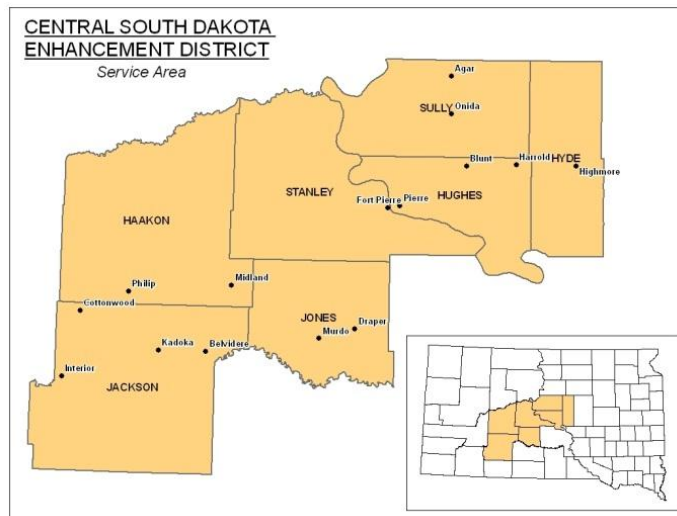


**COMPREHENSIVE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY
2018 to 2022**

**CENTRAL SOUTH DAKOTA ENHANCEMENT DISTRICT
PO Box 220 * 3431 Airport Road Suite #3
Pierre, South Dakota 57501**



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**Central South Dakota Enhancement District
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy**

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2018-2022 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

Abstract

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for the Central South Dakota Enhancement District (CSDED) is a planning and project implementation process designed to:

- Foster a more stable and diversified economy throughout the region
- Improve living conditions in our communities
- Guide and coordinate economic development efforts within the region

The CEDS document:

1. Describes the problems, needs and resources of the region
2. Identifies the goals and objectives of the development program
3. Presents the strategies and action plans devised to achieve those goals
4. Outlines the standards for the evaluation of the program

Overall, the goal is to promote economic development (attract new jobs while retaining existing jobs) as we preserve our quality of life.

The CSDED Board/CEDS Committee comprised of individuals representing many groups, including, but not limited to, business, industry, labor, civic organizations, and the education community, as well as county and local government, continues to meet to discuss economic development issues. The Committee will recommend additional or modified priorities and action items as they update the CEDS strategies and priorities as needed

2018-2022 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy**Executive Summary**

The Central South Dakota Enhancement District (CSDED) is comprised of seven counties in the central portion of South Dakota—Haakon, Hughes, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Stanley and Sully. It is an area with very little manufacturing and depends on jobs in the government sector and tourism/hospitality industry, as well as the ag production area. This is natural as the area is home to Pierre (the state capital), it also includes the Missouri River and its reservoirs, two national grasslands, and the eastern edge of the Badlands. Hunting, fishing, and camping are a major draw, as well as other tourism related businesses. All seven counties have vast amount of farm/ranch production areas—either crop and or livestock. Livestock production is mainly geared toward the cattle industry.

Key demographic/economic facts include:

- Population growth in four of the seven counties
- A median age higher than the state and nation
- A large amount of land is non-taxable government control—state, federal, and tribal
- Jackson County and Hyde County have per capita incomes lower than the national average; which is approximately 53% and 96%, respectively, of the national PCI
- Approximately 13% of the residents live in poverty
- Average house values for the region substantially lower than the national average
- New home construction substantially hindered by the inability for the assessed value to equal the cost of construction, except in the Pierre/Fort Pierre area.
- Lack of manufacturing
- Ag income dramatically affected by fluctuating prices and weather conditions

Key Goal:

The priority of the CSDED, as determined by the Governing Body/CEDS Committee is Economic Development and the Preservation of the Quality of Life.

A synopsis of the two key goals are given below with other goals and objectives discussed in Chapter IV of the document.

Goal: Assist in expanding economic opportunity through the development of the region's economic/natural resources.

Short-Term Actions: (Present to 3 years)

1. Help agriculture industry thrive through agri-tourism, diversification, and value-added products.
2. Upgrade the communities' infrastructure in order to promote economic development and preserve the quality of life.
3. Enhance tourism development.
4. Support energy development alternatives.

2018-2022 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

Long-Term Actions: (4+ Years)

1. “Sell” the region as a whole to potential new businesses and entrepreneurs.
2. Determine possibility of establishing a business incubator center.

As laid out in the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, another priority set by the CEDS Committee is addressing current infrastructure needs.

Goal: Develop, expand, and upgrade local public infrastructure, programs and facilities.

Short-Term Actions: (Present to 3 years)

1. Facilitate communication between government agencies at the local, state, and federal levels.
2. Promote capital improvement planning and local fiscal responsibility for the future.
3. Educate community leaders on non-traditional financing programs such as tax-increment financing.
4. Continue the marketing of the Governor’s Housing units.

Long-Term Actions: (4+ Years)

1. Encourage communities to participate in community assessment and leadership training programs in order that communities grow in a manner that is the desire of the residents and to provide for future leaders.
2. Work with the SD Department of Transportation to identify road, airport, and rail road projects that enhance economic development, as well as provide for public safety.
3. When appropriate, encourage the sharing of public services and facilities (law enforcement, fire equipment, regional jails, etc.) to maintain a fiscally responsible atmosphere at the local level.

Chapter I: Introduction & Organization

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is to enhance regional cooperation in central South Dakota. The CEDS has four objectives:

- Describe the CSDED region in terms of its geographic, economic, and social relationships.
- Identify regional development issues and priorities.
- Develop an implementation plan.
- Outline/refine an organizational structure that meets basic service demands and fiscal realities.

GENERAL MISSION

Working together to improve the quality of life within our region.

CSDED members and staff strive to create wealth and lessen poverty from a ‘holistic’ approach by promoting a favorable business environment, while attracting private capital and jobs through capacity-building, infrastructure development, planning, research and strategic initiatives.

CEDS PROCESS

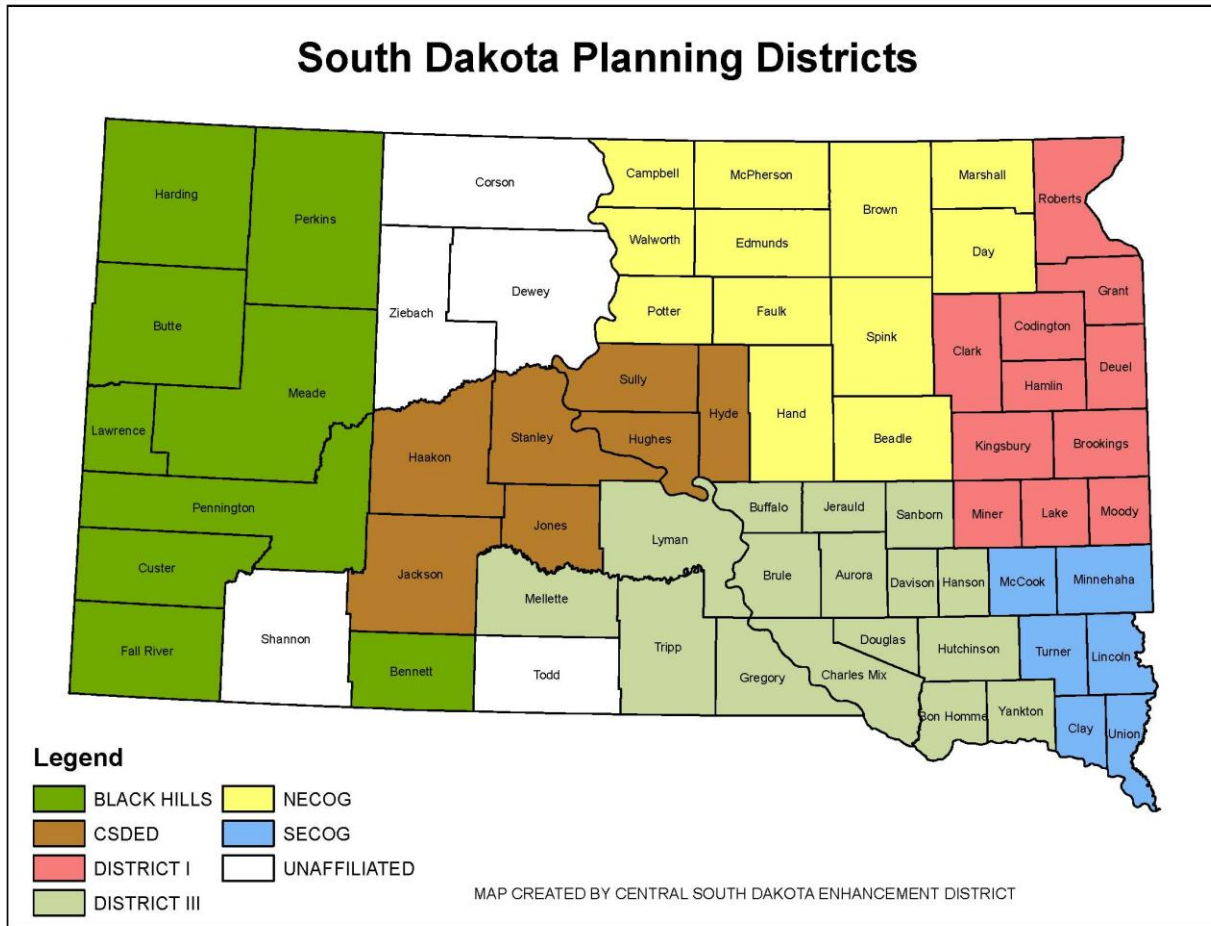
Between August and September 2017, Central South Dakota Enhancement conducted a region-wide survey to identify local and area priorities. The survey provided a good gauge of some of the primary issues and concerns facing individuals, businesses, and communities throughout the region. At a September 14, 2017 meeting, the CEDS Committee had discussions on regional issues and conducted a SWOT analysis (Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) as well as reviewed and refined the current CEDS goals and strategies. The full results of the SWOT analysis can be found in Chapter III. At a November 9, 2017 meeting with the CEDS committee, the goals, objectives, and strategies were finalized and the 2018-2022 CSDED CEDS document was adopted. The draft of the CEDS document was made available online at www.csded.org for a 30-day public comment period from November 20, 2017 to December 23, 2017. Notices were also placed in each local newspaper in the region. There were no comments received during the 30-day comment period.

A. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

1. Organizational Authority/History

Central South Dakota Enhancement District (CSDED) is a Planning and Development District. Planning and Development Districts were authorized in South Dakota in 1970 by executive order of Governor Frank Farrar to promote regional cooperation and economical service delivery. Each individual district operates under its own separate “Joint Exercise of Governmental Power” authorized by South Dakota codified Law 1-24. The CSDED Region is comprised of Haakon, Hyde, Hughes, Jackson, Jones, Stanley, and Sully counties. The present planning district service boundaries are outlined in Figure I-1. The organization is a voluntary venture and has no taxing authority or regulatory power. The local governments pool their resources to provide planning, development and coordination of services in the most efficient and effective manner possible. As requested, and as staff time allows, surrounding counties, communities, and tribal entities that do not belong to a planning district or simply need assistance are also provided services on a fee-for-services basis.

Figure I-1 South Dakota Planning Districts

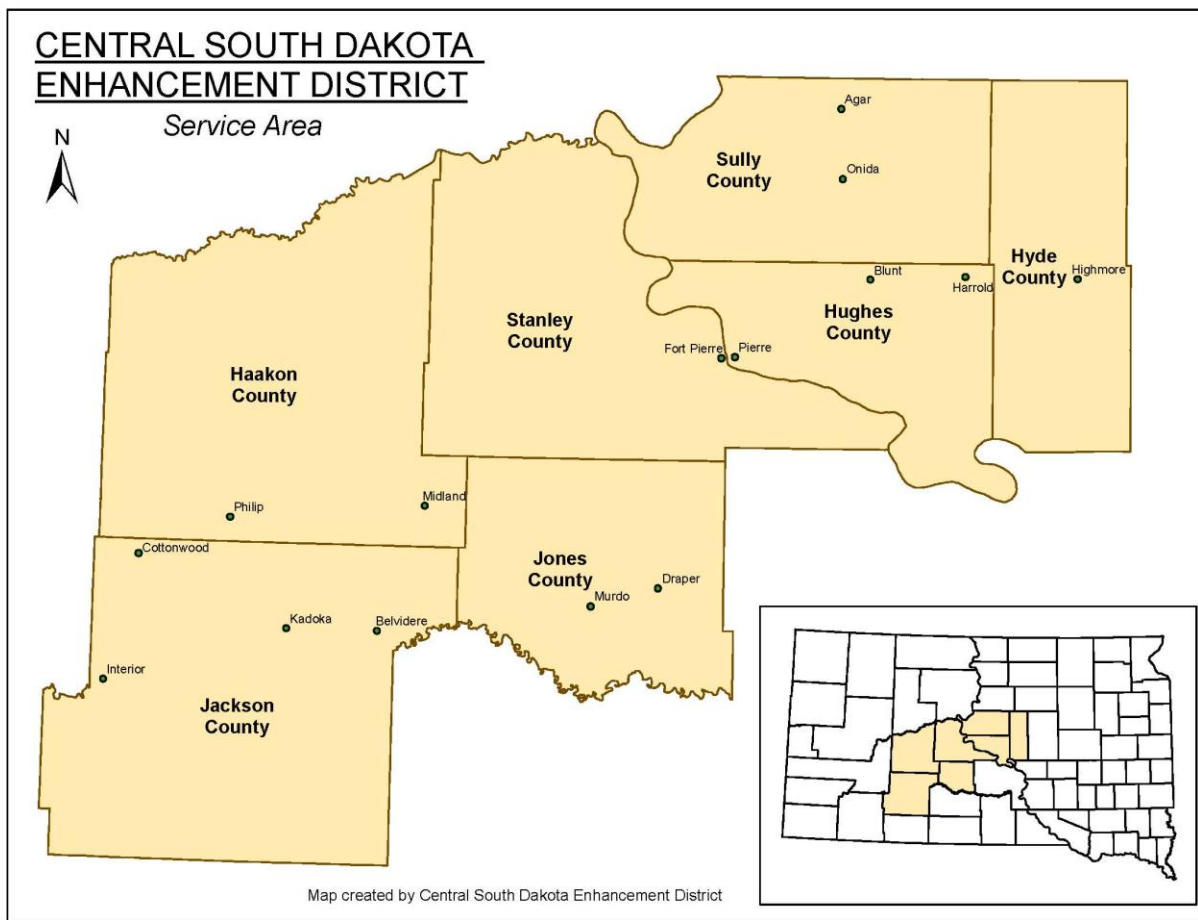


2. EDA Designation/History

A planning district operated in the area from the mid 1970’s to 1983 when it was organizationally disbanded. Some of the counties joined other planning districts and most tribal governments employed their own development personnel, usually with support from the Economic Development Administration. In 1999, efforts to organize a new district in the region were underway. In May, 2000 a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) was prepared for the Region in order to establish a designated district for the area. On December 6, 2006, the efforts were successful and CSDED received designation from EDA as an Economic Development District that included the counties of Haakon, Hughes, Hyde, Jones, Stanley, and Sully. As Jackson County became a member of the CSDED in 2006, a request to include said county in the EDA designation was approved in 2008 by EDA.

Currently, the county service area includes Haakon, Hyde, Hughes, Jackson, Jones, Stanley, and Sully. District membership remained strong with 100 percent of the eligible counties and 14 incorporated communities choosing to actively participate in the organization in 2017. Thus, 21 entities of the 22 eligible to participate are doing so. The one community that chooses not to pay membership dues is Cottonwood. Located in Jackson County, the town has a very small population and limited budget due to minimum assessed valuation and tax dollars received. A five year CEDS was submitted in December 2012 and this replaces the that document.

Figure I-2 CSDED Map



3. CSDED Board of Directors and CEDS Committee Members

The Board of Directors of the CSDED serves as both the governing body for the district and then realigns itself to constitute the CEDS Committee. Table I-1 lists the current board members as the Governing Body. The CEDS committee includes representatives from government, chamber of commerce, industry, labor, education, health, agriculture, labor, workforce development, utilities, elderly, transportation, public safety, etc. Table I-2 lists the CEDS Committee members and their affiliations.

2018-2022 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

**Table I-1 CSDED Governing Body Membership
29 Total Board Members**

Government Representatives = 72.4%		
<u>Government</u>	<u>Representative/General Address</u>	<u>Position</u>
1. Haakon County	Gary Snook, Midland, SD	County Commissioner
2. Hughes County	Bill Abernathy, Pierre, SD	County Commissioner
3. Hyde County	Ron Van Den Berg, Highmore, SD	County Commissioner
4. Jackson County	Ken Graupmann, Kadoka, SD	County Commissioner
5. Jones County	Barry Valburg, Draper, SD	County Commissioner
6. Stanley County	Dennis Booth, Ft Pierre, SD	County Commissioner & Chamber of Commerce
7. Sully County	Greg Yackley, Onida, SD	County Commissioner
8. Agar	Steve Mikkelsen, Agar, SD	Town Board President
9. Blunt	Dawn Tassler, Blunt, SD	Town Board Member
10. Highmore	Vikki Day, Highmore, SD	City Council Member
11. Harrold	Dean Becker, Harrold, SD	Town Board President
12. Midland	Jared Fosheim, Midland, SD	Town Board President
13. Murdo	Krysti Barnes, Murdo, SD	Finance Officer, appointed
14. Pierre	Kristi Honeywell, Pierre, SD	City Administrator, appointed
15. Ft. Pierre	Gloria Hanson, Fort Pierre, SD	Mayor
16. Philip	Michael Vetter, Philip, SD	Mayor
17. Onida	Bob Porter, Onida, SD	City Council Member
18. Kadoka	Harry Weller, Kadoka, SD	Mayor
19. Belvidere	Jo Rodgers, Belvidere, SD	Finance Officer, appointed
20. Interior	Allen Grimes, Interior, SD	Town Board President
21. Draper	Kent Nies, Draper, SD	Town Board President

A. Private Sector Representatives & Stake Holders = 27.6%		
<u>Name/General Address</u>	<u>Company/Enterprise</u>	<u>Position</u>
1. Kevin Hipple, Pierre, SD	Hipple Farm	Owner
2. Bryce Chambers	Chambers Lawn Care	Owner
3. Ray Smith, Philip, SD	First National Bank	President
4. Jerry Kroetch, Philip, SD	Scotchman Industries	Owner
5. Monte Anker, Murdo, SD	Anker Ranch	Owner
6. Ken Wilmarth, Kadoka, SD	H & H El Centro Rodeway Inn	Owner
7. Marileen Tilberg	Onida Watchman, Inc. & Onida Dev Corp.	Manager/Editor— Appt by Owner & Econ. Development Director
8. Janelle Toman, Pierre, SD	Higher Education	SD Board of Regents Administrator & Ex-Director of Capital University Center

Note: While there are no formal tribal representatives on the CSDED Governing Board, meeting invites are sent to tribal chairman, administrative officers, and planning departments.

1. Government Representatives	<u>21</u>	<u>72.4%</u>
2. Non-Government Representatives	<u>8</u>	<u>27.6%</u>
A. Private Sector Representatives	7	
B. Stakeholder Organization Representatives	1	
Total Board Membership	<u>29</u>	<u>100%</u>

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Table I-2 CSDED CEDS Committee

1. Private Sector=44.8%		
<u>Name</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Position</u>
1. Krysti Barnes	AE Land Company	Owner
2. Ray Smith	First National Bank	President
3. Bryce Chambers	Chambers Lawn Care	Owner
4. Jerry Kroetch	Scotchman Industries	Owner
5. Monte Anker	Anker Ranch	Owner
6. Kevin Hipple	Hipple Farm	Owner
7. Gary Snook	Snook Ranch	Owner
8. Marileen Tilberg	Onida Watchman/Econ. Dev.	Manager & Editor/Econ. Dev. Director
9. Bob Porter	Porter Electric/Independent	Owner
10. Greg Yackley	Yackley Ranch	Owner
11. Kenneth Wilmarth	H & H El Centro Inc.Motel/Restaurant	Owner
12. Jo Rodgers	JR's Bar and Grill & Postal Employee	Owner
13. Barry Valburg	Valburg Ranch	Owner

2. Representative of Other Economic Interests=55.2%		
<u>Name</u>	<u>Area of Interest</u>	<u>Position</u>
1. Bill Abernathy	Labor/Public Safety/Workforce	Former Law Enforcement/ Civil Service Commission
2. Ron Van Den Berg	Local Government/Public Safety Transportation	Commissioner/Fire Department Retired County Highway Supt.
3. Vikki Day	Religion/Disabled Individuals/ Social Services /Women/Gov't	Hosanna Restoration Church/ Disabled Individuals/Mayor
4. Allen Grimes	Local Government/Disabled	Town Board President/Disabled Individual
5. Gloria Hanson	Non-Profits/Local Government/ Economic Development/Tourism/Workforce	Retired United Way Director, Ft Pierre Mayor, Ft Pierre Tourism Council and Fort Pierre Dev Corp
6. Harry Weller	Education	Retired Teacher/Still Coaches
7. Janelle Toman	Education/Workforce Development	Former CUC Director
8. Steve Mikkelsen	Underemployed/Health Government/Labor/Agriculture Tourism/Non-Profits	Board of Regent Administrator Agar Board Member/Construction/ Manager for large Ag Farm/ Pheasants Forever/Ducks Unlimited
9. Dean Becker	Government/Laborer	Harrold Town Board President/Electrician
10. Jared Fosheim	Government,/Transportation/ Work Force	Town Board President SDDOT Employee
11. Dawn Tassler	Local Government/ Family Support Workforce/Non Profits	Blunt Council Member, Business Owner/Director of Growing Up Together
12. Kristi Honeywell	Local Government/Women	Pierre City Administrator/Manager
13. Dennis Booth	Tourism/Economic Development/ Workforce Development	Ft Pierre Chamber of Commerce/ Non-Profit
14. Michael Vetter	Local Government/Regional Water Supply	Mayor of Philip/West River Lyman Jones Rural Water System
15. Kent Nies	Local Government/Transportation	Town Board President/SDDOT Employee
16. Ken Graupmann	Local Government/Conservation Education	County Commissioner/Teacher

1. Private Sector Representatives	<u>13</u>	<u>44.8%</u>
2. Representatives of Other Economic Interests	<u>16</u>	<u>55.2%</u>
Total CEDS Committee Membership	<u>29</u>	<u>100%</u>

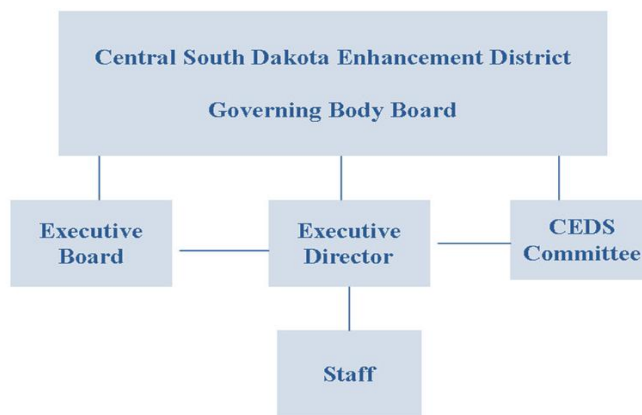
4. CSDED Management Structure

The management objectives of the CSDED are to:

1. Maintain minimal staff capacity
2. Build staff technical capabilities;
3. Continue stabilization of long-term office financing.

The District relies upon a variety of funding sources to support its staff and/or work plan, including membership dues, grant and loan administration, service contracts, etc.

Figure I-3 CSDED Organizational Structure



B. LOCAL, REGIONAL, STATE, FEDERAL & PRIVATE SECTOR RELATIONSHIPS

Effective planning must start at the local level, and the CEDS process is no exception. The District interacts with its membership on a daily basis. The input and insights gathered by the District from its local planning interactions are directly applied to the CEDS.

One type of local assistance includes planning processes that are established by state regulations or common professional practices, such as land use planning, comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, and capital improvement plans (CIPs). This planning process provides cities and counties with a formal procedure which provides information on local priorities and development capacities. Since this type of planning requires intensive and long-term staffing, professional relationships are established with communities in the development and execution of these plans. The relationship between the communities and District is critical for identifying appropriate resources that can be utilized to assist communities with attaining their identified goals and objectives.

CSDED also assists communities with special purpose research. Although infrastructure and economic development are the District’s core services, special research assignments provide extra benefits to member entities. CSDED maintains social and economic data through a variety of sources (Census Bureau, Department of Revenue, etc.). There are instances where original research, combined with other facts can produce effective planning “tools. Examples include but are not limited to: Housing Needs Assessments, Environmental Assessments, New and Re-development Housing Planning, and Recreation Plans.

2018-2022 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

The staff and Governing Body members have established relationships with state and federal agencies, such as the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), National Park Service, FEMA, SD Governor’s Office of Economic Development, SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources, SD Department of Transportation, SD Housing Development Authority, SD Office of Emergency Management, Rural Development, as well as, the other SD Planning Districts, to name a few. The focus of the state and federal planning interaction is funding for local or regional projects. State agencies and programs want to make the best possible public investments. The District membership needs the outside resources to afford necessary economic or community development improvements. The CEDS process is a planning link that serves local and program interests. Another valuable relationship is with the Small Business Development located in Pierre. This working partnership helps new and expanding businesses with job creation. The District and its relationship to the regional development community are illustrated in Figure I-4. The relationships are diverse and multi-faceted.

Figure I-4 Regional Relationships



Chapter II: The Region and Its Economy

A. GEOGRAPHIC & CLIMATIC DATA

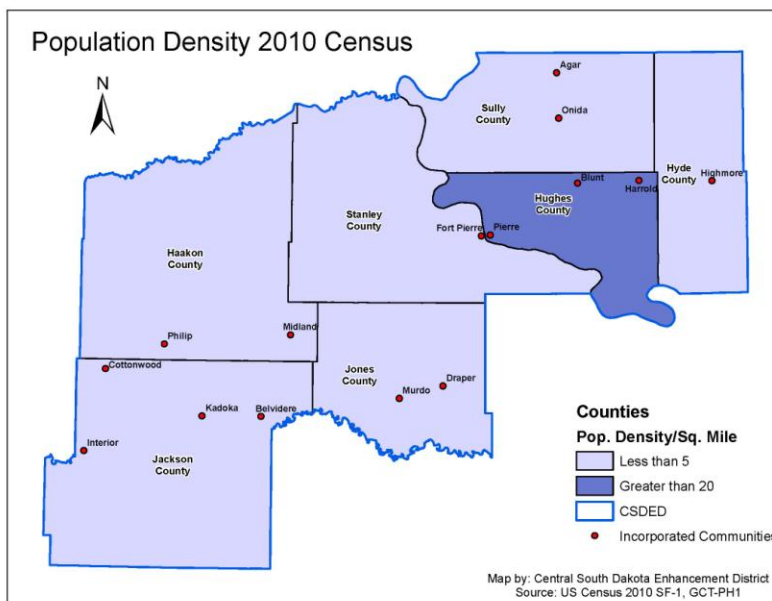
1. Land Area and Population Density

The Central South Dakota Enhancement District (CSDDED) area contains 8,923 square miles with the majority of the counties having a population density of 1 to 2 persons per square mile. Hughes County population sees a much higher density, primarily due to it being the home to the State Capital and multiple federal government offices. See Table II-1. Population in more detail will be discussed later.

Table II - 1 Basic Statistics				
County	2010 Population	Square Miles (Rounded)		Population Density per square mile of land area
		Total Area*	Land Area	
Haakon	1,937	1,827	1,811	1.1
Hughes	17,022	801	742	23.0
Hyde	1,420	866	861	1.7
Jackson	3,031	1,871	1,864	1.6
Jones	1,006	971	970	1.0
Stanley	2,966	1,517	1,444	2.1
Sully	1,373	1,070	1,007	1.4
TOTAL	28,755	8,923	8,697	3.3

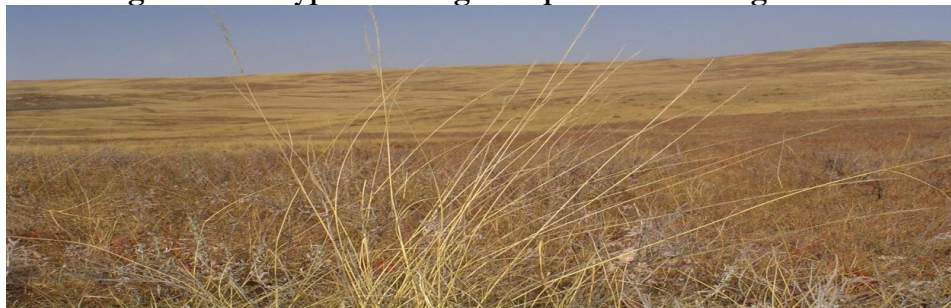
*Total Area includes surface area of water bodies
Source: US Census 2010 SF-1, GCT-PH1

Figure II - 1 Population Density



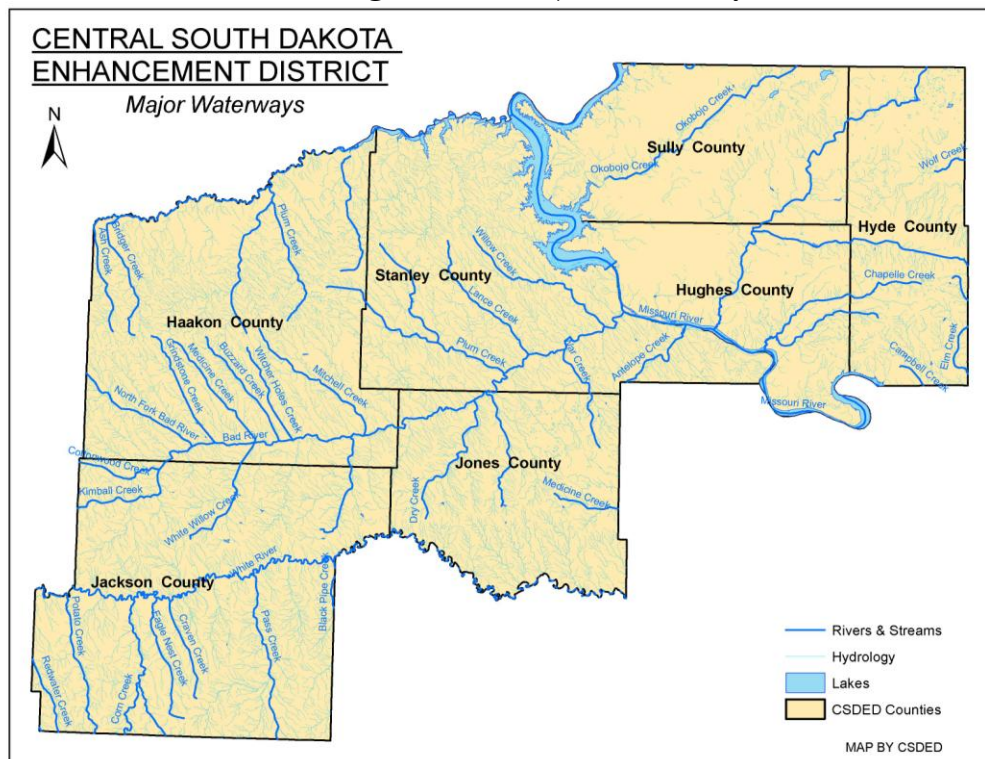
2. Topography

Figure II - 2 Typical rolling hills prairie of the region.



The topography of the area ranges from flat to rolling hills, to small flat topped hills with steep banked stream bottoms, to steep river breaks. The most significant physical feature of the region is the Missouri River and the Oahe Reservoir. Major tributaries flowing into the Missouri River system are the Cheyenne River and The Bad River. There are approximately 1,230 miles of river shore frontage in the Oahe Reservoir with 23,137,000 acres of storage (including that which goes north to the North Dakota border). It should be noted that the reservoir above the Oahe Dam is known as Lake Oahe. While the water below the dam is known as Lake Sharpe. The Cheyenne River drainage basin is 11,952 square miles, while the Bad River drainage basin is 3,176 square miles. The other major river in the area is the White River which has a total drainage area of approximately 10,200 square miles in both Nebraska and South Dakota. The White River drains into the Missouri River/Lake Francis Case south of the District. There are numerous creeks and streams that run throughout the region. See Figure II-3. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and South Dakota Geological Survey have compiled extensive studies on soil and ground water characteristics.

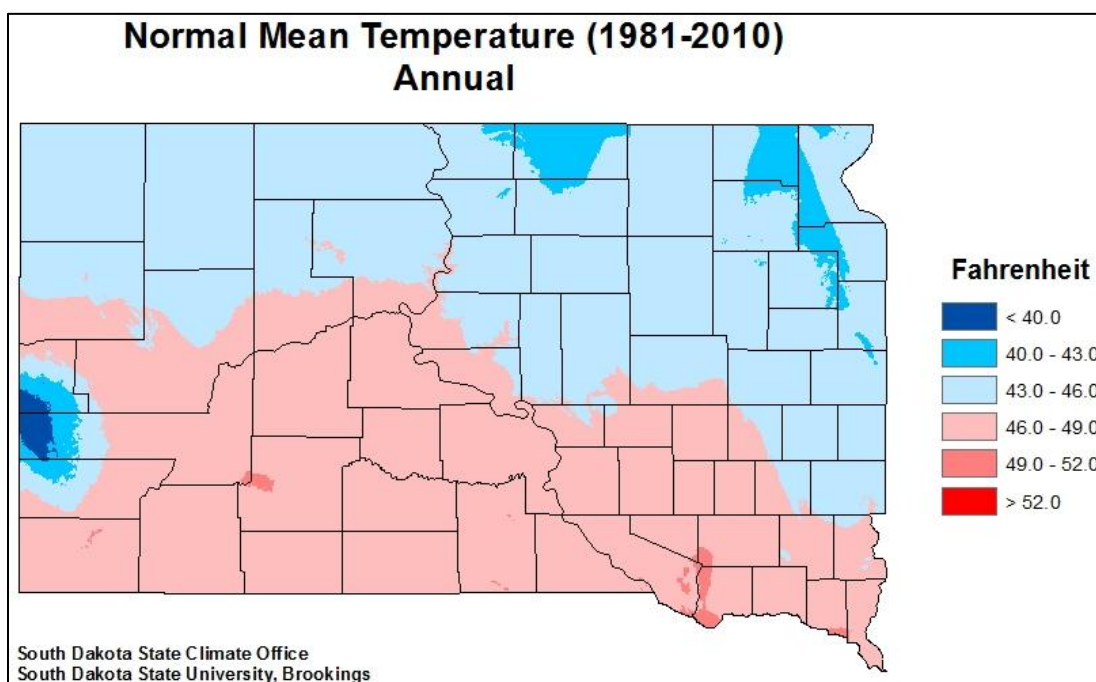
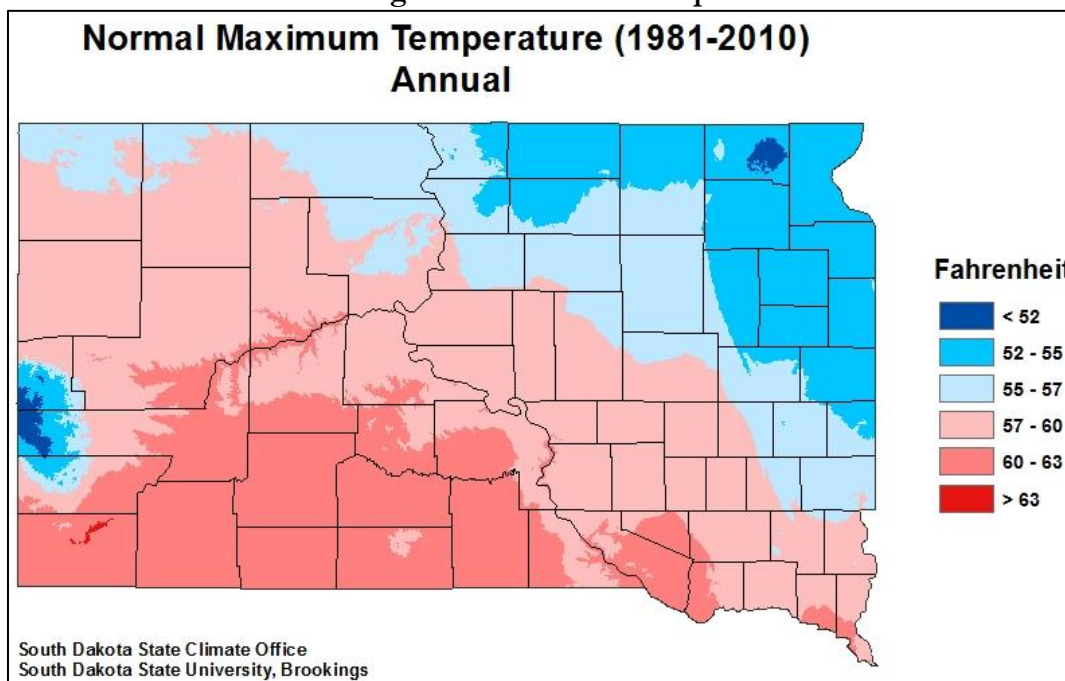
Figure II - 3 Major Water Ways

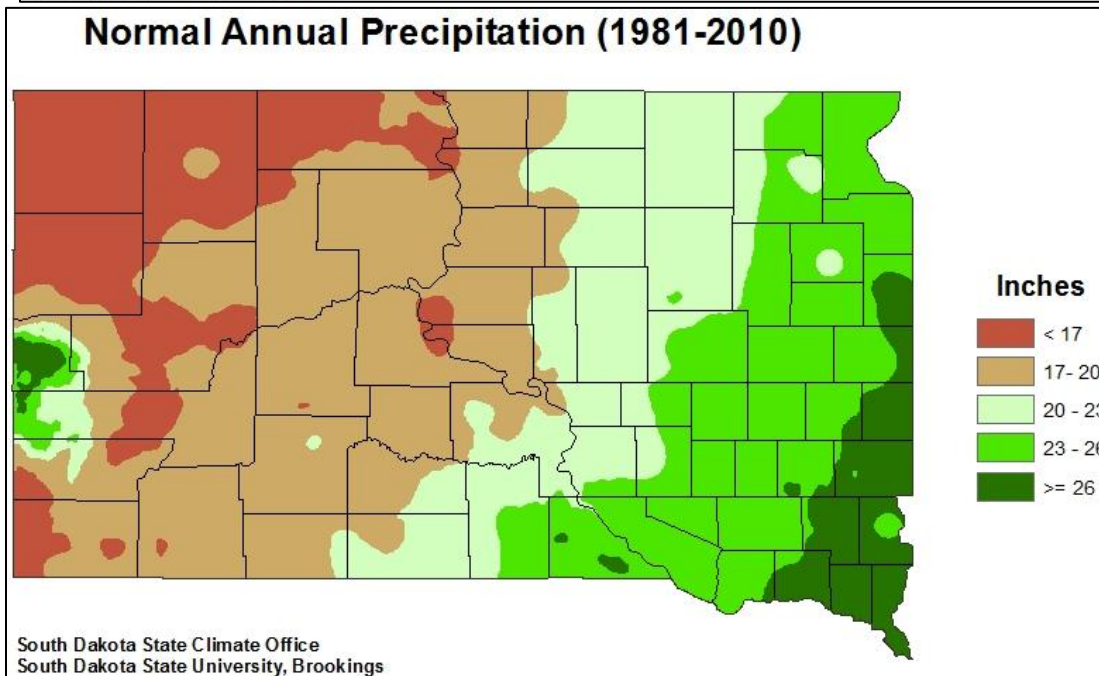
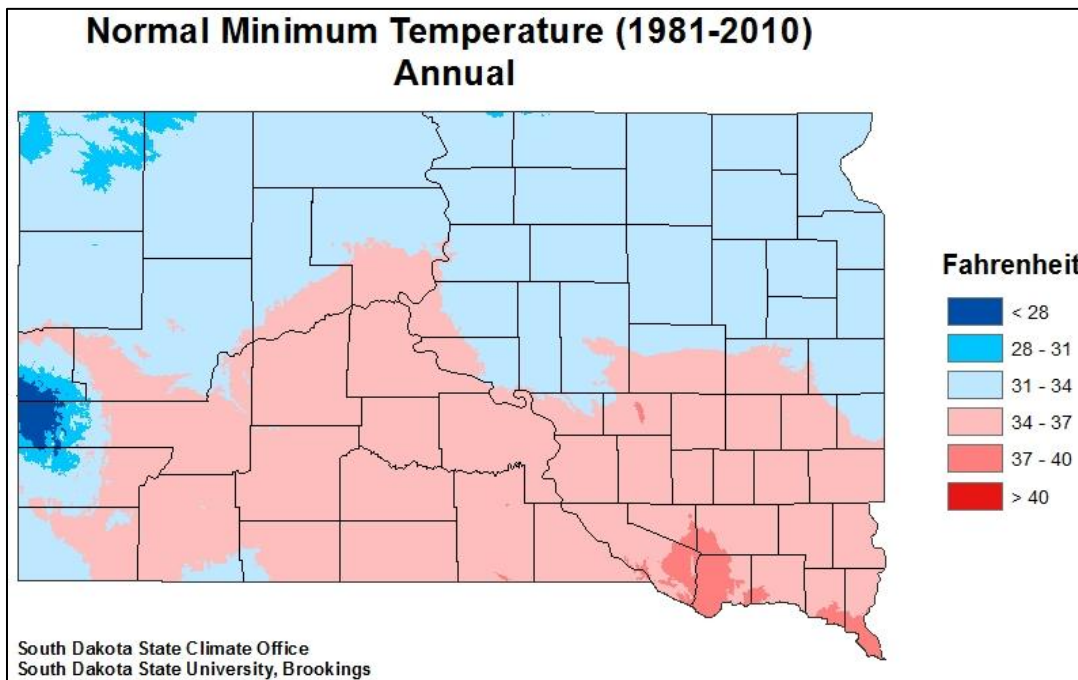


3. CLIMATE

The region has a “dry continental” four-seasons climate which includes wide annual variations in temperature and precipitation. Temperatures can soar to over 115 degrees in the summer to – 25 degrees in the winter, yet the average annual temperature is 45 degrees. Precipitation comes in the form of both rain and snow with the average precipitation ranging from 18 to 20 inches for the counties east of the Missouri River to 16 to 18 inches in counties west of the river.

Figure II - 4 Climate Maps



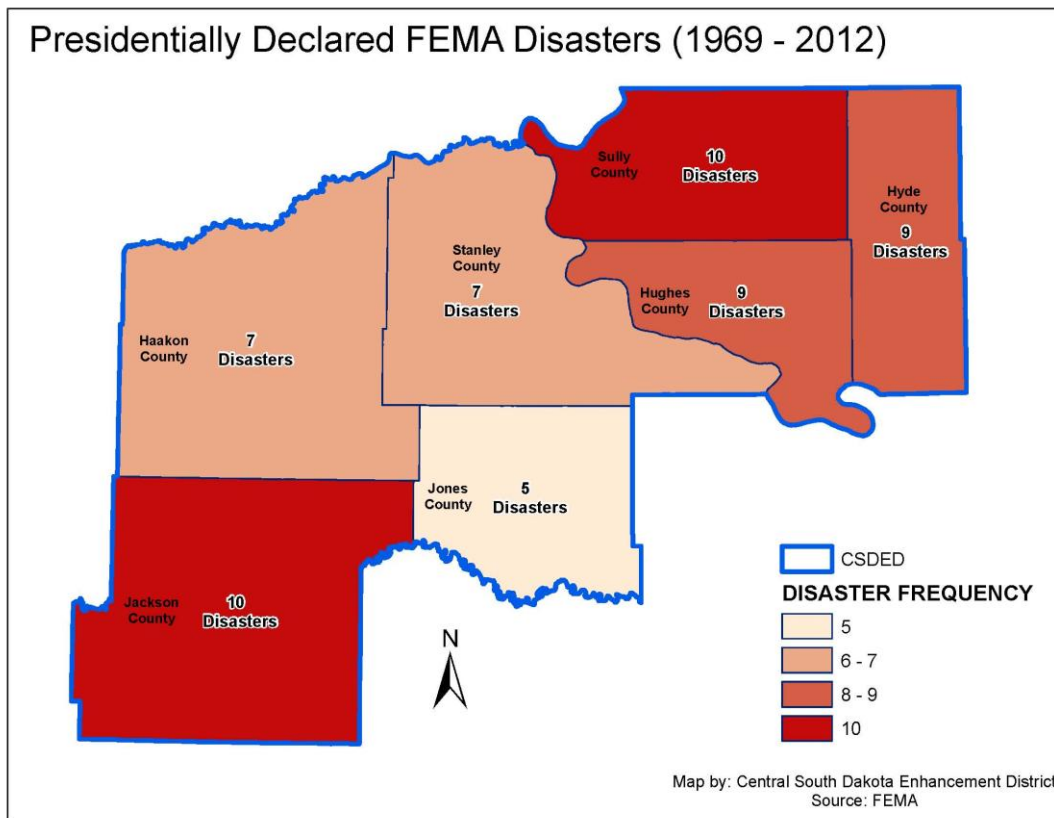


The fact that the regional climate is subject to extremes makes it a factor in all aspects of life and specifically any current or new human development. All development needs to account for the location's prevailing winds, flood potential drainage, and soil conditions, as well as potential natural disasters.

4. Natural Disasters

Central South Dakota experiences many types of natural disasters including tornados, severe summer storms, severe winter storms, hail, high winds, droughts, and flooding. A map showing the frequencies of Presidentially Declared Disasters is seen below:

Figure II - 5 Disaster Frequency Map



As a whole, the area is extremely Ag oriented and, thus, the weather has and continues to cause losses in agricultural income and “stresses” the economies of rural communities. Natural disasters take their toll on the income of the region. The most recent disaster to create damage to the district including Sully, Stanley, Haakon, Jones, and Jackson Counties was the 2016 Presidential Disaster Declaration FEMA DR-4298. Also called, the “Christmas Storm”, damage resulted from severe winter weather from December 24th to December 26th, 2016.

In 2017, the state of South Dakota saw its worst drought since 2012. In June 2017, the U.S. Drought Monitor put 80 percent of the state in some stage of drought, with 15 percent in extreme drought. Nearly every part of the state was classified as “abnormally dry.” On June 28, 2017, a USDA Ag Designated disaster for drought conditions was issued for 14 counties in South Dakota, which included Haakon, Hyde, Stanley, and Sully. On September 14, 2017, eight counties including Jackson County were designated drought disaster areas. Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and Jackson County were designated drought disaster areas on Oct. 27, 2017 due to ongoing drought conditions that begin in May 2017 and continued. Extreme drought conditions have a substantial impact both on the regional and state economy. Less money in agriculture means less sales tax revenue. The drought conditions along with a 0.5 percent sales tax increase in 2016 likely led to many farmers holding off on large ag equipment purchases which help fund state and local governments.

5. Land Use Patterns

Over 98% of the district's land use is in agriculture. The agriculture land is roughly half rangeland and half cropland. Not all towns and cities of the area are zoned, with Highmore, Onida, Philip, Kadoka, Fort Pierre and Pierre having a true land use plan. In addition, Haakon and Jackson counties are also not zoned. The primary land use concerns are Missouri River frontage uses, large scale confinement facilities (including fish farms), wind energy development, and rural residential development. All of the four issues are currently undergoing new land use changes and regulations to accommodate future potential development, as well as immediate concerns.

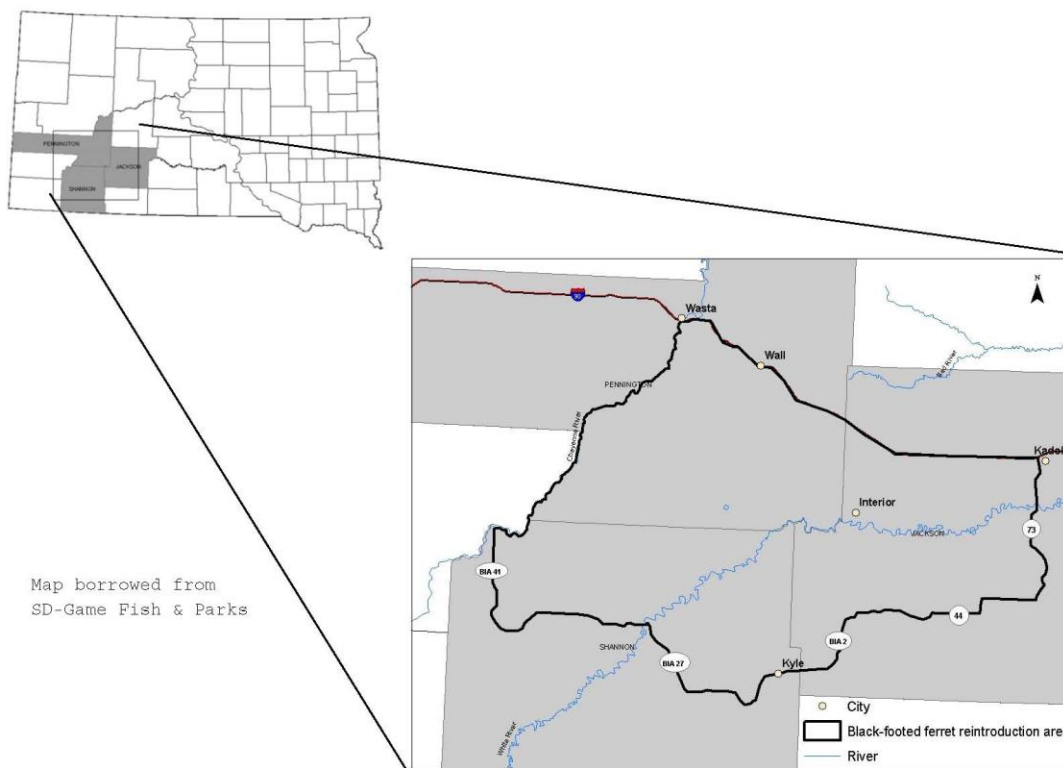
B. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE PROFILE

Within the CSDED Region are a number of environmental factors which must be considered in development decisions.

1. Endangered Species

Table II-2 includes the designated species that may be encountered in the region. The US Fish and Wildlife Service and South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks are part of any environmental assessment's contact protocol. It should be noted that portions of Jackson County are included in the SD Black-Tailed Prairie Dog Conservation and Management Plan area. The plan includes incentives for landowner participation in a program to reintroduce the black-footed ferret to help control the prairie dog population.

Figure II - 6 Black Footed-Ferret Reintroduction Area



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Table II-2 List of Endangered Species by County

(updated January 11, 2017)

T -Threatened

XN – Experimental/ Non-essential

Population

E – Endangered

PE – Proposed Endangered

CH – Critical Habitat

C - Candidate

PT – Proposed Threatened

PCH - Proposed Critical Habitat

COUNTY	GROUP	SPECIES	CERTAINTY OF OCCURRENCE	STATUS
HAAKON	BIRD	CRANE, WHOOPING	KNOWN	E
		PLOVER, PIPING	KNOWN	T
		TERN, LEAST	KNOWN	E
		KNOT, RUFA RED	POSSIBLE	T
	INSECT	BEETLE, AMERICAN BURYING	POSSIBLE	E
MAMMAL	BAT, NORTHERN LONG-EARED	KNOWN	T	
HUGHES	BIRD	CRANE, WHOOPING	KNOWN	E
		PLOVER, PIPING	KNOWN	T (CH)
		TERN, LEAST	KNOWN	E
		KNOT, RUFA RED	POSSIBLE	T
	FISH	STURGEON, PALLID	KNOWN	E
MAMMAL	BAT, NORTHERN LONG-EARED	KNOWN	T	
HYDE	BIRD	CRANE, WHOOPING	KNOWN	E
		TERN, LEAST	KNOWN	E
		PLOVER, PIPING	KNOWN	T
		KNOT, RUFA RED	POSSIBLE	T
	FISH	STURGEON, PALLID	KNOWN	E
MAMMAL	BAT, NORTHERN LONG-EARED	POSSIBLE	T	
JACKSON	BIRD	CRANE, WHOOPING	KNOWN	E
		KNOT, RUFA RED	POSSIBLE	T
	MAMMAL	FERRET, BLACK-FOOTED-2	POSSIBLE	E, XN
		BAT, NORTHERN LONG-EARED	POSSIBLE	T
JONES	BIRD	CRANE, WHOOPING	KNOWN	E
		KNOT, RUFA RED	POSSIBLE	T
MAMMAL	BAT, NORTHERN LONG-EARED	POSSIBLE	T	
STANLEY	BIRD	CRANE, WHOOPING	KNOWN	E
		KNOT, RUFA RED	POSSIBLE	T
		PLOVER, PIPING	KNOWN	T (CH)
		TERN, LEAST	KNOWN	E
	FISH	STURGEON, PALLID	KNOWN	E
	MAMMAL	BAT, NORTHERN LONG-EARED	KNOWN	T
		FERRET, BLACK-FOOTED	KNOWN	E
SULLY	BIRD	CRANE, WHOOPING	KNOWN	E
		PLOVER, PIPING	KNOWN	T (CH)
		TERN, LEAST	KNOWN	E
		KNOT, RUFA RED	POSSIBLE	T
	FISH	STURGEON, PALLID	KNOWN	E
	MAMMAL	BAT, NORTHERN LONG-EARED	KNOWN	T

Source: US Fish & Wildlife Service (2017) Endangered species program.

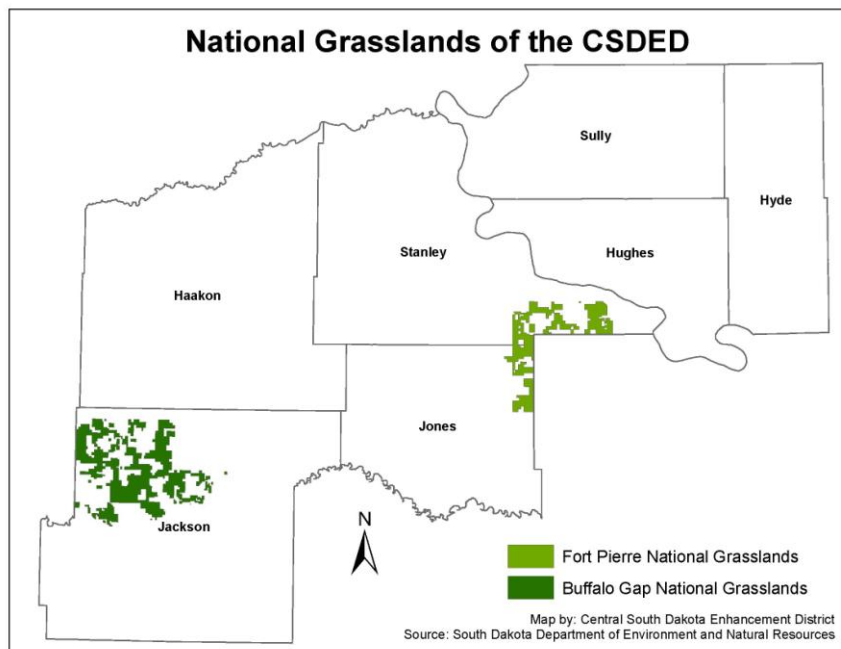
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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Notes: Bald Eagles have been removed from the list due to recovery. The American Burying Beetle is presently known for only Gregory, Tripp and Todd counties. Historic specimens have been recorded from Haakon and Brookings Counties. A comprehensive status survey has never been completed for the American burying beetle in South Dakota. Until status surveys have been completed, the beetle could and may occur in any county with suitable habitat. Suitable habitat is considered to be any site with significant humus or topsoil suitable for burying carrion. Block clearance is a strategy developed by the Service to determine the likelihood of black-footed ferret occurrence in a geographic area and provide sufficient information to allow the Service to assess an area for the biological potential for contributing to recovery of the ferret. The act of block clearing an area negates the need to conduct future ferret surveys to comply with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. The exception is for National Park Service lands and US Fish and Wildlife Service lands - ferrets are considered threatened in those areas. Black-footed ferrets have been reintroduced in Badlands National Park, Buffalo Gap National Grasslands and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Reservation. The Northern Long-eared Bat was listed as a threatened species on April 2, 2015. The current range is the entire state. The range for this species will be adjusted as better scientific information becomes available. Critical habitat has not been proposed yet. Counties marked as “known” occurrence means acoustic or netting surveys have documented NLEB in that county. The Rufa Red Knot was listed as a threatened species on December 11, 2014. This species can be found in South Dakota during migration. The current range is the entire state. The range for this species will be adjusted as better scientific information becomes available.

2. National Grasslands

The District has two National Grasslands managed by the National Forest Service within its boundaries. The Fort Pierre National Grasslands encompasses over 116,000 acres, with one-fourth being located in southeastern Stanley County. A small portion of the 591,000 acre Buffalo Gap National Grasslands is located in Jackson County next to the Badlands National Park. The majority of this grassland is located in southwestern South Dakota.

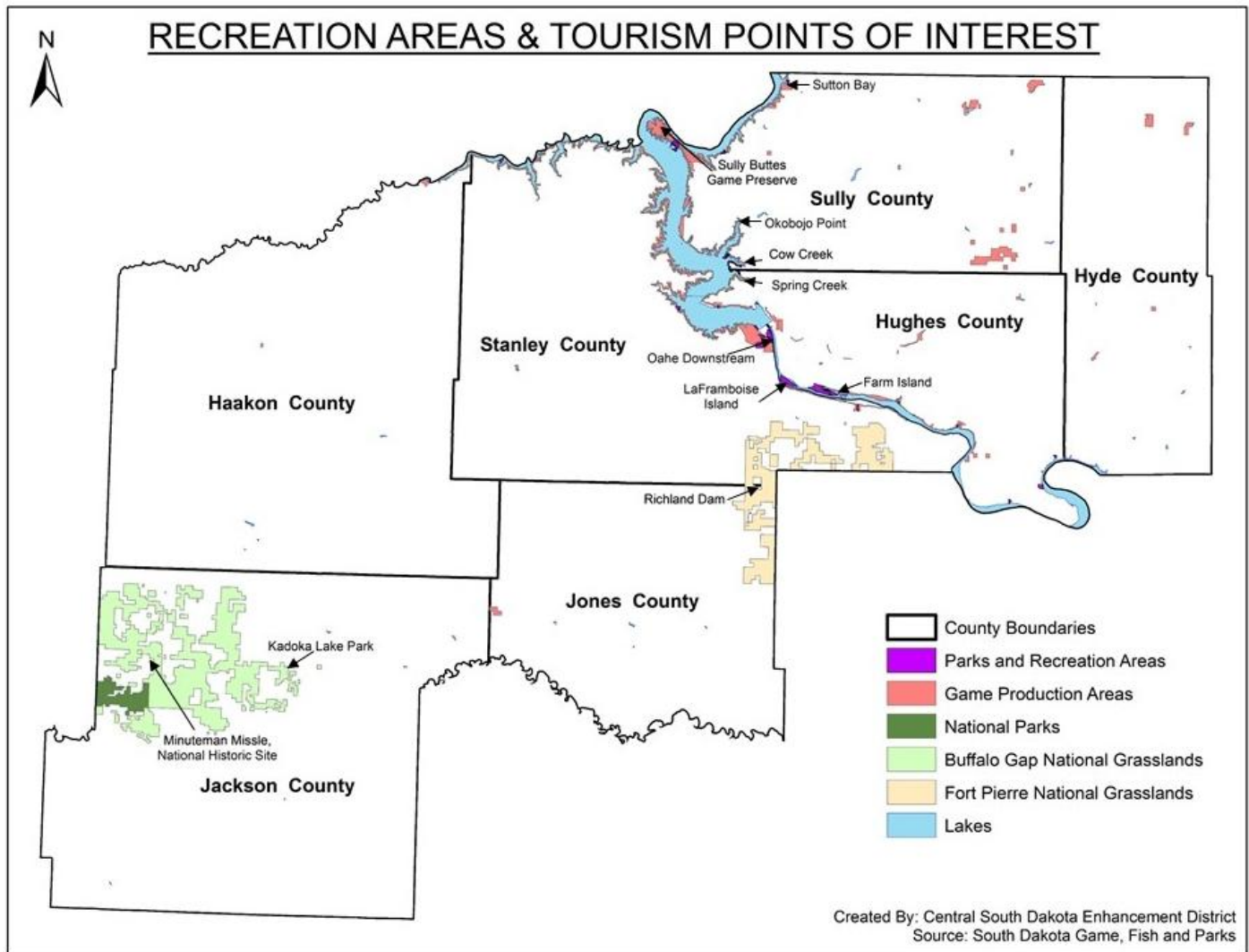
Figure II - 7 National Grasslands Map



3. Recreation Areas

Parks at the state and local level are important to the economic system of the area as camping, hunting, and fishing are popular activities, not only for the local residents, but tourists as well. It is important to note that recreation areas are not evenly spread throughout the district. Nearly all are state & federal recreation areas located on the Missouri River, with exceptions of the Badlands National Park and Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in western Jackson County, and the national grasslands. Haakon and Hyde counties currently have no public recreation areas other than parks operated by the cities themselves. As tourism grows and becomes more prominent in the local economy, these areas will become more valuable. In order to handle more visitors, there is a need to further develop facilities at many of the recreation areas within the region.

Figure II-8 Major Recreational Areas Map



4. Wilderness Areas

There are no designated wilderness areas in the CSDED area under the Wilderness Act. A portion of the Badland Wilderness Area is located just to the west of Jackson County.

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5. Wild or Scenic Rivers

While a portion of the Missouri River is listed under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, that portion is not located in the CSDED area.

6. Prime/Unique Agricultural Lands

There are some prime/unique farmland designations in Sully, Hughes, and Hyde counties according to the American Farmland Trust. Exact locations are unknown; however prime soils as well as unique conditions exist in land adjacent to the Missouri River in Hughes and Hyde counties as well as top-rated irrigated agriculture lands in Sully County.

7. Archeological, Historic, and Cultural Resources

Within the CSDED area are a number of archeological, historic, prehistoric, and cultural resources—See Table II-3. Access to the State Archeological Research Center information is restricted to certain officials. It is a requirement of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of South Dakota that a records search be conducted regarding each project site that involves federal funding. A pedestrian ground survey of the proposed site location may also be required by SHPO during an environmental review process. In the event that construction uncovers items that might be of archeological, historical or architectural interest, the SHPO must be immediately contacted.

**Table II-3
CSDED Area National Register of Historic Places**

County	Resource	Address	City	Date Listed
Haakon	Bank of Midland Building	Main St.	Midland	8/13/1986
Haakon	Waddell Block	Lot 1, Block 7	Philip	2/24/2010
Hughes	Archeological Site 39HU189	Address Restricted	Macs Corner	2/23/1984
Hughes	Archeological Site 39HU201	Address Restricted	Pierre	2/23/1984
Hughes	Archeological Site 39HU66	Address Restricted	Canning	2/23/1984
Hughes	Arzberger Site	Address Restricted	Pierre	10/15/1966
Hughes	Blackburn, Dr. William and Elizabeth, House	219 S. Tyler Ave.	Pierre	5/9/1997
Hughes	Brink-Wagner House	110 E. 4th St.	Pierre	4/26/1978
Hughes	Cedar Islands Archeological District	Address Restricted	Pierre	8/14/1986
Hughes	Central Block	321--325 S. Pierre St.	Pierre	1/19/1989
Hughes	Chicago and North Western Railroad Bridge	N of US 14/83 over the Missouri R.	Pierre	11/19/1998
Hughes	Crawford-Pettyjohn House	129 S. Washington St.	Pierre	9/22/1977
Hughes	Farr House	106 E. Wynoka St.	Pierre	12/4/1980
Hughes	Fort George Creek Archeological District	Address Restricted	Pierre	8/14/1986
Hughes	Goodner, I. W., House	216 E. Prospect Ave.	Pierre	3/23/1995
Hughes	Graham, Mentor, House	U.S. 14	Blunt	12/13/1976
Hughes	Hansen, Peter, House	1123 E. Capitol St.	Pierre	2/10/1999

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Hughes	Harrold School	206 S. Nixon Ave.	Harrold	10/24/2003
Hughes	Hilger Block	361 S. Pierre	Pierre	5/31/2006
Hughes	Hipple, John E. and Ruth, House	219 N. Highland	Pierre	6/6/2001
Hughes	Horner--Hyde House	100 W. Capitol Ave.	Pierre	12/20/1988
Hughes	Hughes County Courthouse	Capitol Ave. between Grand and Euclid Aves.	Pierre	2/10/1993
Hughes	Hyde Buildings	101 1/2, 105, 108 1/2, and 109 S. Pierre St. and 105 1/2 Capitol Ave.	Pierre	2/1/1983
Hughes	Karcher Block	366 S. Pierre St.	Pierre	8/17/1993
Hughes	Karcher-Sahr House	222 E. Prospect St.	Pierre	9/22/1977
Hughes	McClure Site (39HU7)	Address Restricted	Pierre	8/14/1986
Hughes	McDonald, Henry M., House	1906 E. Erskine	Pierre	10/19/1989
Hughes	McMillen, George, House	111 E. Broadway	Pierre	8/18/1983
Hughes	Meade, Judge C. D., House	106 W. Prospect St.	Pierre	10/7/1977
Hughes	Medicine Creek Archeological District	Address Restricted	Lower Brule	8/14/1986
Hughes	Methodist Episcopal Church	117 Central Ave., N.	Pierre	5/9/1997
Hughes	Oahe Addition Historic District	Roughly bounded by N. Poplar, LaBarge Ct., and 3rd and 4th Sts.	Pierre	6/2/2000
Hughes	Oahe Chapel	NW of Pierre	Pierre	6/6/1980
Hughes	Old Fort Sully Site (39HU52)	Address Restricted	Pierre	8/14/1986
Hughes	Pierre Hill Residential Historic District	Roughly bounded by Huron Ave., Elizabeth St., Euclid Ave. and Broadway	Pierre	2/23/1998
Hughes	Pierre Masonic Lodge	201 W. Capitol Ave.	Pierre	6/10/2009
Hughes	Pringle House	102 N. Jefferson Ave.	Pierre	8/7/2012
Hughes	Rowe House	1118 E. Capitol	Pierre	2/9/2001
Hughes	Scurr, Kenneth R., House	121 S. Washington Ave.	Pierre	8/5/1993
Hughes	Soldiers & Sailors World War Memorial	Capitol Ave.	Pierre	1/27/1983
Hughes	South Dakota State Capitol	Bounded by Broadway, Washington, and Capitol Aves.	Pierre	9/1/1976
Hughes	St. Charles Hotel	207 E. Capitol Ave.	Pierre	5/7/1980
Hughes	Stephens-Lucas House	123 N. Nicollette	Pierre	5/26/1977

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Hughes	Upper Pierre Street Commercial Historic District Boundary Increase	Roughly bounded by E. Capitol Ave. and S. Pierre St.	Pierre	10/30/2000
Hyde	Archeological Site No. 39HE331	Address Restricted	Holabird	8/6/1993
Hyde	Gerhart, Augustus and Augusta, House	321 Iowa St.	Highmore	9/4/1997
Hyde	Hyde County Courthouse	412 Commercial St., SE	Highmore	3/30/1978
Jackson	Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad Depot	South end of Kadoka adjacent to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific RR	Kadoka	8/13/1986
Jackson	Jones, Tom, Ranch	5 1/2 mi. S of Midland	Midland	10/25/1990
Jackson	Lip's Camp	Address Restricted	Wanblee	6/11/1975
Jackson	Minuteman Missile National Historic Site	Off of I 90, N of Rapid City	Rapid City	11/29/1999
Jackson	Mt. Moriah Masonic Lodge #155	101 Main St. S	Kadoka	7/28/2004
Jackson	Pearl Hotel	South Main	Kadoka	6/14/2007
Jackson	Prairie Homestead	N of Interior on U.S. 16A	Interior	1/11/1974
Jackson	Triangle Ranch	On the S fork of the Bad R., about 11 miles SW of Philip	Philip	6/3/1994
Jones	Capa Bridge	Local road over the Bad River	Murdo	12/9/1993
Jones	Freier Round Barn	2 mi. N and 2 mi. E of Draper	Draper	12/14/1995
Jones	Immanuel Lutheran Church	14 mi. N of I-90	Murdo	2/8/1988
Jones	Murdo State Bank	205 Main St.	Murdo	1/15/2016
Jones	Weigandt Barn	27285 Silver Valley Rd.	Murdo	1/9/2013
Stanley	Antelope Creek Site (39ST55)	Address Restricted	Fort Pierre	8/14/1986
Stanley	Bloody Hand Site (39ST230)	Address Restricted	Fort Pierre	8/14/1986
Stanley	Breeden Village	Address Restricted	Fort Pierre	6/2/2003
Stanley	Carr, Jefferson Davis, House	236 W. 2nd Ave.	Fort Pierre	3/5/1982
Stanley	Fort Pierre Chouteau Site	N of Fort Pierre	Fort Pierre	4/3/1976
Stanley	Ft. Pierre II (39ST217)	Address Restricted	Ft. Pierre	8/15/1988
Stanley	La Verendrye Site	Off U.S. 83	Fort Pierre	8/7/1974
Stanley	Lower Antelope Creek Site	Address Restricted	Fort Pierre	9/15/1982
Stanley	Old Fort Pierre School	2nd Ave. and 2nd St.	Fort Pierre	11/25/1977
Stanley	Stockgrowers Bank Building	Deadwood and Main Sts.	Fort Pierre	11/11/1977
Stanley	Sumner, Gaylord, House	2nd and Wandel Sts.	Fort Pierre	12/21/1977
Stanley	United Church of Christ, Congregational	2nd and Main St.	Fort Pierre	12/21/1977

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Sully	Cooper Village Archeological Site	Address Restricted	Onida	6/2/2003
Sully	Goosen, Jacob D., Barn	Roughly 0.6 mi. E of Onida	Onida	2/3/1993
Sully	Snyder, L. E., House	Jct. of Cedar and Sixth Sts.	Onida	8/5/1993
Sully	Sully County Courthouse	Main and Ash Sts.	Onida	4/25/2001

Source: US NPS National Register of Historic Places <https://npgallery.nps.gov/nrhp>

8. Superfund Sites

There are currently no Superfund Sites located with the CSDED area.

9. Brownfield Sites

There are currently no open Brownfield Sites. There was a site in 2006 due to a fire at the Crow Creek Tribal School Dormitory in Hyde County, but that incidence is considered closed.

10. Hazardous Materials

The CSDED area has experienced numerous spills and leaking underground storage tanks. The South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources (SDDENR) is notified of each spill and keeps a database of all occurrences. Each incident is tracked from the time of notification of the spill until the incident is closed.

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) for each county has a list of all facilities and users reporting quantities spilled above the threshold required for reporting. The LEPC, County Emergency Management, SDDENR, and the local fire departments are notified of any spill or fire involving a chemical or pesticide listed in the hazardous materials plan.

11. Well-Head Protection Areas

There are no Well-Head Protection Areas or special zoning areas for well-heads within the district.

12. Sole Source Drinking Water Aquifers

There are no Sole Source Drinking Water Aquifers in the CSDED area.

13. Flood Plains

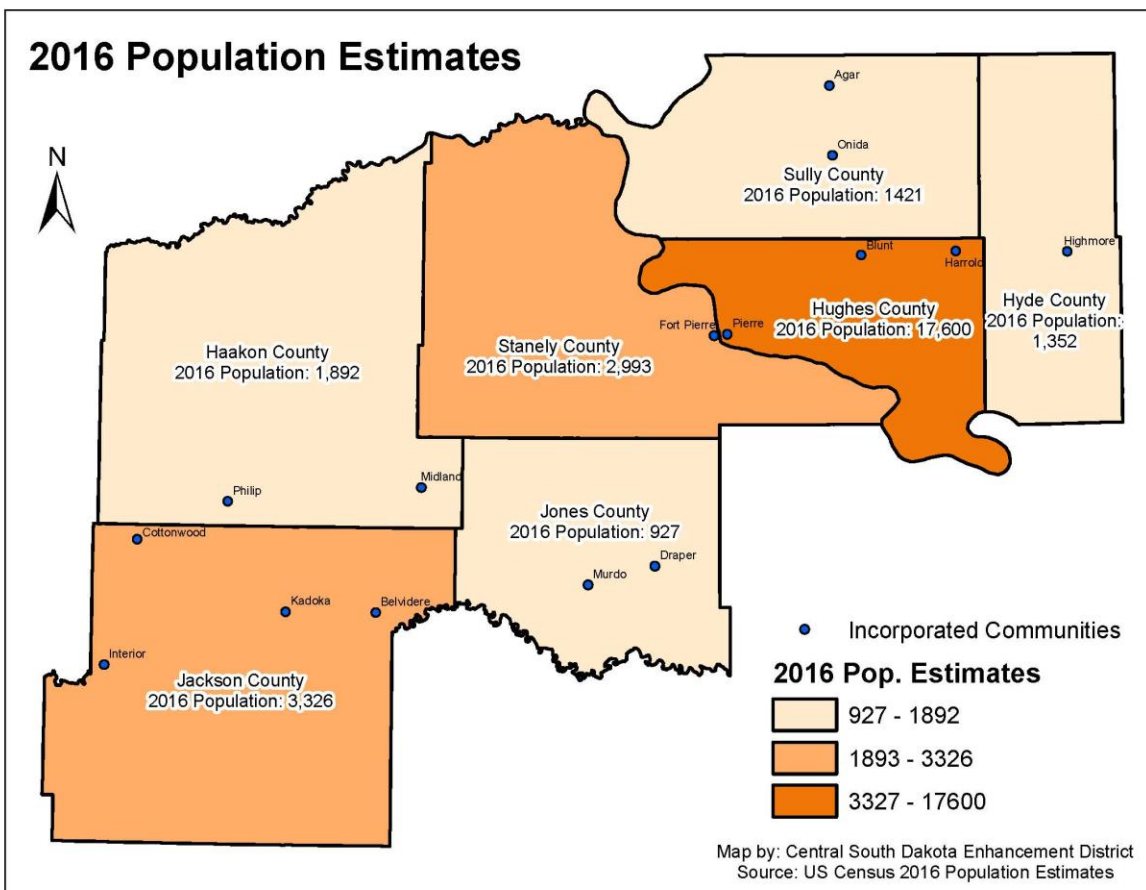
The counties of Haakon, Hyde, Jackson, Jones and Sully have No Special Flood Hazard Areas identified, while the counties of Sully and Hughes have identified floodplain areas. The communities of Blunt, Pierre, Fort Pierre, Midland and Philip have identified floodplains.

C. DEMOGRAPHICS & SOCIAL ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. Population Characteristics

The CSDED region, by any reasonable definition, is rural in character with the major population center being Hughes County. As previously reflected in Table II-1, the area has a population density of approximately 4.6 persons per square mile.

Figure II-9 2016 County Population Estimates



Overall, the District saw an increase of 756 persons from 2010 (28,755) to 2016 (29,511). While the state also saw a population increase of 6.3%. Four counties (Sully, Jones, Hyde, and Haakon) saw population decreases from between 11.8 to 15.7%. Hughes and Jackson Counties saw population increases of 3.3% and 3.4% respectively and Stanley County saw the greatest population increase of 7%.

Haakon, Hyde, and Jones counties saw decreases (-2.0%, -4.1% and -6.6% respectively) in population from 2010 to 2016, while the remaining counties were seeing increases with the greatest being Jackson County with a 10.1% increase. Hughes County saw a 3.5% population increase, Sully County saw a 3.1% population increase, and Stanley County saw a 1.0% population increase over the same time period. Thus, the District saw an overall 2.6% population increase from 2010 to 2016 all according to the US Census.

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Figure II - 10 Community Locations

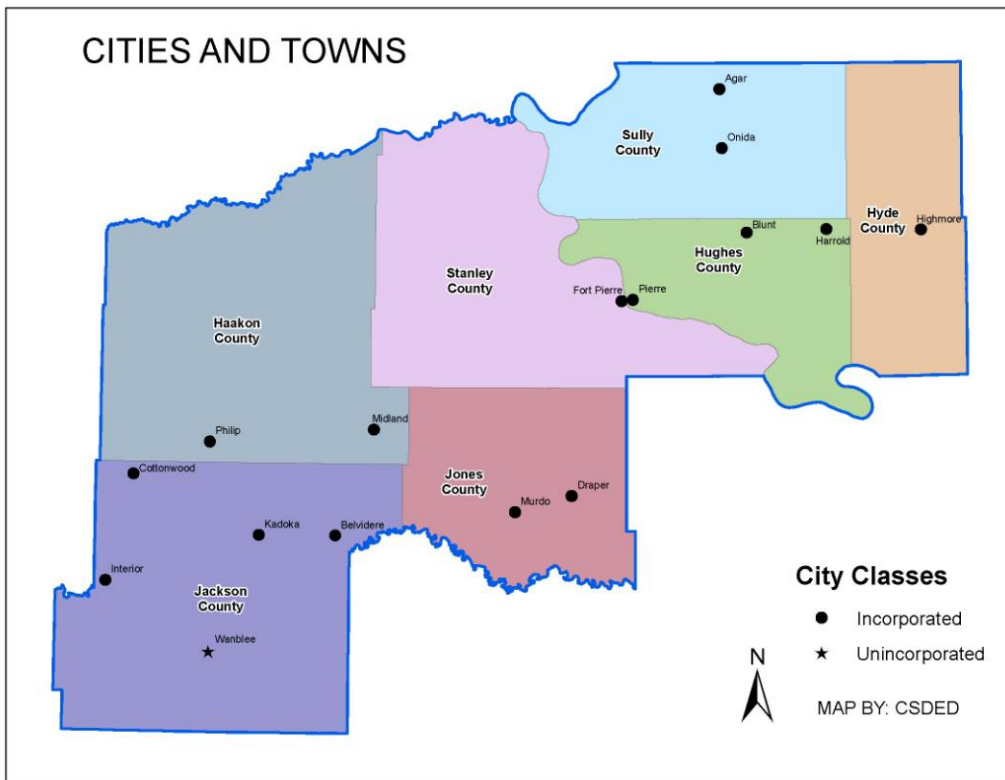


Table II-4 Historical Population Data

Table II-4 Historical Population Data											
County	1920	1930	% Change	1940	% Change	1950	% Change	1960	% Change	1970	% Change
			1920-1930		1930-1940		1940-1950		1950-1960		1960-1970
Haakon	4,596	4,679	1.8	3,515	-24.9	3,167	-9.9	3,303	4.3	2,802	-15.2
Hughes	5,711	7,009	22.7	6,624	-5.5	8,111	22.4	12,725	56.9	11,632	-8.6
Hyde	3,315	3,690	11.3	3,113	-15.6	2,811	-9.7	2,602	-7.4	2,515	-3.3
Jackson	2,472	2,636	6.6	1,995	-25.8	1,768	-9.6	1,985	12.3	1,531	-22.9
Jones	3,004	3,177	5.8	2,509	-21	2,281	-9.1	2,066	-9.4	1,882	-8.9
Stanley	2,908	2,381	-18.1	1,959	-17.7	2,055	4.9	4,085	98.8	2,457	-39.9
Sully	2,831	3,852	36.1	2,668	-30.7	2,713	1.7	2,607	-3.9	2,362	-9.4
CSDED	24,837	27,424	10.4	22,383	-18.4	22,906	2.3	29,373	28.2	25,181	-14.3
South Dakota	636,547	692,849	8.8	642,961	-7.2	652,740	1.5	680,514	4.3	665,507	-2.2
County	1980	% Change	1990	% Change	2000	% Change	2010	% Change	2016	Number Change	% Change
		1970-1980		1980-1990		1990-2000		2000-2010		2010-2016	2010-2016
Haakon	2,794	-0.3	2,624	-6.1	2,196	-16.3	1,937	-11.8%	1,892	-45	-2.3%
Hughes	14,220	22.2	14,817	4.2	16,481	11.2	17,022	3.3%	17,600	578	3.4%
Hyde	2,069	-17.7	1,696	-18	1,671	-1.5	1,420	-15.0%	1,352	-68	-4.8%
Jackson	3,437	124.5	2,811	-18.2	2,930	4.2	3,031	3.4%	3,326	295	9.7%
Jones	1,463	-22.3	1,324	-9.5	1,193	-9.9	1,006	-15.7%	927	-79	-7.9%
Stanley	2,533	3.1	2,453	-3.2	2,772	13	2,966	7.0%	2,993	27	0.9%
Sully	1,990	-15.7	1,589	-20.2	1,556	-2.1	1,373	-11.8%	1,421	48	3.5%
CSDED	28,506	13.2	27,314	-4.1	28,799	5.4	28,755	-0.2%	29,511	756	2.6%
South Dakota	690,768	3.8	696,004	0.8	754,844	8.5	814,180	7.9%	865,454	51,274	6.3%

Source: US Census: Decennial and 2016 ACS Estimates

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Table II-5 Population Projections/Trends 2015-2035

Area	2015	2025	2035	% Change 2015-2035
Haakon	1,812	1,526	1,269	-29.97%
Hughes	17,639	18,518	19,049	7.99%
Hyde	1,321	1,134	953	-27.86%
Jackson	3,053	3,192	3,333	9.17%
Jones	932	796	651	-30.15%
Stanley	3,047	3,177	3,314	8.76%
Sully	1,327	1,205	1,075	-18.99%
District	29,131	29,548	29,644	1.76%

Source: (2012) SDSU Rural Life and Census Data Center

Population projections (Table II - 5) indicate that by 2035, Stanley, Hughes, and Jackson counties will be the only ones to see growth. Overall, the District as a whole is estimated to see a modest 1.76% growth in population. Traits that the major declining population counties share include limited or no Missouri River access and small initial population bases.

Table II - 6 Population Estimates

Geographic Area	Estimate	Census		Number Change	% Change
	2016	2010	2000	2010-2016	
Agar town	81	76	82	5	6.1%
Belvidere town	49	54	57	-5	-8.8%
Blunt city	358	354	370	4	1.1%
Cottonwood town	10	9	6	1	16.7%
Draper town	75	82	92	-7	-7.6%
Fort Pierre city	2148	2078	1,991	70	3.5%
Harrold town	123	124	209	-1	-0.5%
Highmore city	754	795	851	-41	-4.8%
Interior town	104	94	77	10	13.0%
Kadoka city	707	654	706	53	7.5%
Midland town	126	129	179	-3	-1.7%
Murdo city	461	488	612	-27	-4.4%
Onida city	659	658	740	1	0.1%
Philip city	765	779	885	-14	-1.6%
Pierre city	14008	13646	13,876	362	2.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016

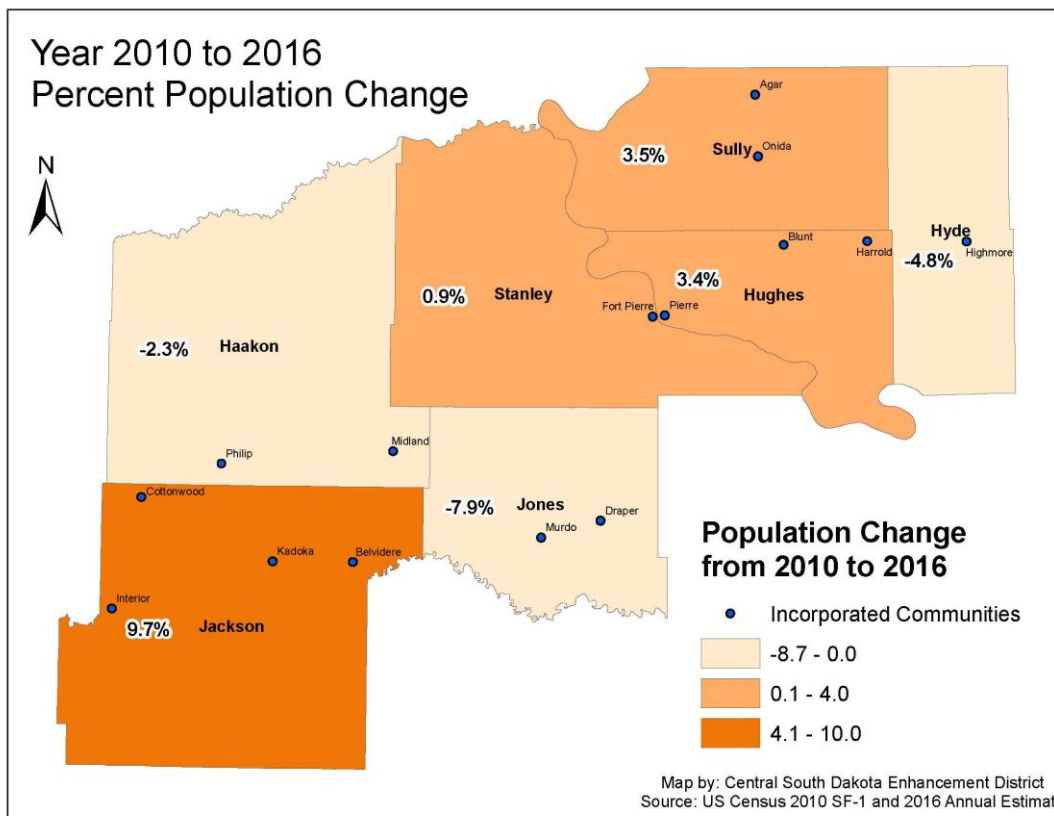
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Geographic Area	Estimate	Census		Number Change	% Change
	2016	2010	2000	2010-2016	
Haakon County	1892	1,937	2,196	-45	-2.0%
Hughes County	17600	17,022	16,481	578	3.5%
Hyde County	1352	1,420	1,671	-68	-4.1%
Jackson County	3326	3,031	2,930	295	10.1%
Jones County	927	1,006	1,193	-79	-6.6%
Stanley County	2993	2,966	2,772	27	1.0%
Sully County	1421	1,373	1,556	48	3.1%
District	29511	28,755	28,799	756	2.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016

Migration rates represent the difference between a population’s natural change (births minus deaths) and population counts. Five of the counties saw a net loss—Haakon, Hyde, Jones, Stanley and Hughes—due to natural changes from 2010 to 2011. Only Haakon and Hughes counties saw increases due to International Migration. Net internal migration factors resulted in population losses for all counties except for Hughes and Jackson counties which saw minimal increases during this period. It should be noted that the primary reason Jackson County sees growth is due to the younger demographic residing on the reservation communities located within the county.

Figure II - 11 CSDED Migration Data



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Table II - 7 CSDED Migration Data

CSDED District Population Migration Data											
Geographic Area	Population Estimates		Change, 2010 to 2016		Total Population Change	Natural Increase			Net Migration		
	April 1, 2010	July 1, 2016	Number	Percent		Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Net International	Net Internal Migration
South Dakota	814,195	865,454	51,259	6.3	51,259	29,771	75,478	45,707	21,072	9,563	11,509
Haakon County	1,937	1,892	-45	-2.3	-45	-20	126	146	-15	1	-16
Hughes County	17,022	17,600	578	3.4	578	611	1,486	875	-30	-15	-15
Hyde County	1,420	1,352	-68	-4.8	-68	-11	86	97	-54	6	-60
Jackson County	3,031	3,326	295	9.7	295	242	444	202	50	57	-7
Jones County	1,006	927	-79	-7.9	-79	6	62	56	-103	2	-105
Stanley County	2,966	2,993	27	0.9	27	127	236	109	-83	0	-83
Sully County	1,373	1,421	48	3.5	48	43	97	54	6	22	-16
CSDED Area	28,755	29,511	756	2.6	756	998	2,537	1,539	-229	73	-302

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division
Annual Estimates of the Resident Population April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016

Overall, the CSDED saw a 302 person decrease from 2010 to 2016 in regards to net internal migration. District wide natural migration, as well as international migration saw slight increases, resulting in the population seeing a slight 2.6% increase. As demonstrated in table II-7, Hughes, Jackson, Jones, Stanley, and Sully all saw minimal increases due to natural changes from 2010 to 2016. Haakon and Hyde Counties were the only two counties to see decreases (while minimal) due to natural changes in the same time period.

Haakon, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, and Sully Counties all saw slight increase in net international migration, resulting in the district gaining 73 people. Only Hughes County witnessed a decrease from net international migration at 15 people. The district’s 2.6% overall population growth was due to natural increase (998 people), as it saw a loss of 229 people from total migration. The state of South Dakota saw increases in population from both natural increase and net migration (29,771 & 21,072 respectively), from 2010 to 2016.

2. Age

The region’s median age is age 43.1, which is approximately 5.5 years older than the national median age of 37.6 (Table II-8). During the same time, the median age in the district has virtually remained the same at 43.1 from 2010 to 2015. On a national level, our population is clearly getting older. Fewer people are being born and people are living longer as a result of better nutrition, living conditions and better health care. Both of these trends contribute to the rise of the median age. Median age is also influenced by migration—largely out-migration in this area, as young residents are attracted to larger urban areas due to both higher education and job opportunities. The region’s “dependent” populations are age 18 and younger and age 65 and over. These are the age groups that rely more heavily on public-supported services, such as local school districts and social services agencies. Table II - 9 and II - 10 indicate the District’s youth population is growing at a similar rate to the state and nation, and the over 65 population is growing older at a greater rate than the state and nation. The age profile of the Native Americans is typically younger than the general population and this is reflected in the Jackson County data where approximately 52% of the population is Native American.

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Table II – 8: Median Age 2010 to 2015

Area	2015	2010	%Change
Haakon	48.3	48.8	-1.02%
Hughes	39.4	39.8	-1.01%
Hyde	47.4	46.4	2.16%
Jackson	30.5	31.5	-3.17%
Jones	51.6	46.9	10.02%
Stanley	40.1	41.9	-4.30%
Sully	44.6	46.6	-4.29%
District	43.1	43.1	0.00%
State	36.8	36.9	-0.27%
US	37.6	37.2	1.08%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Pop. Census 2010, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimate

Table II – 9: Persons Age 17 Years and Younger 2010 to 2015

Area	2010	% of Pop	2015	% of Pop
Haakon	431	22.3%	491	23.60%
Hughes	4,037	23.7%	4,150	23.80%
Hyde	318	22.4%	330	23.40%
Jackson	997	32.9%	1021	31.50%
Jones	225	22.4%	113	14.50%
Stanley	721	24.3%	715	24.10%
Sully	310	22.6%	337	22.90%
District	7,039	24.5%	7,157	23.30%
State	202,797	24.9%	207,666	24.60%
US	74,181,467	24.0%	73,683,825	23.30%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Pop. Census 2010, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimate

Table II – 10: Person Age 65 Years and Older 2010 to 2015

Area	2010	% of Pop	2015	% of Pop
Haakon	421	21.73%	455	21.84%
Hughes	2,285	13.42%	2,547	14.58%
Hyde	321	22.61%	307	21.73%
Jackson	407	13.43%	466	14.40%
Jones	207	20.58%	176	22.54%
Stanley	469	15.81%	519	17.52%
Sully	263	19.16%	269	18.31%
District	4,373	15.21%	4,739	16.11%
State	116,581	14.32%	125,613	14.90%
US	40,267,984	13.04%	44,615,477	14.10%

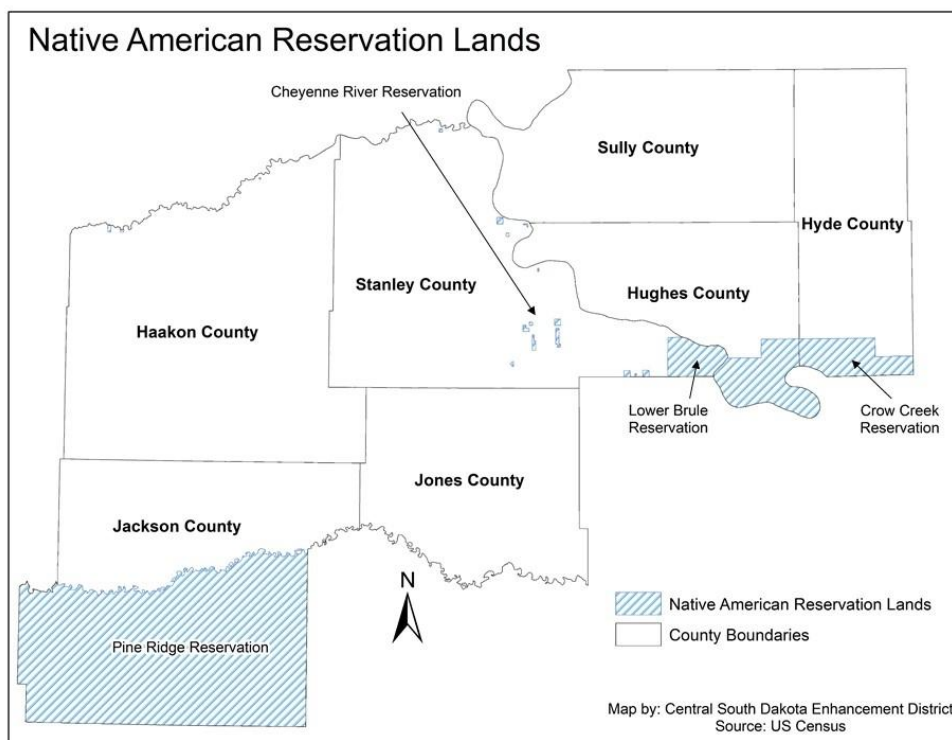
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Census 2010, 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimate

3. Minority Population

The largest minority population group in the region is Native Americans. The 2010 U.S. Census data states this demographic makes up 13% of the region’s population.

While there are no tribal headquarters located in the region, there are portions of three reservations within the region: Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, Crow Creek and Lower Brule Indian Reservation. The Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe also has trust land located within the region. There are no trust or reservation lands located within the counties of Sully, Haakon, and Jones.

Figure II - 12 Reservation Lands



4. Income

According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the District’s 2015 per capita income ranged from \$25,478 in Jackson County to a high of \$64,515 in Stanley County. These were 53% and 134% of the national per capita income of \$48,112.

Every county saw an increase in PCI from 2010 to 2015 except for Sully County, with the greatest increase being Hyde County by 51.73%. Jackson County is typically lower due to the number of natural disasters and the lack of jobs in the county. Jones County saw the lowest growth of per capita income by 4.27% between 2009 and 2010 (adjusted for inflation), although it was still above the average for the state which was only 3.18%. At the same time Hughes County’s per capita grew by only 5.47%, most likely due to a freeze on state employee wages. Income transfers and population losses are greatly affecting PCI figures.

In relationship to South Dakota as a whole, all District counties saw a larger increase in PCI between 2009 and 2010 than the state. While this is a positive sign for the region’s economy, diversifying the job base will still provide a much more positive outlook for the future.

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	2000	% of USA	2010	% of USA	2014	% of USA	2015	% of USA	% Change 2010-2015	% Change 2014-2015
Haakon	\$ 34,102	112.48%	\$49,665	124.36%	\$62,068	134.79%	\$52,801	109.75%	6.31%	-14.93%
Hughes	\$ 27,830	91.79%	\$42,155	105.55%	\$47,899	104.02%	\$49,087	102.03%	16.44%	2.48%
Hyde	\$ 24,584	81.08%	\$46,382	116.14%	\$46,351	100.66%	\$46,040	95.69%	-0.74%	-0.67%
Jackson	\$ 16,785	55.36%	\$24,633	61.68%	\$28,927	62.82%	\$25,478	52.96%	3.43%	-11.92%
Jones	\$ 27,052	89.22%	\$40,664	101.82%	\$57,624	125.14%	\$59,561	123.80%	46.47%	3.36%
Stanley	\$ 29,476	97.22%	\$44,911	112.45%	\$56,839	123.43%	\$64,515	134.09%	43.65%	13.50%
Sully	\$ 44,621	147.17%	\$80,165	200.73%	\$87,019	188.97%	\$60,007	124.72%	-25.15%	-31.04%
SD	\$ 26,421	87.14%	\$39,519	98.95%	\$45,279	98.33%	\$47,881	99.52%	21.16%	5.75%
USA	\$ 30,319		\$39,937		\$46,049		\$48,112		20.47%	4.48%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, www.bea.gov, Local Area Personal Income

Table II - 12 BEA Per Capita Income

Area Name	2015 POP	2015 PCI	% of US PCI
<i>United States</i>	320,896,618	\$48,112	
South Dakota	857,919	\$47,881	99.52%
Haakon County	1,861	\$52,801	109.75%
Hughes County	17,555	\$49,087	102.03%
Hyde County	1,397	\$46,040	95.69%
Jackson County	3,321	\$25,478	52.96%
Jones County	924	\$59,561	123.80%
Stanley County	2,954	\$64,515	134.09%
Sully County	1,426	\$60,007	124.72%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Personal Income Summary

Median Household income data (Table II-13) indicated that the median household income is going up in real dollars as well as percentage in relationship to the nation as a whole are improving within the past five years, but have decreased for Haakon and Jones Counties. We still see three counties with less than the SD median income level and four counties below the US median Income. This strengthens the concept that the area needs to diversify job opportunities within the region.

Table II - 13 Median Household Income 2010-2015

Area	2010 Data			2015 Data			% Change of ratio to US 1999 - 2010
	2010 Median Household Income	% of SD Median Household Income	% of US Median Households Income	2015 Median Household Income (Estimate)	% of SD Median Household Income (Estimate)	% of US Median Households Income (Estimate)	
Haakon	\$46,281	100%	89%	\$41,518	81%	77%	-12%
Hughes	\$53,501	115%	103%	\$59,117	116%	110%	7%
Hyde	\$41,196	89%	79%	\$51,776	102%	96%	17%
Jackson	\$36,354	78%	70%	\$46,326	91%	86%	16%
Jones	\$49,464	107%	95%	\$35,972	71%	67%	-29%
Stanley	\$51,875	112%	100%	\$56,829	112%	105%	6%
Sully	\$48,958	106%	94%	\$60,417	119%	112%	18%
South Dakota	\$46,369		89%	\$50,957		95%	5%
US	\$51,914			\$53,889			

Source: US 2010 Census and 2011-2015 ACS

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5. Poverty

US Census data indicates 2015 poverty rates for our seven county area ranges from 32.5% of the population in Jackson County to a low of 6.9% in Sully County. (Table II- 14) This would indicate that while we do not have enough jobs or quality jobs, people may be working at jobs that require less skill than their educational attainment levels.

Table II - 14 Persons in Poverty

Area	Number of Persons in Poverty—2010	% in Poverty 2010	Number of Persons in Poverty—2015	% in Poverty 2015, estimate
		estimate		
Haakon	253	13.4%	198	10.8%
Hughes	1,694	10.4%	1,821	10.8%
Hyde	190	13.8%	151	11.1%
Jackson	990	32.9%	1,067	32.5%
Jones	156	15.5%	124	13.5%
Stanley	299	10.1%	243	8.3%
Sully	124	9.0%	98	6.9%
South Dakota	114,798	14.6%	111,697	13.5%

Source: websites: www.census.gov SAIPE-Small area Income and Poverty Estimates

6. Education

Educational attainment is directly linked to earning potentials. Hughes and Stanley counties have the highest level of educational attainment level. This may be due in part to a higher population base for the area. There are no secondary technical schools and or main university campuses in the CSDED area. However, the Capitol University Center (CUC) in Pierre has several courses which are offered through the various universities throughout the state. This is a real plus/opportunity for training the underemployed and/or those needing new skills in their current positions. Distance learning opportunities also exist and are a great tool for the area. Individuals can take classes on-line. Universities and technical schools also give classes to businesses, etc., utilizing state’s DDN system. Local high schools also utilize this service.

Table II-15 provides educational attainment percentages, while 91.9% of South Dakota’s population were high school graduates in 2015, 30.4% had a Bachelor’s degree or higher. In comparison, 86.7% of the US population were high school graduates and 29.8% had a Bachelor’s degree or higher for the same time period. As with the US the District has had an increase from 2010 in both categories of educational attainment. Table II - 17 has local school district information.

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	High School graduate or higher (percent of population age 25+)		Bachelors degree or higher (percent of population age 25+)	
	2010	2015	2010	2015
Haakon	88.0%	90.0%	20.0%	20.1%
Hughes	93.3%	90.5%	33.3%	32.9%
Hyde	86.0%	91.9%	16.8%	16.1%
Jackson	88.4%	88.3%	19.4%	19.8%
Jones	92.4%	92.4%	15.6%	16.6%
Stanley	91.1%	89.8%	27.7%	26.9%
Sully	92.0%	97.1%	25.1%	23.8%
CSDED	91.7%	81.7%	28.6%	27.0%
South Dakota	89.3%	91.9%	25.3%	30.4%
US	85.0%	86.7%	24.4%	29.8%

Source: US Census 2010 & 2015 American Community Survey 5yr estimates

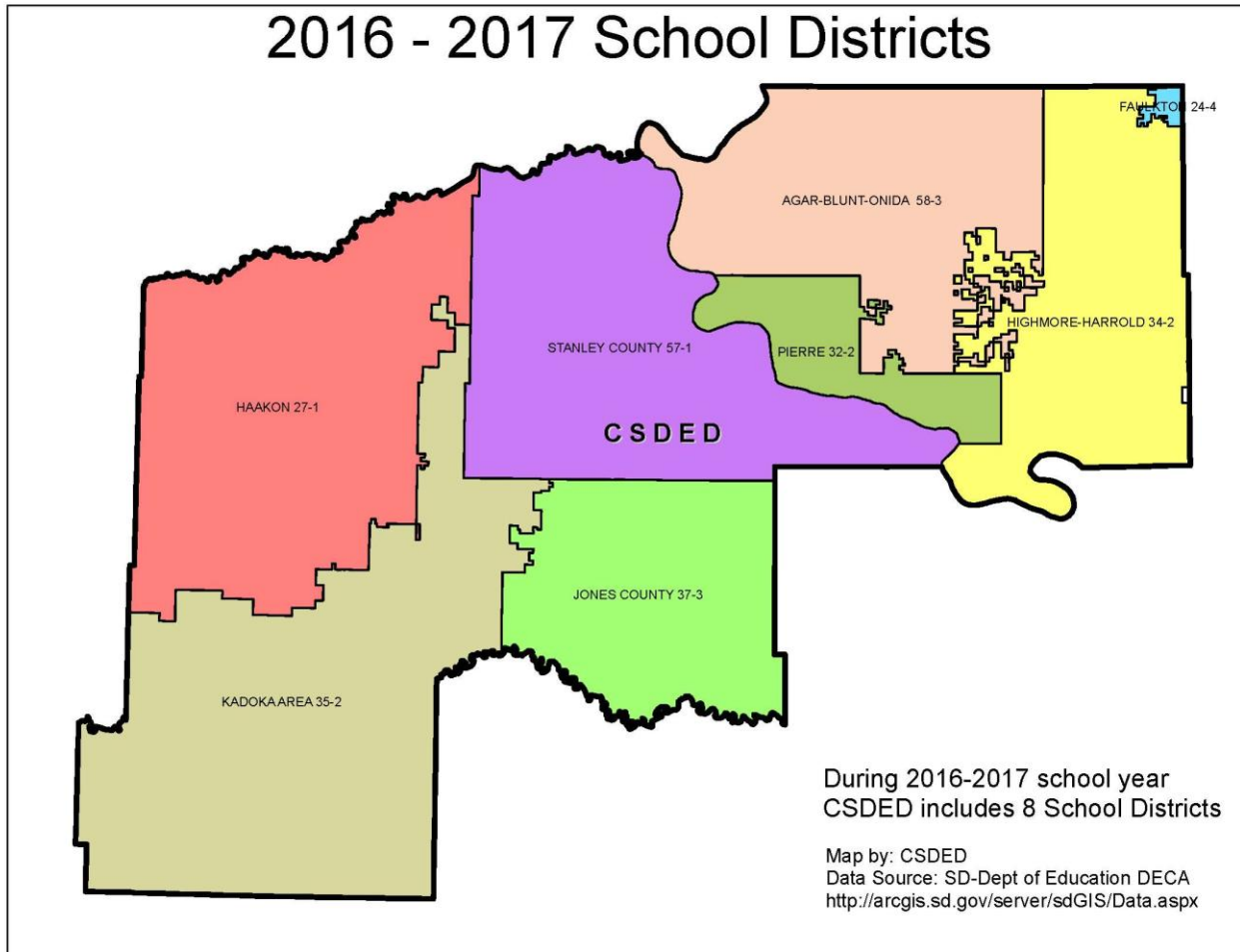
Area	Population 25+ years		High School Graduates		Some College No Degree		Associates Degree		Bachelors Degree		Graduate Degree	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
South Dakota	518,285	551,039	462,310	501,126	279,874	293,289	217,680	231,558	264,325	277,250	300,605	321,323
Haakon	1,457	1,464	1,281	1,318	860	883	670	692	801	790	830	845
Hughes	11,509	12,097	10,703	10,953	5,870	5,822	4,143	4,438	6,100	6,014	4,258	7,271
Hyde	1,066	1,001	917	920	640	669	565	566	618	618	650	637
Jackson	1,597	1,833	1,405	1,619	942	1,094	735	753	846	853	878	954
Jones	712	616	655	569	470	385	349	321	363	332	377	341
Stanley	2,025	2,036	1,843	1,828	1,094	1,070	992	917	1,134	1,022	1,377	1,255
Sully	950	992	874	910	589	559	390	468	561	556	580	589
CSDED	19,316	20,039	17,678	18,117	10,463	10,482	7,844	8,155	10,423	10,185	8,951	11,892

Source: US Census 2010 & 2015 American Community Survey 5yr estimates

School District	2015 K-12 Enrollment	2015 DropoutRate	2015 Total Graduates
South Dakota	123,629	1.8%	8,201
Agar - Blunt - Onida 58 - 3	262	0.0%	22
Haakon School District 27-1	288	1.4%	19
Highmore-Harrold School District 34-2	250	0.8%	17
Jones County School District 37-3	188	0.0%	11
Kadoka Area School District 35-2	360	0.8%	19
Pierre School District 32-2	2,651	3.1%	201
Stanley County School District 57-1	426	0.0%	26
CSDED	4,425	0.9%	315

Source: SD Department of Education - "2015-2016 School District Profiles."

Figure II-14 – 2016-2017 School Districts



As demonstrated in figures II- 14, the region’s school districts re-aligned from the original 10 separate school districts, down to eight. The Midland school district combined with Kadoka, and the Harrold school district combined with Highmore.

D. HOUSING

1. Housing Values & New Construction Related Issues

A fundamental factor to note about the regions housing is the issue of available financing in the rural areas. New home construction is substantially hindered by the ability for the assessed value to equal the cost of construction. The housing values are lower than the cost of construction, making it virtually impossible for private individuals to build new housing. In addition new banking regulations indicate that the appraisal can only include within a certain number of miles and in many counties there is a lack of adequate property sales to gauge on appraised value.

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Table II - 18 Housing Units - 2015									
Area	Total # of Units	Single Family	% of Total Units	Multi-Family	% of Total Units	Manufactured Home	% of Total Units	Boat, RV, Van, Etc	% of Total Units
Haakon	1,033	816	79%	74	7%	50	5%	0	0.0%
Hughes	7,758	5022	65%	1906	25%	821	11%	9	0.1%
Hyde	886	571	64%	32	4%	90	10%	0	0.0%
Jackson	1,234	847	69%	139	11%	248	20%	0	0.0%
Jones	544	373	69%	58	11%	113	21%	0	0.0%
Stanley	1,455	920	63%	111	8%	424	29%	0	0.0%
Sully	802	614	77%	62	8%	124	15%	2	0.2%
CSDDED	13,712	9,163	67%	2,382	17%	1,870	14%	11	0.1%
SD	372,328	269,341	72%	70,099	19%	32,754	9%	134	0.0%
US	133,351,840	89,951,211	67%	34,811,233	26%	8,478,334	6%	1,111	0.0%

Source: United States Census 2011-2015 ACS

Table II - 19 Housing Vacancy Rates								
	2010			2015			2010 - 2015	
	Total Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	% of Units Vacant	Total Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	% of Units Vacant	Change in Vacant Units	% Change in Vacant Units
Haakon	1,013	163	16.1	1,033	178	17.2	15	8%
Hughes	7,623	557	7	7,758	641	8.3	84	13%
Hyde	708	108	15.3	886	141	15.9	33	23%
Jackson	1,193	107	16.5	1,234	202	16.4	95	47%
Jones	589	131	22.2	544	118	21.7	-13	-11%
Stanley	1,387	159	11.5	1,455	187	12.9	28	15%
Sully	845	235	27.8	802	180	22.4	-55	-31%
CSDDED	13,358	1,550	11.6	13,712	1,647	12.0	97	6%
SD	363,438	41,156	11.3	372,328	41,470	11.1	314	1%
US	131,704,438	14,988,438	11.4	133,351,840	16,425,535	12.3	1,437,097	9%

Source: United States Census and ACS 2015

Several generalizations may be attributed from 2010 Census data and 2015 American Community Survey (5 year estimates):

- The majority of housing units are single family dwellings;
- Hughes County is the only location with a significant number of multi-family housing units;
- Manufactured Homes make-up a larger percentage of the CSDDED housing stock (14%) than statewide (9%) or nationally (6%);
- The average house values for the region are substantially lower than the national average;
- Hughes County has the majority of recently built housing.
- 19.6% of the housing stock within the district was built before 1950, a decrease from 2010.
- 36% of our owner occupied housing has a value of less than \$100,000. This is most likely due to the age of the housing stock as well as the rural nature of the region. However, it is a decrease from 43.2% in 2010.

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Figure II-15 Age of Housing Units

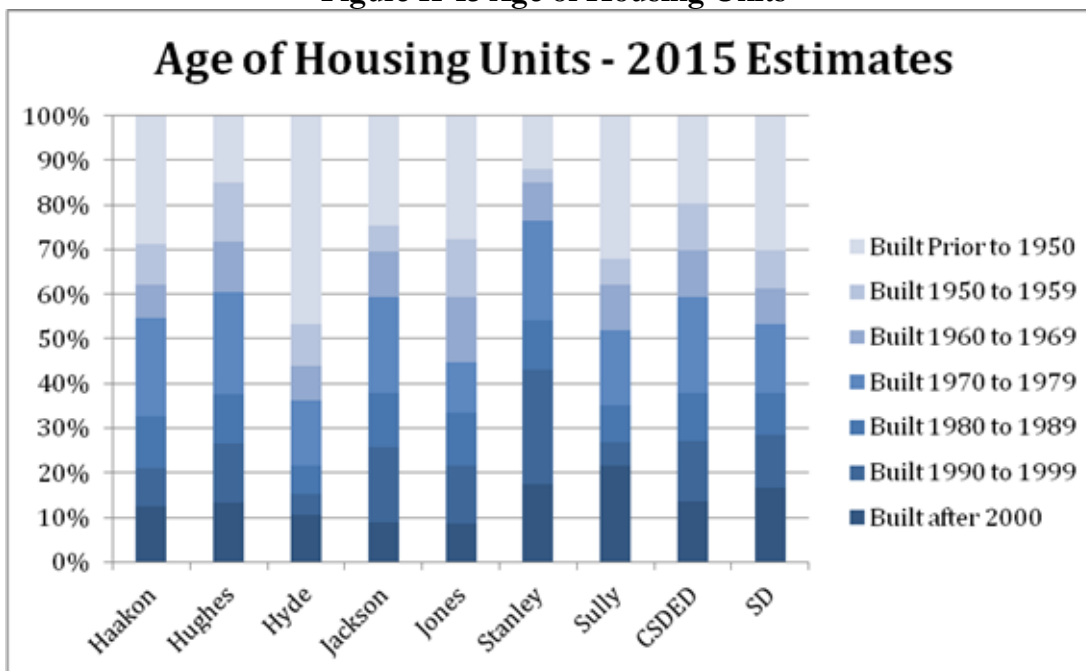


Table II-20 Age of Housing Units - 2015 Estimates

	Haakon	Hughes	Hyde	Jackson	Jones	Stanley	Sully	CSDED	SD
Total Housing Units	1,033	7,758	686	1,234	544	1,455	802	13,512	372,328
Built after 2000	120	1,041	73	111	47	253	173	1,818	67,358
% of Total Housing Units	11.60%	13.40%	10.70%	8.90%	8.60%	17.40%	21.60%	13.5%	18%
Built 1990 to 1999	82	1,029	31	208	70	376	43	1,839	48,426
% of Total Housing Units	7.90%	13.30%	4.50%	16.90%	12.90%	25.80%	5.40%	13.6%	13%
Built 1980 to 1989	112	839	45	147	65	157	65	1,430	38,008
% of Total Housing Units	10.80%	10.80%	6.60%	11.90%	11.90%	10.80%	8.10%	10.6%	10.20%
Built 1970 to 1979	212	1,776	99	267	61	325	136	2,876	63,226
% of Total Housing Units	20.50%	22.90%	14.40%	21.60%	11.20%	22.30%	17%	21.3%	17%
Built 1960 to 1969	72	889	54	125	80	127	81	1,428	32,512
% of Total Housing Units	7%	11.50%	7.90%	10.10%	14.70%	8.70%	10.10%	10.6%	8.70%
Built 1950 to 1959	88	1,020	64	73	71	45	46	1,407	34,306
% of Total Housing Units	8.50%	13.10%	9.30%	5.90%	13.10%	3.10%	5.70%	10.4%	9.20%
Built Prior to 1950	277	1,164	320	303	150	172	258	2,644	122,798
% of Total Housing Units	33.60%	15%	46.60%	24.50%	27.60%	11.80%	32.20%	19.6%	33%

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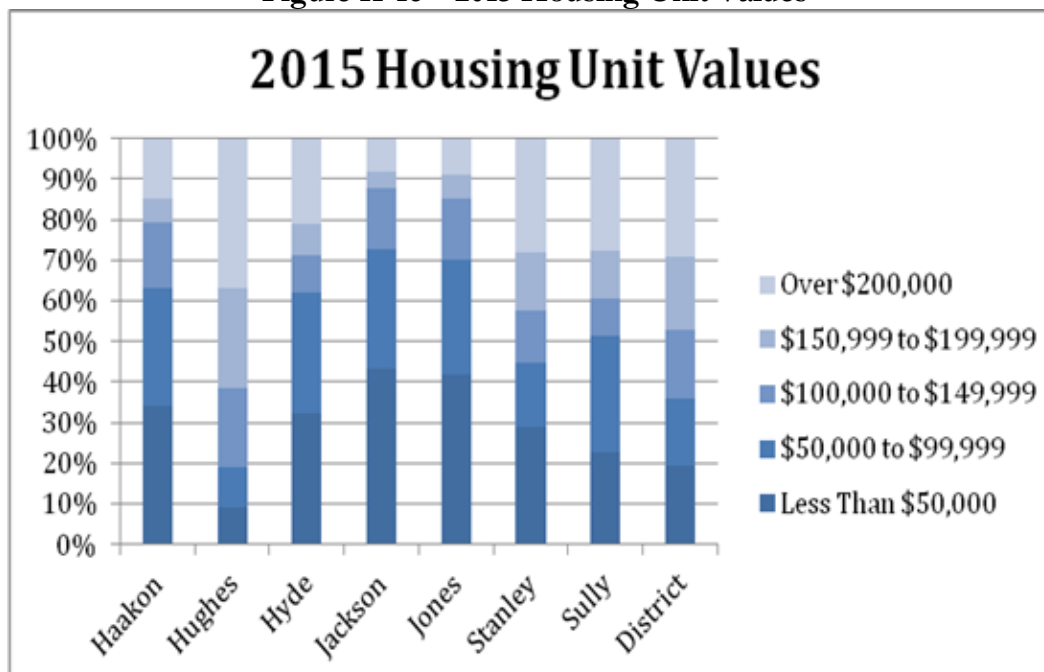
Area	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	150,000 to \$199,999	over \$200,000
Haakon	230	171	110	47	68
Hughes	707	784	1,374	902	1,149
Hyde	168	146	61	17	57
Jackson	286	202	90	25	21
Jones	134	103	66	0	41
Stanley	174	203	169	114	223
Sully	147	135	79	37	63
District	1846	1744	1949	1142	1622

Source: United States Census

Area	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	over \$200,000	Total Owner Occupied Units
Haakon	228	195	110	38	100	671
Hughes	420	479	914	1,159	1,726	4,698
Hyde	143	134	40	35	94	446
Jackson	274	187	97	24	53	635
Jones	122	83	44	17	26	292
Stanley	297	161	132	149	287	1,026
Sully	98	124	39	50	120	431
District	1582	1363	1376	1472	2406	8199

Source: United States Census

Figure II-16 – 2015 Housing Unit Values

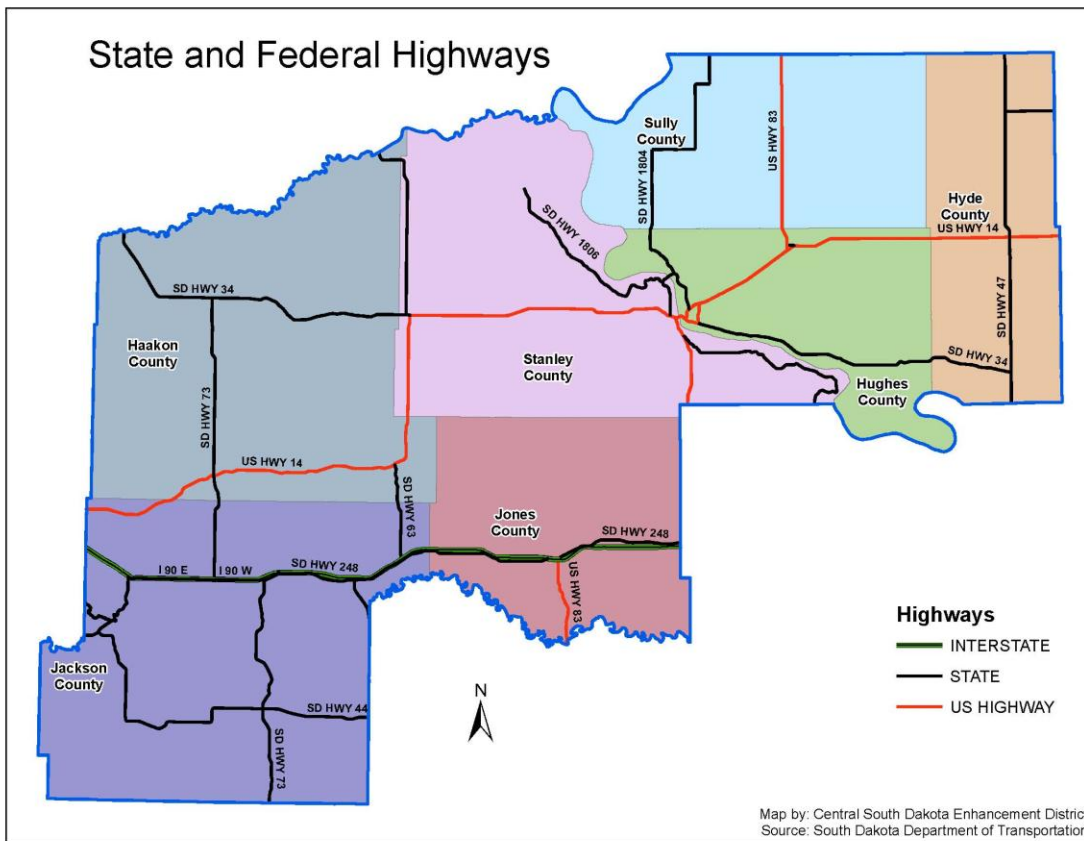


E. INFRASTRUCTURE & OTHER SERVICES

1. Transportation Systems

State and federal highways are illustrated in Figure II - 17 and Tables II-23 and 24. These primary transportation corridors account for 928 miles of road surface. Interstate 90 runs east and west through Jackson and Jones Counties, while Highway 83, a four lane divided highway, connects the Pierre / Ft. Pierre area with Interstate 90.

Figure II – 17 State and Federal Highways



Map by: Central South Dakota Enhancement District
Source: South Dakota Department of Transportation

County	State	Federal	Interstate	TOTAL
Haakon	83	40	0	123
Hughes	51	49	0	100
Hyde	67	18	0	85
Jackson	185	46	50	281
Jones	35	12	71	118
Stanley	99	66	0	165
Sully	32	24	0	56
TOTAL	552	255	121	928

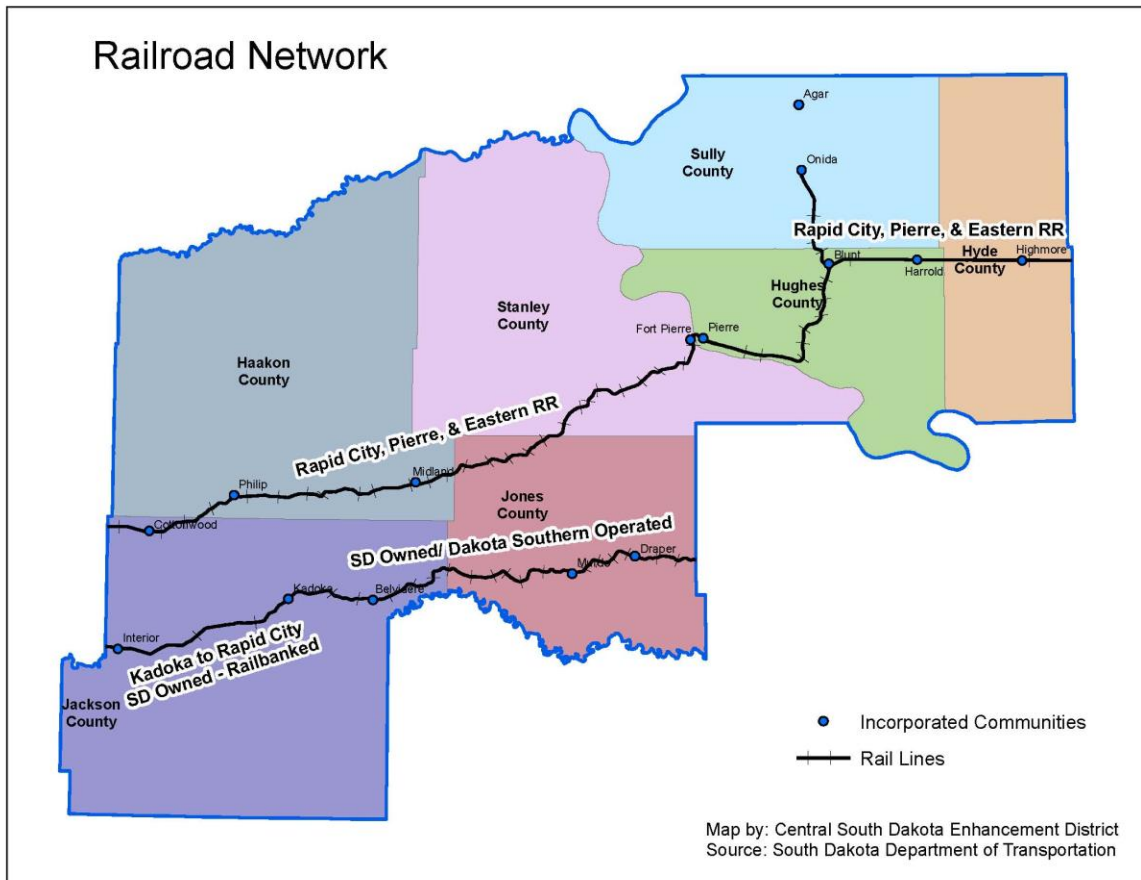
Source: South Dakota Department of Transportation

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Table II - 24 County Road Surfaces							
County	Bituminou	Concrete	Graded	Gravel	Primitive	Unimprove	TOTAL
Haakon	122	0.6	34.3	627.4	91.6	47.6	923.50
Hughes	77.2	23.8	14.7	504	104	35.3	759.00
Hyde	93.5	0	7.7	490.5	130	8	729.70
Jackson	45	7	52	524	53	132	813.00
Jones	49	0.4	46	397	43	41.5	576.90
Stanley	164.7	0.5	46	375	67.2	14.3	667.70
Sully	98.1	11	2	623.8	234.5	41.4	1,010.80
TOTAL	649.5	43.3	202.7	3541.7	723.3	320.1	5,480.60

Source: South Dakota Department of Transportation

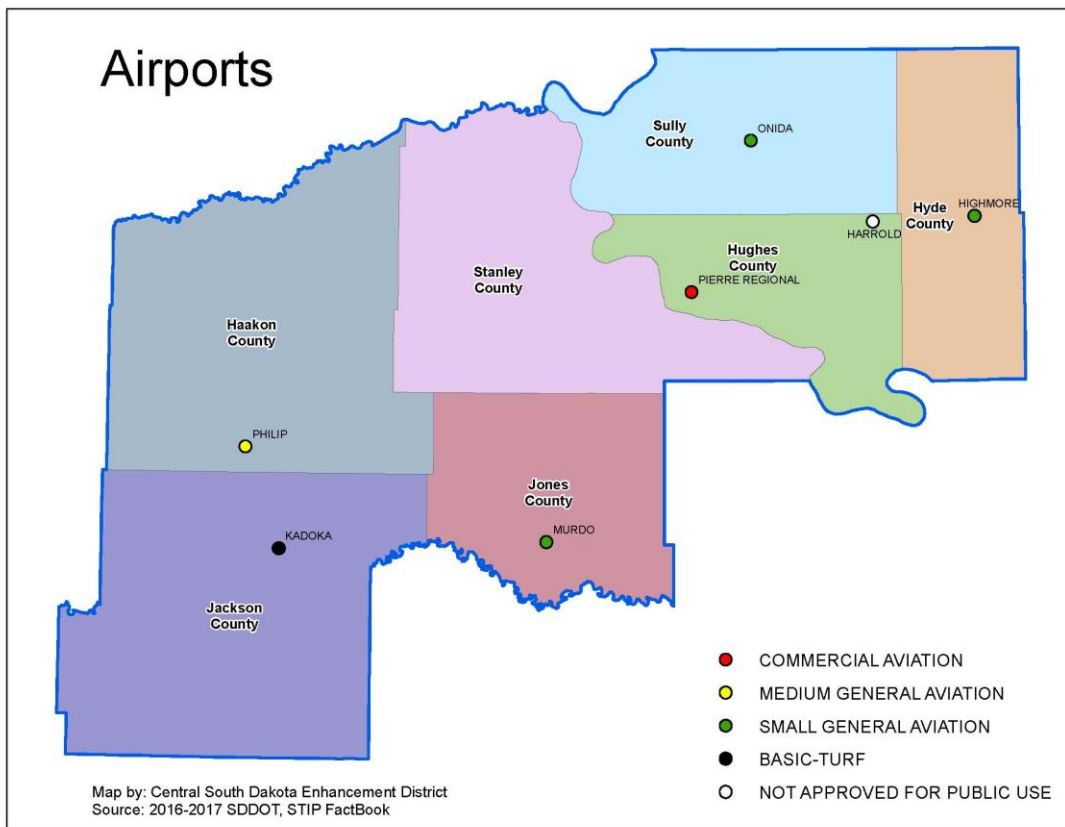
Figure II – 18 Railroad Network



The principal railroad in the area is owned by the Rapid City, Pierre & Eastern Railroad hauling mainly agricultural products from grain storage facilities within the district, to processing plants elsewhere in the United States, and some grain will make its way to be exported overseas.

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Figure II – 19 Airports



Pierre Regional Airport is the only commercial/passenger airport in the District. The major regional airports for South Dakota are in Sioux Falls and Rapid City. The Pierre Regional Airport is served by ADI / Great Lakes Jet Express which offers non-stop service to Denver on 50 seat passenger jets. This regular service provides Pierre residents access to the a main regional population center to the west. In 2012, Pierre completed the construction of a new terminal which is shown in the photo below.



2. Regional Utilities and Services

Figure II – 20 Electric Service Providers

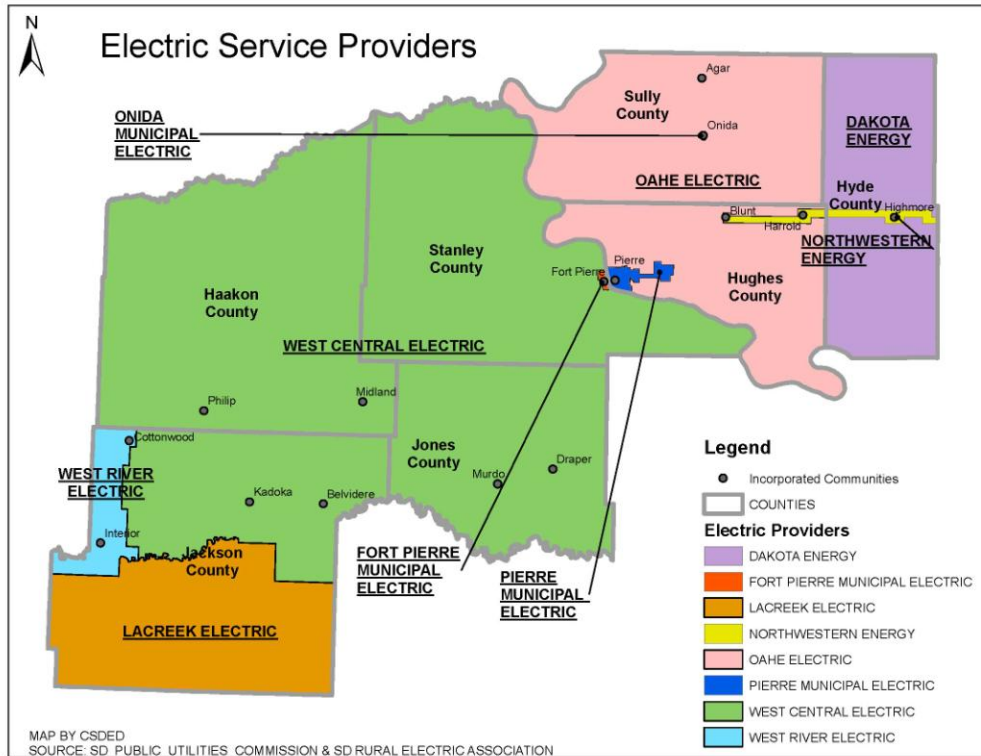


Figure II – 21 Domestic Water Sources

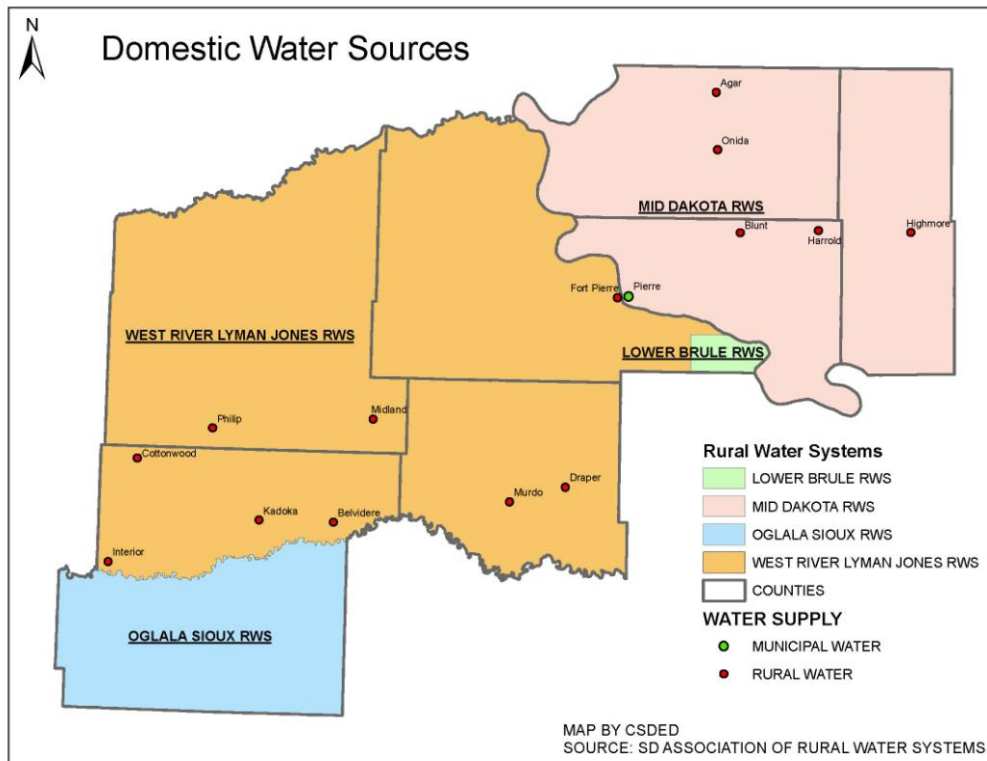
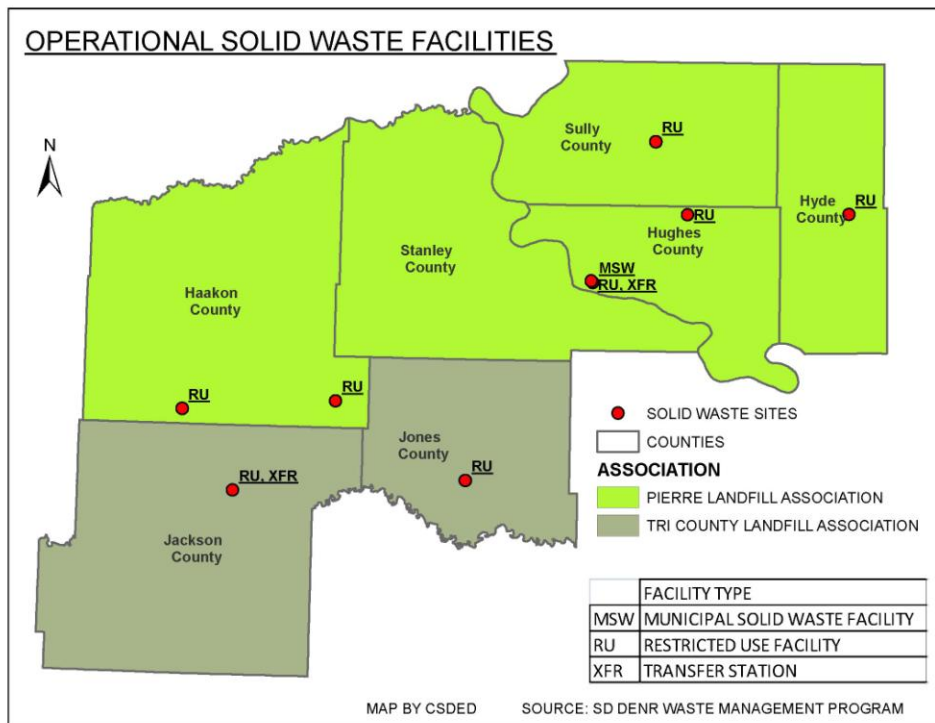
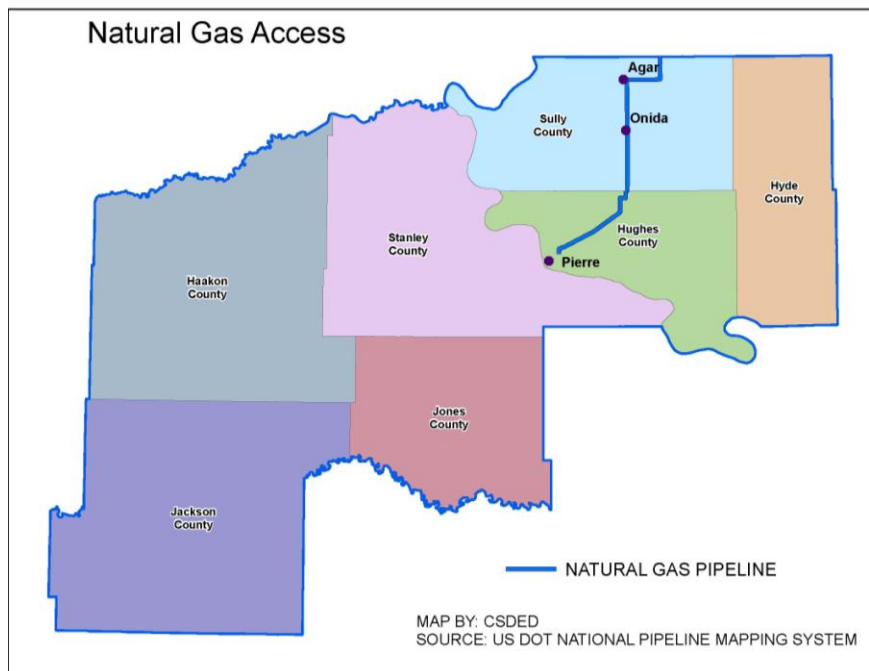


Figure II – 22 Operations Solid Waste Facilities



Pierre is the only city in the seven county areas that operates a regional landfill. Blunt, Fort Pierre, Highmore, Kadoka, Murdo, Onida, and Philip have restrictive use site permits.

Figure II – 23 Natural Gas Access



Sully, Stanley, and Hughes counties are unique in that they are the only counties to have natural gas access. As demonstrated in Figure II – 18 a natural gas pipeline runs from the northern Sully county border, south all the way to Fort Pierre.

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3. Telecommunications/Technology

Three regional telephone cooperatives provide in-line service. Cellular service is provided by all the major U.S. carriers throughout the region. However, the entire region does not have consistent cellular service.

Figure II – 24 Telephone Providers

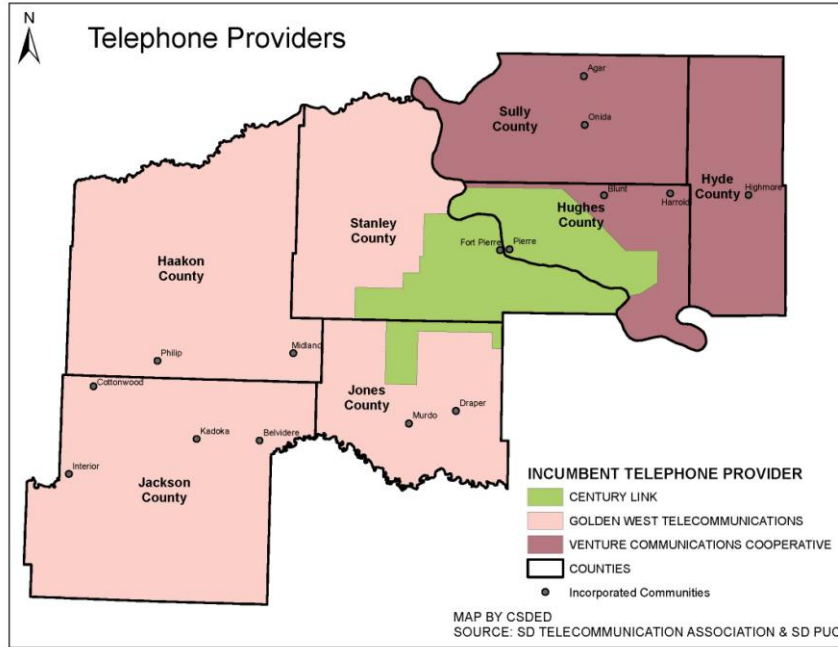
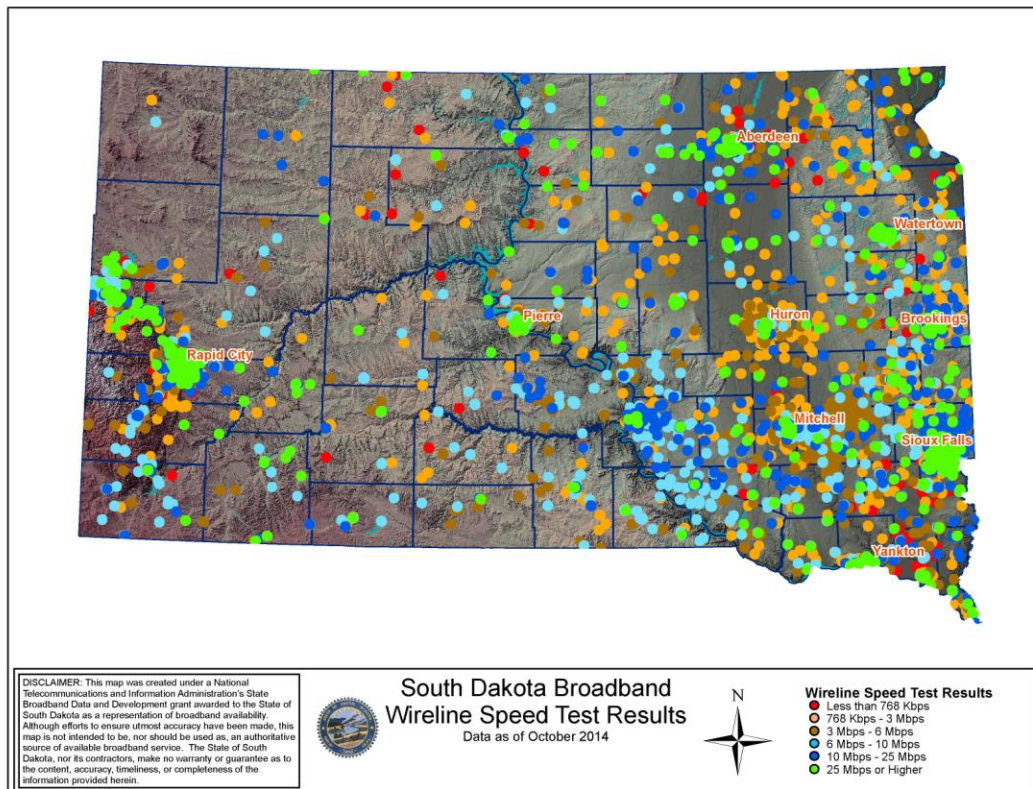


Figure II-25 High Speed Internet Availability



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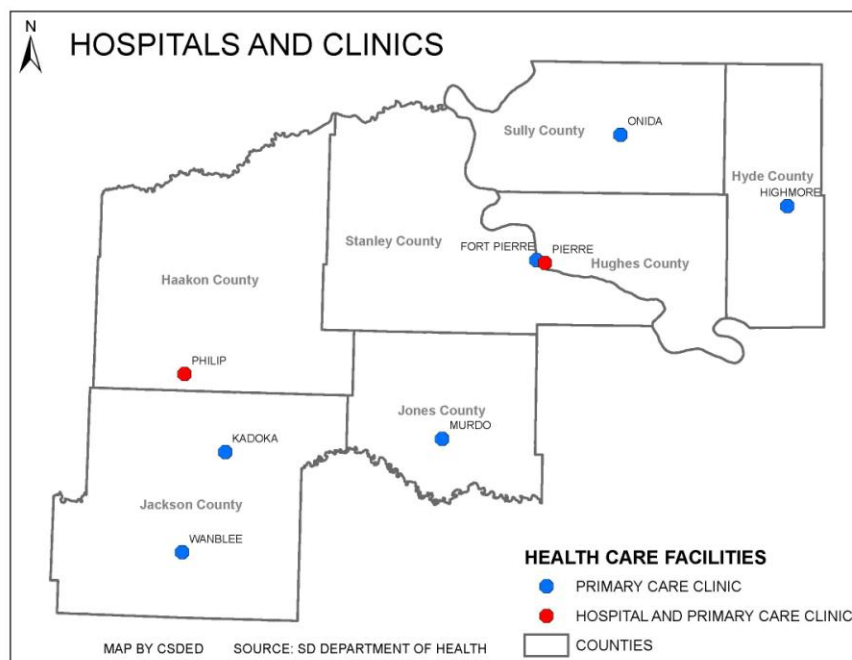
One issue that the District is currently battling when it comes to economic development is high speed wireless availability. As the age of technology rises, the need for connectivity in order to keep up with a shifting economy becomes greater. ‘South Dakota Broadband’ is a governmental organization created by the Bush Administration “American Recovery and Reinvestment Act” which focuses on not only establishing what the technological capabilities of the state are, but also offering technical assistance as well as potential grants to increase the state’s capacity. As demonstrated in figure II-25, not only is the amount of connections much more sporadic than other areas of the state (which can be expected with a lower population), but the speeds in our district are also intermittent. High speed internet capabilities are a significant investment that could spur economic development throughout the region and allow the District’s communities to tap into the ever growing global economy.

4. Health and Social Services

The health care industry has experienced changes in service delivery and management orientation over the past decade. Local clinics and hospitals are being integrated into larger statewide health systems. This trend toward larger health care affiliations is based upon several factors, including:

- Increased demand for specialized diagnostic and treatment services;
- Growth in local operational costs;
- Workforce availability; and
- Advances in communication technology.

Figure II – 26 Hospitals and Clinics



Beyond the normal health care facilities, the region’s Native American population is served by Indian Health Services facilities in Pierre, Fort Thompson, Lower Brule, and Wanblee. The CSDED area contains additional facilities and programs that provide care and housing for persons with special needs. Future growth in assisted living and other special care centers may be related to the limited number of nursing home beds.

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Figure II – 27 Nursing Homes and Assisted Living Facilities

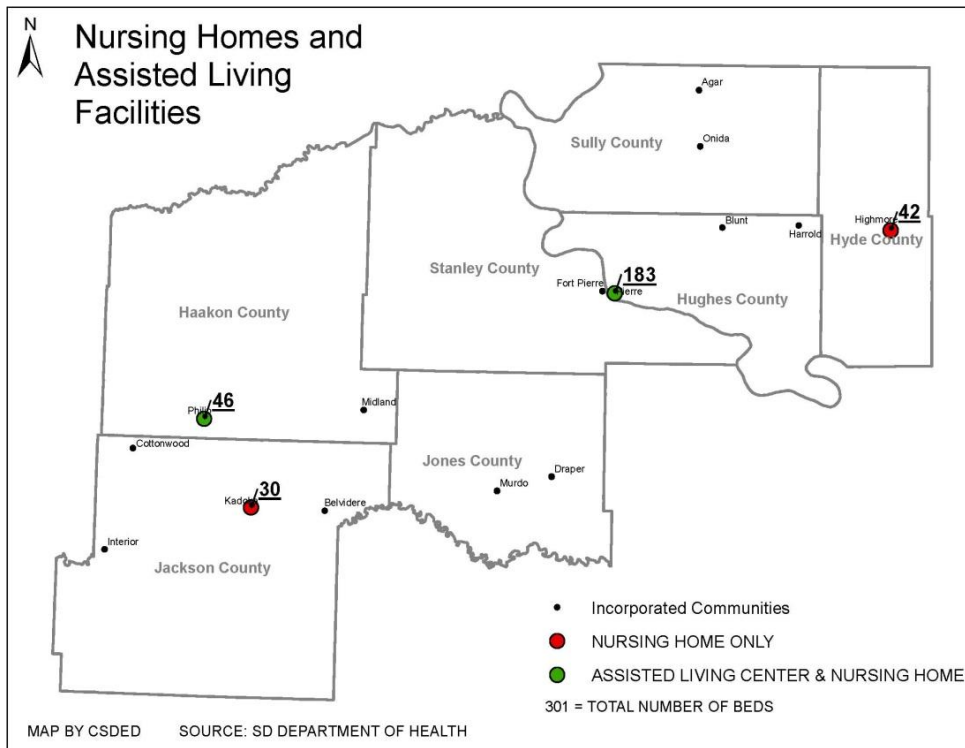
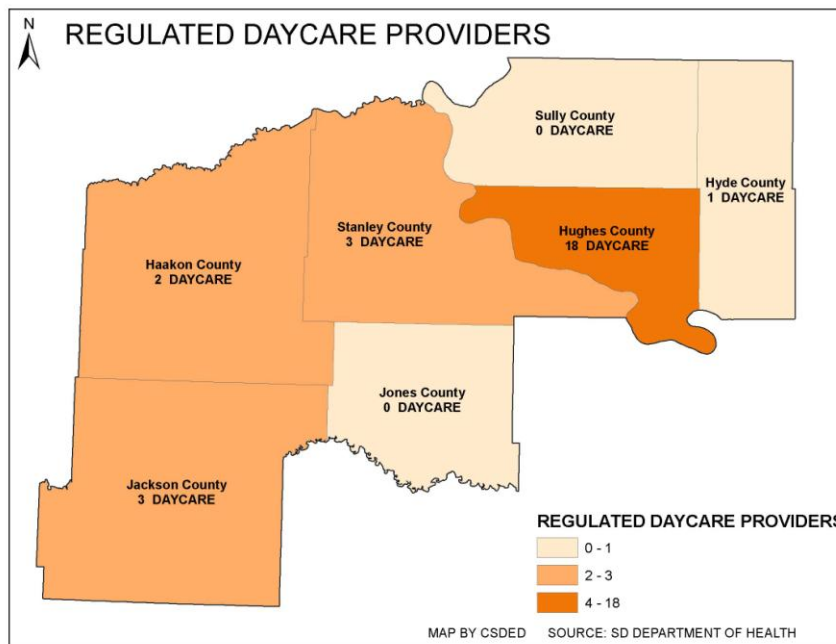


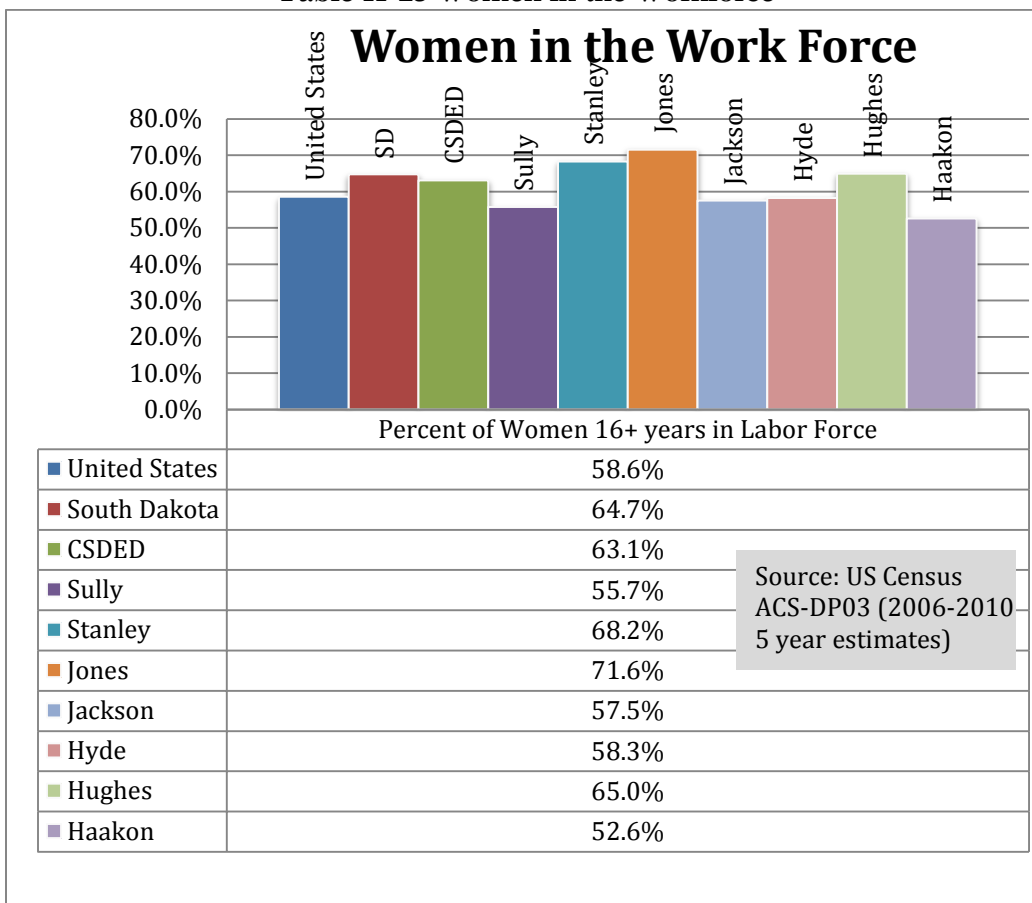
Figure II – 28 Regulated Daycare Providers



While the cost of daycare is always a consideration, the availability of quality services is an equal challenge. The region has a high percentage of women in the workforce plus a significant number of persons with more than one job, making daycare a vital issue.

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Table II-25 Women in the Workforce



F. LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS/BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

1. Agriculture

One of the large industry/business sectors is the agriculture industry. Overall, the number of farms in the region changed somewhat significantly from 2007 to 2012. While the number of farms is increasing so is the size of farming/ranching operations. Such a trend indicates a move toward fewer, yet larger operations, requiring the need for more land to obtain a sustainable income. On the other hand, Haakon and Hughes saw more farm numbers and smaller farm sizes. This may be due to smaller acreages being developed for horse owners and for other types of development—vegetables.

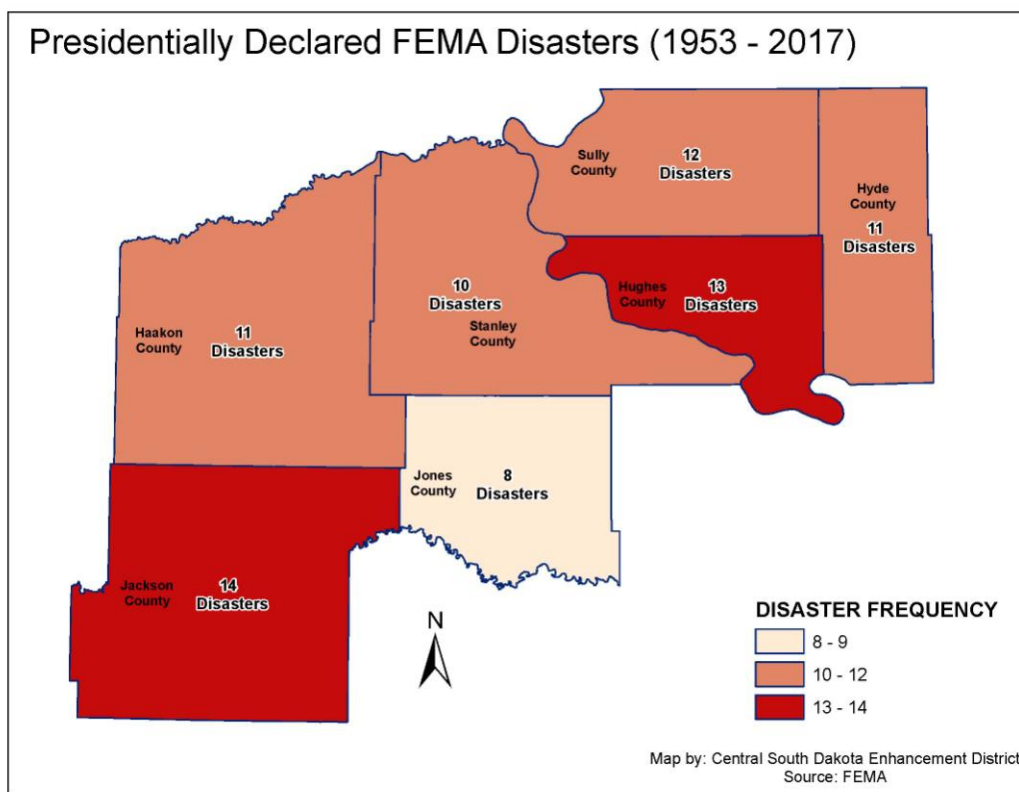
It should be noted, 2012 Census of Agriculture information is the most current/accurate data available. As a whole, the area is extremely ag oriented and all seven counties were included in the drought disaster declaration of 2017. The weather caused losses in agricultural income and “stressed” the economies of rural communities

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Table II - 26 Farm Numbers and Size						
Area	2007 Farm Numbers	2012 Farm Numbers	Number Change	2007 Avg Farm Size	2012 Avg Farm Size	% Change 2007 - 2012
Haakon	284	287	3	4,053	3,949	-2.6%
Hughes	305	338	33	1,348	1,275	-5.4%
Hyde	181	207	26	2,657	2,486	-6.4%
Jackson	297	299	2	3,987	3,873	-2.9%
Jones	163	163	0	3,186	3,757	17.9%
Stanley	165	183	18	5,582	4,323	-22.6%
Sully	195	191	-4	3,123	3,289	5.3%
CSDED	1,590	1,668	78	3,419	3,279	-4.1%
SD	31,169	31,989	820	1,401	1,352	-3.5%

Source: US Census of Ag 2007 and 2012

Figure II - 29 Disaster Declarations



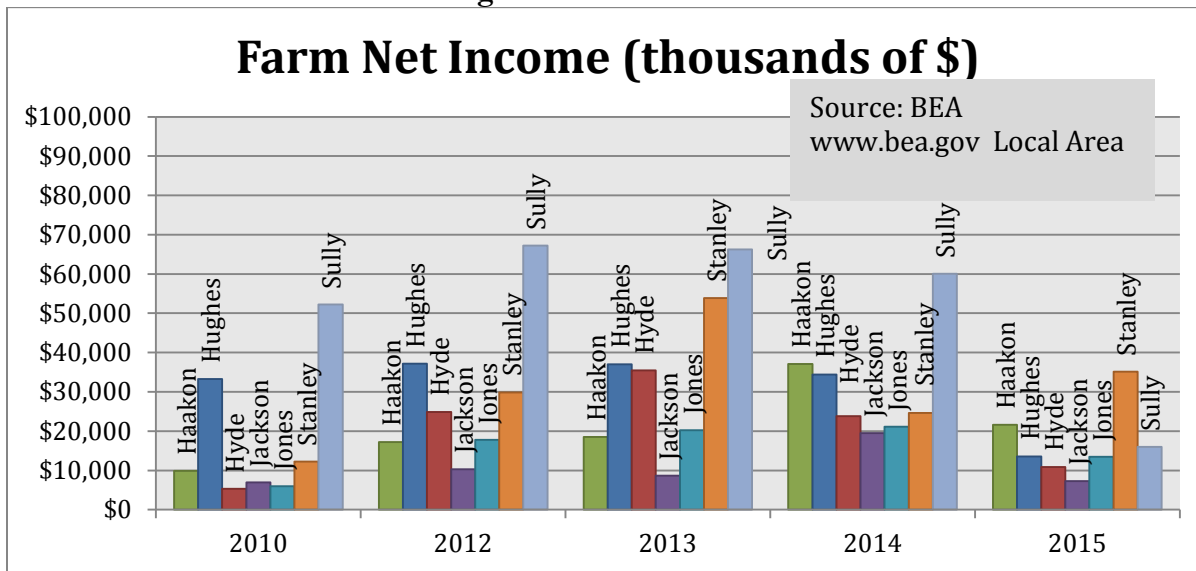
Wide variations in commodity prices, combined with weather disasters can dramatically affect farm and ranch incomes. Table II – 27 compares 2010 with 2015 farm proprietor’s net income. Overall, this data shows how unpredictable farm net income can be year to year, which creates a difficulty for planning with such a major economic mechanism being so volatile. Fuel and fertilizer prices, along with a final sales price will have a huge impact on net income.

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	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
SD	\$1,757,033	\$2,587,608	\$3,504,794	\$2,263,753	\$1,728,388
Haakon	\$9,891	\$17,256	\$18,543	\$37,124	\$21,636
Hughes	\$33,236	\$37,175	\$36,993	\$34,422	\$13,531
Hyde	\$5,351	\$24,885	\$35,450	\$23,835	\$10,891
Jackson	\$6,957	\$10,287	\$8,655	\$19,527	\$7,255
Jones	\$5,948	\$17,806	\$20,240	\$21,136	\$13,464
Stanley	\$12,281	\$29,875	\$53,846	\$24,602	\$35,160
Sully	\$52,226	\$67,190	\$66,211	\$60,055	\$15,992
District	\$125,890	\$204,474	\$239,938	\$220,701	\$117,929

Source: BEA www.bea.gov Local Area Personal Income CA45-Farm Income and Expenses, Line 310

Figure II-30 Farm Net Income



As the need to make agriculture a sustainable enterprise grows, the call for value-added agricultural processing increases. Communities in the area are looking to develop both in value-added ag processing i.e. ethanol production. Although value-added agricultural processing is often considered by local leaders to be a major development opportunity, it has certain drawbacks. Value-added projects normally require a large development of capital outlay, usually will not be successful without definite markets and/or product contracts, may not employ a large number of people after the initial construction, and often require significant infrastructure accommodations.

The term “value-added” means different things to different development interests. To some officials, any agricultural production activity, including large-scale animal confinement operations is value-added, if the activity will promote market stability and job opportunities. Others may view value-added as finished product processing, such as ethanol production and livestock packing plants. Another definition is creating work opportunities off the farm that permit farm operators to subsidize their agricultural income. Regardless of the definition, value-added agriculture is an

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attempt to build upon the region’s wealth of natural and commodity resources. A significant barrier to continuing value-added activities in the region is public perception. Large scale feedlots to large scale fish farms can provide value-added opportunities, yet often continue to end in heated “not in my back yard” discussions. It is vital for the region and the public as a whole to become better educated about value-added agriculture in order to make informed decisions, so another major sector of the economy is not infringed upon—tourism. On the other hand, the development large scale “value added” businesses such as a proposed ethanol plant in Sully County involves large financial investment from both producers and non-producers alike.

2. Labor Force and Participation

The labor force in the CSDED region has grown from 16,195 in 2012 to 16,444 in 2016. Between 2012 and 2016, the number of individuals employed in the labor force varied from county to county with a range of 94.2% in Jackson County to 97.4% in Haakon and Hughes counties. Table II-28 compares the labor force statistics for the seven-county region between December of 2012 and December of 2016. The CSDED regions boasts a low unemployment rate when compared to the United States. The overall unemployment rates have remained low in the CSDED region and are generally comparable to the State. Presently, Jackson and Stanley counties are the only counties in the region with an unemployment rate less than the statewide average of 3.1%. Even though unemployment rates remain low, these percentages do not consider “under-employment” factors which may include people having more than one job or someone working below their skill level. Further, an unintended consequence for local businesses of low unemployment rates is the absence of qualified workers to fill open positions. This issue will continue to be an issue for the region to focus efforts and develop strategies to retain a quality and qualified workforce.

Table II-28 Labor and Unemployment Rate 2012 – 2016

County	Total Labor Supply		Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment Rate	
	December 2012	December 2016	December 2012	December 2016	December 2012	December 2016	December 2012	December 2016
Haakon	1064	1065	1030	1037	34	28	3.2%	2.6%
Hughes	9,885	10,218	9,579	9,949	306	269	3.1%	2.6%
Hyde	736	695	709	675	27	20	3.7%	2.9%
Jackson	1,224	1,233	1,127	1,161	97	72	7.9%	5.8%
Jones	606	538	582	522	24	16	4.0%	3.0%
Stanley	1,832	1,860	1,776	1,796	56	64	3.1%	3.4%
Sully	848	835	824	812	24	23	2.8%	2.8%
CSDED	16,195	16,444	15,627	15,952	568	492	3.5%	3.0%
South Dakota	440,083	450,700	422,213	436,952	17,870	13,748	4.1%	3.1%
United States	154,904,000	158,968,000	143,060,000	151,798,000	11,844,000	7,170,000	7.6%	4.5%

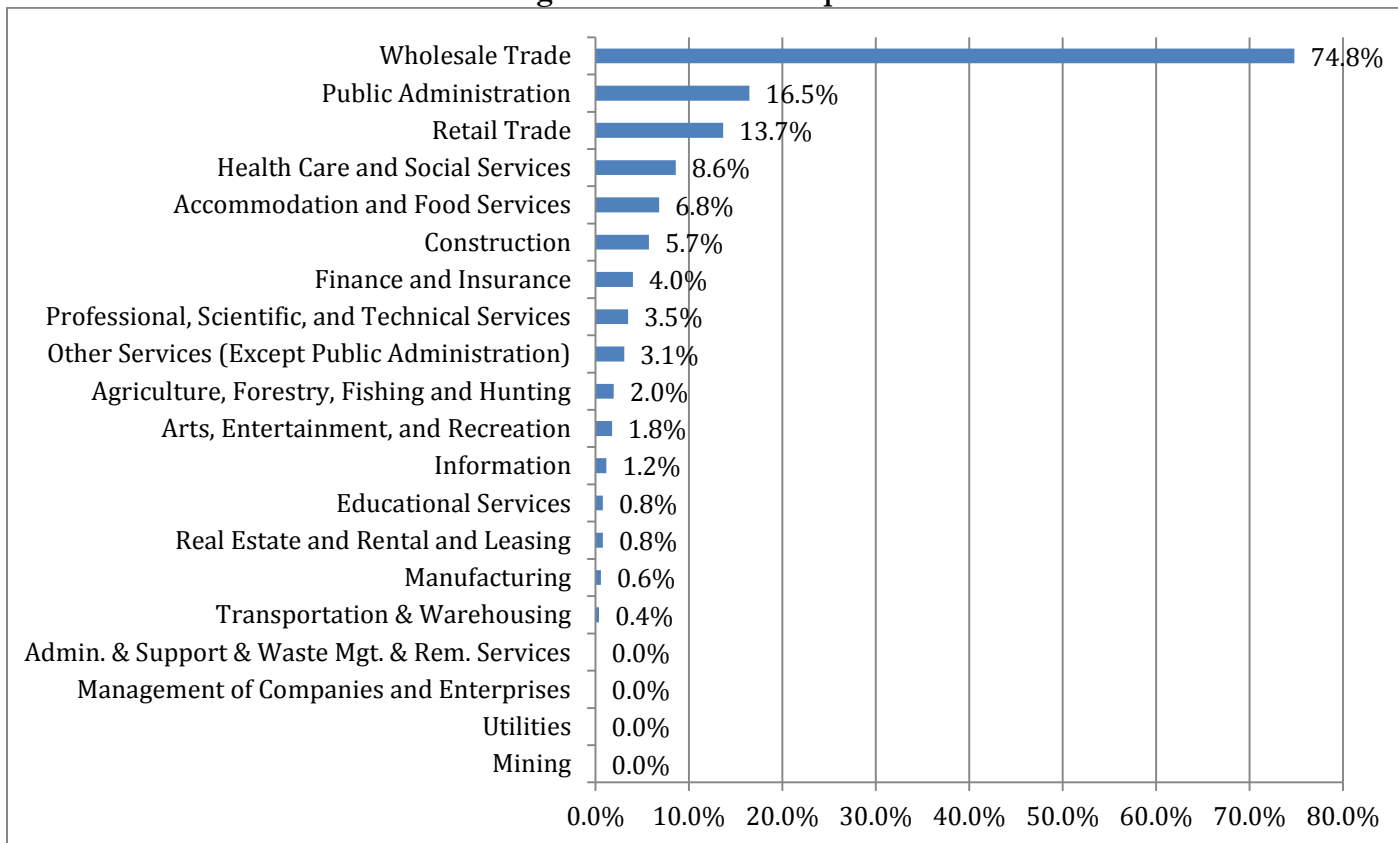
Source: South Dakota Department of Labor

Figure II-31 shows that the majority of the region’s residents work in the wholesale trade. The wholesale trade sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The merchandise described in this sector includes the outputs of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and certain information industries, such as publishing. The next largest percentage of workers in the region are in public administration. This industry consists of establishments of federal, state, and

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local government agencies that administer, oversee, and manage public programs. Pierre, the capital of the State, is located within the district and therefore creates many of these public administration positions. The other largest industries in the District are retail trade, health care and social services, and construction.

Figure II-31 Where People Work



Source: <http://www.statsamerica.org/USCP>

3. Cluster Analysis

Regional Economic Clusters (RECs) are geographic concentrations of firms and industries that do business with each other and have common needs for talent, technology, and infrastructure. RECs leverage their region’s unique competitive strengths to create jobs and broader prosperity. They create a transition path from unemployment or underemployment to high-skill jobs. On average, jobs within clusters pay higher wages. Regional industries based on inherent place-based advantages are less susceptible to off-shoring, and create many new job opportunities for American workers. They connect disenfranchised communities to new career and educational opportunities. They stabilize communities by re-purposing idle manufacturing assets, engaging underutilized human capital, and contributing to improvements in the quality of life.

Industry cluster analysis undertakes a sequence of steps to identify and location the clusters present in a region’s economy, as well as providing a way to gauge the cluster’s strengths and weaknesses compared to the national economy. Such insights can assist in maintaining or increasing cluster strengths by strategic resource targeting. Industry cluster analysis may also help identify new and emerging cluster to replace old and fading ones. Analytical tools provided by the Economic Development Administration and the universities of Indiana and Purdue via its Innovation in

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American Regions page on the Stats America website were used to apply industry cluster data. Table II-29 shows the industry clusters in the CSDED region, listed in order of the location quotients (LQ) from highest to lowest. Location quotients measure the concentration of employment in a particular cluster compared to the cluster's employment at the national level.

A location quotient in an industry cluster greater than 1.00 shows a higher concentration of employment within that cluster than in the same cluster at the national level. A LQ greater than 1.20 can be regarded as an industry cluster which is meeting the demands and needs of the region and exporting goods and services beyond the region. A LQ between 0.75 and 1.20 shows that the industry cluster is probably meeting the needs of the region in terms of employment. LQs less than 0.75 show a significantly lower concentration of jobs in the industry cluster than the national level.

Table II-29 CSDED Industry Clusters: Location Quotient Analysis (2007-2012)

Description	QCEW Cluster - Employment (2012)	Change - Cluster Emp.	% Change - Cluster Emp.	Industry Cluster Employment LQ (2012)	Change - Cluster Emp. LQ	% Change Cluster Emp. LQ
Total All Industries	14812	483	3.4%	1	0	0.0%
Location Quotients > 1.20						
Machinery Mfg	22	-88	-80.0%	4.71	-12.59	72.8%
Mining	6	-7	-53.8%	2.96	-2.13	41.8%
Agribusiness, Food Processing & Technology	917	223	32.1%	2.7	0.58	-27.4%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation & Visitor Industries	989	19	2.0%	1.69	-0.03	1.7%
Energy (Fossil & Renewable)	889	34	4.0%	1.33	-0.03	2.2%
Location Quotients < 1.20						
Defense & Security	964	96	11.1%	1.18	0	0.0%
Printing & Publishing	257	-31	-10.8%	1.11	-0.09	7.5%
Forest & Wood Products	127	122	2440.0%	1.04	1	-2500.0%
Information Technology & Telecommunications	515	121	30.7%	0.95	0.19	-25.0%
Manufacturing Supercluster	22	-113	-83.7%	0.81	0.56	-224.0%
Biomedical/Biotechnical (Life Sciences)	1128	75	7.1%	0.79	-0.05	6.0%
Business & Financial Services	1022	149	17.1%	0.78	0.08	-11.4%
Transportation & Logistics	221	-28	-11.2%	0.51	-0.08	13.6%
Apparel & Textiles	17	7	70.0%	0.33	0.22	-200.0%
Education & Knowledge Creation	156	-101	-39.3%	0.28	-0.27	49.1%
Chemicals & Chemical Based Products	19	-21	-52.5%	0.11	-0.07	38.9%
Advanced Materials	8	-42	-84.0%	0.02	-0.65	97.0%

Source: <http://www.statsamerica.org/innovation>

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The cluster analysis seems to confirm the continued prevalence of agriculture in the region. The Agribusiness, Food Processing, and Technology cluster has an employment of almost 1,000 people and has grown 32.1% since 2007. The Agribusiness cluster LQ is 2.7.

Upon further review, it is also noted that there is a significant concentration of machinery manufacturing. While other manufacturing clusters remain somewhat lower, machinery manufacturing increased its LQ score by 72.8%. Scotchman Industries in Philip, is a large manufacturer for the region.

The Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, & Visitor cluster employment grew by 2% between 2007 and 2012 and its concentration (LQ) grew by nearly 2%.

The Biomedical/Biotechnical (Life Science) cluster, which includes general hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, and other medical services emerged as a growing industry cluster in the region. Its employment grew by 7.1% between 2007 and 2012, and its concentration (LQ) grew by 6%.

4. Tourism/Hospitality Industry

Tourism/Hospitality Industry is an ever important part of the economy as shown in Table II - 32 below. This industry, especially catering to fishing and hunting, continues to develop along the Missouri River. Therefore, this sector of the economy is important in the counties that have direct access to the river—Hughes, Stanley, and Sully. Yet, it is also an important sector of the Jones and Jackson County economies as they are located along I-90 and cater to the tourist going to the Badlands and the Black Hills.

Direct visitor spending in South Dakota in 2015 was \$3,780,000,000 which was a 1.89% increase over 2014 according to a report prepared by IHS Global Insight and commissioned by the South Dakota Office of Tourism entitled 2011 Tourism Satellite Account. This report uses a different methodology than previous statewide visitor spending reports prepared by Michael Madden of the South Dakota State University Rural Life Census Data Center. Total economic impact of visitor spending is the sum of both direct and indirect tourism spending. The report defines direct spending as spending on core tourism industries that touch the visitor and indirect spending as spending on industries that supply those that touch the visitor. Examples of core tourism industry include food services and drinking places, hotels, motels, casinos, retail, transportation, amusement and recreation. Examples of non-core industries that benefit from direct tourism spending include real estate, power generation/transmission, construction, telecommunications, and wholesale trade.

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County	2012 Sales thousands	2013 Sales thousands	2014 Sales thousands	2015 Sales thousands	2012 to 2013 Percent Change	2013 to 2014 Percent Change	2014 to 2015 Percent Change
Haakon	\$5,210.00	\$4,920.00	\$5,380.00	\$5,490.00	-5.57%	9.35%	2.10%
Hughes	\$82,040.00	\$83,720.00	\$87,160.00	\$79,930.00	2.05%	4.11%	-8.30%
Hyde	\$1,660.00	\$1,650.00	\$1,990.00	\$1,930.00	-0.60%	20.60%	-2.60%
Jackson	\$18,090.00	\$20,880.00	\$21,290.00	\$23,220.00	15.42%	1.96%	9.10%
Jones	\$15,030.00	\$14,190.00	\$15,320.00	\$16,870.00	-5.59%	7.96%	10.10%
Stanley	\$20,110.00	\$18,490.00	\$20,200.00	\$21,820.00	-8.06%	9.24%	8.00%
Sully	\$7,930.00	\$7,910.00	\$8,750.00	\$8,880.00	-0.25%	10.61%	1.50%
CSDED	\$150,070.00	\$151,760.00	\$160,090.00	\$158,140.00	1.13%	5.49%	-1.22%
South Dakota	\$3.53 (billion)	\$3.57 (billion)	\$3.71 (billion)	\$3.78 (billion)	1.13%	3.91%	1.89%

Source: "The Economic Impact of Tourism in South Dakota" County and Region Analysis Calendar Year 2015 by Tourism Economics an Oxford Economics Company. Existing data from previous years was replaced since this is the first calendar year An Oxford Economics Company has conducted the South Dakota Tourism Satellite Account. Quantifying the travel and tourism economy took into account lodging, retail, real estate, air passenger transport, food & beverage, car rental, taxi services, travel agents, and recreation, which includes museums, parks, sports events, etc.

While all taxable sales are not directly related to tourism, a large percentage would be. From 2015 to 2016, the CSDED saw an 0.62% decrease in taxable sales.

Area	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013-2014 %Change	2014-2015 %Change	2015-2016 %Change
Haakon	\$40,289	\$46,952	\$46,777	\$38,167	16.54%	-0.37%	-18.41%
Hughes	\$358,336	\$369,229	\$376,845	\$387,392	3.04%	2.06%	2.80%
Hyde	\$26,365	\$29,013	\$29,775	\$30,330	10.04%	2.63%	1.86%
Jackson	\$18,863	\$20,394	\$21,859	\$22,299	8.12%	7.18%	2.01%
Jones	\$28,562	\$30,129	\$31,207	\$31,302	5.49%	3.58%	0.30%
Stanley	\$54,217	\$60,944	\$65,472	\$62,616	12.41%	7.43%	-4.36%
Sully	\$22,869	\$27,611	\$25,681	\$21,788	20.74%	-6.99%	-15.16%
District	\$549,501	\$584,272	\$597,616	\$593,894	6.33%	2.28%	-0.62%
South Dakota	\$19,501,236	\$20,302,546	\$21,019,713	\$20,901,085	4.11%	3.53%	-0.56%

Source: SD Dept of Revenue and Regulation, "South Dakota Sales and Use Tax Report" Calendar Year Taxable Sales. Available <http://www.state.sd.us/drr2/businessstax/statistics/statistics.htm>

G. FACTORS AFFECTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The region contains a variety of attributes that promote or encourage economic development. The availability and usefulness of outside programs is normally dependent on the characteristics of the specific projects.

The physical resources available to the region include plenty of land for industrial development, power, telecommunication systems, rural water supplies, and major highway transportation system.

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While businesses/industries may question our need of an available labor supply, the region has numerous underemployed workers and persons who are willing to commute 30 to 60 miles for a quality job.

The region’s ‘human capital’ includes local and multi-county development corporations. Only Pierre and Fort Pierre have full-time, paid, economic development directors.

Area	Table II - 34 Regional Development Corporations
Fort Pierre	Fort Pierre Development Corporation
Jackson County	Jackson-Kadoka Economic Development Corporation
Midland	Second Century Development, Inc.
Murdo	Murdo Development Corporation
Onida	Onida Area Development Corporation
Philip	Philip Charities
Pierre	Pierre Economic Development Corporation
Regional	Mid-Dakota Economic Development Corporation

Source: websites of each development corporation, individuals

State laws that enhance economic development generally promote low property taxes. In addition the State of South Dakota has no:

- Corporate Income Tax
- Personal Income Tax
- Business Inventory Tax
- Inheritance Tax

Yet, at the same time, the state has imposed a tax freeze which limits the amount of funds that county and city governments can raise in a year. This often limits improvements to infrastructure and program development. County government can only raise revenues via property taxes and a wheel-tax, plus, they also receive gas tax and other funds from the state government, plus payment-in-lieu of certain federal and state lands that are not taxed. Properties own by the tribes and in tribal trust also do not pay taxes. State law does allow for special purpose units of governments to be formed for fire districts, ambulance districts, water districts, sanitary sewer districts, and roads. Often these special purpose units of government are formed in order to get the necessary funds to undertake a project.

Beside property taxes, municipalities can raise funds via sales tax, special assessments, as well as user fees. State law also allows municipalities to borrow funds, but imposes municipal debt limits--5% of the assessed value, plus another 10% for water and sewer projects. Thus, project completion may be limited to debt capacity. Each community must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as loans are incurred, existing debt is paid back, and the every changing assessed taxable value of a community which needs to be considered. There are also state industrial development bonds that can be utilized for larger projects. Several communities collect sales taxes that may be used to support development.

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Table II - 35 Local Sales Tax Rates 2017		
Community	Tax Type	Tax Amount
Belvidere	General Sales and Use Tax Rate	2%
Blunt	General Sales and Use Tax Rate	1%
	Gross Receipts Tax	1%
Fort Pierre	General Sales and Use Tax Rate	2%
	Gross Receipts Tax	1%
Harrold	General Sales and Use Tax Rate	2%
Highmore	General Sales and Use Tax Rate	2%
	Gross Receipts Tax	1%
Interior	General Sales and Use Tax Rate	1.90%
Kadoka	General Sales and Use Tax Rate	2%
	Gross Receipts Tax	1%
Midland	General Sales and Use Tax Rate	2%
Murdo	General Sales and Use Tax Rate	2%
	Gross Receipts Tax	1%
Onida	General Sales and Use Tax Rate	2%
Philip	General Sales and Use Tax Rate	2%
Pierre	General Sales and Use Tax Rate	2%
	Gross Receipts Tax	1%
Source: website, SD Department of Revenue		

Beside Sales Tax Other Development Tools Include:

- Tax Increment Financing
- Local Graduated Property Tax Rates
- Local and State Loan Funds including SBA 504—direct loans to businesses
- State and Federal Financing Programs are often used for infrastructure such as roads, water, sewer, storm sewer, even buildings and machinery in some cases—CDBG, EDA, SDDOT Community Access/Industrial Park Funds, SDDENR Programs, Rural Development, HUD/EDI funds.

Tax increment financing (TIF) districts involve using the difference in taxable value between existing and developed sites to finance public improvements (water and sewer, etc.) They can also be used in for the housing developments. Some communities and or counties such as Hyde have graduated property tax rates for new construction/development.

Although public financial assistance may be available to extend water, sewer, and road access, most programs require a “bird in hand.” Businesses without the right type or number of jobs to compete for state and federal development funds are forced to rely upon their own private resources or the local development corporations. Local leaders may focus on their financial situation more than the overall development interest of the entire community. On the other hand, they might “give away the farm” in granting favorable purchases or lease terms to acquire jobs for the area. It is a fine line which must be weighed by each community.

H. PUBLIC SAFETY

Public safety is not an issue hindering economic development. All counties have county law enforcement departments. Jones County, in fact, has county-wide law enforcement which encompasses the incorporated cities. In other instances the incorporated cities and towns have their

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own law enforcement. Unincorporated places are under the county's law enforcement. Tribal police departments, state highway patrol, US Fish & Wildlife, SD Game, Fish & Parks also provide law enforcement protection. Overall crime is very low with nearly all statistics being below the national average. The low crime rate and adequate public services that deal with safety are only a positive aspect of the district. All areas are covered by either a municipal or rural fire departments. Ambulance departments are headquartered in the incorporated communities of Pierre, Onida, Murdo, Kadoka, Highmore, and Midland and Philip. Ambulance and fire departments are normally operated by volunteers in the communities, except for Pierre. Equipment and personnel are often stretched to the limits when more than one incident is occurring at a time. Fire department equipment and facilities in some of the smaller communities are always in need of updating due to age and usage.

Chapter III: SWOT ANALYSIS

A SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) Analysis assesses the region for trends, characteristics, and situations that might contribute to the region's economic growth or lead to its economic decline. Strengths and opportunities are items that reinforce the economic viability of the Central South Dakota region, with strengths being internal positive forces and opportunities being external elements that can lead to future economic benefit. Weaknesses and threats are actual and perceived items that harm the region's economy. Weaknesses are internal issues that are damaging to the economy while threats are external influences that could negatively impact the region's ability to grow.

The SWOT Analysis is essential to the CSDED CEDS as a way to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the region and determining ways to capitalize on the strengths and opportunities while overcoming its weaknesses and threats. The following SWOT analysis was compiled by using a variety of inputs, including a brainstorming session by the CEDS Committee, the 2017 Community and Regional Economic Development Survey, and a review of relevant documents including the CSDED 2013-2017 CEDS.

The 2017 Community and Regional Economic Development Survey

The Central South Dakota Enhancement conducted a region-wide survey to identify local and area priorities. The survey was provided to economic development professionals, city and county elected officials, city and county staff, regional organizations, businesses, elected officials, and other development groups in the region. The survey was conducted between August and September 2017. The survey provides a good gauge of some of the primary issues and concerns facing individuals, businesses, and community throughout the region. A total of 20 responses were received. The survey's findings are summarized below.

The survey asked respondents to grade various issues that communities commonly face and assess which of these issues require more attention or the most improvement. The survey focused on local and regional economic issues.

Respondents were asked to assess the assets and challenges of the region related to attracting and encouraging economic development.

Most Important Local/Regional Economic Development Resources/Strengths

- Existing Educational Facilities
- Quality of Life
- Centralized Location/Land Availability
- Recreational Opportunities
- Educated Population
- Worker Availability
- Existing Healthcare Facilities
- Low Taxes

The greatest resource/strength identified was that people are proud of their local schools and the excellent quality of education received from these primary and secondary schools. The next greatest strength identified was "quality of life." Many respondents noted the friendly people and "South Dakota attitude" as great assets to their community. After quality of life, the other major strengths identified were great location, recreational opportunities, an educated population, worker availability, access to healthcare, and low taxes.

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Major Challenges/Liabilities to Attracting and Encouraging Economic Development

- Housing
- Cost of living in too high
- Aging infrastructure
- Lack of Available Workforce
- Educational opportunity
- Lack of Available Restaurants, Retail, Entertainment Opportunities (rural setting)
- Lack of Lodging
- Citizens' Attitudes
- Jurisdiction Issues
- Limited available capacity and resources for communities to pursue economic, housing, and infrastructure projects
- Lack of adequate air service

Some of the same areas that respondents listed as major strengths also appeared as major challenges or weaknesses. For example, workforce was a big challenge identified by respondents. In terms of workforce, respondents focused on the lack of available qualified workforce, whereas in the previous questions respondents primary identified worker availability. The biggest challenge identified was a lack of affordable housing necessary to capitalize on economic development opportunities.

To help address their economic and community concerns the regional survey sked respondents to identify the top priorities to improving the local and regional economy. At a September 14, 2017 meeting, the CEDS Committee had discussions on regional issues. These discussions were very compatible with results received from the survey. The following summarizes the survey and Committee's input.

Top Priorities/Opportunities to Improve Local and Regional Economy

- Improving access and availability of affordable housing
- Attracting retaining youth and young families
- Improving public infrastructure (water, sewer, roads, etc.)
- Attracting new companies and/or workers
- Develop/retain local retail/service businesses
- Improving workforce skills (workforce education and training capabilities)

The priorities/opportunities to success identified by respondent tend to reflect the top issues previously identified. Improving access and availability to affordable housing was the top response. Having affordable housing acts as a way to help attract and retain youth and young families, which was another top response. Skilled labor is critical to meet the needs of business that want to locate or expand in the region's communities as well as the availability of adequate infrastructure.

SWOT Overview

The economy is a vital aspect of any community, and the Central South Dakota Enhancement District needs to be proactive in the economic development of the region. Economic planning should provide clear direction for decision-making, with a resulting economy that provides a great quality of life for its residents and well as providing resiliency. The continued goal of CSDED is to

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promote economic development (attract new jobs while retaining existing jobs) as we preserve our quality of life.

Strengths and Opportunities

Opportunities abound in the region and can be built upon, including:

- **Energy Alternatives**—wind, solar, and geothermal development. The construction of high voltage transmission lines will be needed in order to advance development of wind farms in the District. The next logical place for additional wind towers will be Hyde and Hughes counties as they have high voltage transmission lines and more electricity can be sold to the eastern markets. Jones County has been identified by a South Dakota PUC study as a location where the wind blows consistently for wind farm development. Transmission lines are needed which may hamper development for many years. Wind developed electricity is not cheaper than other forms, but is a tool for economic development (sales to elsewhere and lease payments to landowners). A company is looking to build 150 to 200 wind turbines in eastern Hughes County which could produce approximately 2 to 3 megawatts of electricity from the wind. The development of geothermal capabilities will also lessen the dependency upon electricity (which has seen rising prices recently), fuel oil and propane for heating and cooling, not only by businesses but residential users as well. The cost of such development will need to be determined on a case-by-case basis depending upon the community. In 2016, the City of Pierre completed a one megawatt solar photovoltaic facility on the property of the Pierre Regional Airport. In addition, an ethanol plant has begun plant construction in 2017 Sully County.
- **Tourism and Recreational Opportunities**—the continued development of a deep water marina on the Missouri River/Lake Oahe will bring increased recreational opportunities and in turn new business development such as hotels, restaurants, convenience stores, etc. A new marina is being planned in Fort Pierre on the Missouri River/Lake Sharpe. Hunting (deer, antelope, and pheasants are especially important) and fishing on the Missouri River are an important source of economic income from visitors. An additional opportunity within the district is increased tourism for promoting historic heritage. A new Visitor Center was built in 2015 and had its grand opening in 2016 approximately 19 miles west of Kadoka on the north side of exit 131 Interstate 90. The Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Visitor Center will draw tourism dollars for the surrounding region. It is the first National Park Service property dedicated exclusively to the Cold War. The Badlands National Park System and the development of a separate by adjacent park by the Ogalala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge has great potential.
- **Land and Location** – Land is available in most areas for industrial, commercial, and residential development in the central South Dakota region. One of the main difficulties encountered is getting current land owners to sell property for development. Drainage and topography may be a hindrance in some areas along the Missouri River breaks, thus, increased development costs may exist. In addition, the region is in a centralized location. From Pierre/Fort Pierre, it is approximately three hours via car to the major metropolitan areas of Sioux Falls or Rapid City.
- **Workforce Development**— Capital University Center (CUC) continues to identify priorities for higher education, workforce development, and lifelong learning in central South Dakota. The CUC has seen decreases in full-time equivalents, credit hours and head count in recent years. In October 2017, the Capital University Center (CUC) Foundation Board of Directors hired a consultant to create a vision for the future of CUC, which will plan for how CUC can be

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successful in the short and long term future. The state has also expanded the Community Development Block Grant program so funds can be utilized for workforce training. In 2015 and continuing into 2016, the cities of Pierre and Fort Pierre combined forces to create a workforce development taskforce. The taskforce was made up of three workgroups of education, housing, and recruitment/retention. The taskforce created a report with the final recommendations to take into account when tackling the workforce shortage in the Pierre/Fort Pierre area as well as the low unemployment rate. An additional opportunity for workforce development exists with River City Transit located in Pierre. The River City Transit not only buses people around in Pierre, but has routes that go to and from surrounding communities. This allows people to travel to keep a job who may otherwise not have the transportation to do so.

- Value Added Ag— An ethanol plant has begun plant construction near the city of Onida in Sully County. Opportunities for wheat and corn production by-products will also be developed. Ethanol plants use a great deal of electricity which may enhance wind energy development in the area. Ethanol plants are, however, also great users of water and natural gas, so this may limit their size and development in our District due to natural gas and water capacity. The County Site Analysis Program funded out of the South Dakota Department of Agriculture assists participating counties in identifying potential rural sites that could fit various ag-related development project/opportunities. The research/study considers such things as local zoning ordinances and county setbacks, as well as access to an adequate road network, rural water system capacity, 3-phase power, etc. Sully, Haakon, Stanley, and Hughes counties have completed the site analysis program. The Central South Dakota Enhancement District is in the process of completing the Site Analysis studies for Hyde and Jones counties. This provides a great opportunity for the counties to create ag-related economic development.
- Infrastructure – Sound infrastructure provides a basis for economic development. While many of the District’s communities and counties have made investments to improve their infrastructure needs, the public infrastructure of many rural communities in the District’s region including streets, water, and sewer services has deteriorated. Communities are working proactively to implement repair and replacement projects, but a declining local population makes this financially difficult. A small population base must be relied upon to cover the cost of deferred repair and replacement of critical infrastructure that used to serve a much larger population. The cost of these projects can be extremely expensive and result in higher water and sewer rates or local property taxes. Communities recognize that they must upgrade their infrastructure in order to attract and retain industries, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to do this financially. See also, weaknesses/challenges.
- Passenger Air Service - It is imperative that the region has passenger air service for both business and recreational purposes. In August 2016, ADI started their first flights out of Pierre. Passenger boardings between January and September 2017 are already at 8,047, which is up from 6,382 in 2016. ADI received \$4.4 million in subsidies per year under the Essential Air Service program to provide 12 round trip flights a week between Pierre and Denver. See also, weaknesses/challenges.

2018-2022 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy**Weaknesses/Challenges and Threats**

Challenges for the District include:

- Diversifying the Job Base - One economic development challenge that is hindering the region is the lack of a diverse economy. The primary non-ag sector job market is government, leading to some challenges. As the region is highly dependent upon state jobs and those incomes, the lack of disposable income continues to show as State Government feels the pinch with lack of income. South Dakota sales tax revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017 was equivalent to 1.8 percent below the year before. The weakness in tax revenue can be tied directly to weakness in the agricultural economy, specifically lower prices that crop producers received for their major commodities. Fiscal 2017 marked the third consecutive year of slumping crop prices. In addition, the revenue from ag equipment sales for calendar 2016 was down to about \$10 million, the same level as from 1996 to 2001. After slumping to about \$5 million in 2002, revenue had been \$15 million or higher in 12 of the next 13 years. State government's 2018 budget is built on an assumed 4 percent rate of growth, which may lead to a freeze of state employee wages. Further, the service sector, which includes tourism jobs, is not a highly paid sector.
- Infrastructure – There is a state imposed tax freeze in place which limits the amount of funds that county and city governments can raise a year via property taxes. While governments can opt out of the tax freeze, the issues normally get referred to a vote of the people at which time they will often fail. There are also constitutional debt limits, which will often hinder a community from improving its infrastructure. Once a community can no longer borrow money, they can often no longer make those necessary improvements which enable “economic/community” growth. This is especially crucial for smaller communities who have little assessed value. Often water and wastewater surcharge fees have been added to rates in order to pay back loans that have been financed for those types of projects. Currently surcharge rates do not go against a city's legal debt limit.
- Transportation – One of the main issues of the region that drains a large amount of resources is the transportation system. Increasing usage of the road system by ag related traffic can cause difficulty maintaining an adequate road system. Covering such a large geographic region, maintaining the transportation system has proven to be quite difficult. In addition, keeping the highway/street system at all levels in good repair is more difficult, due to rising costs. Legislation passed in 2011 increased the vehicle registration fees to the local units of government for road/street repairs/improvements. While the more rural counties did not see a large increase in road budgets from this, it has helped, but more funds are needed. The 2015 South Dakota legislative session in Senate Bill 1 (SB 1) created the Bridge Improvement Grant (BIG) program. In order to be eligible for a BIG grant, a county must impose a wheel tax. In addition, a county must have a County Highway and Bridge Improvement Plan which details proposed county highway and bridge improvement projects in the county for a five year period. This creates the biggest challenge for counties without wheel taxes who then are not eligible to receive any of the BIG funding. Hyde and Jones counties do not have wheel taxes. Additionally, even if a county applies for BIG grant funding, there is no guarantee that their application will be funded.
- Housing – Housing has continued to prove to be an obstacle for economic development for communities throughout the region. The lack of available housing is often a detriment to growth

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in the District as often communities have no decent, affordable housing available for anyone either to rent or purchase. In other cases, in small communities, if one needs to borrow the money to build a home, the new homes will not appraise out to cover the loan. In other cases, the number of comparable sales needed for establishing values is just not there so appraisals are often difficult or impossible to complete for bank loans. Thus, the individual/family cannot get a loan to purchase or build a home. Often times a mobile home is the only option with financing from the vender. The other challenge in finding affordable housing lies in the purchase of land to place a house. Many communities have people unwilling to sell their buildable lots. The number one development issue this regional must address in order to improve this region's economy is housing according to respondents of the CEDS Committee meeting and the 2017 surveys.

- Passenger Air Service – It is imperative that the region has passenger air service for both business and recreational purposes. In April 2016, the City of Pierre voted to keep Aerodynamics Inc. (ADI) to federal aviation regulators as worthy to receive \$4.5 million a year in subsidies to provide air service to Pierre. In August 2016, ADI started their first flights out of Pierre. ADI received \$4.4 million in subsidies per year under the Essential Air Service program to provide 12 round trip flights a week between Pierre and Denver. Unfortunately, the Pierre airport no longer has flights to Minneapolis.
- Rail Service – Keeping and upgrading rail service is critical to the region in order to ship our crops and other products in a more cost effective method (versus trucks) to east and west coast markets. Often our trains have limited speeds due to the condition of the tracks. The state of South Dakota is now rebuilding the railroad track system from Chamberlain to Presho which will enable our producers in Jones, Stanley and Haakon counties to have more marketing options for their grain. It is really the desire of our residents to see this track rebuilt to Murdo in Jones County and further west. Additionally, it is important that Rapid City, Pierre, and Eastern (RCP&E) line going west through Philip and Midland remain operational.
- Safety Net Payments to Farmers – Approximately 52,600 South Dakota farmers received \$244.5 million in federal payments in October 2017. This program is out of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and its goal is to help make up for lower crop prices for the 2016 crop. The general idea is to fill in the perceived gap between federally subsidized crop insurance which covers up to 75 percent of crop and revenue loss, up to 86 percent of revenue targets. These payments out of the Agricultural Risk Coverage program and the Price Loss Program which were set up by the 2014 Farm Bill are the same whether or not a farmer purchased crop insurance. This will benefit the farmers within central South Dakota by providing a “safety-net” to combat low commodity prices compounded by unfavorable growing conditions in many parts of the country. Not to mention the cash flow from these payments is particularly helpful to farmers and ranchers in counties impacted by natural disasters including terrible drought conditions. Although 15 commodities in South Dakota are covered by the programs, 90 percent goes to corn growers based on the market, acreage and yield numbers.

Figure Table 10 shows the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats as identified by the Regional Survey and CEDS Committee.

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Table III-1: CSDED Region Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

	<u>Helpful</u>	<u>Harmful</u>
Internal	<p><u>STRENGTHS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Great Educational Facilities (primary and secondary schools and athletics) ● Strong Existing Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Agricultural and Recreation & Visitor Industries Clusters ● Quality of Life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Friendly people, SD attitude ● Location <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Centralized location ○ Land Availability ○ Wide open spaces ● Recreational Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access to rivers/lakes, hunting, fishing ● Well-Educated Population ● Worker Availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low unemployment ● Healthcare facilities ● Low taxes 	<p><u>WEAKNESSES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of affordable workforce housing ○ People do not want to sell their lots ● Cost of living in too high ● Aging infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transportation, water, wastewater systems ● Workforce <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of available workforce due to low unemployment ● Educational opportunity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of post-secondary schools ● Lack of Available Restaurants, Retail, Entertainment Opportunities (rural setting) ● Lack of Lodging ● Citizens’ Attitudes ● Jurisdiction Issues ● Limited available capacity and resources for communities to pursue economic, housing, and infrastructure projects ● Lack of adequate air service
External	<p><u>OPPORTUNITIES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improving access and availability of affordable housing ● Attracting retaining youth and young families ● Improving public infrastructure (water, sewer, roads, etc.) ● Attracting new companies and/or workers ● Develop/retain local retail/service businesses ● Improving workforce skills (workforce education and training capabilities) 	<p><u>THREATS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Challenge to attract and retain workers including young professionals and families ● Uncertainty of public funding levels that may impact services, and infrastructure investment ● Increased competition outside of the region (drawn to bigger cities) ● Uncertainty of agriculture prices

Chapter IV: REGIONAL GOALS/IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

A strategic review of the findings of the SWOT analysis was undertaken to identify the major factors that impact economic and community development in the region, and how strategies may be implemented to leverage these advantages and mitigate the disadvantages. The CEDS Action Plan will outline the goals, objectives, and strategies that represent the tangible outcomes of the CEDS.

The CEDS Action Plan focuses on those goals, objectives, and strategies that are based upon the best analysis of current regional conditions and derived from information gathered through the SWOT analysis, a regional survey, and feedback from the CEDS Committee.

The first step includes identifying a preliminary set of goals and objectives. CSDED staff reviewed the existing economic development goals, objectives, and strategies that were identified for the 2013-2017 CEDS to determine what has changed over the last five years within the region. The CSDED-GOED 2012 CEDS Survey and the 2017 Community and Regional Economic Development Survey results were also examined to determine the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) for the region. This information was used to update the goals and objectives for the region.

At the November 9, 2017 meeting with the CEDS committee, CSDED staff presented the revised goals, objectives, and strategies in order to gain feedback and further refine the goals and objectives. CSDED staff also wanted to ensure that the goals, objectives, and strategies addressed the region's strengths and weaknesses, and considered both external and internal opportunities and threats. The CEDS Committee discussed and finalized the vision statement, goals, and objectives. Goals, objectives and strategies are important components of any strategic planning process. They provide direction, motivation and a means of measuring progress. The following goals, objectives and strategies have been identified by the CEDS Committee to promote economic development throughout the region.

Vision Statement

To promote economic development (attract new jobs while retaining existing jobs) as we preserve our quality of life.

Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

The following comprehensive goals and objectives were initially developed based on the input gathered from the regional survey as well as the regional priorities/needs identified at the October 14th, 2012 CEDS Board Meeting. After the collection and analysis of all this data, goals and objectives were further refined at the December 12th, 2012 CEDS Board Meeting. Updated data was reviewed by CEDS/CSDED Board members and guests at a September 14, 2017 meeting, needs were identified at that meeting and the results of the survey were discussed. Regional development priorities are:

- Housing
- Infrastructure (water, sewer, storm sewers/drainage, fire halls, etc.)
- Business/Retail Growth and Development
- Transportation Infrastructure (streets, roads, highways, bridges)
- Parks and Recreation
- Educational Opportunities
- Senior Living Issues

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL

Priority: HIGH

Goal: Assist in expanding economic opportunity through the development of the region’s economic/natural resources.

Explanation: This statement recognizes the importance of developing all economic resources, such as land, labor, capital, management, education, communications, and other technologies.

The education and skill of the area’s labor force, the development of natural resources, and alternative methods of financing new and expanding businesses are essential for both economic growth and stability.

<u>Objective</u>	Expand Opportunities for Value-Added Agriculture.
<i>Strategy</i>	Work with the SD Department of Agriculture, producer associations, state agencies and other agencies on projects and encourage them in continuing value-added agriculture development.
<i>Strategy</i>	Assist local governments to ensure that intense agricultural projects are properly sited in an effort to minimize damage to the environment.
<i>Strategy</i>	Encourage local governments to enhance joint zoning jurisdictions with the understanding that agriculture is a vital part of the District’s economy.
<i>Strategy</i>	Continue to raise the awareness of value-added agriculture as a development option, including agri-tourism.

<u>Objective</u>	Retention and Expansion of Existing Businesses
<i>Strategy</i>	Work with the Governor’s Office of Economic Development and local development corporations to focus on retention and expansion of existing business.
<i>Strategy</i>	Assist local government with infrastructure capabilities to promote business growth.
<i>Strategy</i>	Publicize small business financing programs
<i>Strategy</i>	Work to identify employer workforce needs and encourage the use of telecommunications and other “distance learning” training techniques, as well as establishing the relationships between the businesses and Capital University Center.
<i>Strategy</i>	Research the possibility of creating a district revolving loan fund for businesses.

<u>Objective</u>	Create an Environment for Entrepreneurship
<i>Strategy</i>	Continue to support the Small Business Development Center and educate local economic development personnel, financial institutions, schools, government officials, and the general public of services provided by the SBDC staff.
<i>Strategy</i>	Encourage local schools districts to strengthen and/or create business/entrepreneurship programs.

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Objective	Enlarge the Region’s Manufacturing/Job Base
<i>Strategy</i>	Work with local leaders to identify potential site/facility locations and to promote those sites.
<i>Strategy</i>	Work with local leaders to identify and enhance infrastructure needed to serve manufacturing type businesses, including the development/use of alternative energy forms.
<i>Strategy</i>	Work to establish a small business incubator center in the region.

Objective	Promote/Enhance Tourism Industry
<i>Strategy</i>	Work with the regional tourism associations and state tourism staff to expose communities to marketing experts and resources.
<i>Strategy</i>	Assist local leaders in the development of a regional tourism marketing piece, in addition to individual community promotional pieces.
<i>Strategy</i>	Work with local leaders, state officials, and the regional tourism association in the development of agri-tourism businesses.
<i>Strategy</i>	Work with local leaders, state and federal officials, in the development of the Missouri River and other areas that enhance hunting, camping, recreational boating, and fishing activities.
<i>Strategy</i>	Promote year round recreational programs through the use of existing facilities.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOAL

Priority: HIGH

Goal: Develop, expand, and upgrade local public infrastructure, programs and facilities.

Explanation: The District shall seek to improve facilities and programs that enhance public health, community safety, economic opportunities or housing availability. Public facilities include, but are not limited to, water and sewer systems, municipal enterprises such as electric utilities and landfills, streets and highways, health and education structures, recreation sites, and telecommunications equipment.

Objective	Intergovernmental Cooperation
<i>Strategy</i>	When appropriate, encourage the sharing of public services and facilities (law enforcement, fire equipment, regional jails etc.) to maintain a fiscally responsible atmosphere at the local level.
<i>Strategy</i>	Encourage joint jurisdictional zoning agreements between the county and municipal levels to better address growth issues.
<i>Strategy</i>	Encourage cooperation between the local units of government and tribal entities.

Objective	Promote/Market Communities
<i>Strategy</i>	Continue to promote use of current technologies (i.e. websites, social media) for regional and local promotion/marketing.
<i>Strategy</i>	Encourage the local economic development leaders to work with State Tourism and Development staff in the marketing of local communities to the business world, with an emphasis on quality of life.

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Objective	Improve the Region’s Infrastructure—Transportation Systems, Water, Wastewater, Recreation, Health Care Facilities, Cultural, Educational, Energy Alternatives, etc.
<i>Strategy</i>	Promote capital improvement planning and local fiscal responsibility for the future.
<i>Strategy</i>	Provide information to community leaders on financing programs and assist agencies with project development—financial packaging to administration to help ensure project completion.
<i>Strategy</i>	Educate community leaders on non-traditional financing programs such as tax-increment financing.
<i>Strategy</i>	Work with the SD Department of Transportation to identify road, airport, and railroad projects that enhance economic development, as well as provide for public safety.

Objective	Expand Regional Housing Opportunities
<i>Strategy</i>	Continue the marketing of the Governor’s Housing units.
<i>Strategy</i>	Communicate on a regular basis with the South Dakota Housing Development Authority (SDHDA), Rural Development, and private leaders on housing issues and loan programs.
<i>Strategy</i>	Educate local leaders and private citizens on the availability of programs that provide affordable housing throughout the region, as well as those programs that help maintain/upgrade the existing housing stock.

Objective	Continue Relationships with Local and Regional Human Service Providers
<i>Strategy</i>	Provide information to agencies on financing programs and assist agencies with project development—financial packaging to administration to help ensure continuation of services.
<i>Strategy</i>	Provide information to communities and individuals on the Governor’s Day Care Center program.

Objective	Strengthen Quality of Life
<i>Strategy</i>	Encourage communities and counties to undertake cleanup campaigns.
<i>Strategy</i>	Encourage communities to participate in community assessment and leadership training programs in order that communities grow in a manner that is the desire of the residents and to provide for future leaders.
<i>Strategy</i>	Encourage local elected officials to adopt and enforce nuisance ordinances.

Objective	Support Retention of Youth in the Region
<i>Strategy</i>	Encourage local leaders to invite youth to become involved in organizations, committees, and governing bodies in order to encourage “ownership” of a community.
<i>Strategy</i>	Maximize the use of telecommunications and other “distance neutralizing” techniques to increase the number of job opportunities.
<i>Strategy</i>	Encourage local financial and educational institutions to embrace the idea of entrepreneurship and building from within.

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DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCY GOAL

Priority: HIGH

Goal: Increase a community’s resiliency to disasters

Explanation: Natural hazards such as flooding, wildfire, tornadoes, hail and thunderstorms, high winds, winter storms/snowfalls, and earthquakes are an inherent part of our region.

<u>Objective</u>	To reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects
<i>Strategy</i>	Work with state and federal agencies to assist local units of governments in securing funding to undertake drainage improvement infrastructure, permanent flood control structures, safe rooms, etc.
<i>Strategy</i>	Work with local units of government to incorporate local mitigation plans and projects into the comprehensive planning process and capital improvement programs.
<i>Strategy</i>	Encourage educational programs on flood proofing techniques for private property. Encourage educational programs on protecting private property against wildfires and high winds.
<i>Strategy</i>	Encourage local units of government to adopt and enforce building codes.

<u>Objective</u>	To restore services and economic vitality.
<i>Strategy</i>	Work with local emergency managers and units of government to secure financing for repair of critical infrastructure.
<i>Strategy</i>	Encourage property owners to work with SBDC and local financial institutions to secure financing for reopening and/or facility improvements as a deterrent to natural disasters.
<i>Strategy</i>	Encourage county emergency managers to have a plan for activating a long-term recovery committee should a disaster occur.

TECHNICAL AND MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE GOAL

Priority: HIGH

Goal: Provide assistance on short-term projects, respond to information inquiries, and support public and private entities in dealing with state and federal programs.

Explanation: There are certain projects or inquiries that can be completed in a short period of time. In addition, this goal covers management assistance to local units of government. The District serves as a source of information and assistance with problem solving.

<u>Objective</u>	Enhance the Management Capabilities of Local Governments
<i>Strategy</i>	Assist with personnel or financial management issues.
<i>Strategy</i>	Research/provide information to assist local units of government and others to access or deal with state and federal programs.

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CSEDED MANAGEMENT GOAL

Priority: HIGH

Goal: Manage the CSEDED organization in an efficient manner.

Explanation: The District organization should provide effective services with a minimum of waste, expense or unnecessary effort.

Objective	Enhance Staff and Board Capabilities and Structure
<i>Strategy</i>	Provide and/or attend leadership and technical training programs for both staff and board members.
<i>Strategy</i>	Review By-laws, personnel policies, etc. to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations in order to enhance the operations of the district.

Objective	Increase/Maintain Staff to Ensure Provision of Services
<i>Strategy</i>	Maintain fully qualified staff.
<i>Strategy</i>	Employ a minimum of 4 FTE’s and enhance that number to meet member demands as finances allow.
<i>Strategy</i>	Explore potential of internship program to support professional development as well as increase office capabilities.

Objective	Stabilize long-term office financing
<i>Strategy</i>	Continue contractual relationships with state and federal agencies and develop new contracts.
<i>Strategy</i>	Develop a membership fee schedule to keep pace with inflation.
<i>Strategy</i>	Continue to provide contract work to local members and others, especially in the area of project administration.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH GOAL

Priority: HIGH

Goal: Provide planning and research services which foster the efficient management of natural, human, and economic resources.

Explanation: The District recognizes the continued need for comprehensive and special-purpose planning and research activities, as a means to avoid conflict, take advantage of opportunities, and effectively utilize limited resources.

Objective	Enhance Land Use and Special Purpose Planning Activities
<i>Strategy</i>	Provide technical assistance to local planning commissions in the areas of land use planning and zoning activities.
<i>Strategy</i>	Encourage development and usage of the Wakpa Sica Center to encourage cooperation between the tribes and other entities.
<i>Strategy</i>	Enhance the region’s census and business information resources via GIS applications.

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NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT GOAL

Priority: LOW (Except flood plain management)

Goal: Promote the efficient utilization and management of regional natural resources in order to receive beneficial uses now and to conserve those same resources for future generations.

Explanation: The District will seek to promote the best possible use and care of the regional resources. Each resource should be used to its optimal potential in order to improve the area’s economic and social well-being. In addition, natural resources should also be conserved for future generations. This conflict between natural resources conservation and development is a policy question often best answered by local leadership.

<u>Objective</u>	Participate in Missouri River Preservation, Flood Protection, and Development Projects
<i>Strategy</i>	Assist governments with flood and siltation issues.
<i>Strategy</i>	Work with state and federal agencies, conservation districts, and other agricultural based interest groups to promote best land management practices on the Missouri River and its tributaries.

<u>Objective</u>	Participate in the Preservation of the National Grasslands, Badlands, and Other Natural Resource Areas
<i>Strategy</i>	Work with state and federal agencies, conservation districts, local elected officials and leaders, plus other interest groups to promote best land use management of these areas for the economic well-being of all while enhancing the tourism and ag industries.

2018-2022 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

CEDS Strategy Implementation Summary

Economic Development Strategies	Major Activities	Participating Partners (Lead Agency)	Possible Funding Agency(s)	Target Date	Objective	Priority	Cost	Jobs
Work with the SD Center for Value-added Agriculture, the state and other agencies on projects and encourage them in continuing value-added agriculture development.	Assists local groups and agencies in the development of value-added ag projects.	Local Units of Government, CSDED, SD Dept of Ag, SD Center for Value-added Ag Development, Economic Development Corporations, Farms Related Agencies	SD Dept of Ag, GOED, SBA, USDA, Local Banks, SDDOT, EDA	January 2018 - December 2022	Expand Opportunities for Value Added Agriculture	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 3 jobs per year
Assist local governments to ensure that intense agricultural projects are properly sited in an effort to minimize damage to the environment.	Provide information	Local Units of Government, CSDED, Dept. of Ag, NRCS	Local funds, SD Dept. of Ag, SDDENR, NRCS	January 2018 - December 2022	Expand Opportunities for Value Added Agriculture	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 2 jobs per year
Encourage local governments to enhance joint zoning jurisdictions with the understanding that agriculture is a vital part of the District's economy.	Attend Meetings	CSDED, Municipalities, County/State Officials, Dept. of Ag	Local funds, EDA, GOED	January 2018 - December 2022	Expand Opportunities for Value Added Agriculture	High	Variable	No direct number of jobs created/retained
Continue to raise the awareness of value-added agriculture as a development option, including agri-tourism.	Attend Conferences	CSDED, Private Citizens/Businesses, SD Dept. of Tourism, SBDC, Extension	Local funds, EDA, GOED, Dept. of Tourism, USDA	January 2018 - December 2022	Expand Opportunities for Value Added Agriculture	High	Variable	Est. 1 job created/retained per year

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Work with GOED and local development corporations to focus on retention and expansion of existing business	Promote buying goods/services locally Survey needs of existing businesses	Economic Development Corporations, Chambers of Commerce, Municipalities, CSDED, GOED	Local Funds, GOED, EDA	January 2018 - December 2022	Retention and Expansion of existing businesses	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 2 jobs per year
Assist local government with infrastructure capabilities to promote business growth, including the development of alternative energy uses.	Provide information	CSDED, Local Units of Government, Economic Development Corporation, Chambers of Commerce, local businesses	RD, USDA, GOED, SD DENR, EDA, SD DOT	January 2018 - December 2022	Retention and Expansion of existing businesses	High	Variable	est. 2 jobs per year (also 10 temporary construction jobs)
Publicize small business financing programs.	Provide Information via newsletter, mailings, and website	Economic Development Corporations, CSDED, SBDC	Local Funds, EDA, GOED, SBA	January 2018 - December 2022	Retention and Expansion of existing businesses	High	Variable	No direct number of 'jobs created/retained' Est. 5 jobs per year
Work to identify employer workforce needs and encourage the use of telecommunications and other “distance learning” training techniques.	Survey businesses for needs	Local Development Corporations, SD Dept of Tourism GOED, SD Dept of Labor, CSDED	Local Funds, GOED, EDA, Rural Development	January 2018 - December 2022	Retention and Expansion of existing businesses	High	Variable	Est. 1 job per year
Creating a district revolving loan fund for businesses.	Identify Resources	CSDED, Board Members, Economic Development Corporations	EDA, GOED, Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	Retention and Expansion of existing businesses	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 10 jobs per year once established

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Continue to support the Small Business Development Center and educate local economic development personnel, financial institutions, schools, government officials, and the general public of services provided by the SBDC staff.	Provide information via newsletter, website, e-mails, press releases, etc.	CSDED, Board Members, SBDC	Local Funds, EDA, GOED	January 2018 - December 2022	Create an Environment for Entrepreneurship	High	Variable	Est. 2 jobs per year
Encourage local schools districts to strengthen and/or create business/entrepreneurship programs.	Discuss implementing and or strengthening programs,	Local Development Corporations, Private Businesses, SBDC, State Department of Tourism, GOED, SD Department of Education	Local Funds, SD Dept. of Education	January 2018 - December 2022	Create an Environment for Entrepreneurship	High	Variable	Est. 2 jobs per year
Work with local leaders to identify potential site/facility locations, infrastructure needs, and to promote those sites.	Survey communities for vacant sites	Local Units of Government, Economic Development Corporations, SD Department of Tourism, GOED, CSDED	Local Funds, EDA, GOED	January 2018 - December 2022	Enlarge the Region's Manufacturing/Job Base	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 5 jobs per year
Work with local leaders to identify and enhance infrastructure needed to serve manufacturing type businesses, including the development/use of alternative energy forms	Provide Information Attend/Coordinate Meetings when necessary	Local Units of Government, CSDED, Local Economic Development Corporations, GOED	Local Funds, EDA, GOED, SDDOT, USDA	January 2018 - December 2022	Enlarge the Region's Manufacturing/Job Base	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 2 jobs per year

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Work to establish a small business incubator center in the region	Attend/Coordinate meetings Provide information	CSDED, Local Units of Government, Economic Development Corporation	EDA, GOED, USDA	December 2022	Enlarge the Region's Manufacturing/Job Base	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est 2 jobs per year when established
Encourage communities to work with the regional tourism associations and state tourism staff to expose communities to marketing experts and resources.	Provide information and coordinate meetings.	CSDED, Local Units of Government, GOED, Regional Tourism Association , Chamber of Commerce, Local Businesses, Economic Development Corporations	Local Funds, Department of Tourism	January 2018 - December 2022	Enhance Tourism Industry	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 10 jobs per year
Assist local leaders in the development of a regional tourism marketing piece, in addition to individual community promotional pieces	Provide Information Assist in piece preparation upon request	CSDED, Local Units of Government , SD Dept. of Tourism	GOED, EDA, Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	Enhance Tourism Industry	High	Variable	Est. 1 job created/retained per year
Work with local leaders, state officials, and the regional tourism association in the development of agri-tourism businesses	Provide information Attend meetings	CSDED, Local Units of Government , Economic Development Corporations	GOED, Dept. of Ag, EDA, Dept. of Tourism	January 2018 - December 2022	Enhance Tourism Industry	High	Variable	Est 3 jobs created/retained per year
Work with local leaders, state and federal officials, in the development of the Missouri River and other areas that enhance hunting, camping, recreational boating, and fishing activities.	Attend meetings Provide information as requested.	Department of Game, Fish and Parks, Businesses, Local Units of Government , Development Corporations , CSDED	SD Department of Game, Fish and Parks, EDA, GOED, Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	Enhance Tourism Industry	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est 6 jobs per year

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Community Development Strategies	Major Activities	Participating Partners (Lead Agency)	Funding Agency(s)	Target Date	Objective	Priority	Priority	Jobs
When appropriate, encourage the sharing of public services and facilities (fire, police, jails, etc.) to maintain a fiscally responsible atmosphere at the local level.	Facilitate/encourage communications among service groups	CSDED, Local Units of Governments— Counties, Municipalities, Tribes. Public Service Providers	Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	Intergovernmental Cooperation	High	Variable	Est. 2 jobs per year
Encourage joint jurisdictional zoning agreements.	Attend meetings, conferences, seminars	CSDED, Local Planning Commissions, SD Planners Association	Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	Intergovernmental Cooperation	High	Variable	No direct number of 'jobs created/retained'
Encourage cooperation between the local units of government and tribal entities.	Encourage communication on a regular basis	SD Office of Tribal Govt. Relations, CSDED, All Local Units of Government including Tribal Government, Wakpa Sica Center	Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	Intergovernmental Cooperation	High	Variable	Est. 2-5 Jobs per year
Continue to promote use of current technologies (i.e. websites) for regional and local promotion/marketing.	Assist local units in the updating of websites	CSDED, Economic Development Corporation, Chambers of Commerce, Local units of Government	GOED, The South Dakota Broadband Technology Planning Team.	January 2018 - December 2022	Promote/Market Communities	High	Variable	Est. 3 jobs per year
Encourage the local economic development leaders to work with the state in the marketing of local communities to the business world, with an emphasis on quality of life.	Facilitate/encourage meetings.	SD Dept of Tourism and GOED, Development Corporations, CSDED	Local funds, GOED, EDA	January 2018 - December 2022	Promote/Market Communities	High	Variable	Est. 3 jobs per year

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Promote capital improvement planning and local fiscal responsibility for the future.	Provide information on value of capital improvement planning	CSDED, Local Units of Government, SDDENR	EDA, GOED, SDDENR, Rural Water Associations, Midwest Assistance Program	January 2018 - December 2022	Improve Region's Infrastructure-Transportation systems, water, wastewater, recreation, health care facilities, cultural, educational, energy alternatives, etc.	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 4 jobs per year
Provide information to community leaders on financing programs and assist agencies with project development—financial packaging to administration to help ensure project completion.	Distribute information via newsletter, website, e-mails, and mailings.	CSDED, SDDENR, SDDOT, SD Department of Tourism, GOED, Development, Local Units of Governments	SDDENR, SDDOT, GOED, EDA, Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	Improve Region's Infrastructure-Transportation systems, water, wastewater, recreation, health care facilities, cultural, educational, energy alternatives, etc.	High	Variable	Est. 4+ jobs per year
Educate community leaders on non-traditional financing programs such as tax-increment financing.	Attend trainings and conferences	SD Officials of County Commissioners, SD Municipal League, GOED, Economic Development Corporations, Planning Districts, CSDED	Bush Foundation, EDA, GOED, Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	Improve Region's Infrastructure-Transportation systems, water, wastewater, recreation, health care facilities, educational, energy alternatives, etc.	High	Variable	No direct number of 'jobs created/retained' Est. 3 jobs per year

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Work with the SD Department of Transportation to identify road, airport, and rail projects that enhance economic development, as well as provide for public safety.	Participate in State Highway (STIP) and other transportation planning processes	CSDED, Local Units of Government, Economic Development Corporation, Chambers of Commerce, local businesses, SDDOT	SD DOT, EDA, GOED, Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022 (Annual Meeting with SDDOT)	Improve Region's Infrastructure-Transportation systems, water, wastewater, recreation, health care facilities, educational, energy alternatives, etc.	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 4 jobs per year (10 temporary/ construction jobs)
Continue the marketing of the Governor's Housing units.	Continue to work with the SDHDA to market the houses	CSDED	SDHDA, Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	Expand Regional Housing Opportunities	High	Variable	Est. 3 jobs per year retained
Communicate on a regular basis with the South Dakota Housing Development Authority (SDHDA), Rural Development, and private leaders on housing issues and loan programs.	Attend housing conferences, meetings, seminars	CSDED	SDHDA, RD	January 2018 - December 2022	Expand Regional Housing Opportunities	High	Variable	No direct number of 'jobs created' Est. 1 job retained per year
Educate local leaders and private citizens on the availability of programs that provide affordable housing throughout the region.	Promote SDHDA through website, mailings	CSDED RD, SDHDA, Financial Institutions	Local Funds, EDA, GOED, SDHDA	January 2018 - December 2022	Expand Regional Housing Opportunities	High	Variable	Est. 3 jobs created/retained per year
Provide information to agencies on financing programs and assist agencies with project development— financial packaging to administration to help ensure continuation of services.	Provide information via website, e-mails, newsletter, etc.	CSDED, RD, SDDOT, Board Members, SD Department of Tourism, GOED, MAP, SDDENR	RD, SDDOT, GOED, MAP, SDDENR, EDA, Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	Continue relationships with local and regional human service providers	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 3 jobs per year

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Provide information to communities and individuals on the Governor’s Day Care Center program.	Promote program through website, mailings, press releases	CSDED, SDHDA, SD Dept of Social Services, Economic Development Corporations, Local Businesses	SDHDA, Local Funds, GOED, EDA	January 2018 - December 2022	Continue relationships with local and regional human service providers	High	Variable	Est. 2 jobs created/retained per year
Encourage communities and counties to undertake cleanup campaigns.	Coordinate annual clean-up campaigns Develop and enforce nuisance ordinances	CSDED, Local Units of Government, Private Citizens, Chambers of Commerce, Development Corporations, Community Service Organizations	Local Funds, GOED	January 2018 - December 2022	Strengthen Quality of Life	High	Variable	Est. 3 jobs created/retained per year
Encourage communities to participate in community assessment and leadership training programs in order that communities grow in a manner that is the desire of the residents and to provide for future leaders.	Provide information on Community Assessment and Leadership Programs	Extension, SDREI, Economic Development Corporations, Local Units of Government, CSDED	Local Funds, GOED, EDA	January 2018 - December 2022	Strengthen Quality of Life	High	Variable	Est. 3 jobs created/retained per year
Encourage local elected officials to adopt and enforce nuisance ordinances	Provide Information Attend Necessary Meetings	CSDED, Local Units of Government	Local	January 2018 - December 2022	Strengthen Quality of Life	High	Variable	Est 1 job created/retained per year
Encourage local leaders to invite youth to become involved in organizations, committees, and governing bodies in order to encourage “ownership” of a community.	Educate youth on the functions of committees and governing bodies	CSDED, Educational Institutions, Local Units of Government, Service Organizations, Local Citizens	Bush Foundation, EDA, GOED, Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	Support Retention of Youth in the Region	High	Variable	Est. 3 jobs created/retained per year

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Maximize the use of telecommunications and other “distance neutralizing” techniques to increase the number of job opportunities.	Educate Citizens on services available via press release	State, Educational Institutions, Local Units of Government , Extension, RC&D Councils, Economic Development Corporations , State of South Dakota, Utility Companies, CSDED	Local Funds, RC&D, GOED, EDA	January 2018 - December 2022	Support Retention of Youth in the Region	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 4 jobs per year
Encourage local financial and educational institutions to embrace the idea of entrepreneurship and building from within.	Provide information	SBDC, Economic Development Corporations, SD Department of Education, SD Department of Tourism, GOED, Businesses, CSDED	Local Funds, SD Dept. of Education, Dept. of Tourism, GOED, EDA	January 2018 - December 2022	Support Retention of Youth in the Region	High	Variable	Est. 4 Jobs per Year
Natural Resources Development Strategies	Major Activities	Participating Partners (Lead Agency)	Possible Funding Agency(s)	Target Date	Objective	Priority	Priority	Jobs
Assist governments with flood and siltation issues.	Participate in planning and implementation activities	Local Units of Government, Corps of Engineers, SDDENR, SD Department of Tourism GOED, NRCS, CSDED	Corps of Engineers, SD OEM, SDDENR, GOED, NRCS, CSDED	As requested: January 2018 - December 2022	Participate in Missouri River Preservation, Flood Protection, and development Projects	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 3 jobs created/retained per year

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Work with state and federal agencies, conservation districts, RC&D agencies, and other agricultural based interest groups to promote best land management practices on the Missouri River and its tributaries, as well as other special areas for the wellbeing of all while enhancing the tourism and ag industries.	Assist when possible.	Conservation Districts, RC&D agencies, Farmers Union, Local Units of Government, CSDED	Conservation Districts, RC&D agencies, Farmers Union, Local Funds, SD Dept. of Ag	January 2018 - December 2022	Participate in Missouri River Preservation, Flood Protection, and development Projects	Medium	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 3 jobs created/retained per year
Work with state and federal agencies, conservation districts, local elected officials and leaders, plus other interest groups to promote best land use management of these areas for the economic well-being of all while enhancing the tourism and ag industries	Assist when possible.	CSDED, Local Units of Government	Conservation Districts, RC&D agencies, GOED, SD DENR, SD OEM	January 2018 - December 2022	Participate in the Preservation of the National Grasslands, Badlands, and other Natural Resource Areas	Medium	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s)
Disaster Preparedness and Recovery	Major Activities	Participating Partners (Lead Agency)	Possible Funding Agency(s)	Target Date	Objective	Priority	Priority	Jobs
Repair basic infrastructure in Recovery Mode- Provide technical assistance to cities/counties on financing applications for repair of infrastructure.	Attend meetings	CSDED, RD, FEMA, SDDOT, NRCS, Local Units of Government	FEMA, SD OEM, EDA, GOED, NRCS, RD	As requested: January 2018 - December 2022	To reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 4+ jobs created/retained per year

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Provide technical assistance to cities/counties on financing applications to implement disaster mitigation measures.	Attend meetings	CSDED, RD, FEMA, SDDOT, NRCS, Local Units of Government	SD OEM/FEMA, RD, GOED, EDA, Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	To reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s)
Work with state and federal agencies to assist local units of governments in securing funding to undertake drainage improvement infrastructure, permanent flood control structures, safe rooms, etc.	Attend meetings Provide Information Prepare Applications	CSDED, Local Units of Governments, RD, FEMA, SDDOT, NRCS, County E.M.'s, SD OEM	RD, FEMA, SDDOT, NRCS, OEM, GOED, EDA	January 2018 - December 2022	To reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 3 jobs created/retained per year
Work with local units of government to incorporate local mitigation plans and projects into the comprehensive planning process and capital improvement programs	Provide Information Incorporate Mitigation strategies into prepared plans	CSDED, Local Units of Governments, SD OEM, FEMA	RD, FEMA, SDDOT, NRCS	January 2018 - December 2022	To reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 3 jobs retained per year
Encourage educational programs on flood proofing techniques for private property. Encourage educational programs on protecting private property against wildfires and high winds	Provide Information Attend/Organize Meetings	CSDED, Local Units of Governments, SD OEM, FEMA	RD, FEMA, SDDOT, NRCS, Local Funds, GOED	January 2018 - December 2022	To reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects	High	Variable	Est. 2 jobs retained per year
Encourage local units of government to adopt building codes	Provide information	CSDED, Local Units of Governments	Local Funds, GOED, EDA	January 2018 - December 2022	To reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects	High	Variable	Est. 2-3 Jobs Created/Retained per year

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Work with local emergency managers and units of government to secure financing for repair of critical infrastructure	Attend meetings Provide Information Prepare Applications	CSDED, Local Units of Governments, SD OEM, FEMA, SDDOT, NRCS	RD, FEMA, SDDOT, NRCS, Local Funds, GOED	January 2018 - December 2022	To restore services and economic vitality	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 4 jobs created/retained per year
Encourage property owners to work with SBDC and local financial institutions to secure financing for reopening and/or facility improvements as a deterrent to natural disasters	Provide Information	CSDED, SBDC	Local Funds, GOED, EDA	January 2018 - December 2022	To restore services and economic vitality	High	Variable	Est. 2 jobs created/retained per year
Encourage county emergency managers to have a plan for activating a long-term recovery committee should a disaster occur	Attend Meetings Provide Information	CSDED, County Emergency Managers	FEMA, SD OEM, Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	To restore services and economic vitality	High	Variable	*Number of jobs created/retained varies dependent on scope of project(s) Est. 2 jobs retained per year
Planning and Research	Major Activities	Participating Partners (Lead Agency)	Possible Funding Agency(s)	Target Date	Objective	Priority	Priority	Jobs
Provide technical assistance to local planning commissions in the areas of land use planning and zoning activities.	Attend Meetings	CSDED, Local Units of Governments	EDA, GOED, Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	Enhance land use and special purpose planning activities	High	Variable	Est. 2 jobs retained per year
Enhance the region's census and business information resources via GIS applications.	Gather Materials	CSDED, Board Members, SDSU Census Center, Census Bureau, SBDC	Local Funds, GOED, EDA	January 2018 - December 2022	Enhance land use and special purpose planning activities	High	Variable	Est 2 Jobs created/retained per year

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Identify unmet needs.	Survey local communities and citizens to determine unmet needs.	CSDED, Economic Development Corporations, Chambers of Commerce, Local Businesses, Local Units of Government	EDA, GOED, Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	Enhance land use and special purpose planning activities	High	Variable	Est. 3 jobs created/retained per year
Encourage continued development of Wakpa Sica Center to encourage cooperation between tribes and other entities	Attend meetings Provide Information	CSDED, Local Units of Government, Waka Sica Center	Local Funds, Tribal Gov. Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	Enhance land use and special purpose planning activities	High	Variable	Est. 2-4 Jobs Created/Retained per year
Technical and Management Assistance to Local Units of Government	Major Activities	Participating Partners (Lead Agency)	Possible Funding Agency(s)	Target Date	Objective	Priority	Priority	Jobs
Assist with personnel or financial management issues.	Assist in the updating of personnel policies. Assist in the development of job descriptions	CSDED staff, Local Units of Government	EDA, GOED, Local Funds	As requested: January 2018 - December 2022	Enhance the management capabilities of local governments	High	Variable	Est. 1-2 Jobs created/retained per year
Research/provide information to assist local units of government and others to access or deal with state and federal programs.	Research issues	CSDED staff and Local Officials, Economic Development Corporations, Local Service Providers	EDA, Local Funds, GOED	As requested: January 2018 - December 2022	Enhance the management capabilities of local governments	High	Variable	Est 1 job created/retained per year
CSDED Management	Major Activities	Participating Partners (Lead Agency)	Possible Funding Agency(s)	Target Date	Objective	Priority	Priority	Jobs
Provide and/or attend leadership and technical training programs for both staff and board members.	Identify resources	CSDED Staff, Board Members/CEDS Members, SDHDA, SD Dept of Tourism GOED, NADO, EDA	SDHDA, GOED, NADO, EDA	January 2018 - December 2022	Enhance staff and board capabilities and structure	High	Variable	3.5 Jobs Retained

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Maintain qualified staff. Develop staff support relationships.	Participate in statewide activities and training	CSEDED, SD Planning Districts, SD Dept of Tourism, GOED, SDHDA, SDDENR	GOED, SDHDA, SDDENR, EDA, other opportunities as made available	January 2018 - December 2022	Enhance staff and board capabilities and structure	High	Variable	3.5 Jobs Retained
Employ a minimum of 4 FTE's and enhance that number to meet member demands as finances allow	Maintain fully staffed office Explore options of expanding staff as demand requires	CSEDED	EDA, Local Dues, GOED	January 2018 - December 2022	Increase/maintain staff to ensure provision of services	High	Variable	3.5+ Jobs Retained
Explore potential of internship program to support professional development as well as increase office capabilities	Contact university departments regarding potential internships.	CSEDED staff, Board Members, Universities, SD Career Services/ Department of Labor	Universities, SD Career Services/ Department of Labor, EDA, GOED, Local Funds	January 2018 - December 2022	Increase/maintain staff to ensure provision of services	High	Variable	~1 job Created if established
Develop a membership fee schedule to keep pace with inflation	Gather/ information	CSEDED Staff and Board members	Local	January 2018 - December 2022	Stabilize long-term office financing	High	Variable	3.5 Jobs Retained
Continue contractual relationships with state and federal agencies. Development new contracts.	Identify work contracts and complete said work	CSEDED staff and board, SDHDA, SDDENR, GOED, State Development, EDA, Rural Development, etc	SDHDA, SDDENR, GOED, State Development, EDA, Rural Development, etc	January 2018 - December 2022	Stabilize long-term office financing	High	Variable	3.5 Jobs Retained
Continue to provide contract work to local members and others, especially in the area of project administration.	Work with local project sponsors and funding agencies. Prepare contracts. Train staff in administrative procedures.	CSEDED, Local Project Sponsors	CDBG, SDDENR, SDDOT, RD, EDA, HUD, GOED	As requested: January 2013- December 2017	Stabilize long-term office financing	High	Variable	3.5 Jobs Retained

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Chapter V: Evaluation Plan

Regardless of theory or practice, the CEDS process is a starting point for local regionalized economic development. The evolving nature of the CEDS, as it is applied in the District, minimizes the “point in time” assessments. While annual updates may show differences in regional development activity, the basic character of the District is unlikely to change. Our true success will be measured by the engagement of individual citizens, governments, and businesses in modifying, creating, and implementing the vision. Therefore, one measure of success will be an annual public discussion forum to recognize success, identify tasks to be done, and learn from one another—the basic CEDS’ process. If financial resources are available a consultant may be hired to assist with leading this meeting discussion, otherwise CSDED staff will do so. Often it is helpful to have someone else lead the identification of strengths, weakness and projects to be undertaken as the public, as well as CEDS committee members, often rely too much on staff to develop the ideas.

Besides the annual public discussion form to identify successes and needs, a survey will be sent annually to each unit of government, economic development directors, chambers of commerce, local service providers assisted, etc. to help identify needs of the District and for ways staff can be of more assistance. The District staff, under the direction of the Governing Board as well as the CEDS committee, conducts the composition of the CEDS. The reporting of program progress is the responsibility of the staff. There are currently 4 FTE’s, with the Executive Director and the Planners being responsible for implementation and preparation of reports.

Annual Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Progress Reports evaluate the success economic development activities taken by reporting outcomes using the following Performance Measures:

- Number of jobs created after implementation of the CEDS.
- Number and types of investments undertaken in the region.
- Number of jobs retained in the region.
- Amount of private sector investment in the region after implementation of the CEDS.
- Changes in the economic environment of the region.

Other evidence of success will include:

1. Ongoing CSDED membership by local entities or program participation
2. The development of staff capability to provide those services requested by members in a timely manner and to fulfill contract requirements with state and federal agencies—annual review of director by Governing Board.
3. The number of jobs created along with jobs retained occurring in the region.
4. The number and types of investments undertaken in the region (including public and private.)
5. Changes in the economic environment including but not limited to: Taxable Sales, population numbers, income levels, and other quantifiable facts will also aid in the documentation of success. These factors can also help in determining needs.

Adjustments will be based on input from the CEDS committee, CSDED’s member municipalities and counties, related interested third parties, and CSDED staff. Changes will be reflected in CSDED’s annual Scope of Work and CEDS report. In reality, incremental progress may only be best understood over a decade or more. Long-term analysis also mitigates the impacts of disasters and other isolated one-time events.

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Chapter VI: Economic Resiliency

Disaster and Economic Recovery and Resiliency Strategy

South Dakota Codified Law 34-48A-1 defines the following:

(2) "Disaster," any natural, nuclear, man-made, war- related, or other catastrophe producing phenomena in any part of the state which, in the determination of the Governor, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant all state assistance that is reasonably available, above and beyond emergency resource commitments;

(3) "Emergency," any natural, nuclear, man-made, war- related, or other catastrophe producing phenomena in any part of the state which in the determination of the Governor requires the commitment of less than all available state resources to supplement local efforts of political subdivisions of the state to save lives and to protect property, public health, and safety or to avert or lessen the threat of a disaster;

Although precise action taken will vary by the nature of different disasters or emergencies and the resulting needs of State and local governments, Central South Dakota Enhancement District (CSDED) is prepared to assist its members in the implementation of the following strategies as a basis for how to address the regional issue of disaster, economic recovery and resiliency.

Phase I: Pre-disaster Preparedness

CSDED works with and encourages its member communities to implement the following pre-disaster preparedness strategies:

- Engage in disaster preparedness and mitigation planning.
- Assess the community's risks and vulnerabilities.
- Inventory and organize local community recovery resources.
- Engage in operations continuity planning.
- Ensure resources are available for the elderly and those with special needs.
- Identify shelters.
- Identify recovery partners and the type of assistance and resources they can provide.
- Identify what recovery activities will take place immediately, short-term, intermediate, and long-term.
- Develop and disseminate a community evacuation plan.
- Establish a communication chain.
- Engage the community. Take advantage of opportunities to communicate the process and protocols to follow in the event of a disaster and what recovery efforts will be undertaken.

Engage in disaster preparedness and mitigation planning.

Hazard Mitigation Plans- CSDED assists member counties in creating and updating Hazard Mitigation Plans which identify and prioritize specific pre-disaster, mid-disaster, and post-disaster mitigation activities that when implemented will lead to disaster preparedness and post disaster resiliency on the local level. All seven counties within the CSDED service area currently have adopted hazard mitigation plans which have been approved by South Dakota Office of Emergency Management and FEMA.

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Emergency Operations Plans- Each South Dakota County is required to develop an emergency management plan in accordance with the statewide emergency management plan and appoint an emergency manager who shall have direct responsibility for the development and implementation of emergency and disaster plans, organization, administration, and operation of the local organization for emergency management. Emergency operations plans are designed to direct and coordinate resources in a unified response to emergencies or disasters. CSDED has assisted several units of government with the update or preparation of these plans.

Future land-use planning- Future land-use must be addressed in a county or municipal comprehensive plan in order for a zoning ordinance to be enforceable. CSDED has assisted several units of government in its service area with the update or preparation of comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances.

National Flood Insurance Program- County or municipal governments can prepare for flooding disasters through participation in the National Flood Insurance Program NFIP, which allows both residential and commercial properties and contents to be insured against future flood losses. In order for a local government to participate in NFIP it must submit an application to FEMA including an adopted resolution of intent stating the unit of government will act in good faith to adopt floodplain regulations approved by FEMA. NFIP participating jurisdictions agree to implement and enforce measures to reduce the risk from flooding in flood hazard areas.

Assess Regional Risks and Vulnerabilities

Updated vulnerability analysis and risk assessments can be found in existing approved Hazard Mitigation Plans on both the county and statewide levels as well as in county level Emergency Operations Plans. When requested, CSDED updates emergency operations plans and hazard mitigation plans.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines the following:

- **Vulnerability** is susceptibility to physical injury, harm, damage, or economic loss. It depends on an asset's construction, contents, and economic value of its functions.
- **Risk** depends on hazards, vulnerability, and exposure. It is the estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community. It refers to the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage.

CSDED is at risk of various potential natural perils including, but not limited to: tornadoes, severe winter storms including blizzards & ice storms, tornadoes, hail, high winds, drought and extreme heat, wildfires, flooding, landslides/erosion, sinkholes/subsidence, earthquakes, pestilence including grasshoppers & crickets, vector-borne diseases including West Nile virus, hantavirus and sylvatic plague in prairie dog/rodent populations, and volcanic fallout.

CSDED is at risk of various potential anthropogenic perils including but not limited to: dam failure, brownouts/blackouts, civil unrest, dramatic increases or decreases in commodity prices, terrorism, chemical/biological/nuclear attack, dam failure, hazardous material spills, train derailments, and fires or explosions of landfills, grain elevators, natural gas pipelines or tank farms.

2018-2022 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy**Inventory and organize local community recovery resources**

Disaster recovery and mitigation resources are found in county-level Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plans. When requested, CSDED updates these planning documents.

Engage in local government & business continuity planning

Local emergency operations plans address government continuity. If requested, CSDED assists member cities and counties in updating emergency operations plans. Continuity of government insures that government can and will continue to function throughout a period of disaster response, and in the aftermath of a disaster. Continued service might depend on records preservation, digitizing records, backing-up records off-site, designating an alternate seat of government, coordinating with the state agencies, developing mutual aid arrangements with other units of government, planning for interim succession to office, or identifying alternative funding sources for disaster response and recovery.

Business continuity planning is provided by the Small Business Development Centers of South Dakota SBDCs which are funded through the Small Business Administration. CSDED refers parties looking for assistance with business planning to SBDC which helps new entrepreneurs realize their dream of business ownership and assists existing businesses in remaining competitive.

Ensure resources are available for the elderly and those with special needs.

Elder resources are listed by County on the SD Department of Social Services website. The SD Dept. of Human Services – Division of Long Term Services and Supports (LTSS), is the lead State agency for providing services to elderly and disabled adults. LTSS partners with SD Office of Emergency Management OEM to ensure services continue to be provided to elderly and disabled adults before, after, and during an emergency.

Identify shelters

Each County Emergency Manager maintains a listing of potential emergency shelters. Short-term emergency shelters are an important part of any response to a disaster which displaces residents. If included in a Presidential disaster declaration, Individual Assistance funds can be used for renting emergency housing or basic housing repairs to make owner-occupied homes livable again. CSDED works with South Dakota Housing Development Authority SDHDA to sell below market rate housing to qualified buyers through the Governor's House Program.

Identify recovery partners and the type of assistance and resources they can provide

CSDED will continue to assist local units of government in acquiring the State and Federal funding and assistance necessary to recover and improve resiliency on the local level. A listing of available State services is listed on DisasterRecovery.sd.gov and is listed on Drought.sd.gov.

Identify what recovery activities will take place immediately, short-term, intermediate, and long-term

Disaster recovery activities are placed in four separate emergency management phases:

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Preparedness Activities- All actions taken in advance of an emergency/disaster to plan, train, and equip those tasked with responding to an emergency/disaster in an effort to reduce the impact of any such occurrence. Examples of preparedness activities include, but are not limited to the following:

- First responder training to include interagency cross training;
- Disaster exercises of both the emergency operations plan and all agencies;
- Policy revision and review based upon exercising and actual events;
- Emergency public information;
- Mutual aid agreements.

Response Activities- Actions taken during or after an emergency/disaster to save lives, minimize damages, and enhance recovery operations. During the response phase priority is given to the protection of lives, property and the environment. Detailed information on response activities is available in the County Emergency Operations Plan. These measures vary by disaster type but might include the following:

- Search and rescue
- Activation of Emergency Operations Center
- Mass medical triage;
- Quarantine;
- Evacuation.

Recovery Activities- Actions taken over the short or long-term to return to vital life support systems to minimum standards or to return life to normal or improved level, including but not limited to the following examples:

- Replacement of housing;
- Rebuilding of roads and other damaged infrastructure;
- Supplemental assistance;
- Damage assessment;
- Mitigation of damages sustained.

Mitigation Activities- Actions that can be taken to eliminate or reduce the degree of long term risk including but not limited to the following examples:

- Enforcing or adopting building codes;
- Enforcing or adopting zoning ordinances;
- Hazard vulnerability analysis;
- Replacing or improving bridges and culverts.

Develop and disseminate a community evacuation plan

County Emergency Manager maintains and disseminates local evacuation plans.

Engage the community: Take advantage of opportunities to communicate the process and protocols to follow in the event of a disaster and what recovery efforts will be undertaken

Public meetings are held as County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plans are developed. County Emergency Managers are directly responsible for the development, organization, administration, and operation of the local

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organization for emergency management and distribution of the Emergency Operations Plan. CSDED responds to requests for assistance from County Emergency Managers or from OEM.

Establish a communication chain

Each county governing body appoints an emergency manager, with direct responsibility for the development and implementation of emergency and disaster plans, organization, administration and operation of the local organization for emergency management, subject to the direction and control of the executive officer or governing body. The emergency management communication chain begins with the County emergency manager requesting assistance from SD Office of Emergency Management OEM either through the appropriate regional coordinator or through the 24-hour State Duty Officer 605-773-3231.

Phase II: Post-disaster Planning and Implementation

Disaster Assessment:

In the event of a natural or human-caused disaster event occurring in the region, the Central South Dakota Enhancement District will be available to assist counties, communities as well as coordinate with state, federal and other agencies to:

- Assess the nature and magnitude of the event(s).
- Assess the impact on the economy (business, industry sectors, labor markets, etc).
- Assess the impact on transportation and public infrastructure.
- Assess the impact on housing, schools, and health care facilities.

Develop and/or Implement Recovery Timeline:

Once the disaster assessment has been completed, the Central South Dakota Enhancement District will partner with regional stakeholders and community leaders in order to:

- List and prioritize recovery activities to be performed.
- Identify resources (Federal, state, local, private sector) needed for each activity.
- Determine the level and type of assistance needed.
- Identify roles and responsibilities.
- Determine the timeframe for each recovery activity:
 - Immediate
 - Short-term (days)
 - Intermediate (weeks-months)
 - Long-term (months-years)
- Establish recovery benchmarks.

Implement Recovery Plan (long-term recovery):

In order to accomplish recovery activities included as part of long-term recovery, the CSDED is capable of assisting affected communities:

- Identify business, economic and entrepreneurial rebuild initiatives.
- Identify workforce initiatives to employ workers and rebuild economy.
- Describe the Federal, state and local funding programs.
- Describe management plans to ensure the most effective use of Federal, state, local, and private sector funds

2018-2022 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy**Utilize Post-Disaster Window of Opportunity**

In many instances, gaining public support for hazard mitigation projects is very difficult. Following a disaster, there is generally an increased public interest in mitigation and a desire to avoid a recurrence of the effect of the hazard. It seems to be in the community's best interest to utilize this opportunity to move forward with hazard mitigation projects that otherwise could be a 'tough sell' to the public.

Another advantage to utilizing this 'window of opportunity,' is that following a disaster, various funding opportunities may be available to fund mitigation actions. Funding may be through state and/or Federal sources as well as through volunteers and donations. These financial resources can prove to be critical when it comes to a majority of communities which the district serves, due to their already low resources for capital improvements.

Prioritizing Redevelopment Focus

After a disaster, depending on the magnitude, limited time, funds, and resources make simultaneous redevelopment of all damaged areas in a community difficult. It is important in the redevelopment phase that the community builds upon its existing strengths as well as stays away from making past mistakes. The CSDED may want to encourage communities to focus redevelopment that corresponds to their vision for their future, as well as avoiding development in an area vulnerable to recurring disasters.

Historic Preservation and Restoration

The loss of historic resources due to a disaster can have a major impact on communities. Many of the communities within the district have an elevated vulnerability to this sort of loss, since such a major mechanism of the region's economy is tourism, much of which hinges on historic events, buildings, and areas. Historic structures are also increasingly vulnerable to damage due to their age, as well as repairs needing restrictions and requirements in order to preserve the buildings historic (and structural) integrity.

There may be funding opportunities both before and after a disaster for implementing mitigation measures to prevent further damages to historic resources. The District stresses the importance of collaboration between communities and state and local historic preservation organization to help ensure the concerns involved with preserving and restoring historic resources.

Reducing Disaster Vulnerability through Land Use and Development Regulations

One of the best practices for post-disaster redevelopment is by utilizing land use regulations in order to restrict development in hazard prone areas. While preparing/assisting communities with these regulations, the CSDED takes a comprehensive approach in helping entities identify these vulnerable areas. The CSDED is able to do this by integrating a variety of plans for each unique community's land use.

The primary plan to highlight these areas is each Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plans, but information can also be found in other documents unique to each community (comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, etc.).

2018-2022 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy**Focus on Quality over Quantity**

Communities generally benefit a great deal from carrying out a few important projects that significantly reduce risk. As you transition from plan development to implementation, it is essential to achieve success early in the process and/or successfully complete initial mitigation actions. These could either be a single high priority project, or multiple, effective low-cost actions. Demonstrating progress can go a long way in gaining the support needed to implement more complex action in the future.

Types of Infrastructure and Public Facilities to Address in Post-Disaster Redevelopment Planning

A community's infrastructure is made up of a number of different systems and structures, each of which should be considered carefully:

- *Transportation systems* – Roads, bridges, railroads, airports, and public transit repairs are essential to establishing normal operations within a community. Post-disaster redevelopment can be used as an opportunity to modify, improve, and add to existing transportation networks. Integrating hazard mitigation into the repair and reconstruction of transportation facilities can ensure that when disaster strikes again, the damages can be minimized.
- *Potable water, sewer, and stormwater systems* – Damage to water, sewer and stormwater infrastructure can severely inhibit long term recovery. When this infrastructure is not functioning at its highest capacity, the community's vulnerability hazards of less magnitude increases significantly. It is important to determine whether or not the location of the damaged infrastructure is highly hazardous and should be relocated to a safer place.
- *Power, natural gas, and telecommunications* – Disaster recovery cannot begin until major utilities, primarily electricity, are restored to their original capacity.
- *Public facilities* – Post disaster recovery provides an opportunity to rebuild public facilities to mitigate against future hazards. Public facilities (i.e. schools, libraries, government offices, etc.) should be rebuilt to current building codes. Severe winter and summer storms are a primary hazard in our region, with building codes being the primary mitigation towards these hazards, it is only logical to include these recommendations in our disaster resiliency strategy.
- *Parks and recreation facilities* – Parks and recreation facilities are not considered a priority for recovery, they are significant to restoring the quality of life to the community as a portion of long-term redevelopment. Park Properties can also act as staging areas for recovery activities.

Public Assistance: Improved and Alternate Projects

At times, communities may place a priority on making improvements to damaged facilities instead of merely restoring them. With a majority of CSDED communities' facilities being historic, these improvements may lead to both historic preservation as well as long-term economic savings for the communities. FEMA refers to these projects as improved and alternate. It is required that all of these requests be approved prior to construction.

2018-2022 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy***Possible Alternate Projects***

- Repair or expansion of other public facilities;
- Construction of new public facilities;
- Purchase of capital equipment; and
- Funding of hazard mitigation measures in the area affected by the disaster.

Possible Improved Projects

- Relocation of public facilities;
- Using improved materials;
- Expanding capacity, and
- Rebuilding to higher codes and standards

ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT

Economic redevelopment is a tenant of a community's successful long-term recovery strategy. Incorporating the private sector into the recovery process is vital to the composition of an effective recovery plan. These stakeholders will be able to provide insight toward prioritizing actions that will be critical to a dynamic economic recovery. While each disaster is independently unique, economic health is dependent upon infrastructure restoration, housing recovery, as well as social service re-establishment. These unique obstacles determined by the hazard could affect small and large business alike. Some potential complications could include workforce impacts (training, recruitment, and retention), the potential need to relocate, and other difficult decisions which could hinder restoring the local economy to its pre-disaster state.

Small Business Assistance

Small business is most often perceived as a family-owned operation that provides services solely to the local community. A majority of the businesses within the CSDED are small businesses in the same manner. These small businesses have a greater vulnerability to disasters than larger businesses that are more insulated from running into cash flow problems. Small businesses may have troubles failing after reopening or even reopening all together. Potential factors to keep in mind that may contribute to these failures include the extent of damage to a community, timing of reopening, as well as lack of financial reserves and/or access to financial resources.

Short periods without cash flow can be damaging, and small businesses often find restrictions and loan arrangements overwhelming. The region's SBDC Director will be on hand to help guide businesses through the redevelopment process. The SBDC Director can help connect business owners to financial resources within the region to help alleviate these financially troubling times. Post-disaster market changes, however, may mean the company isn't able to do as well as it did pre-disaster, and the loan, even at below-market interest rates, sometimes becomes a burden to the long-term survivability of the business.

Workforce Retention

While retaining businesses is significant to long-term recovery, retaining the workforce to support those organizations remains just as critical. Ensuring the timeliness of reopening schools, adequate availability of

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child care, as well as allowing temporary on-site housing for employees, are areas that can assist a community bounce back from a natural disaster.

Post-disaster, certain businesses may see losses or be eliminated due to financial constraints placed both on the business as well as the consumer. However, natural disasters may provide employment opportunities in other industries such as construction. In order to take advantage of this financial opportunity, it is critical that local workforce training programs are/have been able to provide residents with appropriate skills to fill appropriate workforce demands during post disaster recovery efforts. Promoting locals with first preference for temporary recovery work is crucial to retaining work force within the region as well as assisting the local economy recover.

Built Environment Economic Redevelopment Projects

In many instances, natural disasters offer opportunities to complete improvements to infrastructure by providing disaster funding as well as a positive public will towards projects. In addition to these enhancements, communities may place priorities on energy efficiency improvements as well as building code standards in order to promote long-term disaster recovery. Business districts may prove to be key locations to focus post-disaster redevelopment due to the financial tools/incentives that can be attained. The CSDED will also promote and provide technical assistance to communities who want to leverage funding that would be available through disaster programs from several federal agencies, including the Community Development Block Grant program and Economic Development Administration disaster assistance program.

Restoring Sustainable Economic Vitality

Existing business retention should be placed as the highest priority after a disaster. Post-disaster redevelopment however may also present opportunities for businesses to assess long term applicability to the local market as well as take advantages to demographic shifts or business incentives that may occur due to the disaster impacts. Unavoidably, some large and small businesses that see significant damage and/or losses may fail or choose to relocate after a major disaster. These events can affect unemployment rates of the effected region, which can make long-term recovery even more difficult to attain.

Ideally, a community has a broad, diverse business atmosphere that can minimize the disaster's effects on the workforce if one industry gets damaged significantly. Unfortunately, parts of the CSDED region contain a lack of economic diversity, meaning the event of a disaster resulting in the loss of one business could also lead to the loss of all local benefits provided by that employer/industry. The CSDED promotes local economies to diversify with industries less vulnerable to disasters, and attempts to integrate these principles into ongoing economic development strategies.

Conclusion

In the event of a disaster, the CSDED is committed to:

- Providing local officials and necessary stakeholders with access to regional demographic, economic, and hazard vulnerability data.
- Establishing relationships with local officials and non-government organizations that may provide data, funding, technical expertise and other resources to promote short, medium, and long term economic recovery.

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- Offer grant writing expertise and technical assistance to regional and local entities, both for pre-disaster mitigation initiatives as well as post disaster recovery activities. Providing an array of financing avenues comprising of regional, state, and federal agencies including but not limited to: SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Natural Resources Conservation Service, US Army Corps of Engineers, FEMA, SD Office of Emergency Management, local utility providers, Small Business Development Center, and other private sector/non-profit organizations.
- Providing support to any local non-profit organizations associated with long-term recovery efforts including volunteering, fundraising, community communication/public information, and other relevant services.
- Incorporating principles of disaster resiliency strategies into existing and upcoming planning and development plans. Promoting hazard mitigation strategies to City comprehensive planning processes to promote disaster resiliency and increased economic sustainability.

Appendix A

The 2017 Community and Regional Economic Development Survey

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**2017 Community and Regional Economic Development Survey for
2018-2022 CSDED Comprehensive Development Strategy Plan**

This questionnaire is part of an effort to identify the community/economic development needs of central South Dakota (Haakon, Hughes, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Stanley, and Sully counties). Also being surveyed are Corson, Dewey, and Ziebach counties (although these counties/communities are outside of the district boundaries, they have been served by CSDED). The survey is part of the Central South Dakota Enhancement District's (CSDED) update to its 2013-2017 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDSD). Information gathered from the survey will assist CSDED further refine strategies and a work plan to address the region's community and economic development needs and for the provision of services to the members of the CSDED. It will also help CSDED better assist entities outside the District.

You will note this survey is longer than those of the recent past, but should take no more than 15-20 minutes and will help us do a five-year plan instead of an annual plan. Please answer each question based upon your personal perspective. The first section pertains to information about the survey respondent. The second part deals with issues/needs of your community or county. The third section pertains to the local economy. Your cooperation will help us do a better job of assisting our members in making the region a better place to live and work.

It is not necessary to answer all the questions.

If completing a paper survey, please scan and e-mail your completed survey to enhancement@csded.org;

Or mail to: Central South Dakota Enhancement District, PO Box 220, Pierre, SD 57501;

Or simply fax completed survey to 605-773-2784.

If you wish to complete the survey electronically, please go to www.csded.org and click the survey link on the CSDED home page. **Please complete the survey by September 12, 2017. If you have questions, please call 605-773-2780.**

Part 1 - Background

1. Please note the sector you are representing in your answers (mark only one response).

- County Government
- Municipal Government
- Economic Development Corporation
- Tribal Government
- Business Owner/Operator
- Non-Profit/Community Organization
- General Public/Other

2. How many years have you lived in your community/county?

- Less than 5 years
- 5 to 10 years
- More than 10 years
- Entire life

3. What is your age?

- 19 and under 50 to 59
- 20 to 29 60 to 69
- 30 to 39 70 to 79
- 40 to 49 80+

4. Please select the county you reside in.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Haakon | <input type="checkbox"/> Jones | <input type="checkbox"/> Corson |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hughes | <input type="checkbox"/> Stanley | <input type="checkbox"/> Dewey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hyde | <input type="checkbox"/> Sully | <input type="checkbox"/> Ziebach |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jackson | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

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5. What is your household annual gross income, minus business expenses, but before personal deductions?

- \$0 to \$24,999
- \$25,000 to \$49,999
- \$50,000 to \$74,999
- \$75,000 to \$99,999
- Over \$100,000

6. Which industry best describes the main focus of your place of work or business?

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retired | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Construction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No current place of work or business | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Profit | <input type="checkbox"/> Health | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government | <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism/Leisure | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Professional/Business Services/Consulting | <input type="checkbox"/> Restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Dining/Lodging | |

Part 2 - Issues/Needs of Community/County Services

7. When it comes to the availability and quality of infrastructure and community services, how would you rate the following?

	Meets Our Needs	Improvements Are Necessary	Serious Problems Exist	Not Applicable	No Opinion
Utilities/Communications Systems					
Drinking water system					
Sanitary sewer system					
Garbage/recycle services					
Drainage system/storm sewer system					
Natural gas/propane service					
Telephone service					
Cell phone service					
Electric services					
TV/Cable services					
Internet/Broadband services					
Transportation					
Federal/state highways					
County/township roads					
City streets					
Passenger air service					
Freight transportation (rail)					
Freight transportation (truck)					
Public Transit system					
Bike and Pedestrian Infrastructure (trails/paths)					
Quality of Life Facilities					
Park/recreation/trail offerings					
Retail and shopping services					

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	Meets Our Needs	Improvements Are Necessary	Serious Problems Exist	Not Applicable
Entertainment, nightlife, and dining				
Community center/meeting rooms				
Senior citizen center				
Daycare options				
Healthcare services				
Library services				
Arts/cultural programs/facilities				
Overall community appearance				
Citizen involvement				
Public Safety				
Law enforcement				
Ambulance service				
Fire department				
Emergency sirens				
911 Dispatch/communication systems				
Educational Opportunity Resources				
Pre-school opportunities				
Elementary school opportunities				
Secondary school opportunities				
Post-secondary school opportunities				
Housing				
Overall condition of housing stock				
Availability of single family homes				
Availability of apartment units				
Number of buildable lots				
Contractor/builder availability				
Nursing home units				
Assisted living units				
Overall affordability of housing				

8. What are the four most important resources or strengths your community/county has to attract or encourage community/economic development?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

9. What are the four biggest challenges your community/county faces in attracting or encouraging community/economic development?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

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10. Please list three specific community/economic development projects or opportunities that should be addressed over the next five years.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

11. Over the next 12 to 36 months, will you need assistance from the Central South Dakota Enhancement District in any of the following technical services?

	Yes	No	Maybe
Annexation Studies			
Capital Improvement Planning			
Census/Demographic Information			
Comprehensive Land Use Plan Development/Update			
Disaster Mitigation/Emergency Planning			
Environmental Review/Assessments			
Geographic Information System Assistance (Map Creation, Site Analysis, Parcel Database Management)			
Project Financing (grant/loan applications and administration)			
Grants.gov/SAM Registration			
Housing Needs Analysis			
Low Interest Loans for Business Creation/Expansion			
Nuisance Ordinance Development			
Personnel Policy/Human Resource Assistance			
Recreational Facility Planning			
SD GOED Certified Ready Site Analysis			
Strategic Planning			
Subdivision/Development Site Review			
Survey and Survey Analysis			
Tax Increment Financing			
Utility Rate Analysis			
Zoning Administration Assistance			
Zoning Ordinance Development/Update			
Ordinance Codification/Review			
Other?			
Other?			

Part 3 – The Local Economy

12. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement about your community/county economy?

	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
All residents have equal access to economic opportunity			
Wages and salaries make it possible to maintain my standard of living			
Everybody who wants a job can get a job			
Education and job training is available to residents who want or need it			
Businesses are growing			
Entrepreneurs can succeed			
The community/county attracts businesses or is seen as a business destination			
The community/county attracts visitors or is seen as a visitor destination			
Local government and business cooperate on development projects			
There is regional cooperation on economic development projects			
The overall mix of employers (manufacturing, professional, retail business, etc.) is adequate			

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13. When it comes to your community’s/county’s business climate, how would you rate the following?

	Has a Disadvantage	Neutral	Has an Advantage
Labor costs			
Utility costs			
Availability of qualified employees			
Availability of local development professionals			
Availability of “spec” buildings or developable land			
Availability of industrial space			
Availability of office space			
Availability of retail			
Regulatory environment affecting business			
Availability of development professionals for economic /community development			
Support from regional organizations for economic/community development			
Support from federal government for economic/community development			
Housing costs			
Funding availability to start a new business			
Funding availability for business expansion			
Funding availability for community and infrastructure projects			
Overall business climate			
Distance and isolation from markets			
Population base			

14. How do the following economic factors compare to five years ago?

	Worse	Same	Better
My household’s economic circumstances			
My business’ economic circumstances			
My community/county’s economic circumstances			

15. In no particular order, which of the following do you view as the top five economic/community development priorities for your community/county over the next three to five years? (Mark no more than 5)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to technical assistance and planning for community/economic development | <input type="checkbox"/> Improving access to capital for businesses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attracting new companies and/or workers | <input type="checkbox"/> Improving access and availability of affordable housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attracting retaining youth and young families | <input type="checkbox"/> Improving access to quality healthcare |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Developing land and/or buildings for industrial and business parks | <input type="checkbox"/> Improving education opportunities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Developing manufacturing businesses | <input type="checkbox"/> Improving government cooperation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Developing retail/service businesses | <input type="checkbox"/> Improving workforce skills (workforce education and training capabilities) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Developing/promoting tourism | <input type="checkbox"/> Improving public infrastructure (water, sewer, roads, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diversifying the economy | <input type="checkbox"/> Improving telecommunications (broadband, cell phone, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Enhancing environmental protection | <input type="checkbox"/> Investing in renewable energy projects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Expanding opportunities for value-added agricultural development | <input type="checkbox"/> Marketing & promotion of the community/region |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forming regional partnerships for economic development purposes | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of life enhancements |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Growing existing local companies | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Helping entrepreneurs start new companies | |

Thank you for your cooperation in completing the survey!

Appendix B

Past Project Summary, Current/Potential Project List & Funding Sources List

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Past Projects Summary

The following is a summary of some of the past completed projects the Central South Dakota Enhancement District has assisted with over the past five years. Completed projects include 69 public infrastructure improvements as well as private development projects generating a total of approximately \$32,670,000 of public/private sector investment and creating 307 jobs and retaining 195 jobs. The district has assisted in acquiring approximately \$16,042,265 of project financing from various different state and federal agencies for communities/counties throughout the district.

Current / Future Potential Projects

A listing of potential projects that have been identified throughout the region. While, it would be irrational to believe all of these projects will be able to be undertaken due to a variety of factors ranging from local financial capability, changing of local decision makers, and even natural disasters, it is still valuable to compile a list of potential projects that have been identified. The Central South Dakota Enhancement District will continue to work closely with each of the following communities to support economic development through these, and various other projects that may arise in the coming years. It should be noted, that with little prior engineering for a majority of these project, it is almost impossible to estimate total jobs created/saved for the potential projects.

<u>Potential Project List</u>				
<i>Projects in this list may be undertaken if funding becomes available</i>				
County	Entity	Project	Target Completion Date	CEDS Goal
Haakon	Haakon County	Road/Highway Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	2022	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
		Emergency Operations Plan Update	Annually	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
		Courthouse Interior/Window Improvements	2018+	Community Development
		Courthouse Drainage Improvements	2018+	Community Development
		Five-Year Road and Bridge Plan Update	Annually	Planning and Research
	Midland	Street Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Playground Improvements Project	2018+	Community Development
	Philip	Street Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Wastewater Improvements	Annually	Community Development

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Hughes	Hughes County	Road/Highway Improvements	Annually	Community Development	
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development	
		Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	2023	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency	
		Emergency Operations Plan Update	Annually	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency	
		Cow Creek/Spring Creek Infrastructure Development	2017	Community Development	
	Blunt	Street Improvements	Annually	Community Development	
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development	
		City Park Improvements	2017+	Community Development	
		Drinking Water System Improvements	2018+	Community Development	
		Wastewater Treatment System Improvements	2017+	Community Development	
	Harrold	Street Improvements	Annually	Community Development	
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development	
	Pierre	Street Improvements	Annually	Community Development	
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development	
		Sanitary Sewer Improvements	Annually	Community Development	
		Water System Improvements	Annually	Community Development	
		Electrical System Improvements	Annually	Community Development	
		City Hall	2018	Economic Development	
		Airport Improvements	2018	Economic Development	
		Boys and Girls Club Improvements	2018+	Community Development	
		New Event Facility	2018+	Community Development	
	Hyde	Hyde County	Road/Highway Improvements	Annually	Community Development
			Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
			Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	2022	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
			Emergency Operations Plan Update	Annually	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
			Courthouse Improvements	2018	Community Development
			Zoning Ordinance Update	2017+	Community Development
Highmore		Street Improvements	Annually	Community Development	
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development	
		Tornado Shelter at Park	2018	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency	
		Auditorium Improvements	2018	Community Development	
		City Pool Improvements	2017+	Community Development	

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		Zoning Ordinances	2017+	Planning and Research
Jackson	Jackson County	Road/Highway Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Hazard Mitigation Plan	2018	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
		Emergency Operations Plan Update	Annually	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
		Enhance 911	2018	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
		Library	2018+	Community Development
		GIS Training & additional dataset development & Updating of parcel geo-database Ultra-CAMA equalization system	Annually	Technical and Management Assistance
	Belvidere	Street Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
	Kadoka	Street Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Housing	2017	Economic Development
		EMS/Fire Hall Expansion	2015	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
		City-wide Beautification Efforts	Annually	Community Development
		Sanitary Sewer Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Ordinance Updates	2017+	Community Development
	Interior	Street Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Emergency Warning System	2018+	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
		City Park Improvements	2017+	Community Development
Jones	Jones County	Road/Highway Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	2020	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
		Emergency Operations Plan Update	Annually	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
		Fire Hall Expansion	2017+	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
	Draper	Street Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Auditorium Improvements	2017+	Community Development
	Murdo	Street Improvements	Annually	Community Development

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		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Sidewalks/Recreation Improvements	2017+	Community Development
Stanley	Stanley County	Road/Highway Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	2023	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
		Emergency Operations Plan Update	Annually	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
		Create Parcel Geo-database for Equalization	2017+	Technical and Management Assistance
		Fairground Improvements	Annually	Community Development
	Ft Pierre	Street Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Sanitary Sewer Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Storm Sewer Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Wastewater Treatment System Improvements	2017+	Community Development
		Housing	Annually	Economic Development
		Marina & Motel Development	2017+	Economic Development
		Recreation Improvements	Annually	Community Development
Electrical System Improvements	Annually	Community Development		
Sully	Sully County	Road/Highway Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	2022	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
		Emergency Operations Plan Update	Annually	Disaster Preparedness and Community Resiliency
		186 th Street Improvements	2018	Economic Development
		Courthouse Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Street Improvements	Annually	Community Development
	Agar	Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Wastewater Treatment System Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Park Beautification	Annually	Community Development
		Street Improvements	Annually	Community Development
	Onida	Drainage Improvements	Annually	Community Development
		Electrical System Improvements	Annually	Economic Development
		Water and Wastewater System Improvements	Annually	Community Development
Street Improvements		Annually	Community Development	

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The following table is a summary of potential funding resources available for communities to undertake a variety of projects. While this list isn't completely exhausted, it provides an excellent snapshot for financing options available to communities in the region.

Grant Type	Grant Name	Source	Facts/Emphasis	Awards	Cost/Share	Deadlines	Contract Information
Business Loan	SDGOED - APEX Loans	State	The APEX (Agricultural Processing and Export) Loan Program is designed to assist programs with a population of 25,000 or less which add value to raw agricultural products through processing or export a minimum of 75% of its product to outside entities outside of the state of South Dakota or replace an import.	Ongoing	May provide for up to 75% of loan, with a loan maximum of \$250,000	Ongoing	Governor's Office of Economic Development - 711 E Wells Pierre, SD 57501, (605) 773-3301 and ask for the Finance Division
Business Loan	USDA - Rural Development - Cooperative Services Loans	Federal	USDA Rural Development accomplishes this mission by investing its financial resources and/or technical assistance in businesses, cooperatives, and communities, and by building partnerships that leverage public, private, and cooperative resources to stimulate rural economic activity. Eligible: Individuals, Private Business	Ongoing	100% Loan	Ongoing	(Jackson & Haakon Counties) USDA Rural Development 414 East Stumer Road Suite 200 Rapid City, SD 57701 Telephone: (605) 342-0301, Ext. 4 USDA Rural Development (Hyde, Stanley, Jones, Sully, & Hughes Counties) 1717 N Lincoln AVE, Suite 102, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-301-3437

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Business Loan	US-Small Business Administration - Disaster Assistance Loans	Federal	Allows anyone with damages to their home or business resulting from a declared disaster to apply for disaster loan assistance. Homeowners and Renters can apply for damages to their home, personal property, and vehicles.	Loans to repair or replace real estate, personal property, machinery, equipment, inventory and business assets	100% - Low Interest Loan	Ongoing	United States' Small Business Administration, Contact Customer Service Line: at 1-800-659-2955 or email: disastercustomerservice@sba.gov
Business Loan	US - Small Business Administration - Economic Injury Disaster Loan	Federal	To assist businesses concerns suffering economic injury as a result from Presidentially declared disasters Small Business Administration (SBA), and/or Secretary of Agriculture declared disasters.	Up to 1,500,000.00: pay liabilities which the small business concern could have been paid if the disaster had not occurred	100% - Low Interest Loan	Ongoing	United States' Small Business Administration, Contact Customer Service Line: at 1-800-659-2955 or email: disastercustomerservice@sba.gov
Business Loan	US - Small Business Administration 504	State/Private	The SBA loan program offers subordinated, fixed rate financing to healthy and expanding businesses. Long-term fixed financing (10-20 years) and reasonable rates (near-long term US Treasury Bond).	Ongoing	Provides up to 40% Loan for business expansion	Ongoing	Governor's Office of Economic Development - 711 E Wells Pierre, SD 57501, (605) 773-3301

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Business Loan	SDGOED - Value Added Tourism Sub fund - REDI Fund	State/Private	The value added tourism Sub fund is earmarked to provide loans specifically for feasibility studies, marketing studies, and marketing for value added tourism projects.	Ongoing	Provides loan for up to 45% of total Project Costs	Ongoing	Governor's Office of Economic Development - 711 E Wells Pierre, SD 57501, (605) 773-3301
Business Loan	West River Revolving Loan Fund	Private non-Profit	A private non-profit corporation established to assist community projects, new and expanding business within Western South Dakota. Loans must be issued through a certified development corporation.	Direct Loans to Businesses	10% equity contribution, fund cannot finance beyond 75% of total	Varies	West River Foundation, 525 University Loop Suite 102, Rapid City, SD 57701, Phone: 605-394-1706, Website: www.wrbsc.com
Community Development	SDGOED - Community Development Block Grant	State - Governor's Office of Economic Development	The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is a flexible program that provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs. South Dakota normally funds public infrastructure, clinics, or fire halls. Eligible applicants include city, county, private non-profits, hospitals, clinics, and fire departments.	Ongoing	50% State, 50% Local	Ongoing	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or Governor's Office of Economic Development - 711 E Wells Pierre, SD 57501, (605) 773-3301 or (800) 872-6190 goedinfo@state.sd.us Website: www.sdreadytowork

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Community Development	USDA - Rural Development - Community Facility Grants and Loans	Federal/Private, Rural Development	For communities under 20,000 to construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve community facilities providing essential services to rural residents. USDA Rural Development loan funds may be used to construct, enlarge, or improve community facilities for health care, public safety, and public services. Eligible applicants include city, county, private non-profits, hospitals, clinics, and fire departments. Eligible applicants include city, county, private non-profits, hospitals, clinics, and fire departments.	Ongoing	Grant is dependent upon median household income and availability of funds	Ongoing	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or (Jackson & Haakon Counties) USDA Rural Development 414 East Stumer Road Suite 200 Rapid City, SD 57701 Telephone: (605) 342-0301, Ext. 4 USDA Rural Development (Hyde, Stanley, Jones, Sully, & Hughes Counties) 1717 N Lincoln AVE, Suite 102, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-301-3437
Community Development Grants	South Dakota Community Foundation Grant	Private non-Profit	The grants were made from the Foundation's South Dakota Fund to charitable and nonprofit organizations across the state. The Foundation makes grant awards in the areas of economic development, human services, health, education and cultural programs. Does not fund bricks and mortar projects.	Varies	The South Dakota Community Foundation encourages matching contribution	Varies	South Dakota Community Foundation 1714 North Lincoln Ave. Box 296, Pierre, SD 57501 Phone: 605-224-1025 website: www.sdcommunityfoundation.org
Community Development Conservation	Turner Foundation Inc.	Private non-Profit	The Turner Foundation is a private, independent foundation that is committed to preventing damage to natural systems - water, air, and land. The four program areas; safeguarding habitat, healthy planet and communities, solutions for sustainable living, and growing the environmental movement.	Invitation-only grant making process	Varies	Varies	Turner Foundation, Inc., 133 Luckie Street NW, 2nd Floor, Atlanta, GA 30303, Phone: 404-681-9900

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Community Development Telecommunications	USDA - Rural Development - Broadband Loan and Loan Guarantee Program	Federal	The purpose of this program is to increase access to high-speed telecommunications access in rural communities under 20,000 through loans and loan guarantees to provide broadband services in rural communities. Eligible entities include; cooperative, non-profit, limited dividend or mutual associations, limited liability companies, tribal organizations, and commercial organizations.	Ongoing	Varies	Ongoing	(Jackson & Haakon Counties) USDA Rural Development 414 East Stumer Road Suite 200 Rapid City, SD 57701 Telephone: (605) 342-0301, Ext. 4 USDA Rural Development (Hyde, Stanley, Jones, Sully, & Hughes Counties) 1717 N Lincoln AVE, Suite 102, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-224-8870, ext. 4, Fax: 605-224-1803
Community Development Telecommunications	USDA - Rural Development, Community Connect Broadband Grant Program	Federal	The purpose of this program is to provide broadband service to communities that do not have access to broadband connectivity for essential services to police and fire protection, hospitals, libraries and schools. In return for a grant, the communities will provide residents with computer internet access. Eligible entities include: incorporated organization, tribal organization, state or local unit of government, cooperative, private corporation, or limited liability company organized for profit or not-for-profit basis.	Ongoing	Varies	Varies	Jackson & Haakon Counties) USDA Rural Development 414 East Stumer Road Suite 200 Rapid City, SD 57701 Telephone: (605) 342-0301, Ext. 4 USDA Rural Development (Hyde, Stanley, Jones, Sully, & Hughes Counties) 1717 N Lincoln AVE, Suite 102, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-301-3437

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Community Development, Recreation	SDGF&P - Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant - LWCF	Federal	The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program provides grant funds to acquire and/or develop outdoor recreation areas and facilities for the general public. Examples include picnic shelters, playgrounds, pool renovation, and other recreational facilities.	Max Grant amount is \$75,000	50% local share, 50% state share	Varies	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or SD Dept. of Game, Fish, and Parks, Joe Foss Building, 523 E Capitol Ave. Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-3391, Website: http://gfp.sd.gov/
Community Development, Recreation	Recreational Trails Program	Federal/State	This program provides funding to cities and other governmental/private entities to develop and maintain recreation trails and trail related facilities for both non-motorized and motorized recreational trail uses.	Grants generally range between \$40,000 and \$60,000. Individual grants may be awarded for larger amounts based on the merit of the proposed project	Up to 80% of grant costs	Spring	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or SD Dept. of Game, Fish, and Parks, 523 E Capitol Ave. Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-3391, Website: http://gfp.sd.gov/
Disaster Recovery	FEMA - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Federal	The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. Eligible: City Government, County Government, Private Non-Profits	HMGP funding is allocated using a "sliding scale" formula based on the percentage of the funds spent on Public and Individual Assistance programs	75% Federal Share/ 25% Local Share	Contact South Dakota's State Hazard Mitigation Officer, deadlines vary accordingly	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or SD Office of Emergency Management: 118 W. Capitol Ave. Pierre, SD 57501 (605) 773-3231, website: dps.sd.gov

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Disaster Recovery	FEMA - Individual Assistance Grant Program	Federal	Direct assistance provided to individuals to help them assist with housing or other necessary expenses and serious needs caused by a disaster that was not covered by insurance. There must be a Presidential Declaration that specifies eligibility and designated counties for Individual Assistance.	Based on documented necessary expenses and serious needs caused by a disaster, not covered by insurance	100% Federal	Within 30 days of the Presidential Declaration Date, or contact SD Office of Emergency Management at (605) 773-3231, Website: dps.sd.gov	Call FEMA, at 1-800-621-FEMA (3362), go to FEMA's Website: www.fema.gov/apply-assistance , or contact State of South Dakota's Office of Emergency Management at Phone: (605) 773-3231, Website: dps.sd.gov
Disaster Recovery	FEMA's Public Assistance Grant Program	Federal	Provide assistance to State, Tribal and local governments, and certain types of Private Nonprofit organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President.	Based on documented eligible damages, resulting from declared disaster event	75% Federal Share/ 25% Local Share	Within 30 days of the Presidential Declaration Date	Contact SD Office of Emergency Management's - Public Assistance Officer: 118 W. Capitol Ave. Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: (605) 773-3231
Disaster Recovery - Business Assistance	SDDOL - Disaster Unemployment Assistance	Federal	The Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) program provides unemployment benefits and re-employment services to individuals who have become unemployed because of major disasters. Benefits begin from the date the individual was unemployed due to the disaster incident and can extend for up to 26 weeks after the Presidential Declaration date.	Benefits begin with the date the individual was unemployed due to the disaster incident and can extend up to 26 weeks after the Presidential Declaration date.	100% Federal	Apply to South Dakota's Unemployment Office, Within 30 days of Presidential Declaration date	Apply on-line at www.sd.uicclaims.com or call the SD Unemployment Office call center at: 605-626-3179

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Disaster Recovery, Agriculture	USDA - Farm Service Agency - Emergency Farm Loans	Federal	USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) provides emergency loans to help producers recover from production and physical losses due to drought, flooding, other natural disasters, or quarantine. Must be in Presidential Disaster Declaration Area, or designated as a disaster area by Department of Agriculture.	Producers can borrow up to 100 percent of actual production or physical losses, to a maximum amount of \$500,000	100% Low interest loan	Applications for emergency loans must be received within 8 months of the county's disaster or quarantine designation date.	Local USDA-FSA Offices: Haakon & Jackson: PO Box 339, Philip, SD 57567 phone: (605) 859-2186 Hughes & Stanley: 1717 N Lincoln Ave Suite 101, Pierre, SD 57501 phone: (605) 224-8870 Hyde: PO Box 186, Highmore, SD 57345 phone: (605) 852-2221 Jones: 806 5 th Street, Murdo, SD 57559 phone: (605) 669-2404 Sully: PO Box 47, Onida, SD 57564 phone: (605) 258-2613
Economic and Workforce Development	EDA - Adjustment Assistance Investment Program	Federal	To assist state and local interest design and implement strategies to adjust or bring about change to an economy. Program focuses on areas that have experience or are under threat of serious structural damage to the underlying economic base.	Varies	50% to 100% Federal Grant, based on need and project	Varies	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or Economic Development Administration, 410 17th ST, Suite 250, Denver, CO 80202 Phone: 303-844-4714, Fax: 303-844-3968

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Economic and Workforce Development	EDA - Local Technical Assistance Program	Federal	The Local Technical Assistance Program helps fill the knowledge and information gaps that may prevent leaders in the public and nonprofit sectors in economically distressed regions from making optimal decisions on local economic development issues.	Varies	50% to 100% Federal Grant, based on need and project	Varies	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or Economic Development Administration, 410 17th ST, Suite 250, Denver, CO 80202 Phone: 303-844-4714, Fax: 303-844-3968
Economic and Workforce Development	EDA - Technical Assistance Grants	Federal	The program provides funds to: (1) establish and operate university centers which enlist the resources of their sponsoring institutions of higher education in promoting economic development; (2) support innovative economic development projects; (3) disseminate information and studies of economic development issues of national significance; (4) finance feasibility studies and other projects leading to local economic development.	Varies	50% to 100% Federal Grant, based on need and project	Varies	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or Economic Development Administration, 410 17th ST, Suite 250, Denver, CO 80202 Phone: 303-844-4714, Fax: 303-844-3968

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Economic and Workforce Development	USDA - Rural Development Intermediary Relending Program	Federal/Private	The purpose of the intermediary relending program (IRP) is to alleviate poverty and increase economic activity and employment in rural communities through financing targeted primarily towards smaller and emerging businesses. The IRP must be managed by a Certified Economic Development Corporation.	Loan limits are capped at 150,000.00 or no more than 75% of total cost for the project	Establishment of Revolving Loan Fund	Quarterly Ongoing	Jackson & Haakon Counties) USDA Rural Development 414 East Stumer Road Suite 200 Rapid City, SD 57701 Telephone: (605) 342-0301, Ext. 4 USDA Rural Development (Hyde, Stanley, Jones, Sully, & Hughes Counties) 1717 N Lincoln AVE, Suite 102, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-301-3437
Economic and Workforce Development	SDGOED - Microloan SD	State/Private	The Microloan Program is a partnership with the Board of Economic Development, South Dakota Development Corporation, and Governor's Office of Economic Development. These loans are made available to small businesses within the borders of South Dakota, residents, including main street, and retail operations, for working capital, equipment, real estate, or other fixed asset costs.	Varies	Maximum Loan amount is \$50,000 and minimum is \$1,000. Will only cover 50% of total loan	Varies	Governor's Office of Economic Development - 711 E Wells Pierre, SD 57501, (605) 773-330, Website: www.sdreadytowork.com
Economic and Workforce Development	USDA - Rural Development - Rural Business Enterprise Grants	Federal, Private non-profits	The rural business-cooperative program makes grants to finance and facilitate development of small and emerging private business enterprises in rural areas of cities up to 50,000 population with priority to applications for projects in open country, rural communities and towns of 25,000 and smaller, and economically distressed communities.	Varies	Establishment of Revolving Loan Fund	Varies	Jackson & Haakon Counties) USDA Rural Development 414 East Stumer Road Suite 200 Rapid City, SD 57701 Telephone: (605) 342-0301, Ext. 4 USDA Rural Development (Hyde, Stanley, Jones, Sully, & Hughes Counties) 1717 N Lincoln AVE, Suite 102, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-301-3437

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Economic and Workforce Development	USDA - Rural Development - Rural Business Opportunity Grant	Federal	The purpose of the rural business opportunity grants (RBOG) program is to promote sustainable economic development in rural communities with exceptional needs. This is accomplished by making grants to organizations to provide for economic development planning, technical assistance, or training activities that improve economic conditions in rural areas.	Grants range from \$10,000 to \$500,000.	Establishment of Revolving Loan Fund	Varies	Jackson & Haakon Counties) USDA Rural Development 414 East Stumer Road Suite 200 Rapid City, SD 57701 Telephone: (605) 342-0301, Ext. 4 USDA Rural Development (Hyde, Stanley, Jones, Sully, & Hughes Counties) 1717 N Lincoln AVE, Suite 102, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-301-3437
Economic and Workforce Development	USDA - Rural Development - Rural Community Development Initiative - RCDI	Federal	The purpose of this program is to develop the capacity and ability of private, nonprofit, community based housing, and community development organizations, and low income rural communities to improve housing, community facilities, community and economic development projects in rural areas.	Minimum grant award is \$50,000; maximum grant award is \$250,000.	50% local share, 50% federal share	Varies	Jackson & Haakon Counties) USDA Rural Development 414 East Stumer Road Suite 200 Rapid City, SD 57701 Telephone: (605) 342-0301, Ext. 4 USDA Rural Development (Hyde, Stanley, Jones, Sully, & Hughes Counties) 1717 N Lincoln AVE, Suite 102, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-301-3437
Economic and Workforce Development	USDA - Rural Development - Rural Economic Development Grant Program	Federal/Private	The purpose of the Rural Economic Development Grant Program is to make available to rural communities through rural utility service borrowers (1) grants to be used for revolving loan funds for community facilities and infrastructure and (2) grant assistance in conjunction with rural economic development loans.	Varies	100% Initial grant for revolving loan fund, and for sub-grant applicants (up to 20%, (remainder 0% loan)	Varies	Jackson & Haakon Counties) USDA Rural Development 414 East Stumer Road Suite 200 Rapid City, SD 57701 Telephone: (605) 342-0301, Ext. 4 USDA Rural Development (Hyde, Stanley, Jones, Sully, & Hughes Counties) 1717 N Lincoln AVE, Suite 102, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-301-3437

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Economic and Workforce Development	USDA - Rural Development - Rural Economic Development Loan Program	Federal/Private	The purpose of the rural economic development grant program is to provide zero-interest loans and grants to USDA Rural Development Borrowers to promote rural economic development and job creation projects.	Grants vary from \$10,000.00 to 740,000.00	80% Federal in the form 0% Loan, 20% of the amount must come from outside source	Varies	Jackson & Haakon Counties) USDA Rural Development 414 East Stumer Road Suite 200 Rapid City, SD 57701 Telephone: (605) 342-0301, Ext. 4 USDA Rural Development (Hyde, Stanley, Jones, Sully, & Hughes Counties) 1717 N Lincoln AVE, Suite 102, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-301-3437
Economic Development & Infrastructure	EDA - Grants for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities	Federal	To promote long-term economic development in areas experiencing substantial economic distress. The EDA provides public works investments to support the construction or rehabilitation of essential public Infrastructure and development facilities necessary to generate higher-skill, higher-wage jobs and private investment.	Varies	50% to 100% Federal Grant, based on need and project	Varies	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or Economic Development Administration, 410 17th ST, Suite 250, Denver, CO 80202 Phone: 303-844-4714, Fax: 303-844-3968
Emergency Management & Fire Departments	Department of Interior - Rural Fire Assistance Application	Federal/State	The purpose of the Rural Fire Assistance Program is to award one-year grants directly to rural fire departments to enhance their abilities with respect to fire and fire-related hazards. Funds Personal Protective Equipment, communications, training, and special projects.	Varies	90% Federal, and 10% Local	Annually July 1	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , SD Dept. of Agriculture 4250 Fire Station Road Suite #2, Rapid City, SD 57703 Phone (605) 393-8055

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Emergency Management & Fire Departments	US Forest Service - Volunteer Fire Assistance Program	Federal/State	The purpose of the Volunteer Fire Assistance Program is to award one-year grants directly to rural fire departments to enhance their abilities with respect to fire and fire-related hazards. Funds Personal Protective Equipment, communications, training, and special projects.		50% Federal, and 50% Local	Annually May 1	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , SD Dept. of Agriculture 4250 Fire Station Road Suite #2, Rapid City, SD 57703 Phone (605) 393-8055
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Emergency Management & Fire Departments	DHS - Assistance to Fire Fighters Grant Program	Federal	The purpose of the Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) Program is to award one-year grants directly to fire departments and nonaffiliated emergency medical services (EMS) organizations of a State to enhance their abilities with respect to fire and fire-related hazards. Funds fire trucks, ambulances, Personal Protective Equipment, communications, and wellness programs.	Varies, depends on size of jurisdiction applying	80-95% Federal, 5-20% Local	Application deadline Spring, varies	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or contact the AFG Help Desk at 1-866-274-0960.
Environmental & Natural Resources	EPA-Brownfield Program	Federal/State	Take contaminated or potentially contaminated underdeveloped, unproductive property and convert it into productive real estate. Brownfield sites are defined as abandoned, idled or underused industrial or commercial properties where redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.	Varies	Up to 40% grant	Varies	SD Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources, Joe Foss Bldg. 523 E. Capitol Ave. Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-3151, Fax: 605-773-6035, Website: http://denr.sd.gov/

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Environmental & Natural Resources	SD Dept. of Agriculture Coordinated Soil & Water Conservation Grant Fund	State	Grants from the Coordinated Soil & Water Conservation Grant Fund are available for projects that show a natural resource conservation benefit to the state. Any organized conservation district within the state may make an application to the State Conservation Commission, must include information or education element.	Varies	100% State, Must show educational or informational benefit	April 1 or October 1	SD Dept of Agriculture, Resource Conservation & Forestry 523 E. Capitol Ave Pierre, SD 57501 (605) 773-3375
Environmental & Natural Resources	SD Dept. of Agriculture Living Snow Fence Grant Program	State	The living snow fence program is very valuable to South Dakota for the purpose of reducing highway maintenance costs, providing greater service to the traveling public and promoting conservation.	Varies	80% State/ 20% Sponsor Share	Varies	SD Dept of Agriculture, Resource Conservation & Forestry 523 E. Capitol Ave Pierre, SD 57501 (605) 773-3375
Environmental & Natural Resources	SDDOA - Urban & Community Forestry Comprehensive Challenge Sub- grant	State	These grants are used to fund community forestry projects which solve a specific community forestry problem, demonstrate the importance of trees in our communities. The community or service organization must match challenge grants.	Grants have a maximum limit of \$5000	50% State, 50% Local (volunteer labor, donated and/or purchased supplies, or actual cash expenditures)	Varies	SD Dept of Agriculture, Resource Conservation & Forestry 523 E. Capitol Ave Pierre, SD 57501 (605) 773-3375

Historic Preservation	Outside of Deadwood Grant Program	Private non-Profit	Historic Preservation awards up to \$250,000 each year for projects outside of Deadwood city limits, within South Dakota. Applicant must apply through Historic Preservation Commission and demonstrate that the project is related to Deadwood's history.	Case by Case, Project will not typically exceed \$25,000.00	75% Grant Share/ 25% Sponsor Share	January 2 (annually)	Deadwood Historic Preservation Office, Deadwood City Hall, 108 Sherman Street, Deadwood, SD 57732 Phone: (605) 578-2082
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Central South Dakota Enhancement District

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Historic Preservation	South Dakota State Historical Society's Deadwood Fund Program	State	Under the South Dakota's State Historical Society, grants will be awarded for projects that retain, restore, or rehabilitate historic buildings, structures, and archaeological sites in South Dakota for residential, commercial, or public purposes.	The grants range from \$1,000.00 to \$25,000.00	Dollar for dollar cost match	February 1 and October 1 annually	SD Historical Society, 900 Governor's Dr., Pierre SD, 57501, Phone: 605-773-3458, website: history.sd.gov
Historic Preservation	National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants	Federal	The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), a part of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), supports projects that promote the preservation and use of America's documentary heritage essential to understanding our democracy, history, and culture. Eligible entities include private non-profits, local or state governments, or colleges/universities/academic institutions.	Varies	Dollar for dollar cost match	Summer/Fall	SD Historical Society, 900 Governor's Dr., Pierre SD, 57501, Phone: 605-773-3458, website: history.sd.gov or The National Records and Archives Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001, Phone: 202-357-5487

Housing Assistance & Development	SDHDA-Home Program	State/Private	The purpose of the home program is to expand the supply of safe, sanitary, and affordable housing for very low-income households.	Grants, Direct Loans, Direct Payment	Ongoing	Ongoing	South Dakota Housing Development Authority, PO BOX 1237, 3060 E Elizabeth Street Pierre SD, 57501, Phone: 605-773-3181, Website: www.sdhda.org
Housing Assistance & Development	USDA - Rural Development - Rural Housing Site Loans	Federal/Private	To assist public or private nonprofit organizations interested in providing sites for housing: to acquire and develop land in rural areas to be subdivided as adequate building sites.	Direct Loans	Ongoing	Ongoing	Jackson & Haakon Counties) USDA Rural Development 414 East Stumer Road Suite 200 Rapid City, SD 57701 Telephone: (605) 342-0301, Ext. 4 (Hyde, Stanley, Jones, Sully, & Hughes Counties) 1717 N Lincoln AVE, Suite 102, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-301-3437

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Housing Assistance & Development	SDHDA - Rural Site Development Program	Federal/Private	To stimulate the development of new affordable housing subdivision in rural communities to use funds in a prudent manner; leveraging other resources to the maximum extent possible.	Direct Loans	Ongoing	Ongoing	South Dakota Housing Development Authority, PO BOX 1237, 3060 E Elizabeth Street Pierre SD, 57501, Phone: 605-773-3181, Website: www.sdhda.org
Housing Assistance & Development	HUD - Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program	Federal/Private	This program helps expand the supply of affordable housing with supportive services for the elderly. It provides capital advances to finance the construction and/or acquisition and rehabilitation of structures that will serve as supportive housing for the very low-income elderly persons and provides rent subsidies.	Direct Loans	Ongoing	Ongoing	US Dept of Housing and Urban Development, 4301 West 57th Street Suite 101 Sioux Falls, SD 57108, Phone: 605-330-4223, Fax: 605-330-4465
Infrastructure, Transportation	SDDOT - Local Government Assistance/ Agri-Business Access Grants Program	State	The Department of Transportation Agri-Business Access Grants Program is a means for local governments to address road needs associated with new agri-business, such as ethanol plants, large scale elevators, etc. This program provides for 60% of the construction costs of the project, not including engineering or utility work.	Each fiscal year the state Transportation Commission allocates \$1.0 million in state highway funds for this program	60% State Share, 40% Local Share	Varies	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, or SD Dept of Transportation, Office of Local Government Assistance, 700 E Broadway Ave., Pierre, SD 57501, Phone:(605) 773.4284

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Infrastructure, Transportation	SDDOT - Local Government Assistance/ Community Access Road Grant	State	Community Access Grants are state funds for towns less than 5,000 in population and are for the construction or reconstruction of major streets in each town such as Main Street, the road to the elevator, schools, hospitals, etc. This program provides for 60% of the construction costs of the project, not including engineering or utility work.	The program is funded at \$1,500,000 per year. Grant size is limited to \$400,000	60% State Share, 40% Local Share	Due by August 1, annually	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or SD Dept of Transportation, 700 E Broadway Ave., Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: (605) 773.4284
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Infrastructure, Transportation	SDDOT - Local Government Assistance/ Secondary Roads	State	The Secondary Roads Section in Local Government Assistance administers approximately \$20 million in road, bridge, and other projects each year for improvements on the county and local highway systems.	Counties receive an annual allocation of federal Surface Transportation Program (STP) funds	90/10 for roads, 50/50 bridges	Varies	SD Dept of Transportation, Office of Local Government Assistance, 700 E Broadway Ave., Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: (605) 773.4284
Infrastructure, Transportation	SDDOT - Local Government Assistance/ The Department of Transportation Industrial Park Program	State	The Department of Transportation Industrial Park Program is a means to assist cities and towns who have a new industry coming to their community and need new or expanded access to the industry. This program provides for 60% of the construction costs of the project, not including engineering or utility work.	Each fiscal year the state Transportation Commission allocates \$1.0 million in state highway funds for this program	60% State Share, 40% Local Share	Varies	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , SD Dept of Transportation, 700 E Broadway Ave., Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: (605) 773.4284

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Infrastructure, Transportation	SDDOT - Local Government Assistance/Urban Systems	State	Urban Systems Grant is based on city's Population, at minimum of 5,000 total populations. All projects are initiated at the request of the city governments through a resolution and are then placed in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). The Urban Systems Section then provides all administrative assistance needed to take the project up through the bid letting.	Size of award is based on city population, and other factors	90%, State Share, 10% Local Match	Varies	SD Dept of Transportation, Office of Local Government Assistance, 700 E Broadway Ave., Pierre, SD 57501, Phone:(605) 773.4284
Infrastructure, Transportation	SDDOT - Transportation Enhancement (TE) Program is changing to Map 21 in 2013	State/ Federal	Grant provides assistance for such projects as scenic and landscaping programs, tourist information centers, and historical preservation activities.				Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or SD Dept of Transportation, Office of Local Government Assistance, 700 E Broadway Ave., Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: (605) 773.4284

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Infrastructure, Water, Sewer, and Storm Water	SDDENR - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program	State	The Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program was established to provide low interest loans to governmental entities for clean water and nonpoint source pollution control projects. Applicants must be a governmental entity and part of the State Water Plan.	Varies	Varies	15th of January, April, July, and October	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Joe Foss building, 523 East Capitol, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: Phone: (605) 773-3151 Website: www.denr.sd.gov
Infrastructure, Water, Sewer, and Storm Water	SDDENR - Consolidated Water Facilities Construction Program	State	Provide grants and loans to communities for water projects. The project must be on the State Water Facilities Plan prior to application submittal. Minimum monthly utility rates for a community are necessary for an application to be presented to the board.	Varies	Varies	1st January, April, July, and October	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Joe Foss building, 523 East Capitol, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: Phone: (605) 773-3151 Website: www.denr.sd.gov

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Infrastructure, Water, Sewer, and Storm Water	SDDENR - Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program	State	The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund was established to provide low interest loans for drinking water projects. Projects must be on the State Water Plan prior to receiving funding approval.	Varies	Varies	15th of January, April, July, and October	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Joe Foss building, 523 East Capitol, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: Phone: (605) 773-3151 Website: www.denr.sd.gov
Infrastructure, Water, Sewer, and Storm Water	SDDENR - Small Community Planning Grant, Water, Waste Water, and Storm Water	State	The Small Community Planning Grant Program was established to hire an engineering consultant to conduct a comprehensive study and develop a list of recommended alternatives for communities under 2,500 people.	Maximum of \$6,000.00 for an Engineering Study, \$8,000.00 for an infiltration and inflow analysis, and \$1,600.00 for a utility analysis	80% State up to \$6,000	Ongoing	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Joe Foss building, 523 East Capitol, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: Phone: (605) 773-3151 Website: www.denr.sd.gov

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Infrastructure, Water, Sewer, and Storm Water	USDA-Rural Development Water and Waste Disposal Loans	Federal	The purpose of this program is to develop water and waste water disposals systems, including solid waste disposal and storm drainage, in rural areas with populations less than 10,000.	Varies	Varies	Ongoing	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , Jackson & Haakon Counties) USDA Rural Development 414 East Stumer Road Suite 200 Rapid City, SD 57701 Telephone: (605) 342-0301, Ext. 4 USDA Rural Development (Hyde, Stanley, Jones, Sully, & Hughes Counties) 1717 N Lincoln AVE, Suite 102, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-301-3437
Highway Safety	SDDOT - Safe Routes to Schools Program	Federal	Safe Routes to School is a comprehensive Program designed to increase access and provide training for school children that bike and walk to school. It provides funding for education, enforcement, encouragement, evaluation and engineering.	Varies	Projects are 100% federally funded reimbursement program and does not require a local match.	Varies	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or South Dakota Department of Transportation Safe Routes to School 700 East Broadway Ave. Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-6642
Law Enforcement & Highway Safety	SDDPS Highway Safety Grant	State/ Federal	Grants place specific emphasis on the use of traffic crash and injury data for problem identification and evaluation of the outcome of traffic safety activities..	Project awards vary, depending on equipment, or program being funded	Cost match varies, depends on equipment or program being funded	Varies	Central South Dakota Enhancement District, 3431 Airport Road, Suite #3 PO BOX 220, Pierre, SD 57501, Phone: 605-773-2780, Fax: 605-773-2784, Email: enhancement@csded.org , or South Dakota Department of Highway Safety, Office of Highway Safety: 118 W Capitol Ave Pierre, SD 57501 Phone: 605-773-6426

Appendix C

Environmental Restraints & Relationship to Economic Conditions Restraints/NEPA Environmental Checklist

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**Central South Dakota Enhancement District
Environmental Restraints & Relationship to Economic Conditions Table**

Environmental Restraint	Economic Condition
<p align="center">Susceptibility to Natural Disasters</p>	<p>CSEDED is at risk of various potential natural perils including, but not limited to: tornadoes, severe winter storms including blizzards & ice storms, tornadoes, hail, high winds, drought and extreme heat, wildfires, flooding, landslides/erosion, sinkholes/subsidence, earthquakes, pestilence including grasshoppers & crickets, vector-borne diseases including west-Nile, hantavirus and sylvatic plague in prairie dog/rodent populations.</p> <p>While many communities are exposed to some of these conditions, the CSEDED area’s risk is increased due to its economies are centered on Agriculture and Tourism. These two industries (especially agriculture) are heavily influenced by these natural perils and place the district at an elevated risk to maintain quality of life.</p>
<p align="center">Missouri River Valley/ Regional Topography Developmental Restraints</p>	<p>The topography of the area ranges from flat to rolling hills, to small flat topped hills with steep banked stream bottoms, to steep river breaks. The most significant physical feature of the region is the Missouri River and the Oahe Reservoir. Major tributaries flowing into the Missouri River system are the Cheyenne River and the Bad River.</p> <p>This topography places restraint on access to development due to steep hills, especially large commercial/agricultural facilities. This is demonstrated by the 98% of land use within the district is considered as agricultural land use.</p>
<p align="center">Flood Plains</p>	<p>There are multiple established floodplains throughout the district which restrict development. Sully and Hughes County have established flood plains, as well as the communities of Blunt, Kadoka, Pierre, Fort Pierre, Midland and Philip. Some of these areas have had development prior to the establishment of the flood plain, increasing vulnerability of some communities to flooding damages. Further development is restricted in attempt to keep these risks for future damages at their current position.</p>
<p align="center">Proximity to National Grasslands, Missouri River, and Badlands National Park</p>	<p>The District has two National Grasslands managed by the National Forest Service within its boundaries. The Fort Pierre National Grasslands encompasses over 116,000 acres, with one-fourth being located in southeastern Stanley County. A small portion of the 591,000 acre Buffalo Gap National Grasslands is located in Jackson County next to the Badlands National Park eastern entrance.</p> <p>The national distinction of these unique areas within the district should be viewed as an economic asset. As mentioned previously, outside of agriculture, tourism is the second largest industry within the districts economy, and these unique areas help drive that by attracting people to view these beautiful scenic areas. The national grasslands are also open for public hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and bird watching. We encourage communities in close proximity to these assets to incorporate them into their economic development strategies/outlook.</p>

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NEPA Environmental Guidance Checklist

1. Are there any designated State or National Parks, or National Wildlife Refuges?
Addressed page 24
2. Does the area being reviewed include any designated or proposed wilderness areas under the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. § 1131 *et seq.*)?
Addressed Page 24
3. Are there any wild or scenic rivers under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. § 1271 *et seq.*)?
Addressed Page 25
4. List any endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 ((16 U.S.C. § 1531 *et seq.*) (plants, animals, or critical habitat)?
Addressed Pages 21-23
5. List any “prime/unique agricultural lands” designated by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture under the Farmland Protection Policy Act (7 U.S.C. §§ 4201 – 4209)?
Addressed page 25
6. Are there any Superfund, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. S.C. § 9601 *et seq.*), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. 6901), leaking underground storage tanks, or brownfield (abandoned, contaminated) sites in the area?
Addressed page 28
7. Are there any hazardous chemical manufacturers or users or any facilities that store hazardous chemicals?
Addressed page 28
8. Are there any major manufacturers or users of pesticides?
State agencies and the EPA can be of assistance.
Agricultural is a very important economic activity throughout CSDED which commonly employs pesticides/herbicides in modern operations. SD Department of Agriculture--Pesticide Program licenses and maintains a list of commercial and private pesticide/herbicide applicators and dealers.

The SD Department of Agriculture, by agreement with the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is responsible for enforcing the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). (7 U.S.C. §136 *et seq.*) FIFRA relates directly to the manufacture, distribution, sale, use and disposal of pesticide products. SD Department of Agriculture is also responsible for the state pesticide law (SDCL 38-20A), the agricultural pesticide application law (SDCL 38-21), and pesticide administrative rules (ARSD 12:56).
9. Have all sole source aquifers for drinking water in the project area been identified?
Addressed page 28

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10. Identify any wellhead protection areas for protecting drinking water in ground water wells?
Addressed page 28
11. Are there any Nonattainment Areas for criteria pollutants under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7401 *et seq*)? If so, how will this affect future development in your area?
There are No non-attainment areas for criteria pollutant located in South Dakota according to US-EPA Green Book shapefiles available at www.epa.gov/green-book.
12. Identify any significant 100-year flood plains in your area? How will future development affect these areas?
Addressed page 28
13. Are there any known archeological, historic, prehistoric, or cultural resource sites that could function as a major constraint to any proposed economic development project and therefore should be avoided? Identify any known constraints to development as a result of these resources.
Addressed page 25-28
14. Is this area in a designated Coastal Zone area with a federally approved Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Plan in accord with the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. § 1451 *et seq*)? If so, is this CEDS consistent with the CZM? (If you are in a coastal State, including the Great Lakes, check with the State office of Coastal Zone Management.)
According to the NOAA website, South Dakota does not participate in the Coastal Zone Management Program. <https://coast.noaa.gov/czm/mystate/>.
15. To the extent practicable, does the CEDS identify the obvious constraints to economic development such as lack of public utilities or other infrastructure, indicate an estimate of the local schedule for eliminating such constraints, and discuss current and potential public controversies that may hinder development in the region?
This is partially addressed in pages 64 to 67.
Additional constraints to economic development across the CSDED include:
- Aging and deteriorating water, sewer and drainage infrastructure.
- Availability of workforce and elder housing.
- Aging and deteriorating road system.
- Overcoming the trend of rural population flight.
- Natural disasters.
16. Are the social impacts with respect to environmental justice issues included in accordance with Executive Order 12898, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” (59 Fed. Reg. 7629, February 11, 1994)? How will proposed development adversely affect minority and low income populations in the region?
Projects involving federal funding generally require consideration of potential environmental justice concerns. None of the forecasted future economic development activities and projects in CSDED are anticipated to raise environmental justice issues or result in adverse human health or environmental impacts relative to minority or low income populations.