grow to more than 85,000 people** (see the Housing section for more information about future growth projections).<sup>2</sup>
- The amount of population growth depends on myriad factors such as household sizes, vacancy rates, and housing and employment growth, but in a high-growth scenario, Rapid City's population could reach nearly 97,000 people by 2035.

2035 Forecast	2010 Population	2035 Projected Population	Change 2010-2035
<b>Rapid City Low</b>	67,956	85,378	17,422
<b>Rapid City High</b>	67,956	96,630	28,674

Source: Clarion Associates and Economic and Planning Systems, 2013

## Related Efforts

Some other recent efforts and studies related to people and demographics in Rapid City include the following:

- [Rapid City Senior Needs Assessment and Service Gap Analysis](#) (2012)
- [Rapid City Area Metropolitan Planning Organization Title VI and Non-Discrimination Program](#) (2013)

<sup>2</sup> Clarion Associated and Economic and Planning Systems, 2013.

# Housing and Neighborhoods

## Households

- As of 2011, there were **27,741 households in Rapid City**.<sup>3</sup> In the previous decade (2000 to 2010), Rapid City increased by 2,581 households which is an average annual rate of 1.0%.<sup>4</sup> During the same period **the Rapid City MSA increased at higher rate**, 1.6 % annually, and by a total of 7,708 households.
- The **average household size in Rapid City decreased** in the past decade from 2.39 in 2000 to 2.29 in 2010.<sup>3</sup> This is smaller than the average household size in the MSA (2.4) and South Dakota (2.42).

Area	2000	2010	Total Change	Ann. Avg. %
Rapid City	23,969	26,550	2,581	1.0%
Meade County	8,805	9,903	1,098	1.2%
Pennington County	34,641	41,251	6,610	1.8%
Rapid City MSA	43,446	51,154	7,708	1.6%
South Dakota	290,245	322,282	32,037	1.1%

Source: US Census

## Housing Units and Tenure

- There were approximately **28,720 housing units** in Rapid City in 2010. Of these, approximately 2,170 units were vacant, meaning the **vacancy rate was approximately 7.6%**.<sup>2</sup>
- Approximately **57% of occupied housing units are owner-occupied**, while 43% are renter-occupied.<sup>3</sup>
- Rapid City's **rate of renter-occupied units (43%) is higher than the state estimate of 31.9%**.<sup>3</sup>
- In Rapid City, **the majority of housing units (59%), are single-family detached units**, 15% of units are single-family attached units (2 to 4 attached units), and 20% of units are multi-family (5 units or more per building).<sup>5</sup>

## Housing Development

- From 2000 to 2012, Rapid City permitted 4,171 new housing units, which is an **average of 320 units per year**.<sup>6</sup> The peak year for residential permits was 2004.
- Of the 4,171 new permitted units, 2,052 (**49%**) **were single-family detached units**, and 1,343 units (32%) were in buildings with 5 or more units (multi-family units).<sup>5</sup>
- The 1,343 new multi-family units built in the past 12 years represent 20% of the total number of multi-family units in Rapid City.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>3</sup> US Census American Community Survey 2011: [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

<sup>4</sup> US Census (2010 and historical): [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

<sup>5</sup> Rapid City Property Information Files

<sup>6</sup> Rapid City Building Permit Data



## Important Issues

### Changing Development Patterns

New housing development in Rapid City has traditionally occurred on edge of the community, particularly towards the south and west. However, limited development opportunities in these areas have pushed some new development to the north and east. To meet demand for new housing development as the developable land within City limits decreases, opportunities for growth and expansion at the community's edges will need to be explored, along with opportunities for infill and redevelopment in already developed areas.

### Diversifying the Housing Stock

The majority of housing units in Rapid City are single-family detached homes. As Rapid City's household types, age of householders, and household income levels change, many households may not want or be able to afford the prevalent housing type. It is important that Rapid City plan for the types of housing that will be in demand over the planning horizon and will meet the needs of its current and future residents.



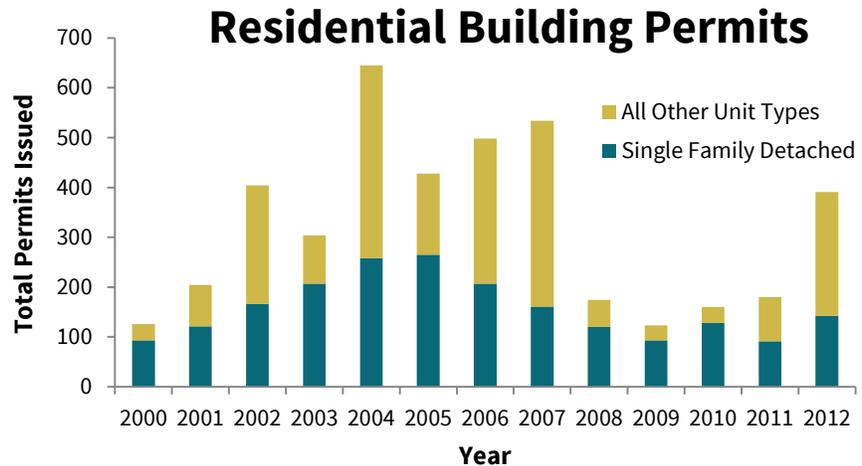
## Important Issues

### Wages and Housing Needs

Two predominate employment sectors in the Rapid City area, tourism and military, have employment conditions and salary levels that do not align with the housing stock and prices that exist in the City. The military and tourism industries often have employees that do not intend to be long term residents of the Rapid City area, therefore driving demand for rental housing. Additionally, the tourism industry in particular has average wage levels that make home ownership out-of-reach. Understanding and planning for the unique housing demands generated by these industries will be important for the long-term success of the community.

### Unique Neighborhoods

Rapid City is a diverse and unique mixture of neighborhoods that face different issues and opportunities. As the City seeks areas to plan for new development, it is important to understand the characteristics of existing neighborhoods and ensure that future development aligns and enhances the existing qualities of these areas. Moreover, some new neighborhoods have developed in a relatively isolated manner, and could benefit from better connections to destinations and amenities like parks, schools, shopping, and trails.



Source: City of Rapid City

## Housing Cost and Affordability

- In Rapid City, the **average homeowner with a mortgage pays \$1,230 monthly for housing** – 42% of single-family, owner-occupied households pay between \$1,000 and \$1,500 monthly in housing costs.<sup>8</sup>
- In 2011, the **average sales price of homes, both resale and new construction, was \$180,000**. The average sales price for new construction homes was \$209,000 in 2011.<sup>9</sup>
- Estimated monthly housing cost (mortgage, tax, insurance, utilities) for a home bought at average market value is approximately \$1,300.<sup>10</sup>
- The average renter-occupied households pay \$752 monthly in housing costs. Approximately 30% pay between \$750 and \$1,000 in housing costs monthly, and 80% of renters pay under \$1,000 monthly for housing.<sup>8</sup>
- In Rapid City, the **average household income is \$55,658**. The median household income in Rapid City is \$44,588.
- Owner-occupied households have a median income of \$57,566 while renter-occupied households have a much lower median income of \$26,248.<sup>11</sup>
- Based on this data, households earning the median average income can afford the average existing home in Rapid City, but may not be able to afford the cost of new housing.
- The City's 5-Year Consolidated Plan identifies many of the community's housing needs and affordability issues.

## Neighborhoods

- Rapid City has **16 designated neighborhood areas** for subarea planning, some of which include areas outside of the City limits. Future land use plans for twelve of the neighborhood areas have been Completed. Key concepts from these earlier plans will be taken into account as part of the comprehensive plan update, which will ultimately supersede these plans.

<sup>7</sup> Rapid City Property Information Files

<sup>8</sup> US Census (2010 and historical): [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

<sup>9</sup> Black Hills Association of Realtors – Multiple Listing Service – 1/2010 to 8/2011

<sup>10</sup> Estimated by Economic and Planning Systems, 2013.

<sup>11</sup> US Census American Community Survey 2011: [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

- Growth projections completed in 2007 estimated that the Deadwood Avenue, Elk Vale, Northeast, Southeast Connector and US Highway 16 neighborhood areas will likely account for over 70% of housing growth from 2008 to 2035. These areas contain the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of the City.
- The central neighborhood areas of Downtown/Skyline Drive, North Rapid and South Robbinsdale are estimated to capture 7.5% of new housing growth.

## Forecasts

- Household growth projections were developed based on historic trends and recent permit activity.
- The **low forecast** estimates that Rapid City will grow by an average of **364 units per year** (an annual rate of 0.9%), and that the entire Planning Area will grow by an average of 435 units per year (an annual rate of 0.8%).<sup>12</sup>
- The **high forecast estimates 559 units per year** (an annual rate of 1.3%) in Rapid City, and an average of 630 units per year (an annual rate of 1.1%) throughout the Planning Area.<sup>13</sup>

2035 Forecast	Total Projected Housing Units	Ann. Avg. %	Single-Family %	Multi-Family %
<b>Rapid City Low</b>	46,148	0.9%	66%	34%
<b>Rapid City High</b>	51,327	1.3%	74%	26%
<b>Planning Area Low</b>	58,165	0.8%	72%	28%
<b>Planning Area High</b>	63,344	1.1%	77%	23%

Source: 2008 Rapid City Future Land Use Plan; Economic and Planning Systems, 2013

## Related Efforts

In addition to the neighborhood area plans referenced above, other recent efforts and studies related to housing and neighborhoods in Rapid City include the following:

- [Rapid City Senior Needs Assessment and Service Gap Analysis](#) (2012)
- [Rapid City Consolidated Plan, 2013-2017](#) (2013)

<sup>12</sup> Economic and Planning Systems, 2013 (low forecasts).

<sup>13</sup> 2008 Future Land Use Plan (high forecasts)

# Education

## Schools

- Rapid City is served by Rapid City Area Schools, which is **the second largest school district in South Dakota**.
- The district includes the following schools (*see the Community Assets Map*):
  - **16 Elementary Schools** (Black Hawk, Canyon Lake, Corral Drive, General Beadle, Grandview, Horace Mann, Kibben, Kuster, Knollwood Heights, Meadowbrook, Pinedale, Rapid Valley, Robbinsdale, South Canyon, South Park, Valley View, and Wilson)
  - **5 Middle Schools** (East, North, South, Southwest, and West)
  - **3 High Schools** (Central, Stevens, and the Rapid City Academy alternative high school program)
- In fall 2011, the district had a **total enrollment of 13,506 students** and **approximately 1,030 teachers**. Total enrollment is **projected to increase to 13,540**<sup>14</sup>, (excluding pre-K and special education self-contained students), by the 2017-18 academic year.<sup>15</sup>
- Some key findings of the 2006 10-Year Master Facilities Plan include the following:
  - **The total number of elementary schools is proposed to be reduced.** To accomplish this Horace Mann and Wilson would be replaced with one new school; Canyon Lake would be closed with students enrolled at renovated facilities nearby; and a new school would be provided on the east side of the community. Solutions would be provided for all schools with a projected capacity of more than 110 %, and with the exception of Black Hawk Elementary, all projected capacities would be over 80 %.
  - **The total number of middle schools is proposed to be reduced from five to four.** This would be accomplished through the discontinued use of Dakota Middle School and the improved utilization of the remaining middle schools.

## Attainment

- The district's **dropout rate has decreased** from 7% in 2008 to 4% in 2011.<sup>16</sup> Educational attainment in the district has tracked consistently with the rest of the state since 2000.
- The **percentage of students eligible for free and reduced lunch has increased** from 32% in 2008 to 40% in 2011.<sup>17</sup>
- Compared to the state as a whole, Rapid City has a **higher percentage of residents with some college, a bachelor, and graduate or professional degree**, and a lower percentage of people with only high school diplomas.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Rapid City Area Schools: [10 Year Master Facilities Plan- July 2008](#)

<sup>15</sup> Rapid City Area Schools: <https://public.rcas.org/Pages/Default.aspx>

<sup>16</sup> South Dakota Department of Education School Profiles 2012 and 2008: <http://doe.sd.gov/ofm/statdigest.aspx>

<sup>17</sup> South Dakota Department of Education School Profiles 2012 and 2008: <http://doe.sd.gov/ofm/statdigest.aspx>

<sup>18</sup> American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011



## Important Issues

### Coordination with Education Providers

Rapid City already collaborates closely with the local education providers; joint school/community gymnasiums are just one example of this partnership. Continued collaboration will help make efficient use of facilities and resources.

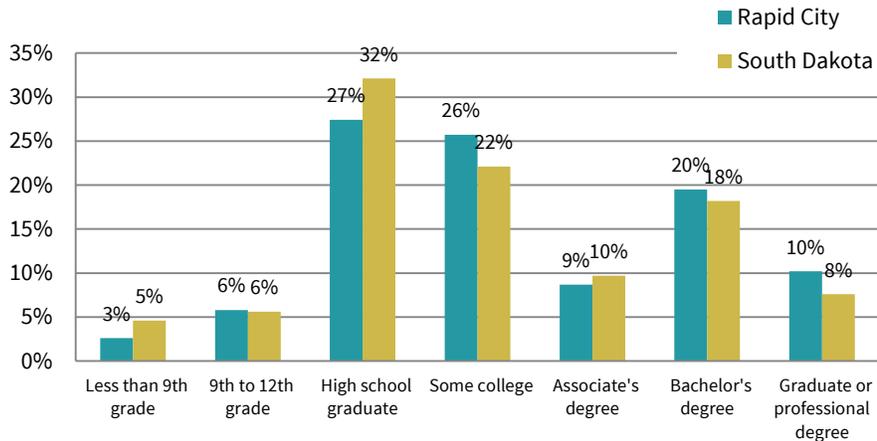
### School Enrollment Trends

Rapid City Area Schools' enrollment has fluctuated over recent years, leading to the closures of schools, and reopening and repurposing of others. As the population grows, school enrollment is expected to remain relatively steady district-wide, but numbers may shift towards developing areas and desirable existing neighborhoods. It will be important for the City to work with the district on planning for school utilization and construction.

### Education Fiscal Limitations

Significant budget cuts have plagued the district in recent years, which presents challenges with meeting state and federal guidelines for student achievement and for funding staffing for new schools. Siting of schools and boundary configuration to reduce transportation costs is one way that the City and district can work together to maximize funding.

## Educational Attainment



Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

## Higher Education

- Rapid City has **five institutions for higher education**:<sup>19</sup>
  - National American University
  - Oglala Lakota College
  - South Dakota School of Mines and Technology
  - University Center (offers courses from six public universities: Black Hills State University, Dakota State University, Northern State University, South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, South Dakota State University, and the University of South Dakota )
  - Western Dakota Technical Institute
- According to the 2007 – 2011 American Community Survey, **5,356 students (nearly 8% of the population) are enrolled in a higher education institution** in Rapid City.
- The City’s higher education institutions play an important role in attracting and retaining residents, and help grow the local workforce and economy. In fact, in 2012, South Dakota School of Mines was designated as one of the U.S.’s “Top 10 State Universities by Salary Potential,” by PayScale.<sup>20</sup>

## Lifelong Learning

- The Career Learning Center of the Black Hills, offers community education through classes, training, and career preparation for Rapid City residents.<sup>21</sup>
- **Three public libraries** serve Rapid City and have a total of 147,000 books in their collection.<sup>22</sup>
- Rapid City Libraries offer on-line educational resources for all ages, including Continuing Education, language classes, and preparatory testing.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Black Hills Knowledge Network: <http://blackhillsknowledgenetwork.org/topic-hub/rapid-city/education/summary>

<sup>20</sup> PayScale: <http://www.payscale.com/college-salary-report-2013/state-schools>

<sup>21</sup> Career Learning Center: <http://www.clcbh.org/default.htm>

<sup>22</sup> Rapid City Library: <http://www.rcgov.org/Library/>

<sup>23</sup> Black Hills Knowledge Network: <http://blackhillsknowledgenetwork.org/topic-hub/rapid-city/education/summary>



## Important Issues

### Retaining Talent

Rapid City’s higher education providers are a key element in the City’s economic development potential. These institutions already have strong reputations in terms of educational quality and career and earnings potential. It will be important for the City to continue to work with these educations to retain these talented students as they enter the workforce, by focusing on matching jobs to their skill sets, and maintaining the area’s high quality of life and community amenities.

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## Related Efforts

Other recent plans related to education in Rapid City include the following:

- Rapid City Area Schools Facilities Master Plan (2008)
- [South Dakota School of Mines and Technology Campus Master Plan](#) (2011)
- [Black Hills Knowledge Network](#) (2013)
- University Center Master Plan

# Economy

## Employment

- **Employment in the Rapid City MSA grew at a faster annual rate, 1.5%** annually, than the State from 2001 to 2011. However, during this same period, Pennington County employment grew by fewer jobs and at a slower rate than Meade County and the State.<sup>24</sup>

Area	2001	2011	Total Change	Ann. Avg. %
Pennington County	59,474	64,173	4,699	0.8%
Meade County	13,901	20,595	6,694	4.0%
Rapid City MSA	73,375	84,768	11,393	1.5%
South Dakota	511,524	564,417	52,893	1.0%

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

- In April 2013, the **unemployment rate in Pennington County was 4.1%**, 4.4% in Meade County, and 4.0% for the State, all of which are lower than the national rate of 7.6%.<sup>25</sup>
- In Pennington County, the **three largest industry sectors are health care and social assistance** (8,742 jobs), **retail trade** (8,452 jobs), and **accommodation and food service** (6,996 jobs). Together, these three industry sectors account for nearly half of wage and salary employment in Pennington County. These are also the three largest sectors in Meade County.<sup>22</sup>
- Between 2001 and 2011, employment in the professional services sector grew 15.8% annually, and management of companies sectors grew at an annual rate of 3.5%.<sup>22</sup>
- The **three largest private employers** in the Rapid City area are **Walmart/Sam's Club** with 888 employees, the **Black Hills Corp** with 555 employees, and the **Financial Services Center** with 544 employees.<sup>26</sup>
- The **largest public employers** in the Rapid City area are **Ellsworth Air Force Base** with 4,503 employees (576 civilian) and the **Rapid City Regional Hospital** with 3,927 employees.<sup>22</sup>

## Wages

- In 2011, the **average annual wage of workers in Pennington County was \$34,648** and \$33,956 in Meade County.<sup>20</sup>
- **Two of the largest industry sectors in Pennington County have among the lowest average annual wages for workers of any industry sector.** In 2011, the accommodations and food service sector had an average annual wage of \$14,181. The average annual wage for workers in the retail trade sector was \$24,133.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>24</sup>US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

<sup>25</sup>US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

<sup>26</sup>Rapid City Economic Development



## Important Issues

### Diversifying the Economic Base

Many of the major industries in Rapid City have an average annual wage for workers that is low, and the City as a whole has an average wage lower than many of its peer communities. The lower wages and seasonality of tourism employment impacts the stability of the economic base and the ability of residents to improve their quality of life, and makes harder the challenge to retain a high quality workforce. The City has begun an ambitious program to attract and grow employment in six targeted industries with higher paying jobs and that are currently a local strength. The six target industries include business services, energy/extraction, health care and life sciences, finance and insurance, metalwork manufacturing, and processed foods manufacturing.

### Regional Economic Hub

Rapid City is a regional hub for economic activity in a 200-mile area. Currently, health care, retail and tourism related activities are the greatest regional activities. The City is also a central gathering point for a region that is isolated from larger cities and metropolitan areas. Using its local assets, the City should continue grow its presence as the regional hub for the region by enhancing connectivity for the region with its transportation assets (airport, rail, interstate).



## Important Issues

### Offsetting Base Closures

Ellsworth Air Force Base plays an important role in the Rapid City economy. If the base were to close in the future, the City would need to play an active role in offsetting the impacts to the local economy. The most successful communities in counteracting base closures are ones that have diversified economies, develop comprehensive and realistic plans to address the base closure, plan for future land uses at the base, and develop strategies to replace lost jobs. Establishing a Local Redevelopment Authority, to handle the property transfer, remaining clean up, and base reuse, is the necessary first step in the economic redevelopment process.

### Positioning to Capture Oil & Gas Opportunities

Recent oil and gas exploration and drilling activities in the Bakken Oil Field in North Dakota have led to economic growth and very tight housing markets in communities close to the action. Rapid City's high quality of life, role as a regional hub, and relative proximity to the Bakken Oil Field present opportunities to attract some of the spinoff employment and households related to this booming industry. The planning process should explore ways to leverage these opportunities for long-term economic benefits.

- The management of the companies sector had the highest average annual wage in 2011 in Pennington County (\$82,245).<sup>27</sup>

## Forecasts

- Employment growth projections were developed based on available land and State of South Dakota's Department of Labor and Regulations forecasts.<sup>28</sup>
- The **low forecast estimates growth of 456 jobs per year** (an average annual rate of 0.9%) in the Planning Area.
- The **high forecast** estimates that the Planning Area will grow by 1,291 jobs per year (an average annual rate of 2.1%).
- In both the high and low forecasts, the office/service industry is expected to see the greatest growth (1.8% to 3.2% growth annually), followed by the retail industry (1.5 to 2.8% growth annually).

Planning Area Employment	Retail	Office/Service	Industrial	Public	Total
<b>2013 Estimate</b>	16,253	16,936	14,596	14,194	61,978
<b>2035 Low Forecast</b>	21,001	22,989	16,052	14,705	74,746
<b>2035 High Forecast</b>	29,700	34,080	18,720	15,640	98,140

Source: 2008 Rapid City Future Land Use Plan; 2010 Long Range Transportation Plan; Economic and Planning Systems, 2013

## Ellsworth Air Force Base

### ECONOMIC IMPACT

- The Ellsworth Air Force Base has a tremendous impact on the local economy.
- In 2011, **3,530 active duty military members** were on the base. Approximately a quarter of these members lived on base, while the other three quarters, 2,601 people, lived off base. The 3,503 active duty military members had 4,406 family members living with them generating **a total of 7,936 people**, (6% of the Rapid City MSA population).
- In addition to the 3,530 military members, the base employs another 1,539 civilians, for a **total of 5,069 jobs** (6% of the MSA).
- The base has an annual payroll of \$201 million and an average annual wage of \$39,707 for base workers, which is **slightly higher than the MSA average**.
- The base employment generates 1,686 indirect jobs. **In total, there are 6,755 jobs created by Ellsworth, (8% of the MSA)**.<sup>29</sup>

### POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ELLSWORTH BASE CLOSURE

- Since the base plays such a major role in the local economy, it could result in some impacts to the local employment and housing markets if it closed. Some potential impacts to Rapid City if the based closed are outlined below.
- The military members and family occupy approximately 2,500 housing units in the area. Losing these residents **could increase vacancy rates** in the MSA by approximately 5%, which would have a short-term impact on housing demand and likely impact school enrollment in specific areas.

<sup>27</sup>US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

<sup>28</sup> 2008 Future Land Use Plan; 2010 Long Range Transportation Plan; Economic and Planning Systems, 2013.

<sup>29</sup> Ellsworth Air Force Base, 2013; Economic and Planning Systems, 2013.

- The economic impact on Rapid City of the base closure would be mostly from the loss of the 5,000 directly employed base workers, of which 1,400 are civilians. The base generates approximately 6,700 jobs, half of which are military members who would not remain in the area. **Approximately 3,200 jobs would be lost by local residents that would need to be absorbed by other industries.**

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## Related Efforts

Related efforts, organizations, and studies focusing on the Rapid City economy and economic development include the following:

- **Rapid City Economic Development Partnership** – A 501 (c) (6) non-profit corporation dedicated to the economic growth and development of the Rapid City area that helps facilitate a public-private approach to economic development.
- **Black Hills Vision** – A regional alliance formed to build a stronger economy in the four-county Black Hills region.
- **Rapid City Vision 2020** – A strategic vision plan that contains five strategic goals for the City to be achieved by 2020. The goals include being recognized as a leader in retaining, attracting and growing unique businesses, and becoming a premier regional hub.
- **Strategic Employment Opportunities Study** – A study commissioned by the Rapid City Economic Development Partnership and Black Hills Vision for input on the creation of a new economic development plan for the region to identify economic opportunities and strategies increasing the presence of higher paying jobs. The six target industries are business and professional services, energy-extraction sectors, healthcare and life sciences, finance and insurance, metal work manufacturing, and processed foods manufacturing.
- **Rapid City Regional Jobs Program** – A regional jobs program focused on creating jobs with higher paying wages and growing employment in the six targeted industries identified in the Strategic Employment Opportunities Study.
- **Regional Rail Authority** – In a partnership with Box Elder and Pennington County, Rapid City is exploring a regional rail authority to gain access to the State Rail Trust Fund, which provides low interest loans for rail oriented infrastructure projects. The effort will create a tool that will make it easier to build rail projects that will benefit the manufacturing and energy sectors.
- **Foreign Trade Zone** – The City is exploring creating a foreign trade zone that will be used to allow local companies to avoid or defer duties paid on imported goods that are exported internationally or sold domestically. The hope is the zone will attract new businesses, lower costs for local business, and could lead to an international airport designation.
- **South Dakota School of Mines** – The school’s economic development office works to assist with start-up companies emerging from research occurring at the school and aid in the creation and registration of patents for technologies developed at the school. The school has generated 16 start-up companies coming mainly from efforts of the faculty and alumni of the school.<sup>30</sup>



## Important Issues

### Leveraging Local Assets

Rapid City has several economic assets that the City should continue to leverage to generate economic activity. These assets include major tourist attractions, a regional airport, a regional hospital, higher educational institutions, transportation infrastructure, and a vibrant downtown. The plan should explore how to leverage these assets even further to maximize their economic development potential.

### Downtown as an Economic Driver

Downtown Rapid City is a vibrant gathering place for residents and a base for tourist activity in the region. The City needs to foster development opportunities in and around downtown to generate places for economic activity and create locations for housing that will add to the vibrancy of the area. As the City grows as the regional hub, downtown needs to be the focal point of the region where the exchange of ideas and commerce occurs and where transportation modes converge. Investments into infrastructure and amenities needed in downtown should be strategically paid for and prioritized.

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<sup>30</sup> South Dakota School of Mines and Technology



## Important Issues

### Coordination at the Edges

New, outward growth and development continues to occur at the community's edges.

Coordination between the City and adjacent Counties, municipalities, and utility and service providers is currently occurring, but on a somewhat limited basis.

Coordination and planning within the City and 3-mile platting jurisdiction area could help encourage the more efficient use of City and County resources, and add predictability for area residents.

### Available Land for Development

Rapid City has a significant amount of developable land both at the community's perimeter and in-town. Outward growth of the City to the west is becoming constrained due to steep hillsides and federal land ownership, yet there are vacant lands located to the north, east and south that can be developed if utilities and urban services are extended. Factors such as higher costs, natural drainageways, hillsides, facility conflicts around the landfill and airport, and availability of services, has resulted in a "leapfrog" pattern of development on many closer-in parcels. Over time, development interest in infill development on those unused tracts will likely begin to increase as outward growth opportunities become more limited, because of their closer-in locations and proximity to existing infrastructure and services.

# Land and Development

## Land Use

### CITY LIMITS

- **Rapid City's city limits** cover approximately **55 square miles** in Pennington County (*see the Planning Boundaries Map*).
- Within the City Limits, about half of the land is used for public purposes (50%), which include uses like the Rapid City Regional Airport, the greenway system, City facilities, and schools. Developed City parks comprise approximately 3% of the City's land area. Other major land uses include residential (18%), commercial (4%) and industrial (4%) (*see the 2013 Land Use Map*).
- Approximately 21% of properties within City limits are currently undeveloped or used for agricultural purposes (*see the Development Status Map*).

### PLANNING AREA

- The **Rapid City 3-Mile Plat Area** encompasses the City limits plus the areas near the City where Rapid City has jurisdiction on subdivision and platting matters. This 3-Mile Platting area covers approximately **193 square miles** and includes properties within Pennington and Meade Counties (*see the Planning Boundaries Map*).
- Within the 3-Mile Plat Area, the predominant current land use is agriculture or other undeveloped property (77%), followed by public uses (12%) such as National Forest land and residential (8%) (*see the 2013 Land Use Map*).

Current Land Use 2013	Rapid City Acres	Rapid City %	3-mile Plat Area Acres*	3-mile Plat Area %
Agriculture/Undeveloped	12,182	21%	82,222	77%
Public	29,121	50%	12,787	12%
Residential	10,681	18%	8,837	8%
Commercial	2,487	4%	1,284	1%
Industrial	2,067	4%	1,565	1%
Park	1,598	3%	300	0%
Railroad	160	0.3%	133	0.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58,295</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>107,128</b>	<b>100%</b>

Sources: City of Rapid City, Pennington County, and Meade County GIS data, 2013.

## Growth and Development

### DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

- There are more than 82,000 acres of land within the 3-Mile Platting area that could accommodate new future development. **However, much of this land is constrained** due to factors such as the following (see the *Environmental Features and Services and Infrastructure Maps*):
  - Location on a steep slope
  - Within a sensitive geologic area
  - Within the National Forest
  - Within a Flood Hazard Area
  - Within an airport impact zone
  - Proximity to existing sanitary sewer
- After accounting for these constraints, **approximately 65,000 acres are potentially suitable for future development to some degree.**

### RESIDENTIAL CAPACITY

- The 3-Mile Platting area has **capacity for approximately 73,000 additional residential units**, as based on current zoning and future land use designations, and as summarized below (see the *Zoning Map*).
- The density, location, and type of future residential development will impact the overall residential capacity, but based on this estimate, these dwelling units could accommodate **roughly 73,000 additional people** in the Rapid City area.

Residential Zoning/Future Land Use	Residential Developable Acres	Additional Dwelling Units
Agriculture	38,370	317
Low Density Residential	20,091	68,309
Medium Density Residential	631	4,292
High Density Residential	5	47
Central Business District	6	61
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59,102</b>	<b>73,026</b>

Sources: Clarion Associates, City of Rapid City, Pennington County, and Meade County GIS data, 2013.

### NON-RESIDENTIAL CAPACITY

- The 3-Mile Platting area has capacity for more than more than **31 million square feet of non-residential space**, as based on current zoning and future land use designations, and as summarized in the following table.
- The amount of future non-residential space will depend on the type, location, and intensity of development; however, these estimates appear to more than satisfy any future market demand.



### Important Issues

#### Focusing Reinvestment and Redevelopment

As land availability for outward growth decreases, more reinvestment in and redevelopment of underutilized properties may be needed to make more efficient use of closer-in land and infrastructure. The plan should clearly identify redevelopment opportunities in and around the downtown core, at the City's two original shopping centers, Baken Park and Rushmore Mall, and at key locations along major corridors. In addition, the plan should address appropriate transitions between redevelopment areas and existing uses and coordination between land use and transportation.

#### Elevating Community Appearance and Development Quality

Site design, landscaping, building materials, and architecture all play important roles in the overall appearance and character of the community. The plan needs to strike a balance between maintaining high standards for quality development and the desire for protecting private property rights and personal preferences as development occurs.



## Important Issues

### Continuing Downtown Revitalization

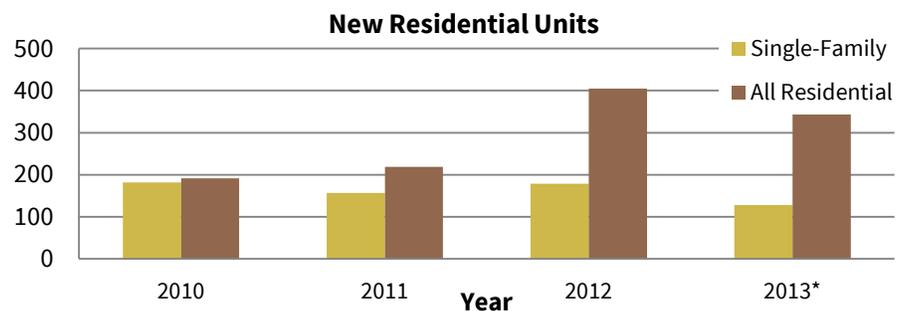
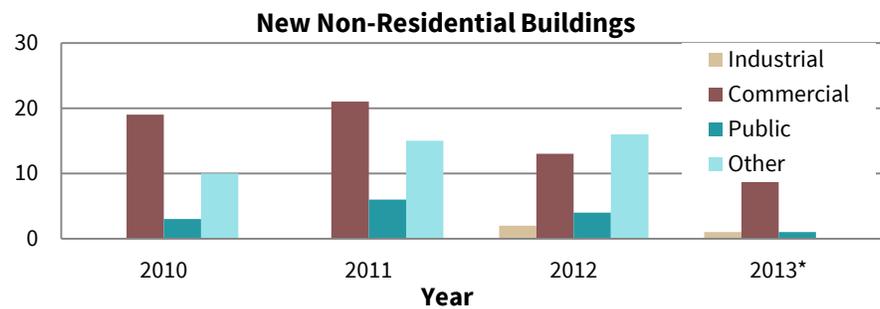
Downtown revitalization has been a focus for Rapid City over the past decade. As a result, the area has been transformed through public and private investment into a vibrant gathering place for residents and visitors alike. The plan should address how to maintain the momentum of this success and continue to enliven downtown and the surrounding area, while retaining the authentic feel and stores that meet the needs of locals. One potential impediment to Downtown revitalization is the blockage of transportation routes by trains and noise associated with mandated train horns. The plan should also balance downtown economic and revitalization needs with needs in other areas of the community.

Non-Residential Zoning/Future Land Use	Non-Residential Developable Acres	Additional Non-Residential Space
Commercial	1,874	20,411,504
Central Business District	6	222,639
Business	332	2,895,998
Public	1,617	3,521,832
Industrial	1,538	2,513,130
Resource Extraction	100	10,869
Airport	681	1,483,911
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b>31,059,882</b>

Sources: Clarion Associates, City of Rapid City, Pennington County, and Meade County GIS data, 2013.

## CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

- **Development and construction activity in Rapid City is going strong,** especially residential units. As of June 2013, construction of residential units has exceeded the total amounts built in 2010 and 2011, and is on track to pass the 2012 total.



\* As of June 30, 2013. Source: City of Rapid City Building Services Division.

## Related Efforts

Other recent plans related to land and development in Rapid City area include the following:

- [Future Land Use Plans and Maps](#) (by neighborhood, dates vary)
- [Rapid City Comprehensive Plan Overview](#) (2008)
- [Pennington County Comprehensive Plan](#) (2003)
- [Meade County Comprehensive Plan](#) (2010)
- Downtown Master Plan (1991)

# Transportation

## Roadway Network

- **Rapid City has approximately 370 total miles of public streets** (not including private streets or alleys). The majority of streets (83%) are asphalt streets, but the City also has some other street surfaces, including concrete (13%) and gravel (3%).<sup>31</sup>(See *the Road Classification and Laneage Maps*.)
- **Rapid City is situated just south of I-90**, a major east-west interstate. Regional access in and out of Rapid City is primarily provided by I-90 though the I-190 spur, Deadwood Avenue (SD 445), Haines Avenue, La Crosse Street, and North Street.
- SD 44 (Omaha Street/Jackson Boulevard) also provides east-west access along the northern edge of downtown Rapid City
- SD 79 (Main Street/St. Joseph Street/Cambell Street) provides north-south access and serves as an important east-west facility through downtown.
- US 16 (Mount Rushmore Road) is also an important north-south route, providing access to major tourism destinations southwest of the community, such as Mount Rushmore and Custer State Park.
- Other important routes include Sheridan Lake Road, which provides a parallel route to US 16, and Highway 16B/Catron Boulevard/Elk Vale Road which provides a bypass around the southeastern portion of Rapid City. St. Patrick Street provides a local east-west connection between US 16 and SD 44 in central Rapid City.
- Currently, based on transportation modeling results, **the only segment of roadway that is congested is Main Street** between Mountain View Road and Jackson Boulevard, and the segment from Cross Street to St Joseph Street is starting to become congested (see *the Daily Roadway Level of Service Map*).

## Bicycle Network

- Rapid City's current bike network is made up of a series of **29 miles of bike paths** that primarily follow water sources and roughly **23 miles of mountain bike trails** in the western portion of the community (see *the Bicycle Facilities Map*).
- A cycle track exists along Kansas City Street from Mount Rushmore Road to 5<sup>th</sup> Street, and 6<sup>th</sup> Street from Omaha Street to Kansas City Street features shared lanes.
- **More than 90 miles of bike routes, lanes, trails, and paths are planned** in order to create a more complete bicycle network across the entire City.



## Important Issues

### Future Roadway Needs

Interstate 90 (I-90) provides a significant east-west connection across Rapid City, but north-south connectivity is not as direct or efficient. Consideration should be given to the potential for a new loop road around the southeast side of Rapid City, as this is a major regional growth area. In addition to local connectivity, better regional connections such as a direct regional highway connection to the Denver area could benefit Rapid City.

### Expanding Bicycle and Pedestrian Options

The City has taken steps to increase opportunities for walking and bicycling throughout the community for both recreational and commuting purposes in recent years. The greenway functions as the backbone of the City's trail system and provides connections to many adjacent neighborhoods. However, additional linkages to newer areas of the community and improvements to on-street bicycle routes and sidewalks along established corridors are needed in order to provide direct and safe routes for pedestrians and cyclists. Moreover, the City will need to develop a strategy for closing the current gaps in the sidewalk system.

<sup>31</sup> Rapid City Mayor's Proposed FY2013 Budget Presentation: <http://www.rcgov.org/pdfs/Mayors-Office/Budget/2013%20Budget%20-FINAL.pdf>



## Important Issues

### Changing Transportation Needs

Currently transit use is not widespread among Rapid City residents, however, it is an essential form of transportation for some. Transit demand throughout the community and to other communities in the region is expected to increase as residents age and can no longer drive, and also as more people move into walkable neighborhoods and have fewer household automobiles.

### Intermodal Transportation

Rapid City is a significant freight node, including rail, air and trucking. Freight traffic frequently conflicts with local traffic at crossings and along major regional facilities, including I-90 and US Highway 16B. Rapid City's single transportation network is faced with the challenge of meeting the very different needs of local travelers and freight entities. The presence of heavy rail through downtown can hinder accessibility and may be noisy, but the rail service is an asset to the community as well. Creation of a Regional Rail Authority has been contemplated between the City of Rapid City, Pennington County and Box Elder. The rail authority would allow funding from the State Rail Trust to be allocated to local and regional authorities, which could then be made available to private companies desiring to develop rail infrastructure in industrial areas.

## Pedestrian Network

- **A fairly complete sidewalk system** (with sidewalks on both sides of streets) **can be found in downtown Rapid City and nearby older residential neighborhoods.** Downtown Rapid City's sidewalk environment includes a variety of complementary pedestrian facilities such as curb ramps, pedestrian-scale lighting, curb extensions and amenities like benches, trash receptacles, and public art. Most new development projects are required to provide 4 or 5-foot wide sidewalks along both sides of all roadways.
- Outside of downtown Rapid City, newer developments have sidewalks, but in many other locations, demand trails (worn paths along roadways without pedestrian facilities) indicate the **need for additional sidewalks.** The Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan has identified 5 miles of sidewalk additions as top priorities. These projects could be accomplished as standalone efforts or in conjunction with other related infrastructure improvement projects.<sup>32</sup>

## Public Transit

- Public transit in Rapid City is provided by the Rapid Transit System (RTS). RTS currently provides **six fixed-route services known as RapidRide**, which operate six days a week with 35-minute headways (see *the Fixed-Route Buses Map*).
- RTS also provides a narrated **fixed-route trolley bus** known as the City View Trolley, which runs a seasonal schedule six days a week and connects numerous cultural and recreational sites.
- RTS also provides Dial-A-Ride curb-to-curb service to those with disabilities.
- According to the City's GIS data, approximately 14% of the City's current roadway miles are covered by some type of transit route.
- 2013 transit ridership has increased 13.5% since 2012.<sup>33</sup>

## Intermodal Network

- Rapid City has numerous intermodal freight transportation facilities operating within its borders (see *the Intermodal Network Map*):
  - **Rapid City Regional Airport** – the airport is located east of the developed portion of Rapid City, providing air transport for passengers and goods. The airport is currently served daily by several different regional jets and airlines, and the airport is open to commercial, general aviation, and military aircraft operations.
  - **Railroad** – The railroad runs through downtown Rapid City, with lines extending east, west, and south of the community. According to the City's GIS records, approximately 25 miles of railroad lines are located in the City.
  - **Trucking**– Rapid City also has a structured truck routing system that designates specific roadways for pass-through movements and delivery routes.

<sup>32</sup> Rapid City Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan: [http://www.rcgov.org/pdfs/Transportation-Planning/BikePedPlans/Plan\\_text.pdf](http://www.rcgov.org/pdfs/Transportation-Planning/BikePedPlans/Plan_text.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> Rapid Transit Division report to the Public Works Committee: <http://blackhillsknowledgegenetwork.org/blog/bus-ridership-increases-rapid-city>

<sup>33</sup> Black Hills Knowledge Network: <http://blackhillsknowledgegenetwork.org/blog/bus-ridership-increases-rapid-city>

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## Related Efforts

Other recent plans related to transportation in Rapid City include the following:

- [Coordinated Public Transit-Human Services Transportation Plan](#) (2013)
- [RapidTRIP 2035: The Long Range Transportation Plan for the Rapid City Area](#) (2010)
- [Rapid City Area Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan](#) (2011)
- [Rapid City Regional Airport Master Plan and Land Use Compatibility Plan](#) (2010)
- [Rapid City Arterial Street Safety Study](#) (2012)
- [ITS Master Plan for Integration Strategies](#) (2003)
- [US 16 Corridor Study](#) (March 2004)
- [Jackson Boulevard Extension Corridor Analysis Report](#) (2004)
- [Sheridan Lake Road Extension Study](#) (2008)
- [Mount Rushmore Road Corridor Development Plan](#) (2010)
- [Chapel Valley Access and Route Alignment Study](#) (2010)



### Important Issues

#### Transportation Safety

Records indicate a number of transportation safety issues, including heightened occurrence of crashes at intersections and along arterial segments. Pedestrian safety is also a problem in Rapid City, where 18 people were injured in pedestrian accidents in 2012 alone (*see the Crash Analysis Map*).

#### Prioritizing Transportation Improvements

Rapid City's infrastructure is aging, and upgrades to the utility infrastructure buried underneath roadway surfaces can facilitate more comprehensive improvements to the City's streets. Such comprehensive improvements could be built as "complete streets" that meet the needs of all users, including bicyclists, pedestrians, transit riders and motorists. Moreover, roadway maintenance lags in some areas, and alternative strategies for funding maintenance activities may need to be explored. The City will also need to examine the best strategies for enhancing the airport and extending infrastructure into new growth area. Potential streetscape updates to spur redevelopment and infill development may also need to be considered.



# Public Works and Utilities

## Water

- **Rapid City's Water Division** provides water for domestic, industrial, and fire protection purposes. The division owns and operates water facilities in compliance with all state and federal drinking water regulations.
- The Water division **treats and distributes nearly 3.6 billion gallons of water annually to over 21,700 accounts.**<sup>34</sup>
- Within Rapid City, there are approximately **423 miles of water mains, 4,107 fire hydrants, and 16 water storage facilities.**<sup>35</sup>
- Sources for the City's water include two infiltration galleries, nine wells, surface water from Rapid Creek, and the Deerfield and Pactola Reservoirs. The new Jackson Springs Water Filtration Plant will be coming online soon, and will help deliver up to 10 million gallons of water per day.<sup>36</sup>

## Important Issues

### Funding Infrastructure in New Growth Areas

Rapid City has traditionally extended municipal services to undeveloped and newly annexed areas to accommodate new development, with the cost of extending infrastructure being primarily the City's responsibility. It will be important for Rapid City to have a balanced approach to planning locations for new development in the City that will have a fiscal burden the City can support and meet the demand for new development.

### Airport Water Main Extension Project

The City is currently working on extending a new, larger water main pipe out to the airport. The \$5.3 million project will serve the future water needs of the airport. The extra output provided by the new main will also open up the area west of the airport for development, which could help spur economic growth in the area.

### Water Conservation

The City focuses on conservation of water in order to protect limited supplies and facilitate the economic production of municipal water. The City restricts outside watering hours and days during the months of June, July, and August, and has measures in place to increase conservation efforts if reservoir levels dip below certain thresholds.

## Wastewater

- **Rapid City's Water Reclamation Division** processes the community's wastewater. All wastewater treated by the plant is ultimately discharged into Rapid Creek, so it is extremely important that all pollutants are removed from the waste stream and disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner.
- In 2010, the Water Reclamation Division processed nearly **3.5 billion gallons of wastewater**, and treatment removed approximately 95% of pollutants.<sup>27</sup>
- Within Rapid City, there are roughly **322 miles of sewer mains and 6,410 manholes**<sup>28</sup> (see *the Services and Infrastructure Map*).

## Stormwater

- **Rapid City Stormwater Division** works to protect the quality and quantity of stormwater runoff resulting from Rapid City's urban growth.<sup>37</sup>
- In order to improve runoff quality, the Stormwater Division focuses on public education and participation; illicit discharge detection and elimination; construction site and post-construction site runoff controls; and pollution prevention and good housekeeping within all City operations.
- Within Rapid City, there are approximately **133 miles of storm sewers.**<sup>28</sup>

<sup>34</sup>Rapid City Public Works Information Summary: <http://www.rcgov.org/pdfs/Public-Works/PublicWorksInformationSummary.pdf>

<sup>35</sup>Rapid City Mayor's Proposed FY2013 Budget Presentation: <http://www.rcgov.org/pdfs/Mayors-Office/Budget/2013%20Budget%20FINAL.pdf>

<sup>36</sup>Rapid City Public Works Water Quality Report 2012: <http://www.rcgov.org/pdfs/Public-Works/Water/Water%20Quality%20Report%202012.pdf>

<sup>37</sup>Rapid City Stormwater Division: <http://www.rcgov.org/Public-Works/stormwater-homepage.html>

## Energy

- Power to the City is provided by Black Hills Power, West River Electric Association, and Black Hills Electric Co-op.
- Natural gas is provided by Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.
- Within the City, there are **1,928 City-owned street lights**, plus an additional 2,423 street lights paid for by monthly fees.<sup>38</sup>
- Renewable energy systems including solar, wind, geothermal, and hydroelectric energy systems are becoming increasingly popular in the region.
- Oil and natural gas exploration and development is booming in the nearby Bakken Oil Field in North Dakota. It is possible that the Rapid City area will capture some spinoff economic activity and households related to this oil activity.

## Infrastructure Funding

- One of the City's 2013 Budgeting for Outcomes (BFO) goals is to have a well-maintained City whose infrastructure keeps pace with growth. The City's 2013 budget includes the following utility and infrastructure related funds:<sup>39</sup>
  - **Water Fund** – encompasses approximately 11% of the total budget and includes operations, debt service, and capital improvements.
  - **Sewer Fund** – approximately 7% of the total budget and includes operations, debt service, and capital improvements.
  - **Capital Improvements Fund** – about 8% of the total budget, and includes debt service and capital improvement projects approved as part of the 5-year capital improvement plan. It is funded primarily through a portion of the City's 2% general sales tax.
  - **Utility Facility Funds** – about 1% of the total budget, and includes debt service for capital improvements projects for water, sewer, and streets. It is funded primarily through a portion of the City's 2% general sales tax.
- The **total budget for infrastructure in Rapid City has increased over the last few years with the introduction of .16 sales taxes**, yet as bonds expire in coming years, the total budget for infrastructure may diminish slightly.

## Solid Waste

- The City of Rapid City has an award-winning solid waste program aimed at **maximizing remaining capacity at the sanitary landfill, reducing resource consumption and supporting community agricultural activities.**
- The Solid Waste Management Plan has three main elements: a **yard trimming collection and composting program**; a **materials recovery facility (MRF)** to process and ship traditional recyclables; and an **organics composting facility**. The MRF and both composting facilities are located at the landfill.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Rapid City Mayor's Proposed FY2013 Budget Presentation: <http://www.rcgov.org/pdfs/Mayors-Office/Budget/2013%20Budget%20-FINAL.pdf>

<sup>39</sup> Rapid City 2013 Budget Book: <http://www.rcgov.org/pdfs/Finance/BudgetBook/FY2013-Budget%20Book.pdf>

<sup>40</sup> Recycling in Rapid City-How, What and Where, 2011: <http://www.rcgov.org/pdfs/Public-Works/Recycling/Recycling%20Booklet-Master.pdf>



## Important Issues

### Overhead Utility Lines

Many of the electric utility lines throughout the City are overhead lines, especially in the downtown area. Many communities choose to place these lines underground for aesthetic reasons and to increase protection and reliability, especially during severe weather events. Undergrounding existing lines generally requires significant investment, but undergrounding new lines is becoming a standard practice in other communities.

### Prioritizing Infrastructure Improvements

Existing water and sewer infrastructure is beginning to show its age in some parts of the community, and some newly developing areas have “leap-frogged” to outlying areas, requiring longer utility extensions and creating gaps in service. Incremental improvements are made as resources become available, but deficiencies continue to emerge and prioritization of the many competing capital improvement needs to occur. The City also needs to examine its long-term strategy for investing in extension of utility infrastructure in new growth areas.



## Important Issues

### Limited Landfill Capacity

As the community grows, the existing landfill will likely near capacity. Efforts to reduce solid waste will need to continue, but the City will also need to explore other options or new locations for solid waste disposal.

- An **active landfill gas collection system and flare captures emissions** from the land fill. The active collection system includes 34 vertical gas collection wells and a gas flare. A recent cost-benefit analysis indicated that landfill gas flow rates are high enough to feasibly install a gas-to-energy stem at the landfill.
- Landfill tipping fees recover all costs to operate the recycling and composting programs. Additionally, the sale of recyclable and compost materials generates revenues, as follows:<sup>41</sup>
  - **Recycling Revenue** – during 2012, \$676,754 in revenue was generated from the sale of 3,423 tons of recyclable materials.
  - **Composting Revenue** – in 2009, more than \$60,000 was raised through the sale of 5,100 tons of compost made from residents' yard waste.

## Related Efforts

Recent efforts related to utility infrastructure in Rapid City include the following:

- Rapid City Landfill Gas Study (2009)

<sup>41</sup> Rapid City Journal-Composting brings green to city coffers:

[http://rapidcityjournal.com/news/composting-brings-green-to-city-coffers/article\\_d033ab02-08a1-11df-863e-001cc4c002e0.html](http://rapidcityjournal.com/news/composting-brings-green-to-city-coffers/article_d033ab02-08a1-11df-863e-001cc4c002e0.html)

# Parks, Recreation, and Natural Environment

## Parks

- The **Rapid City Parks Division** maintains the community's park system, the Mountain View/Mount Calvary Cemetery, and the City greenhouse.
- The Parks Division **maintains 30 parks and approximately 1,650 acres of parkland** in Rapid City. The largest park in the City is Sioux Park, at approximately 210 acres<sup>42</sup> (see *the Community Assets and Parks and Recreation Access Maps*).
- Rapid City's parks provide many **opportunities for both passive and active recreation**, offering amenities such as playgrounds, disc golf courses, skate and BMX areas, sporting fields and courts, shared-use paths, paddle boating, picnic areas, shelters, and flower gardens.
- According to benchmarking completed by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), parks and recreation workers in jurisdictions similar in size **maintain an average of nearly 19 acres of parkland per Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employee.**<sup>43</sup>

## Recreation

- **Rapid City's Recreation Division** provides an assortment of recreational offerings for area youth and adults, including adult and youth leagues, golf courses, swimming pools, an ice arena and community centers/gyms.<sup>44</sup>
- Rapid City also features an **extensive trail system of more than 25 miles** that connects parks throughout the community (see *the Community Assets and Parks and Recreation Access Maps*).
- Two of the City's largest recreation complexes include Parkview Recreation Complex, a 27-acre park that contains four lighted youth softball fields, a family leisure pool and playground; and the Star of the West Sports Complex, a 58-acre sports complex, which contains eight lighted softball fields and five soccer fields.
- In addition to the City-owned recreational facilities, two community gyms that are connected to local middle schools are open to Rapid City residents.
- According to NRPA benchmarking, jurisdictions similar in size to Rapid City (with a total population of 50,000 to 99,999 people) have the following recreational facilities:<sup>35</sup>
  - Median number of recreation centers - 2
  - Median square footage per recreation center - 25,000 square feet
  - Median number of fitness centers - 1
  - Median square footage per fitness center - 14,450
  - Median number of senior centers - 1
  - Median square footage per senior center - 12,948

<sup>42</sup> City of Rapid City Parks Division: <http://www.rcgov.org/Parks-and-Recreation/municipal-parks.html>

<sup>43</sup> National Recreation and Park Association, PRORAGIS 2012 Parks and Recreation National Database Report: <http://www.nrpa.org/PRORAGIS/Reports/>

<sup>44</sup> City of Rapid City Recreation Division: <http://www.rcgov.org/Parks-and-Recreation/recreation.html>, and <http://blackhillsknowledge network.org/topic-hub/rapid-city/health/summary>



## Important Issues

### Identifying Parks and Recreation Needs

Level-of-service (LOS) analysis is one way that communities measure parkland needs and supply. Based on the 2010 City population of 67,956, the current LOS is approximately 41 people per acre of parkland. LOS and other factors will be used for comparison to other communities during the planning process to identify and evaluate existing and future parks and recreation needs.

Some preliminary observations about parks and recreation needs are that the central core of the City seems to be well-served but the southwestern and northeastern areas appear to have more limited access to public parks and greenway amenities.

### Retaining a High Quality of Life

In 2010, Rapid City was named the #1 Best Town in America for hunters and fishermen by Outdoor Life magazine. It was #3 in 2011 and #4 in 2012. In addition, the City's 2011 Community Survey reveals that residents strongly value the City's parks, recreation, and greenways offerings. The plan should address the important role that these elements play in the quality of life for residents, and also their ability to attract and retain visitors, employers, and future residents.



## Important Issues

### Protecting and Enhancing Character-Defining Natural Features

Rapid City’s unique natural features contribute significantly to the community’s unique character and scenic quality. Dramatic hillsides, drainages, and grasslands, coupled with Ponderosa Pine forests and mountain views to the West are valued by residents and visitors alike. While some tools exist to support the protection of these assets, additional discussion is needed to determine whether a more robust set of tools (e.g., hillside protection ordinance, cluster development standards) is needed.

### Nearing Cemetery Capacity

The Rapid City Parks department is responsible for maintaining the cemetery. As the community grows, the current cemetery is likely to exceed current capacity so space for a future cemetery will need to be identified and secured.

## Natural Environment

- Prominent natural features in Rapid City include Rapid Creek, steep hills, interesting topography, scenic views, and nearby forests.
- Because the land bordering Rapid Creek is prone to periodic flooding, the City has conserved much of the land along its banks as open greenways.

## Asset Inventory

The following table provides an inventory of park, recreation, and natural environment assets:

Asset	Acres
<b>POCKET PARKS</b>	
American Legion Park	0.5
Cliff Side Park	4.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS</b>	
Canyon Lake Park – GW Tract 2	1.8
Canyon Lake Park – GW Tract 3	1.5
Centennial Park	3.6
College Park	5.3
Minnesota Street Soccer Fields	9.4
Quarry Park – Tract AR	9.9
Scott Mallow Park	1.5
Thomson Park	10.0
Wilson Park	4.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47.3</b>
<b>COMMUNITY PARKS</b>	
Boys Club Open Space	1.3
Canyon Lake Park – GW Tract 1	72.5
Horace Mann Park	12.6
Jackson Park	145.6
Jackson Park / Canyon Park	73.3
Memorial Park West – GW Tract 19	28.6
Memorial Park West – GW Tract 20	41.4
Minneluzahan Senior Center (Private)	0.8
Parkview Pool and Softball Complex	27.0
Pressler Junction East	20.6
Pressler Junction West	3.0
Ralph Cole Arboretum	19.3
Robbinsdale Park	112.0
Roosevelt Park – GW Tract 27	32.1
Rushmore LL – GW Tract 27b	2.3
Sioux Park	65.1
Skate Park/Civic Center Parking	21.6
South Jackson Park	2.3
Steele Avenue Park & Rushmore LL Fields	14.6
West Roosevelt Park – GW Tract 26	7.3
Wilderness Park	32.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>735.3</b>

Asset	Acres
<b>SPECIAL USE AREAS/FACILITIES</b>	
Bellevue Drive Streetscape	1.0
Braeburn Park	16.0
Community Gardens	1.1
Denver St Soccer Field – Floodway Tract A	3.0
Downtown Nodes	1.0
Executive Golf Course – GW Tract 18	34.5
Fairlane Drive Streetscape	1.0
Journey Museum	12.1
Knollwood Heights Park	10.6
LaCroix Links – Lot 38	21.8
Lombardy	12.69
Mary Hall/Kiwanis Park	8.0
Meadowbrook Golf Course – GW Tract 4	165.3
N. Haines/I-90 Streetscape	1.0
Omaha St. Open Space	3.3
Omaha St Soccer/Frisbee	15.0
Omaha Street Beautification Medians	1.0
Phillips Drive Streetscape	1.0
Polo Grounds	24.0
Star of the West Sports Complex	58.0
West Blvd	5.6
West Blvd North	15.0
West Chicago	4.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>416.0</b>
<b>GREENWAYS, OPEN SPACE, AND NATURAL AREAS</b>	
Chapel Lane	5.0
Corner of West Blvd and Omaha	0.6
Dark Canyon/Magic Canyon	27.6
Dinosaur Park	22.5
East Blvd	1.5
East of Steele Ave Tract 32a	4.9
Founders Park	0.91
Founders Park – GW Tract 17	59.8
Halley Park	2.3
Marsh – North of Canyon Lake East of Dakota Drive	16.0
Old Dairy Open Space – Lot A	4.5
Old Dairy Open Space – Lot B	6.2
Open Space N of West Main S on Creek	3.7
Open Space N of West Main S of Omaha	5.7
Open Space Across from Story Brook Island	9.7
Open Space N of West Main S on Creek	3.7
Open Space N of Centre E of LaCrosse	4.2
Steele Ave Park East of Creek	2.4
Vickie Powers Park	26.3
West Jackson Park (Buzzard’s Roost)	11.5
West Side of Fair Grounds – Tract 32b	17.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>236.0</b>

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## Related Efforts

Recent efforts related to parks, recreation, and the natural environment in Rapid City include the following:

- Parks and Recreation Five Year Plan (FY 2013-2018)
- [Rapid City 2020 Strategic Plan](#) (2011)
- Parks and Recreation Plan (2007)



## Important Issues

### Public Safety Concerns

Despite the high quality of life offered in Rapid City, results from the 2011 community survey reveal that residents appear to be concerned about their safety. The planning process should explore these results and address how public safety and perceptions of safety affect community desirability and overall quality of life.

### Wildfire Danger

A large portion of the City is located within or near the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), the area where wildland and development meet, and/or on steep slopes which present challenges for fire protection. Development in these areas may be susceptible to wildfire, and while many residents and property owners are aware of their danger, they need guidance and cost assistance to limit potential risks. New development areas, as well as ones that are already developed, should emphasize survivable spaces, ones that are more likely to withstand a wildfire without intervention and direct protection by firefighters.

# Health and Safety

## Police

- The **Rapid City Police Department** (RCPD) is the only agency in South Dakota that is accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.<sup>45</sup> The department offers a variety of services and proactive programs to keep the community safe, including the School Liaison Program and civilian traffic investigators.
- According to the City's 2013 budget, the RCPD is allocated approximately 8% of the City's total budget, and the department has approximately **146 full-time employees, 114 of which are sworn officers**.<sup>46</sup>
- In 2012, RCPD made **11,277 total arrests**. Top calls for service (initiated by citizens) included disturbances, 911 hang-ups, and accidents. From 2010 to 2012, major crime incidents including murder, rape, burglary, theft, stolen vehicles, and arson have all increased.<sup>47</sup>
- According to public feedback received through the department's 2012 anonymous quality assurance survey, 71% of respondents have seen a reduction in crime downtown since the introduction of the Street Crimes Unit, and 67% have seen improvement in pedestrian safety and crosswalk enforcement in the last year.<sup>48</sup>

## Fire Protection

- The **Rapid City Fire Department** (RCFD) serves a 55 square mile area for fire and non-emergency services. RCFD operates seven fire stations and provides Emergency Medical Service (EMS) to the community (see *the Services and Infrastructure Map*).<sup>49</sup>
- RCFD employs **135 professionals, which includes 127 uniformed responders** and seven civilian staff members.
- The number of incidents has steadily increased over the past decade. In 2011, the RCFD responded to more than **14,000 calls for service**.
- RCFD recently initiated a fire public education program and fuels reduction programs. In 2011, the Division presented these educational sessions to over 10,000 children and 6,000 adults.
- According to the draft 2013-2035 Long-Range Deployment Plan, the existing locations of the department's stations are adequate to provide coverage for the near future, although to maintain a level of service comparable to what is provided today, a limited number of new stations and units will be necessary going into the future.

<sup>45</sup> RCPD 2012 Annual Report [http://issuu.com/rapidcitypd/docs/2012\\_annual\\_report?e=4835170/2303220](http://issuu.com/rapidcitypd/docs/2012_annual_report?e=4835170/2303220)

<sup>46</sup> Rapid City 2013 Budget Book: <http://www.rcgov.org/pdfs/Finance/BudgetBook/FY2013-Budget%20Book.pdf>

<sup>47</sup> RCPD 2012 Annual Report [http://issuu.com/rapidcitypd/docs/2012\\_annual\\_report?e=4835170/2303220](http://issuu.com/rapidcitypd/docs/2012_annual_report?e=4835170/2303220)

<sup>48</sup> RCPD 2012 Annual Report [http://issuu.com/rapidcitypd/docs/2012\\_annual\\_report?e=4835170/2303220](http://issuu.com/rapidcitypd/docs/2012_annual_report?e=4835170/2303220)

<sup>49</sup> Rapid City Fire Department : <http://www.rcgov.org/Fire/index.html>

## Emergency Management

- **Pennington County Emergency Management** serves as the countywide agency for providing emergency and disaster services. It also serves all political subdivisions within the county including townships, villages, and municipalities.
- Pennington County maintains **33 sirens** to warn of impending danger. These sirens are tested twice a month.<sup>50</sup>

## Code Enforcement

- Rapid City's **Code Enforcement Ordinance Officers** are under the direction of the Community Resources Director. Code Enforcement covers a range of violations, including vegetation, debris/nuisances, junk vehicles, snow, overhanging branches, sign code, dead trees, sight triangle, zoning issues, substandard buildings, and fences/walls.
- In 2012, there were a total of **2,588 cited violations**, which is substantially lower than the 3,745 that were cited in 2011.<sup>51</sup>

## Health and Wellness

- Rapid City is home to two major hospitals (**Regional Health and Black Hills Surgical**), eleven assisted living and senior care facilities, and numerous medical specialty clinics and offices.
- **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participant households in Pennington County increased by 61% from 2008 to 2012.** Similarly, Meade county participant households increased by 56% during the same period.
- Health data are most often **collected and reported at the County level**, rather than at the local or municipal level. Health indicators for Pennington County compared to the rest of the state and the national averages are provided in the following table.
- Overall, **compared to national averages, the County has higher rates** of adult smoking, adult obesity, physical inactivity, excessive drinking, sexually transmitted infections, teen births, uninsured residents, and limited access to healthy foods.
- The County also has more patients to primary care physicians than the national average, but is doing better than the rest of the state in a number of these areas, including the number of people to physician and mental health providers.<sup>52</sup>



## Important Issues

### Resident Health and Wellness

While Rapid City has a reputation for high-quality recreation and medical facilities, its County health trends indicate that many area residents are not as healthy as residents in other areas of the state or country. While County health departments typically address many community health issues and needs, City planning can play an important role in addressing these issues too. City comprehensive plans are increasingly addressing topics such as access to affordable and healthy foods, opportunities for active living and transportation, and access to health care providers because these topics relate directly to the health and wellness of residents.

<sup>50</sup><http://www.rcpcem.com/>

<sup>51</sup><http://www.rcgov.org/Code-Enforcement/index.html> and <http://www.rcgov.org/pdfs/Code-Enforcement/stats/2013-FebCodeEnforcementActions.pdf>

<sup>52</sup>County Health Rankings: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-dakota/2013/pennington/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot/by-rank> and Kids Count data center: <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#SD/2/0>

Health Indicator	Pennington County	South Dakota	National Average
<b>Adult Smoking</b>	21%	18%	13%
<b>Adult Obesity</b>	26%	30%	25%
<b>Physical inactivity</b>	23%	26%	21%
<b>Excessive Drinking</b>	17%	19%	7%
<b>Sexually transmitted infections</b> (Chlamidia rate per 100,000 population)	481	392	92
<b>Teen birth rate</b>	53	38	21
<b>Uninsured total population</b>	15%	14%	11%
<b>Limited access to healthy foods</b> (% of population who are low-income and do not live close to a grocery store)	8%	11%	1%
<b>Primary care physicians</b> (Number of people to one physician)	1,300	1,336	1,067
<b>Mental Health Providers</b> (Number of people to one facility)	2,740	3,582	Not available

Sources: CountyHealthRankings.org, 2013

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## Related Efforts

Recent and current efforts related to health and safety include the following:

- [National Citizen Survey, City of Rapid City Benchmark Report](#)( 2011)
- Rapid City Fire Department Draft Long-Range Deployment Plan (2013)

# Arts and Cultural Resources

## Events and Facilities

- Rapid City features myriad arts and cultural facilities, events, and attractions. Some notable community-focused venues and events include the following:<sup>53</sup>
  - **Rushmore Plaza Civic Center**, the City’s major convention, exhibition and performance complex. The center features a wide variety of entertainment events, such as the Black Hills Symphony Orchestra and the annual Black Hills Powwow. Renovation or expansion of the Civic Center is currently under consideration.
  - **Art Alley**, located between 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Street, exhibits graffiti and other artwork by local artists.
  - The **APEX Gallery**, a public gallery located at the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, which offers educational arts and science exhibitions.
  - The **Dahl Arts Center**, a municipal facility that includes galleries, classroom space for arts education, a theater, and meeting spaces.
  - The **Journey Museum**, which includes interactive exhibits and displays presenting the history and heritage of the region.
  - **Suzie Cappa Art Center**, a community art center that specializes in art produced by people of all abilities.
  - **Main Street Square**, a public space located in the heart of downtown Rapid City that features special events and festivals including the Summer Night concert series, Art and Wine Festival, Holiday Celebration, and many others.
  - **Storybook Island**, a family fun park, and **Dinosaur Park** a historic attraction with life-sized dinosaur replicas on the hills overlooking Rapid City.

## Historic Resources and Preservation

- Rapid City’s two historic districts are centrally located in the community: the **Downtown Historic District** and the **West Boulevard Historic District**, a predominantly residential area south and west of downtown (see *the Community Assets Map*).<sup>43</sup>
- The **City View Trolley** provides a narrated tour of Rapid City, including historic and current information.
- There are 35 buildings and places in Rapid City that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- According to a 2013 report from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, historic preservation activities provide a multitude of important benefits to



## Important Issues

### Sustaining Arts and Cultural Activities

Nearby attractions such as Mount Rushmore and Crazy Horse make Rapid City a major destination for arts and cultural tourism. The City also draws visitors via arts and cultural attractions and events including the historic downtown, Art Alley, the Dahl Arts Center, and the Rushmore Plaza Civic Center. The community’s economy and tourism industry are heavily influenced by the quality of these arts and cultural amenities, so continued investment from both the public and private sector is important to retaining and building the City’s appeal and vitality.

### Preserving Historic Resources

The City has many historic elements worth preserving within the designated historic districts, as well as in other locations throughout the community. In addition to historic buildings, other noteworthy historic resources include Dinosaur Park, the railroad, and historic signage downtown and along major corridors. Preservation of these unique resources will help Rapid City remain an interesting and authentic community.

<sup>53</sup>Rapid City Convention and Visitors Bureau <http://www.visitrapidcity.com/whattodo/artsandculture/>



South Dakota and its communities, including creating jobs, boosting local economies, supporting small businesses, and attracting heritage tourists.<sup>54</sup>

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## Related Efforts

Recent efforts related to arts and culture in Rapid City include the following:

- [Rushmore Plaza Civic Center Economic and Fiscal Impact Analysis- Comparison of Two Future Scenarios](#) (2012)
- [Rapid City Branding, Development, and Marketing Action Plan](#) (2008)
- [Rapid City Comprehensive Preservation Plan](#) (2009)

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<sup>54</sup> *Historic Preservation in South Dakota*: [www.preservationnation.org/take-action/.../HPF\\_South-Dakota-0213.pdf](http://www.preservationnation.org/take-action/.../HPF_South-Dakota-0213.pdf)



## Current Zoning

### Legend

- County Boundaries
- Box Elder
- Ellsworth Air Force Base
- Water Bodies
- Black Hills National Forest

### Zoning District

- Airport
- BP - Business Park
- CB - Central Business
- CC - Civic Center
- FH - Flood Hazard
- GAD - General Agricultural
- GC - General Commercial
- HDR - High Density Residential
- HI - Heavy Industrial
- HM - Hotel Motel
- LDR-1 - Low Density Residential 1
- LDR-2 - Low Density Residential 2
- LI - Light Industrial
- MDR - Medium Density Residential
- ME - Mining and Earth Resources Extraction
- MHR - Mobile Home Residential
- NC - Neighborhood Commercial
- OC - Office Commercial
- P - Public
- PF - Park Forest
- SC-1 - Neighborhood Shopping Center
- SC-2 - Community Shopping Center
- Cement Plant

### Overlay Zoning District

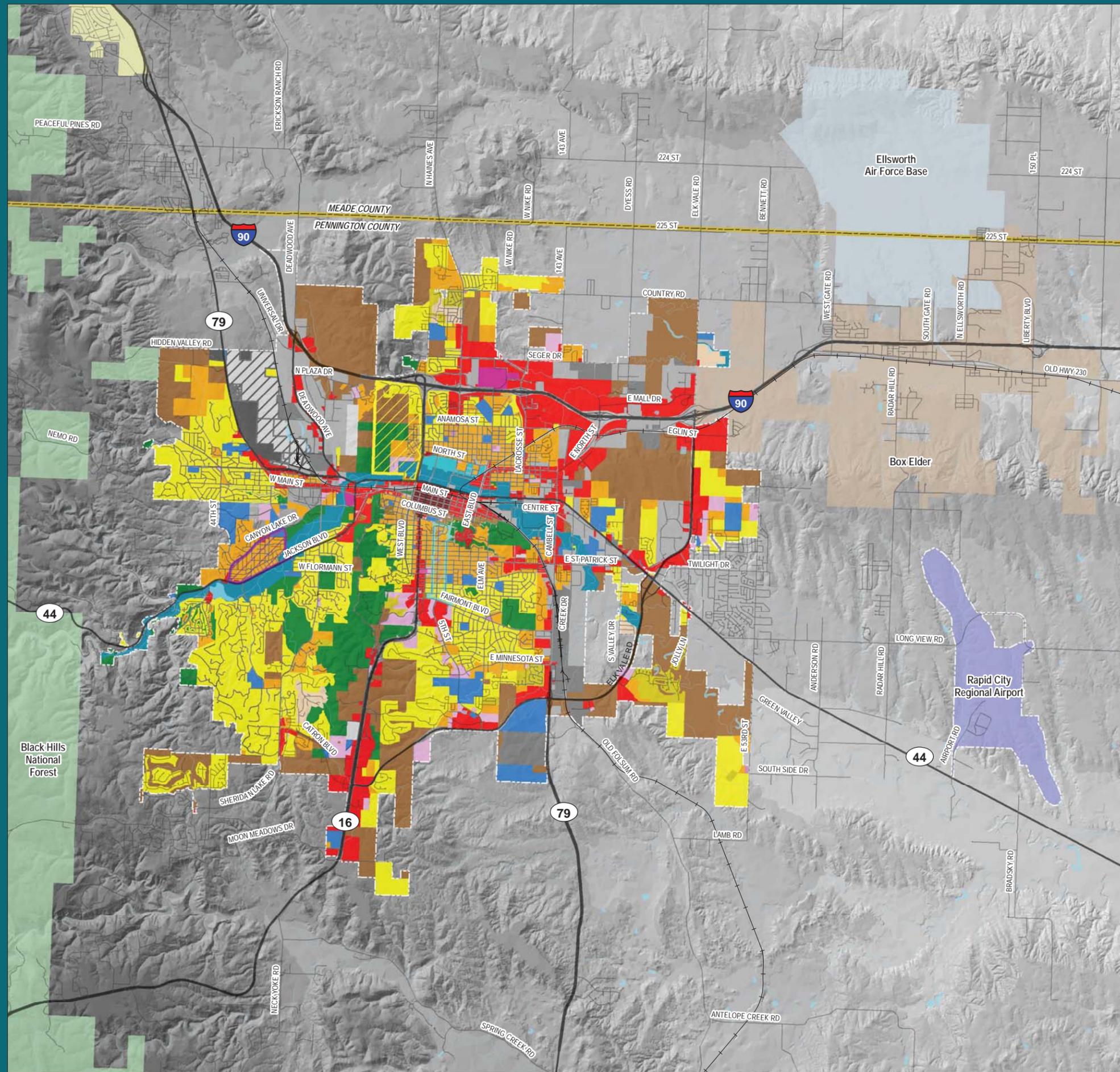
- Canyon Lake
- Fifth Street
- M Hill



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August 2013

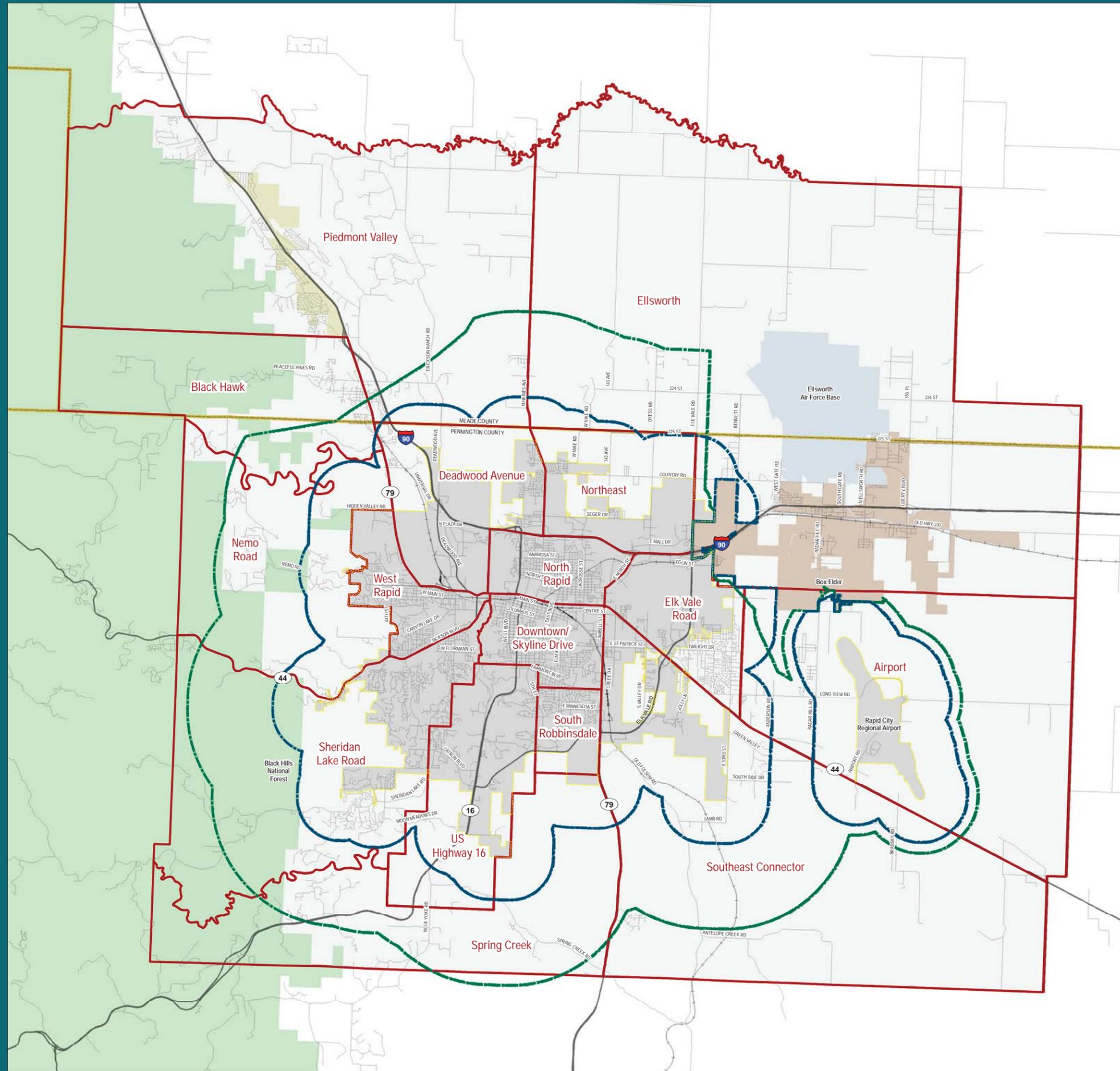




## Planning Boundaries

### Legend

- County Boundaries
- Box Elder
- Ellsworth Air Force Base
- Somerset
- Black Hills National Forest
- Rapid City Limits
- Rapid City 1 Mile Buffer
- Rapid City 3-Mile Plat Boundary
- 2008 Future Land Use Plan Boundary



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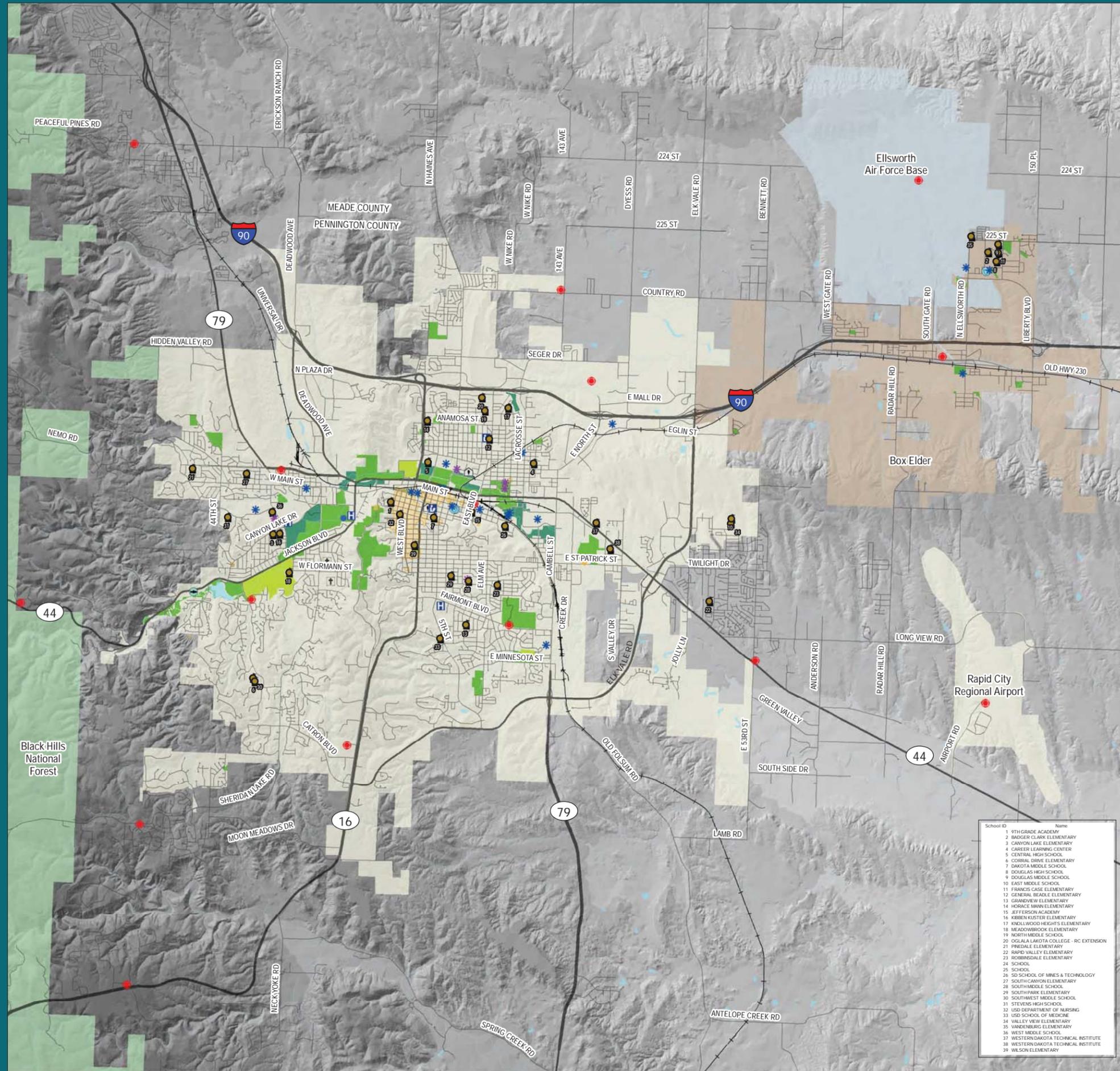




## Community Assets

### Legend

- County Boundaries
- Rapid City Limits
- Box Elder
- Ellsworth Air Force Base
- Water Bodies
- Black Hills National Forest
- Golf Course
- Greenway
- Park
- Historic District
- Ambulance station
- Animal shelter
- Cemetery
- Detention center
- Fire station
- Fish hatchery
- Government building
- Hospital
- Library
- Museum
- Police station
- Recreation facility
- School (see ID#)
- Waste water treatment facility
- Railroad



School ID	Name
1	6TH GRADE ACADEMY
2	BODIGER CLARK ELEMENTARY
3	CANYON LAKE ELEMENTARY
4	CAREER LEARNING CENTER
5	CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
6	CORRAL DRIVE ELEMENTARY
7	DAKOTA MIDDLE SCHOOL
8	DOUGLAS HIGH SCHOOL
9	DOUGLAS MIDDLE SCHOOL
10	EAST MIDDLE SCHOOL
11	FRANCIS CASE ELEMENTARY
12	GENERAL BEADLE ELEMENTARY
13	GRANVIEW ELEMENTARY
14	HORACE MANN ELEMENTARY
15	ST. FRISVON ACADEMY
16	KRIBEN KUSTER ELEMENTARY
17	KNOLLWOOD HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY
18	MEADOWBROOK ELEMENTARY
19	NORTH MIDDLE SCHOOL
20	DGLALA LAKOTA COLLEGE - RC EXTENSION
21	PREDALE ELEMENTARY
22	RAPID VALLEY ELEMENTARY
23	ROBBINGDALE ELEMENTARY
24	SCHOOL
25	SCHOOL
26	SD SCHOOL OF MNES & TECHNOLOGY
27	SOUTH CANYON ELEMENTARY
28	SOUTH MIDDLE SCHOOL
29	SOUTH PARK ELEMENTARY
30	SOUTHWEST MIDDLE SCHOOL
31	STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL
32	USD DEPARTMENT OF NURSING
33	USD SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
34	VALLEY VIEW ELEMENTARY
35	VANDEBURG ELEMENTARY
36	WEST MIDDLE SCHOOL
37	WESTERN DAKOTA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
38	WESTERN DAKOTA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
39	WILSON ELEMENTARY



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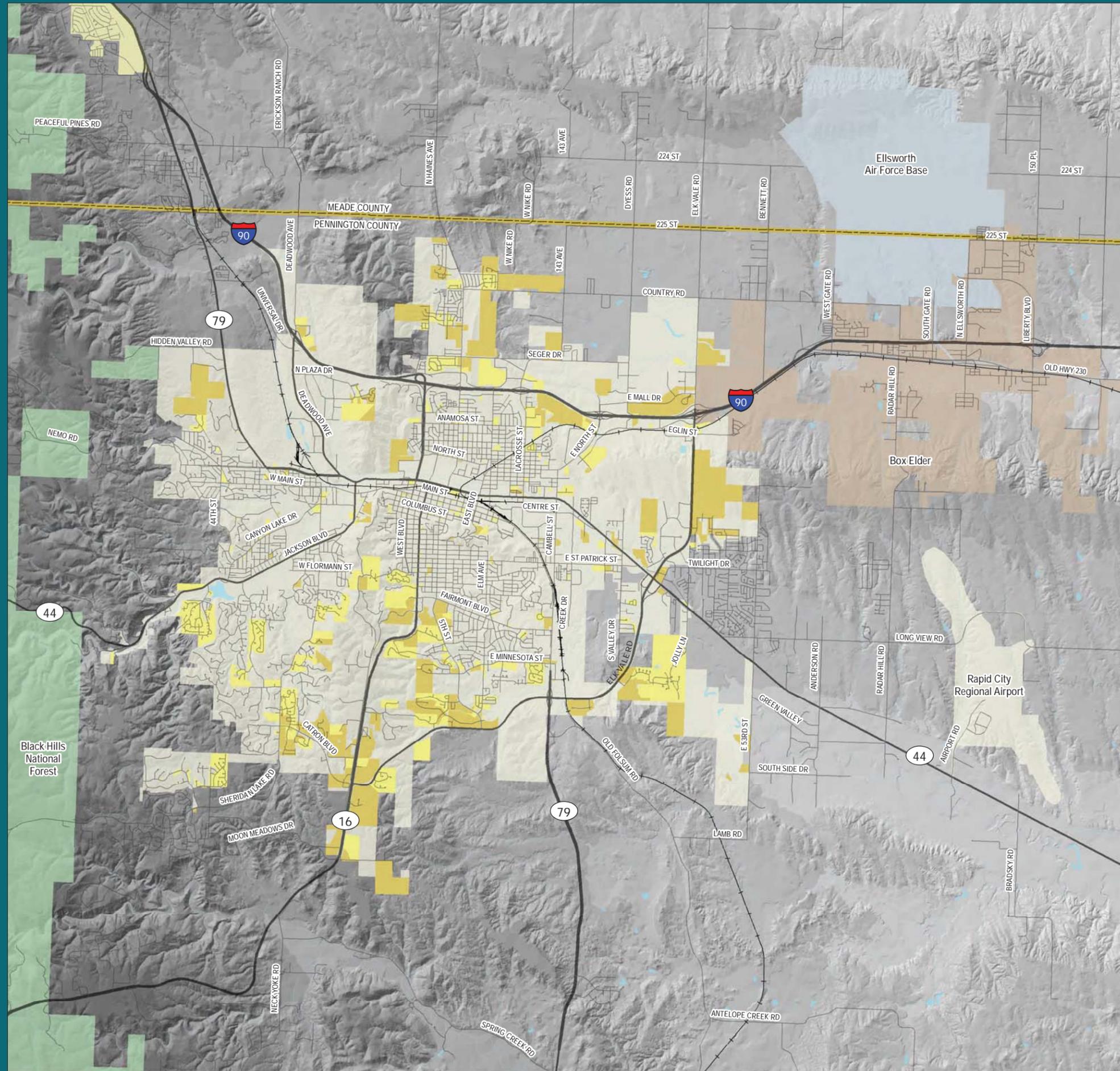




## Planned Developments

### Legend

- County Boundaries
- Rapid City Limits
- Box Elder
- Ellsworth Air Force Base
- Summerset
- Water Bodies
- Black Hills National Forest
- Rapid City Planned Developments (PD)
- Rapid City Planned Development Designations (PDD)



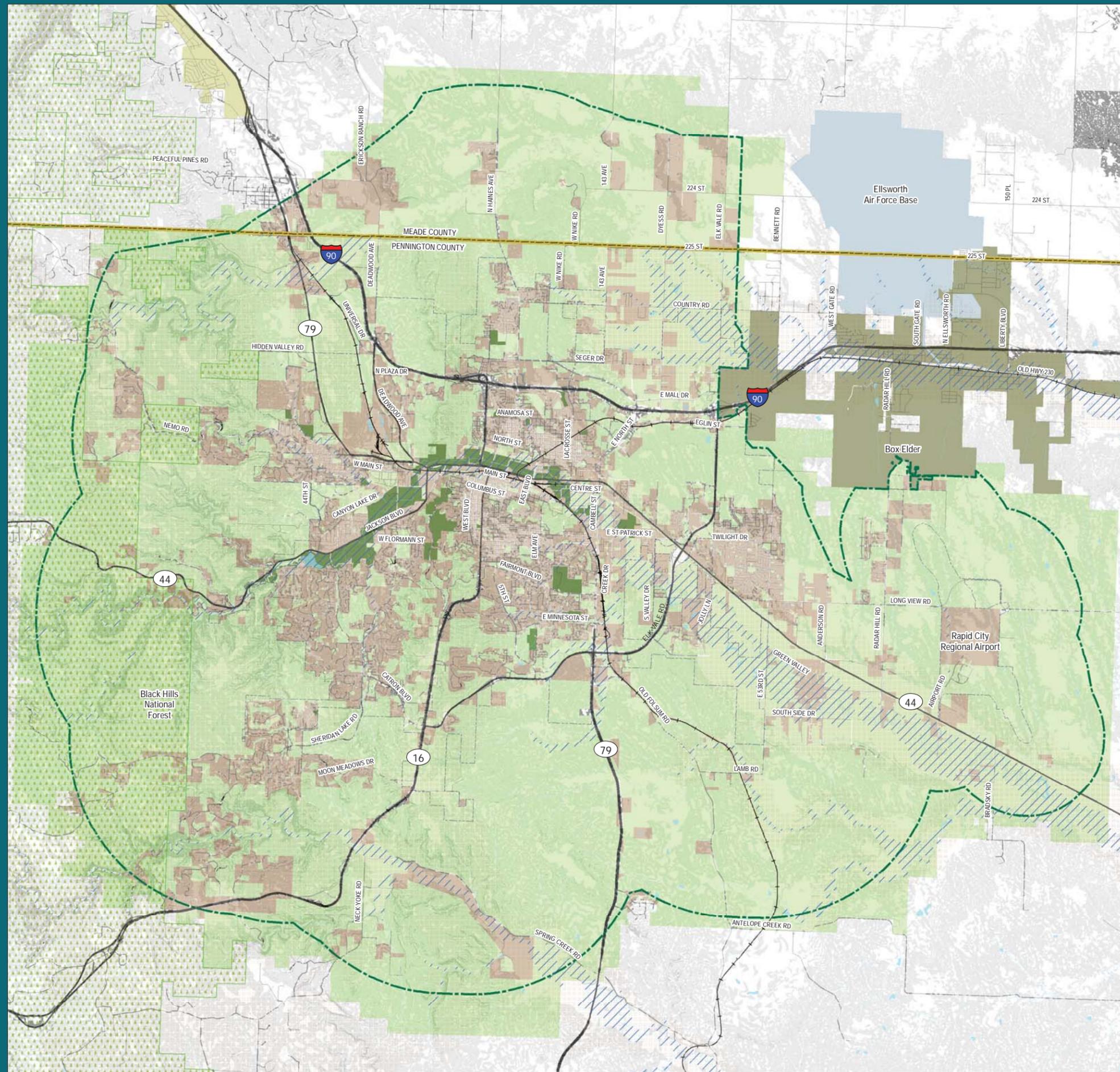
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## Development Status

### Legend

- County Boundaries
  - Rapid City 3-Mile Planning Area
  - Rapid City Limits
  - Box Elder
  - Ellsworth Air Force Base
  - Summerset
  - Water Bodies
  - Rapid City Parks
  - Black Hills National Forest
  - Flood Hazard Area
  - Sensitive Geologic Area
- Slope**
- Minimal
  - Moderate
  - Steep
- Development Status 2013**
- Developed
  - Agriculture/Undeveloped



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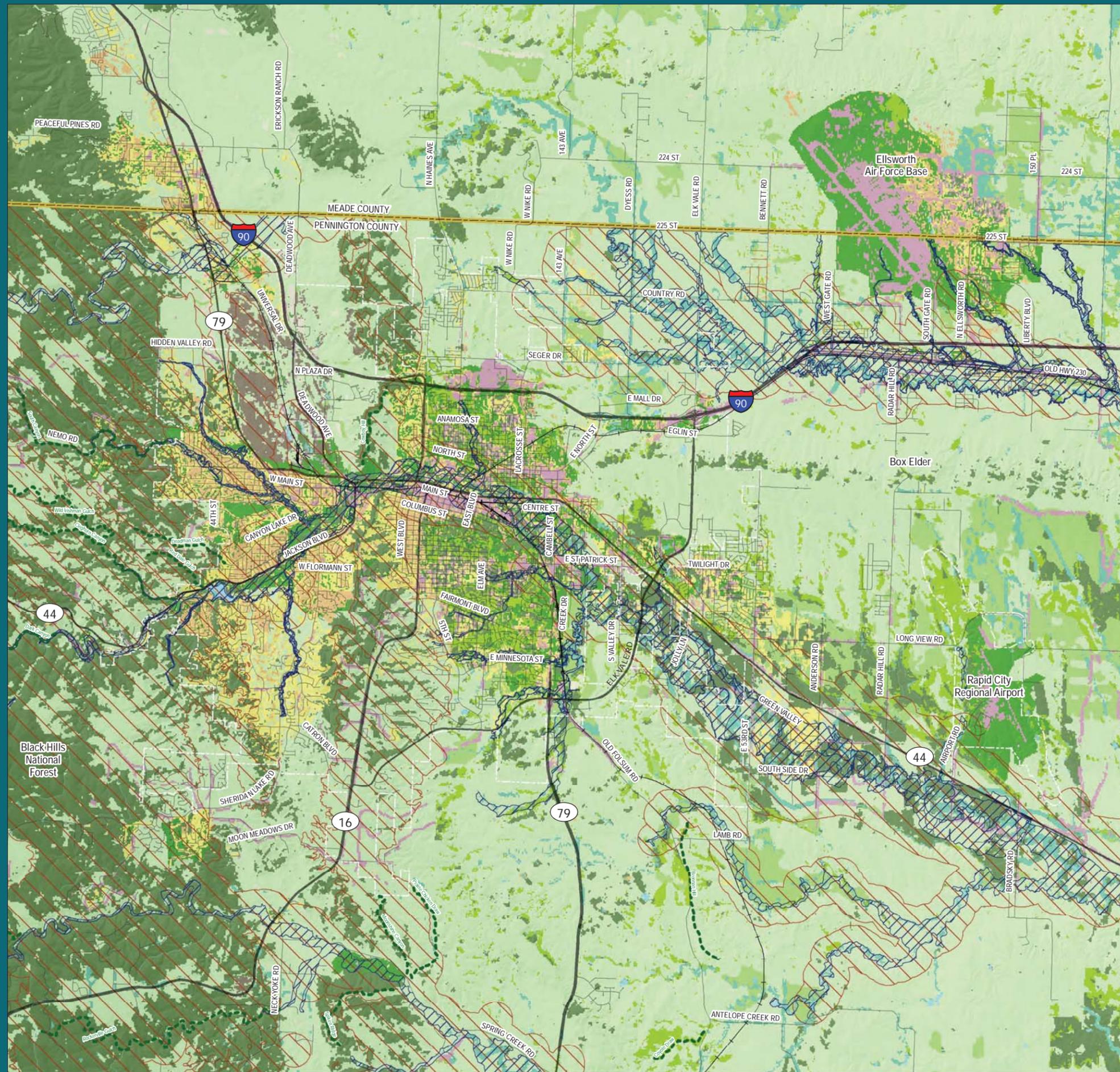
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## Environmental Features

### Legend

- County Boundaries
- Land Cover**
- Other
- Commercial/Industrial/Transportation
- High Intensity Residential
- Low Intensity Residential
- Quarries/Strip Mines/Gravel Pits
- Bare Rock/Sand/Clay
- Grasslands/Pasture
- Crops/Grains
- Shrubland
- Forest
- Urban/Recreational Grasses
- Wetlands
- Open Water
- Flood Hazard Area
- Sensitive Geologic Area
- Geographic Feature



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## Parks and Recreation Access

### Legend

- County Boundaries
- Rapid City Limits
- Rapid City 3-Mile Plat Boundary
- Box Elder
- Ellsworth Air Force Base
- Water Bodies
- Black Hills National Forest
- Golf Course
- Greenway
- Park
- Park - 1/2 Mile Buffer
- Recreation facility

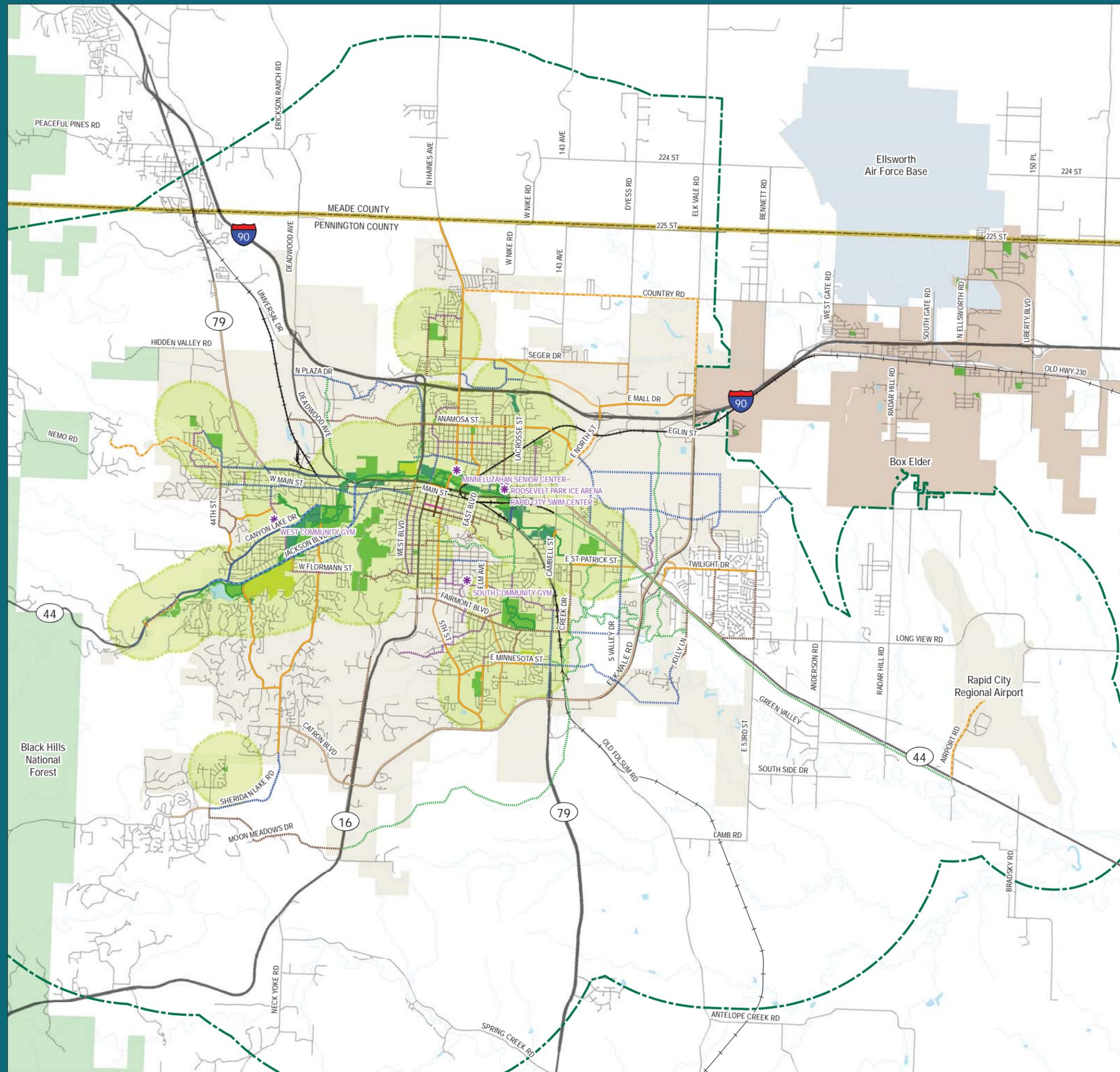
### Bicycle Facility

- Bike Lane, Planned
- Bike Lane, Proposed
- Bike Lanes, Existing
- Bike Path, Existing
- Cycle Track, Existing
- Railway Trail, Proposed
- Shared Lane, Existing
- Shared Lane, Proposed
- Shared-Use Path, Proposed
- Shoulder Bikeway, Existing
- Shoulder Bikeway, Proposed
- Side Path, Existing
- Side Path, Planned
- Side Path, Proposed
- Signed Shared Roadway, Proposed



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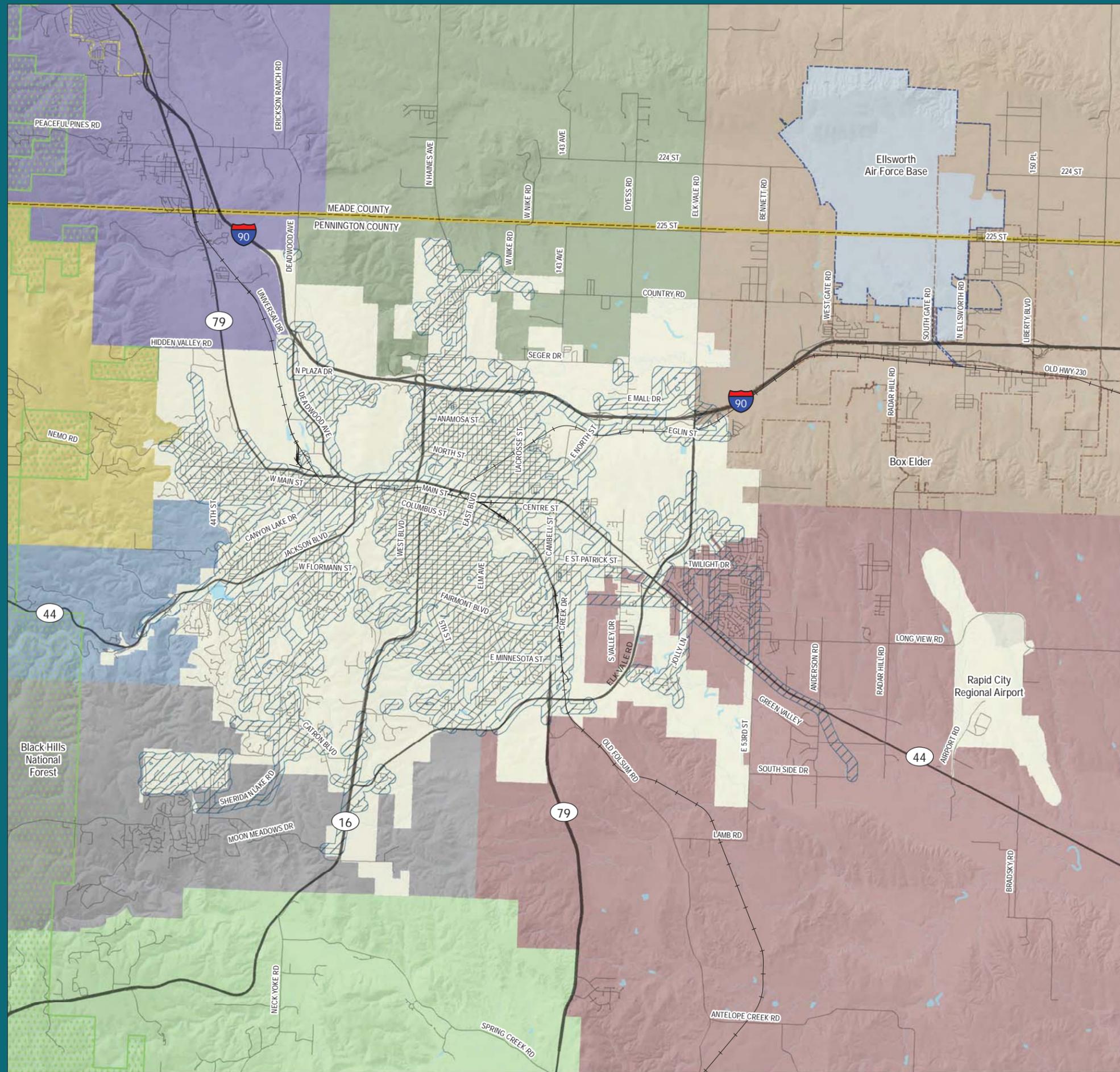
## Services & Infrastructure

### Legend

- County Boundaries
- Rapid City Limits
- Box Elder
- Ellsworth Air Force Base
- Water Bodies
- Black Hills National Forest
- Areas within 400 ft. of Sanitary Sewer Service

### Fire Department Service Area

- Black Hawk Volunteer
- Box Elder Volunteer
- Doty Volunteer
- Ellsworth Air Force Base
- Johnson Siding Volunteer
- North Haines Volunteer South
- Rapid City
- Rapid Valley Volunteer
- Rockerville Volunteer
- Whispering Pines Volunteer



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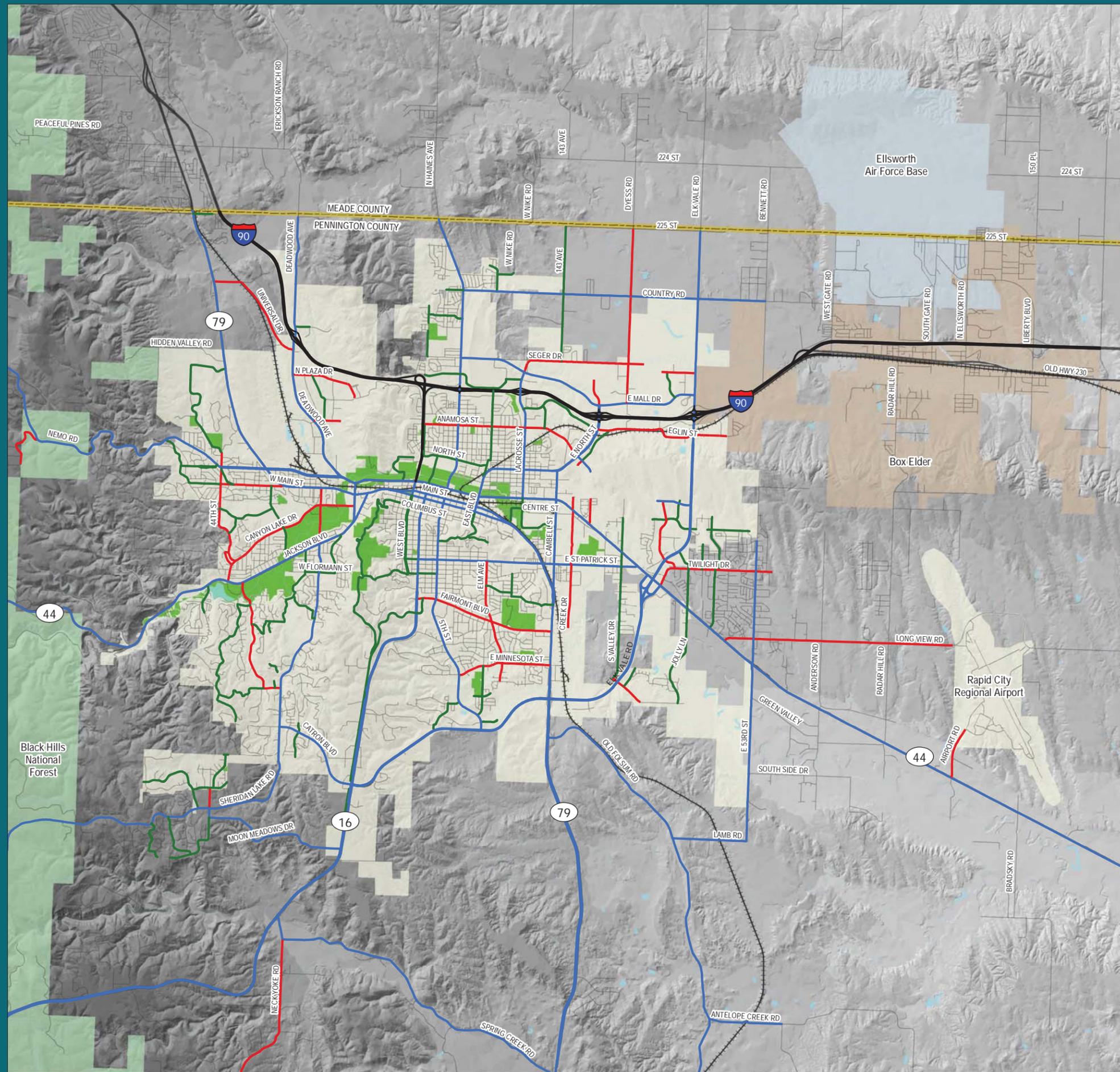
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## Road Classification

### Legend

- Interstate
- Ramp
- Principal Arterial
- Minor Arterial
- Collector
- County Boundaries
- Rapid City Limits
- Box Elder
- Ellsworth Air Force Base
- Water Bodies
- Black Hills National Forest
- Rapid City Parks



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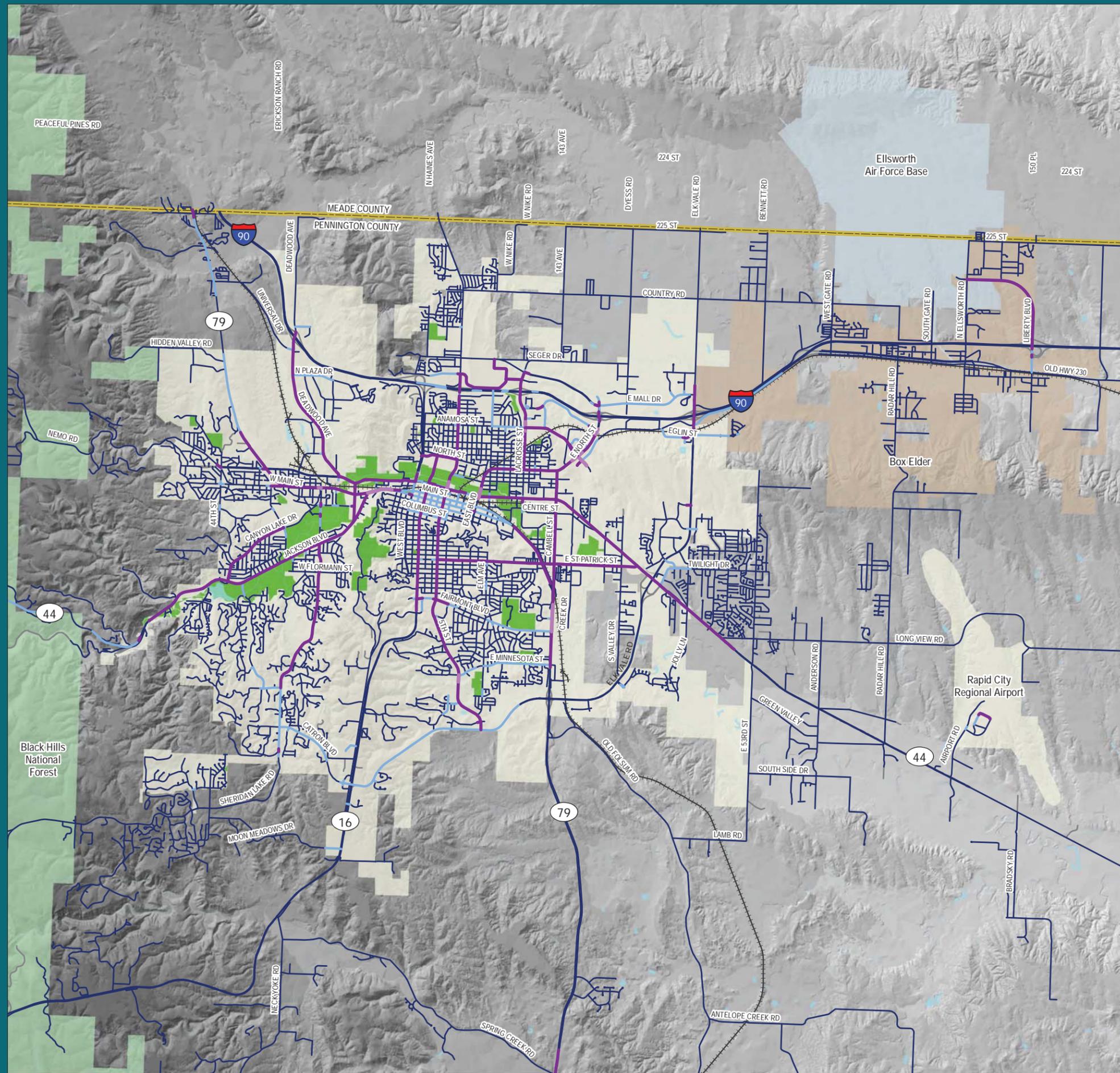
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## Laneage

### Legend

- 1 Lane
- 2 Lanes
- 3 Lanes
- 4-5 Lanes
- 6-7 Lanes
- County Boundaries
- Rapid City Limits
- Box Elder
- Ellsworth Air Force Base
- Water Bodies
- Black Hills National Forest
- Rapid City Parks



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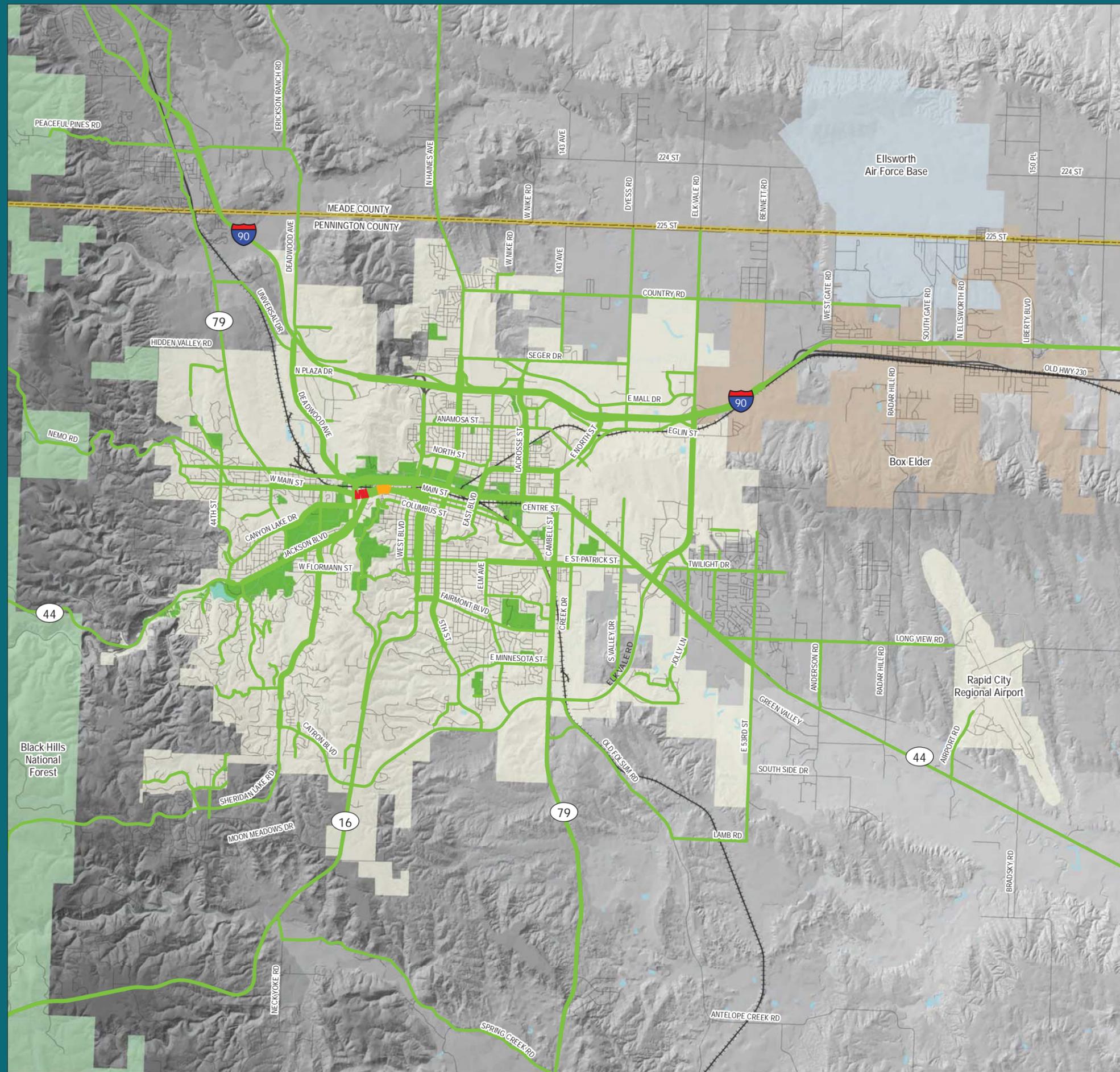
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## Daily Roadway LOS

### Legend

- Uncongested (A-C)
  - Congesting (D)
  - Congested (E-F)
- Volume Bandwidths
- 0-12,500
  - 12,501-25,000
  - 25,001-50,000
- County Boundaries
  - Rapid City Limits
  - Box Elder
  - Ellsworth Air Force Base
  - Water Bodies
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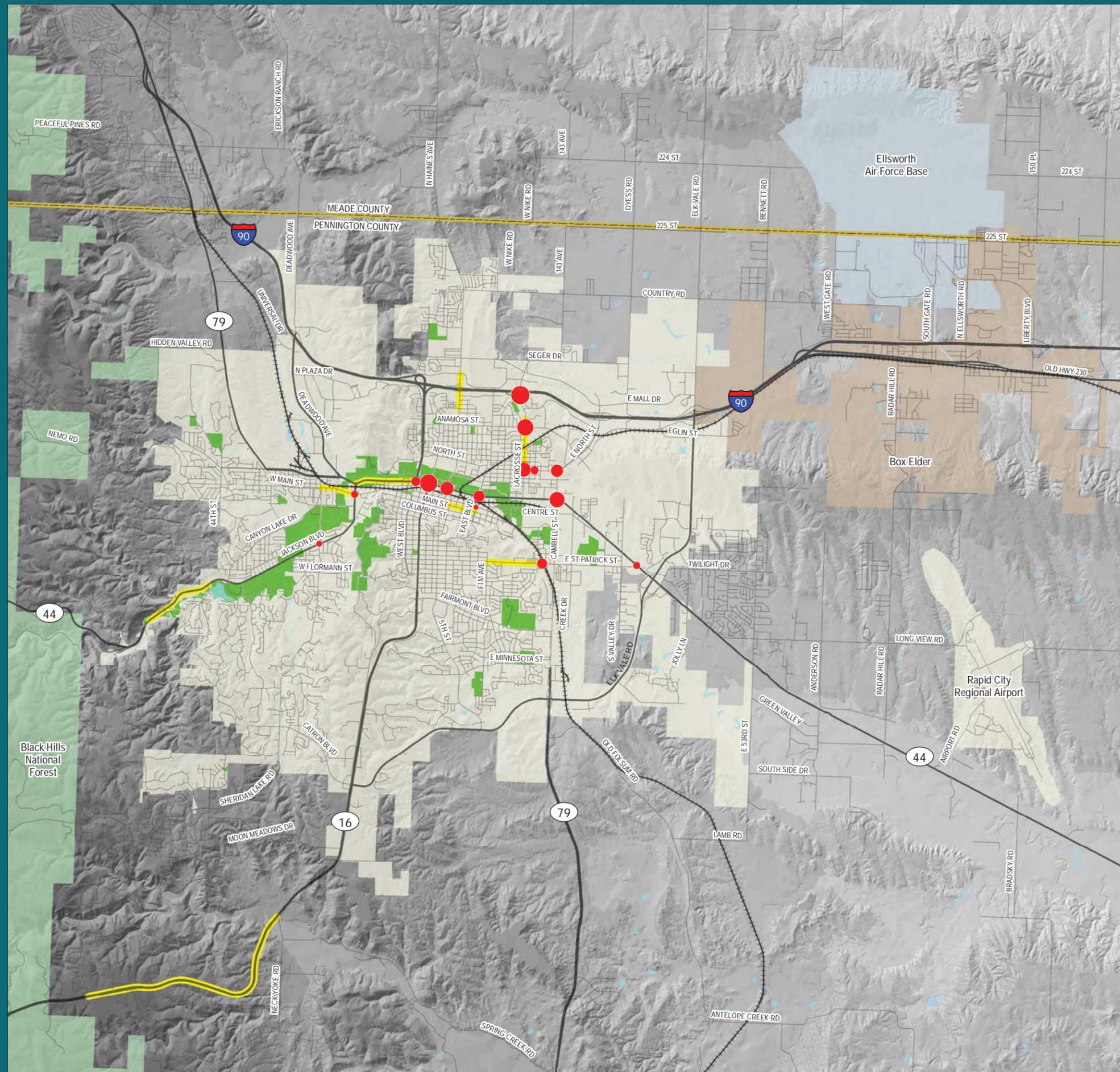


## Crash Analysis

### Legend

- Intersection Critical Crash Rate Index<sup>1</sup>
- Top Ten Crash Segments<sup>2</sup>
- County Boundaries
- Rapid City Limits
- Box Elder
- Ellsworth Air Force Base
- Water Bodies
- Black Hills National Forest
- Rapid City Parks

<sup>1</sup> From the Rapid City Intersection Crash Report 2010-2012  
<sup>2</sup> From the Rapid City Arterial Safety Study



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## Bicycle Facilities

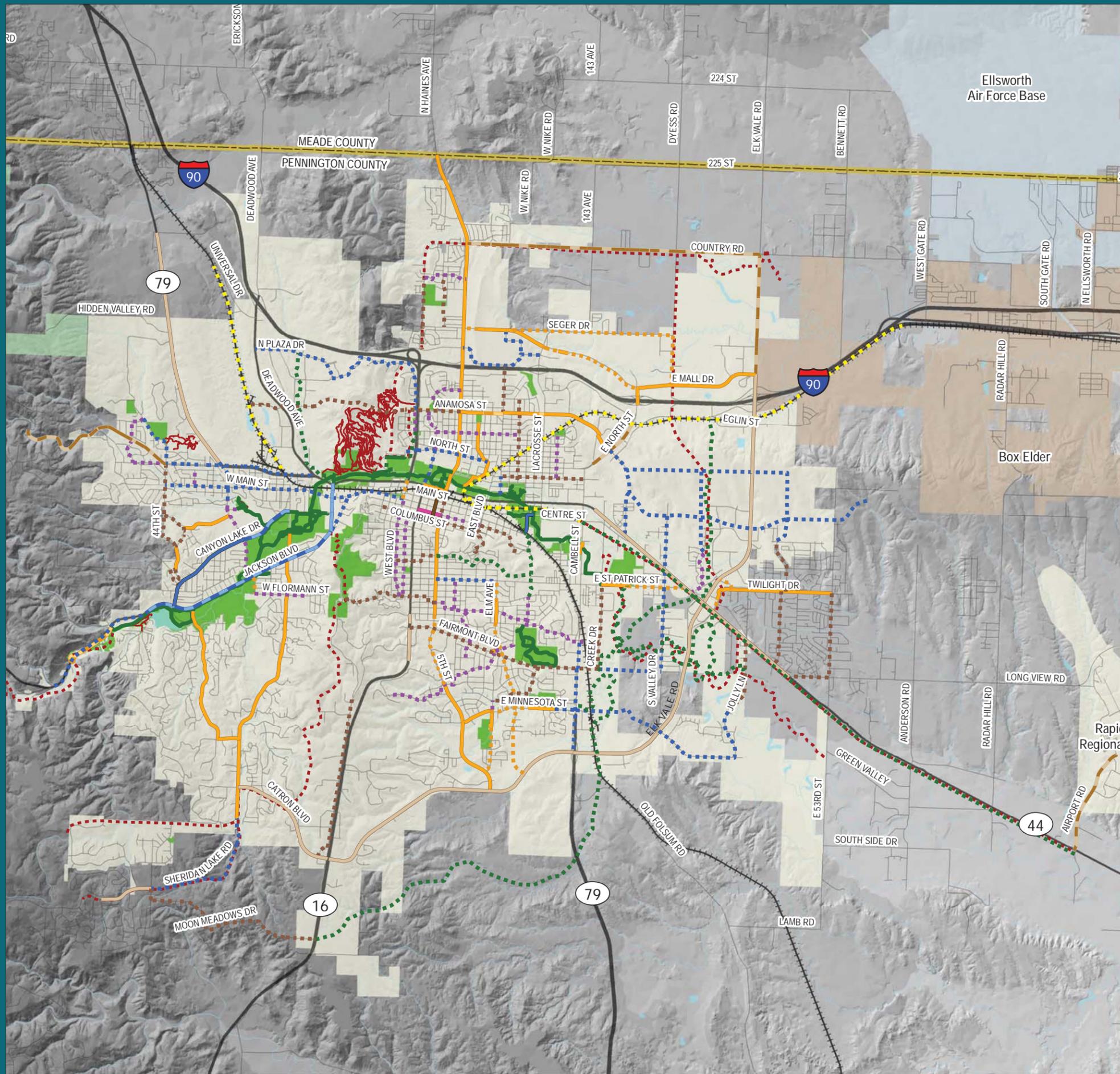
### Legend

- Bike Lanes, Existing
- Bike Lane, Planned
- Bike Lane, Proposed
- Bike Path, Existing
- Cycle Track, Existing
- Railway Trail, Proposed
- Shared Lane, Existing
- Shared Lane, Proposed
- Shared-Use Path, Proposed
- Shoulder Bikeway, Existing
- Shoulder Bikeway, Proposed
- Side Path, Existing
- Side Path, Planned
- Side Path, Proposed
- Signed Shared Roadway, Proposed
- Existing Mountain Bike Trails
- Proposed Bike Trails
- County Boundaries
- Rapid City Limits
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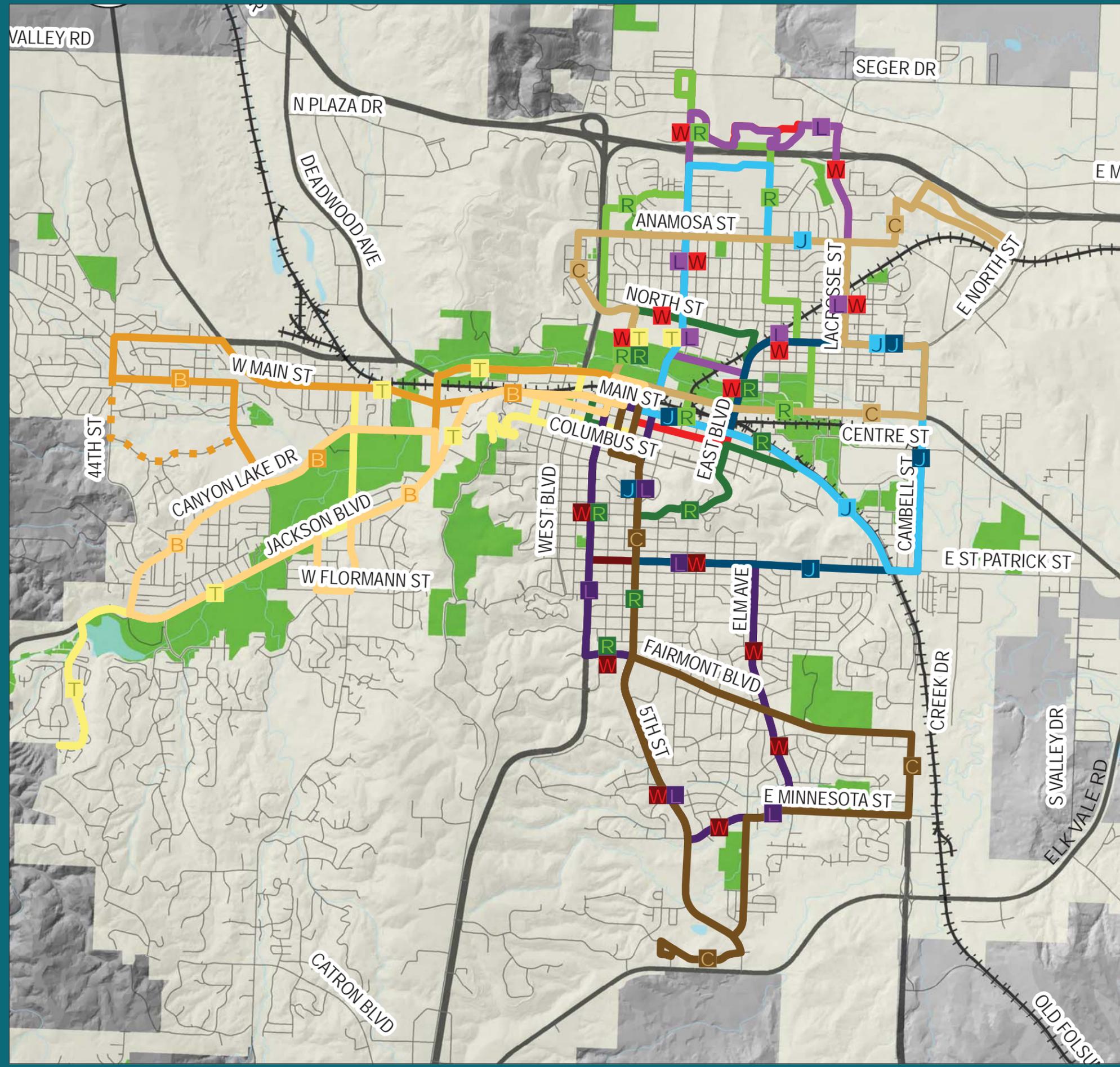


## Fixed-Route Buses

- Legend**
- Borglum - Jackson
  - Borglum - W. Main
  - (Stevens High School deviation)
  - Coolidge - N
  - Coolidge - S
  - Jefferson - N
  - Jefferson - S
  - Lincoln - N
  - Lincoln - S
  - Roosevelt - N
  - Roosevelt - S
  - Washington - N
  - Washington - S
  - City View Trolley
  - County Boundaries
  - Rapid City Limits
  - Box Elder
  - Ellsworth Air Force Base
  - Water Bodies
  - Black Hills National Forest
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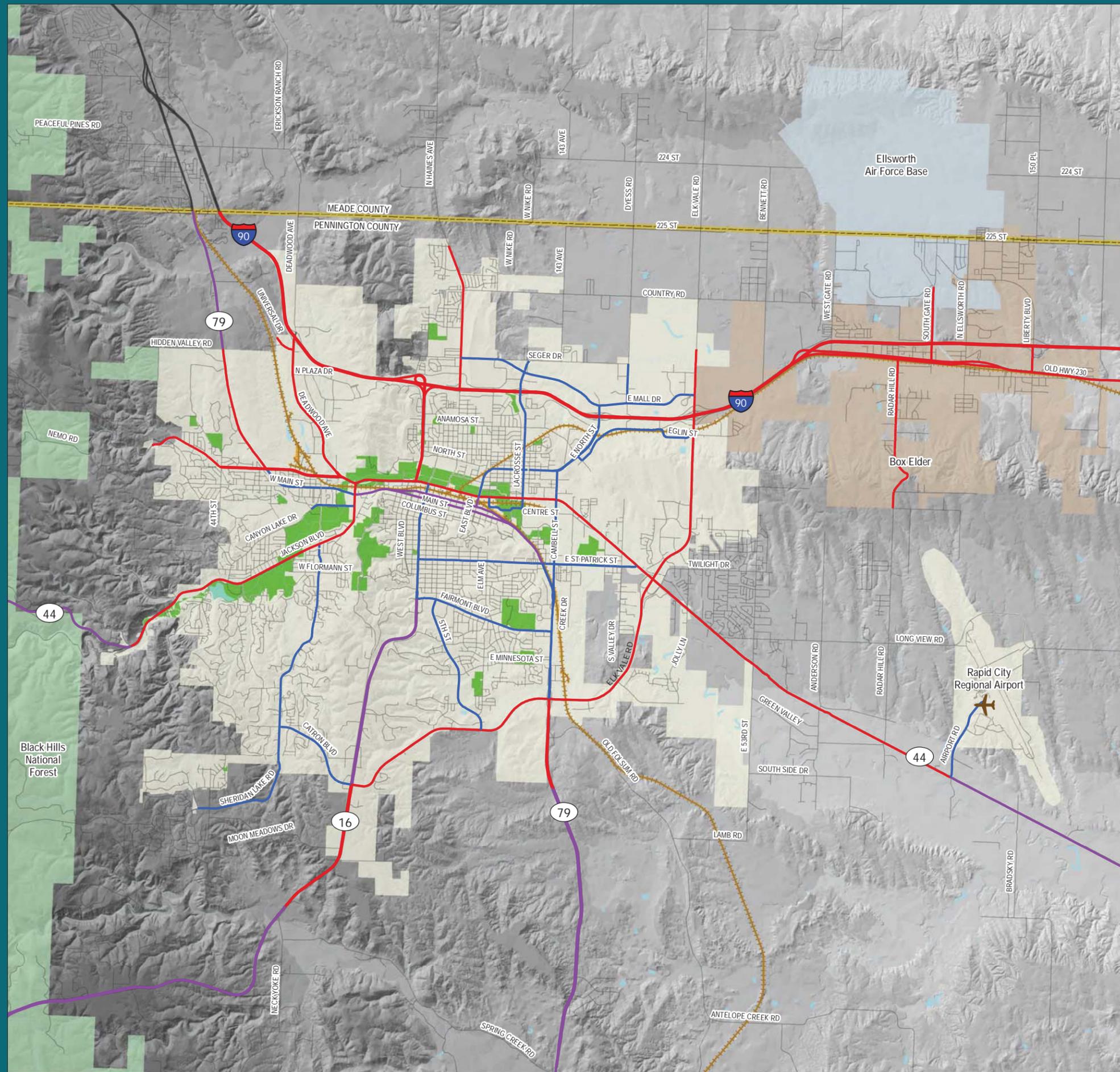




## Intermodal Network

### Legend

- Rapid City Regional Airport
- Railroad
- Trucking**
- Truck Route
- Delivery Route
- Additional NHS Route
- County Boundaries
- Rapid City Limits
- Box Elder
- Ellsworth Air Force Base
- Water Bodies
- Black Hills National Forest
- Rapid City Parks



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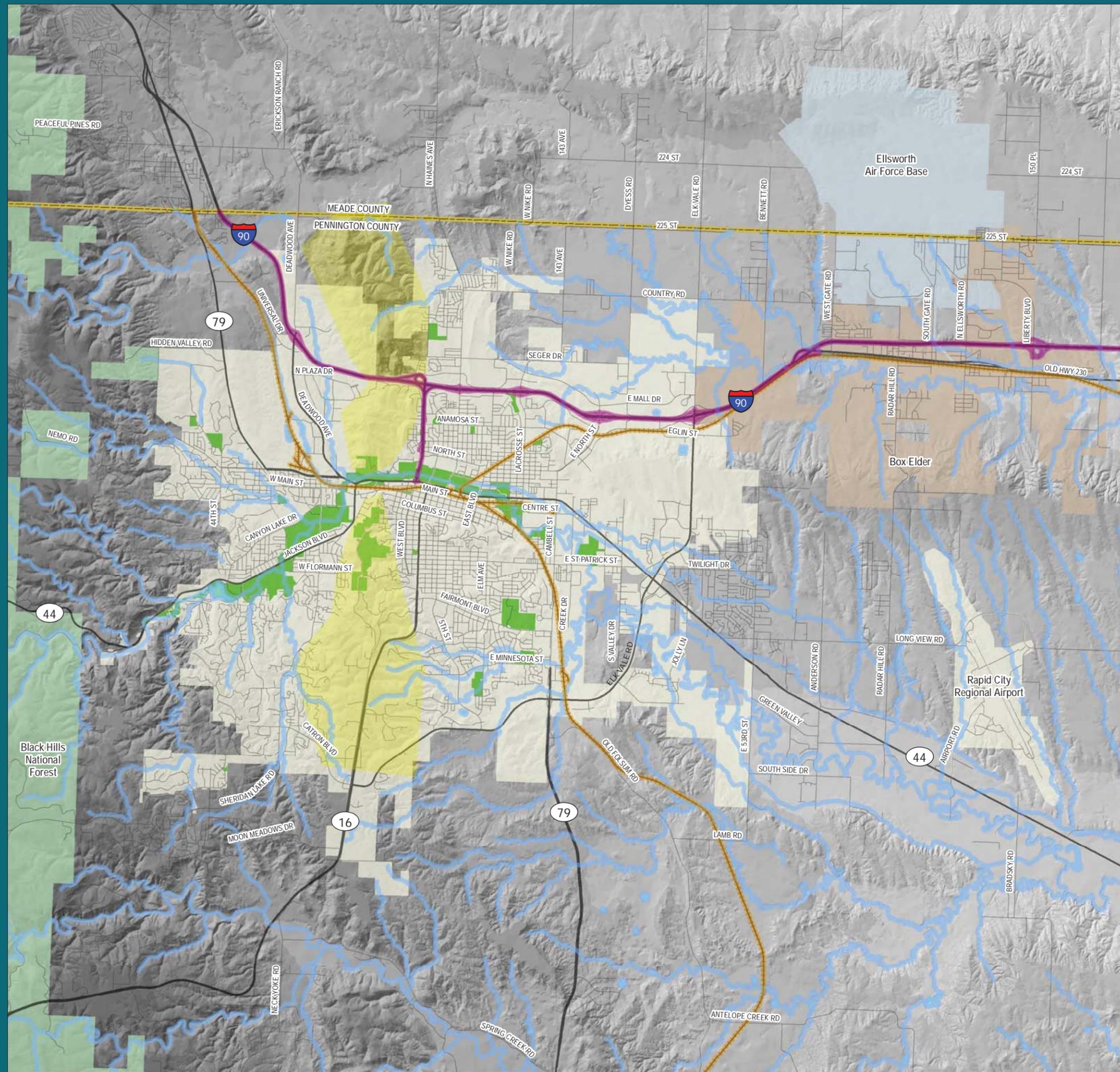
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## Barriers to Transportation Connectivity

### Legend

- Interstate Highway
- Railroad
- Streams and Rivers
- Topographic
- County Boundaries
- Rapid City Limits
- Box Elder
- Ellsworth Air Force Base
- Water Bodies
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