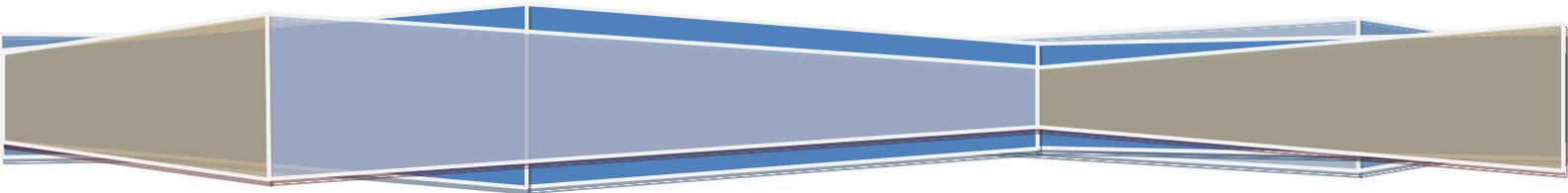


# Jerauld County Rural Development Site Analysis

A Study by  
Planning & Development District III

Funded by the South Dakota Value Added Agriculture Subfund



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## SUMMARY

As part of the South Dakota Department of Agriculture's (SDDA) efforts to enhance economic development opportunities and better support local control of development, the County Site Analysis Program (Program) was developed in the summer of 2013. The program assists participating counties in identifying potential rural properties with site development opportunities. The analysis and subsequent report will provide local leaders with information and research-based resources to foster well informed decisions regarding the future of their respective regions. It also helps identify and plan for potential challenges that may arise should those opportunities be pursued.

In implementing the Program, SDDA is working closely with South Dakota's Planning and Development Districts. The First District Association of Local Governments (First District) and Planning and Development District III (District III) developed a methodology for a feasibility analysis that focuses on identifying locations for rural economic development. The methodology addresses the feasibility of locations for the development of concentrated animal feeding operations, agricultural processing and storage facilities, and other agriculturally-related commercial/industrial development. The analysis took into consideration local zoning and state permitting requirements and the availability of infrastructure necessary to accommodate certain rural economic development projects.

Utilizing Geographic Information System (GIS) technology, District III identified 9 sites within Jerauld County that met the minimum standards of the Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) analysis and 0 sites that met the minimum standards of the Agriculturally-related Industrial Development (AID) analysis. The nine (9) CAFO sites complied with local zoning ordinances and were in close proximity to the infrastructure necessary to support the previously identified economic development activities.

Identifying and evaluating potential sites for development is the first step in planning for economic development in rural Jerauld County. While this report focuses on the 9 specific sites (9 CAFO 0 AID), it became apparent each site also possesses its own unique set of site characteristics which present both advantages and constraints. There were many other sites in the county which complied with the county's zoning regulations but lacked the necessary infrastructure. Upgrading infrastructure identified as necessary to support rural economic development projects may increase the number of sites within the county possessing potential for development.

Infrastructure needs for CAFOs vary dependent upon species as the needs of AID projects also vary. Minimum thresholds for each criterion were utilized to establish the "Best" classification of sites. Those sites designated as "Best" sites were those not limited by any of the criteria considered. Sites not meeting the minimum criteria required of the "Best" sites were subsequently identified as "Good" or "Better". Sites may not be suitable for all CAFO and AID developments but may be limited to specific operations due to conditions limiting the site's development potential. An example of limiting conditions could be the availability of water volume at an identified CAFO site. Water demand for a 3,000 head dairy is approximately five times greater than the needs of a 5,000 head sow operation even though each operation is in excess of 2,000 animal units and will be subject to the same zoning regulations. Therefore, a 5,000 head sow operation may be located upon a site classified as "Good" or "Better" if the limiting factor was water availability.

The analysis found that the primary limiting factor in reviewing a property's development potential for a CAFO is the availability of quality potable water. Access to a centralized water source such as rural water was identified as a key component in the site analysis process. Mid Dakota Rural Water System, based in Miller, provides rural water to the properties within Jerauld County.

At this time, the water system is unable to determine the level of service available to the identified sites. It is assumed the system would explore ways to improve its supply and distribution systems in order to provide water to a proposed development if a significant water user (CAFO or AID) would locate in the county. Therefore, the analysis does not make the claim that the only sites for CAFO or AID development in Jerauld County be relegated to the specific sites identified herein.

Regarding the AID analysis, the two primary limiting factors in identifying AID sites were access to rail and availability of water. None of the AID sites were identified as being “Better” or “Best” due to lack of quantity and deliverability of water. The analysis required “Good” AID sites to be located within 1 mile of rail but not over the aquifer. These parameters resulted in zero (0) sites being identified as “Good” because much of the rail within Jerauld County is situated over the aquifer. While one hundred fifty-nine (159) sites met the all parameters of the analysis with the exception of rail access therefore there may be AID sites for those projects which may not require rail access (See Appendix 1).

While an absence of potential AID sites may be attributed to a multitude of factors it is the location of rail over a shallow aquifer which severely limits the availability of AID sites within Jerauld County. If rail access were not a defining criteria there would be 159 AID sites within the county.

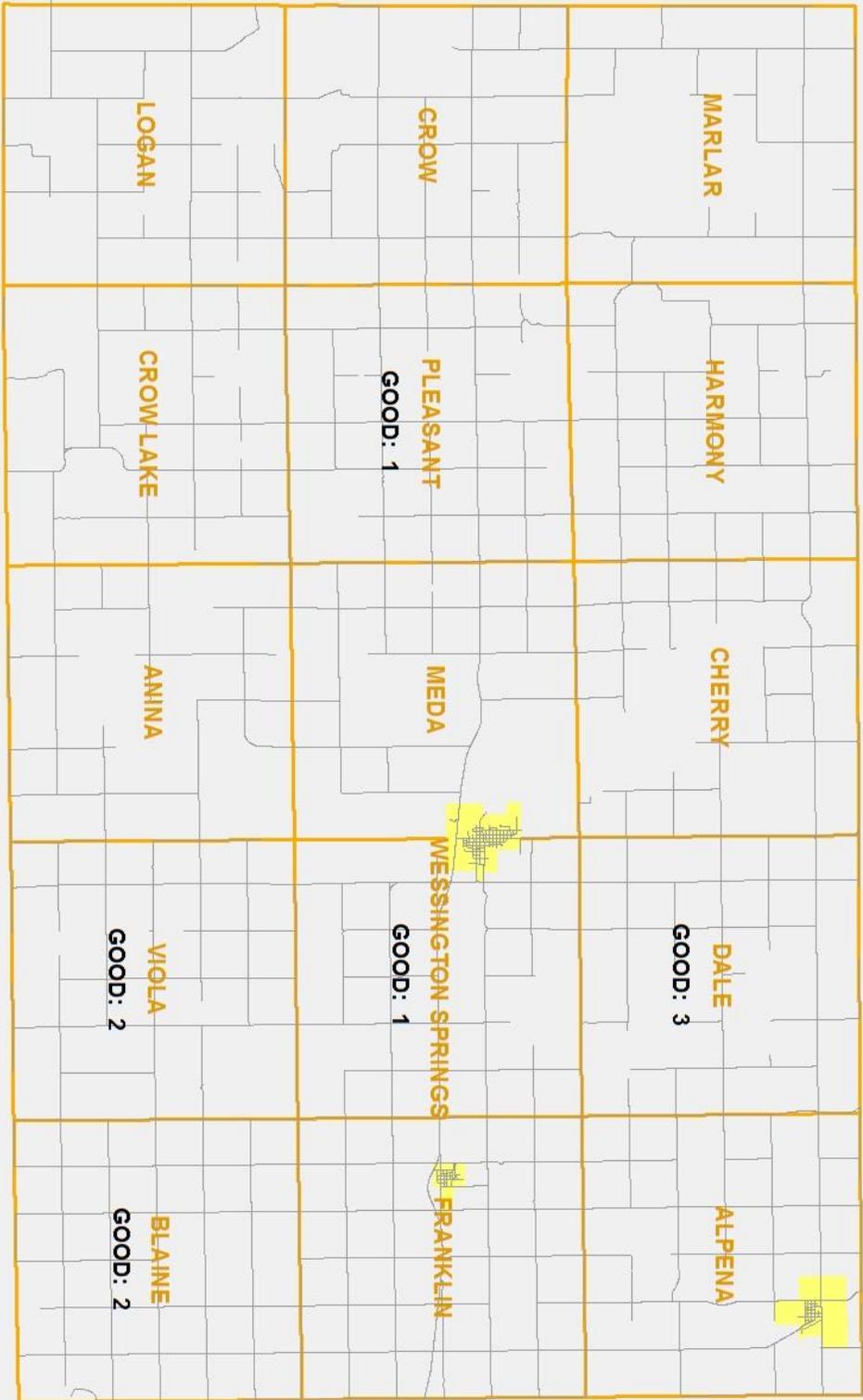
In addition to the availability of quality potable water and rail locations over the shallow aquifer, additional limiting factors such as access to 3-Phase power and the county’s existing CAFO setback requirements limited the number of potential AID and CAFO sites.

The site assessment process was limited in scope to include undeveloped parcels and did not consider expansion of existing CAFOs or commercial/industrial uses. In addition to this limited scope, minimum values were utilized in ranking each site with regards to zoning requirements and infrastructure demands. No attempt was made to rank each site within the three identified classifications. The uniqueness of each criterion identified in Table 1 warrants a comprehensive review of the potential impact each may have upon a subject property. This study is intended as the first step of a multi-faceted development process potentially leading to more specific site evaluations such as Phase 1 Environmental Assessments, soil borings, and business plans.

Identification of each site’s relative advantages and constraints provides decision-makers with useful information for assessing the development potential of each site. The information contained herein has the potential to streamline the marketing process thereby reducing timelines, financial expenditures and labor costs. Local governments, landowners, economic development groups and state agencies such as the Department of Agriculture or Governor’s Office of Economic Development all benefit from the rural site development analysis. These entities now have access to a marketing tool based on proactive planning efforts. In addition, the report may assist local governments in updating their comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances and permitting procedures while also increasing local awareness of potential development opportunities. The findings of this report will assist in determining the potential role each site may play in supporting economic development and should be considered when planning for future projects within Jerauld County.

The remainder of the report has been divided into two sections. Section 1 provides an overview of the criteria utilized as part of the Rural Site Development Analysis while Section 2 details the methodology incorporated into the review phase and identifies the “Good”, “Better”, and “Best” hierarchy.

As previously mentioned, there were **9** sites within Jerauld County which met the minimum standards for inclusion as potential Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) sites and **0** sites met the minimum standards for Agriculturally-related Industrial Development (AID) site analysis. The following maps are of Jerauld County and illustrate the 9 CAFO sites rated as “Good”, “Better” and “Best” by township.



**Jerarald County**  
Concentrated Animal  
Feeding Operation (CAFO) site 2014

**Legend**  
ROADS  
CITY LIMITS  
TOWNSHIP

\*\*\* No rural water layer  
available for  
Jerarald County \*\*\*



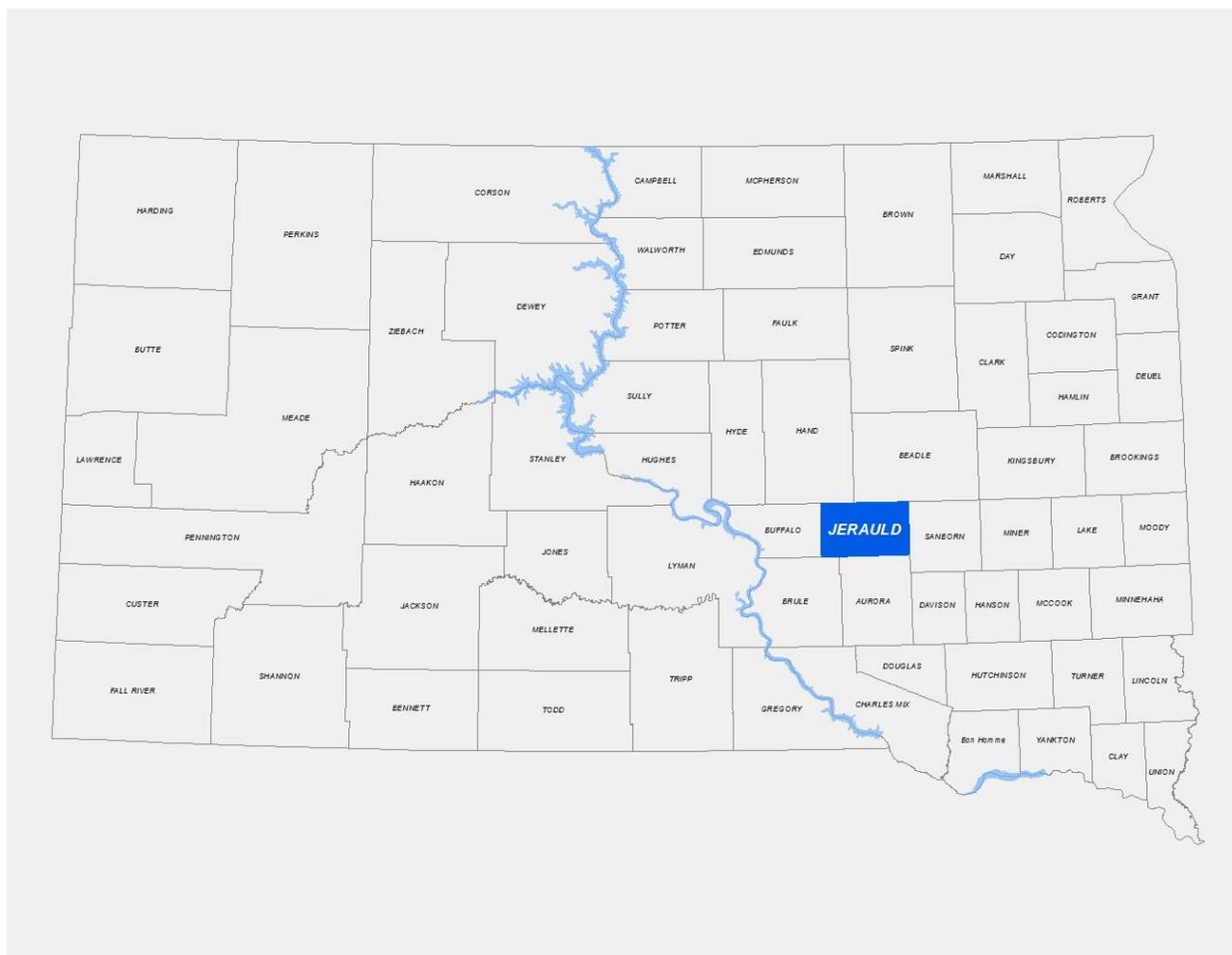
# Table 1:

## Potential CAFO Development Sites

| TOWNSHIP NAME      | BEST | BETTER | GOOD |
|--------------------|------|--------|------|
| ALPENA             | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| ANINA              | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| BLAINE             | 0    | 0      | 2    |
| CHERRY             | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| CROW               | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| CROW LAKE          | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| DALE               | 0    | 0      | 3    |
| FRANKLIN           | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| HARMONY            | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| LOGAN              | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| MARLAR             | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| MEDA               | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| PLEASANT           | 0    | 0      | 1    |
| VIOLA              | 0    | 0      | 2    |
| WESSINGTON SPRINGS | 0    | 0      | 1    |

## SECTION 1: SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

### Jerauld County Location Map



The analysis methodology developed for this study utilized an established set of criteria deemed critical to further development of the subject properties while specifically addressing the suitability of a site for either a CAFO or an AID.

Sites possessing all of the criteria identified as critical within the analysis will be those most sought by potential developers. The occurrence of these sites may be somewhat rare therefore sites under consideration for either a CAFO or AID may meet the majority of criteria, but will be lacking in several specific areas. Any sites not meeting all the criteria may be burdened with a limitation thus requiring more specific analysis. In these cases, the feasibility of developing the site is highly dependent upon the identified limitation(s). Earlier, an example of a potential site limitation was discussed regarding the demand for water. In that situation, the lack of water in the volume necessary for a dairy lent the site to be more likely developed as a swine facility. This example did not explore potential alternatives to the water shortage. The absence of adequate rural water volume at the site may require upsizing of the water infrastructure or securing an alternative water source. All of which hold the potential to mitigate this constraint thereby facilitating the proposed development. In other cases, however, failure to meet certain criteria, such as access to a quality road network, may result in a situation where development of the site becomes economically unfeasible. The site assessment criteria, depending upon whether or not the site is for a CAFO or AID project, have been divided into three major categories to include:

## I. LAND USE REGULATIONS

- a) Alignment with Local and Regional Plans
- b) Compliance with Local Zoning Regulations
- c) Buildable Parcel

## II. ENVIRONMENTAL

- a) Potential Environmental Constraints – Aquifer

## III. INFRASTRUCTURE

- a) Transportation Networks – Access to Federal/State Roads and Rail
- b) Electrical Supply
- c) Water Supply

## **I. LAND USE REGULATIONS**

Economic development planning in Jerauld County must be conducted in concert with the county's overall economic development goals. All development activities, including those specifically related to agriculture need to be accomplished within the parameters set forth in local and regional planning documents. Land use or development guidance is traditionally provided via local documents such as Comprehensive Plans, Zoning Ordinances, Policies, Mission Statements and other local economic development plans and initiatives.

### Comprehensive Land Use Plan

Chapter II of the Jerauld County Comprehensive Plan provides background information with the later pages focusing on economic issues within the county. Jerauld County's leadership recognized the importance of agriculture to the local, regional, and state economies and devoted seventy-five (75) percent of the economic discussion to agriculture. Chapter III within the 1998 Comprehensive Plan is dedicated to goals and objectives which also includes policies. There were four (4) subsections within the Chapter addressing various subjects of which two, environmental protection and economic development are pertinent to this study. Each subsection identifies one overall goal from which objectives and policies are derived. The goals for environmental protection and economic development are as follows:

- It is the goal of Jerauld County to avoid development in areas that:
  - Are environmentally fragile or unique;
  - Present health and safety standards to county residents; and
  - Could degrade or otherwise negatively impact neighboring property.
- It is the goal of Jerauld County to encourage the continuation of family farming, while promoting cost effective, value added manufacturing and other economic diversification efforts.

These goals address many of the challenges which face a majority of the state's counties. Jerauld County is attempting to address the challenges by proactive actions such as this study. In reviewing the 1998 Comprehensive Plan, it is clear that Jerauld County recognizes the importance of large scale animal agricultural development and agriculturally-related commercial and industrial development. The issue of agricultural development is further addressed within the goals, objectives, and policies presented within Chapter III of the Comprehensive Plan.

### Areas of Development Stability (Ag-zoned Property)

Jerauld County is located in east central South Dakota. The County is 530 square miles in area, with a 2010 population of 2,071 persons. Jerauld County is divided into two distinct areas by the Wessington Hills. These hills extend from north to south in a crescent shape through the center of the county. The region west of the Wessington Hills is nearly level to moderately sloping and gently rolling ground. The principal drainage ways in the region are Crow Creek and Smith Creek, which both drain southward and westward. The region east of the Wessington Hills is part of the James River Basin. This region is lower in elevation than the western part of the county. In this region, the land west of Firesteel Creek is drained by Firesteel Creek. The land east of Firesteel Creek is mostly drained by Sand Creek and Morris Creek.

The county is more topographically diverse than many eastern South Dakota Counties. The Wessington Hills provide a distinct division within the county in numerous ways to include topography and soils. The eastern portion of the county is located within the James River basin. Since the waterway is not located in the county the issues commonly associated with a wild river such as vast floodplains and scenic vistas are not present within the county. An absence of large riparian areas and bluffs potentially opens more acres for development and other agricultural pursuits. The majority of the county is zoned AG-Agriculture which discourages scattered small lot development and preservation of large open spaces. These areas should continue to be managed in such a way as to promote agricultural uses and prevent scattered development and expansion of conflicting land uses. Land use controls such as minimum lot sizes and closely defined permitted and conditional uses within zoning districts along with other regulations should be utilized to preserve areas for continued agricultural related development

A failure to preserve agricultural lands through land use controls will diminish their optimum utilization resulting in a shift towards more “urban” uses. Once lands are consumed for uses other than agriculture the remaining agricultural production potential of the land, as well as those in proximity is lost in terms of an being an agriculture based economic generator.

### Agricultural Preservation Policies

As noted earlier, Chapter III of the 1998 Jerauld County Comprehensive Plan addressed goals and objectives to also include policies. There are three (3) objectives within the agriculture section which either directly or indirectly address animal feeding operations and agricultural-industrial type operations. The overall tone within the agriculture discussion focuses upon three items:

- Protection and promotion of the area’s farmers and agriculture related businesses;
- Agricultural businesses and industrial development should take advantage of designated development lands as well as utility and transportation networks; and
- Impact of proposed activities upon the environment and abutting lands.

The aforementioned objectives and their corresponding policies have been noted in the following bullet statements.

- Objective 2: The County will protect production agriculture and prime agricultural land from the encroachment of other land uses, whenever possible.

- Policy 2 – A: County regulations will reflect the importance of existing agricultural practices, when compared to non-compatible land uses.
- Objective 3: The County will assist agricultural producers, within its means, to encourage new investment.
  - Policy 3 – A: Extension programs will be supported, if financially feasible.
  - Policy 3 – B: Tax abatements will be considered as investment incentives.
- Objective 5: The County will compile information, within its means, to facilitate the public awareness of the importance of agriculture and environmental protection.
  - Policy 5 – A: The County will work with local, regional, state and federal entities in exchanging public information.

### Miscellaneous Policies

The two (2) objectives within the agriculture section not directly addressing agriculture or agri-business development focuses upon environmental issues to include surface and ground water, soils, topography and non-stationary factors such as noise, odor and dust. These objectives and their respective activities or policies are as follows:

- Objective 1: The County will consider environmental protection issues and existing land uses in designing development regulations.
  - Policy 1 – A: County regulations will seek to minimize the effects of agricultural production practices on neighboring property and the environment.
- Objective 4: The County will support regulations that enhance land stewardship and environmental protection.
  - Policy 4 – A: Noxious weed and other pest related regulations will be enforced.
  - Policy 4 – B: Land owners will be encouraged to work with appropriate state and federal agencies in both understanding and following applicable regulations.

In addition to the Agriculture section there is a section dedicated to economic development which will have some influence on the development of agri-business within the county. These objectives within this section and their corresponding policies are noted within the following text,

- Objective 1: The County will cooperate with communities and other development organizations in establishing a positive business environment
  - Policy 1 - A: County tax abatements will consider the importance of new business investment.
  - Policy 1 - B: County highway maintenance and associated infrastructure plans will consider the needs of business.

- Policy 1 - C: The County will establish lines of communication with local development corporations.
- Objective 2: The County will, within its means, increase the public's awareness of economic development issues.
- Policy 2 – A: The County will participate in activities that foster information sharing among development interests.

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations

The majority of the land mass, over ninety (90) percent, within Jerauld County is reserved for agricultural uses. That being said, not all agricultural activities are equal with each operation having its own unique qualities. There are those times when the uniqueness of an operation may merit further review and consideration. Historically it is the larger animal feeding operations which have spurred the public interest and scrutiny thus demanding more oversight and control by the local governmental units. CAFO's are identified as a "conditional use" within many zoning ordinances thereby requiring additional documentation, public hearings and approval prior to construction and subsequent operation.

Agriculture is ever changing with the number of farms decreasing and the sizes of operations increasing. According to the USDA Census of Agriculture there were 362 farms in the county in 1978, this has decreased each year.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| • 1978 - 362 | • 2002 - 272 |
| • 1987 - 305 | • 2007 - 239 |
| • 1992 - 282 | • 2012 - 233 |
| • 1997 - 276 |              |

At the same time the average farm size has increased from 962 acres in 1982 to 1,428 acres in 2012. Agriculture in South Dakota as in other states is becoming a case study in the "economies of scale" model. Grain farmers are dividing their overhead costs by additional acres thus generating a smaller return per acre though increased total profit. The same model is being applied to the livestock industry where livestock producers are choosing to accept smaller gains over larger numbers of animals in pursuit of stability and greater profits. Jerauld County recognizes that a diverse agricultural industry, relying on cash crop and animal agriculture, promotes a sustainable and balanced agricultural economy. This crop and livestock balance is not as evident within the 2012 Census of Agriculture data which notes the value of agricultural products in Jerauld County. In 2012, the value of livestock and poultry was \$37,296,000 and crops were \$62,010,000, a difference of \$24.7 million in favor of crops. The trend was reversed in previous census years with a difference of \$18.3 million in 1987 and \$23.1 million in 1992 all in favor of livestock. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations create local demand for crops grown in the area, provide fertilizer for surrounding land, and yield a value added product which is, in some cases, directly sold to local residents.

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) Policies:

In addition to the general agricultural land preservation policies previously discussed, the county slightly touched on the issue of concentrated animal feeding operations. Understanding the delicate balance at the time of the Comprehensive Plan's drafting these operations were addressed with a slight hand. The leadership realized that there is most likely a need for such operations and there are greater than average size cattle and swine operations located in the county, the following policy was included within the County's Comprehensive Plan.

- Policy 1 – A: County regulations will seek to minimize the effects of agricultural production practices on neighboring property and the environment.

Jerauld County has incorporated this policy and others of a similar tone into its land use regulations by utilizing agricultural easements, residential buffers, and CAFO waivers within its zoning ordinance. These policies clearly identify the county’s position on CAFO’s and its support of the creation and expansion of concentrated animal feeding operations in rural areas.

The Jerauld County Zoning Ordinance is based upon goals, objectives, and policies noted within the Comprehensive Plan. The policies addressing agriculture preservation and CAFOs are the foundation for the requirements set forth within the zoning ordinance sections addressing animal feeding operations which include:

- All CAFOs are required to comply with applicable state and federal regulations;
- CAFOs of greater than 1,000 animal units should meet minimum requirements of the South Dakota DENR General Permit;
- CAFOs of greater than 1,000 animal units shall obtain a Storm Water Permit for Construction Activities;
- CAFOs and their respective waste facilities of greater than 500 animal units shall comply with the following setbacks:
 

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| • Public Wells   | 1,000 feet |
| • Private Wells  | 250 feet   |
| • Producers Wells  | 150 feet   |
| • Federal and State ROW                                    | 300 feet   |
| • County and Township ROW – Lagoon or Waste Treatment Site | 200 feet   |
| • County and Township ROW – Building or Lot                | 100 feet   |
| • Designated 100 Year Floodplain                           | Prohibited |
- CAFOs and their respective waste facilities of greater than 500 animal units shall be located no closer than two (2) miles from any incorporated municipality or residentially zoned area;
- CAFOs and their respective waste facilities of greater than 800 animal units shall be located no closer than one (1) mile from any residential dwelling, church, or Crow and Twin Lakes;
- CAFOs of greater than 500 animal units shall transport animal waste no further than five (5) miles from the point of origination for land application.
- CAFO Animal Waste Facilities will be reviewed by the Board of Adjustment. Upon review additional design and site development specifications may be required.
- All manure application within Jerauld County requires appropriate methods of application depending upon the lands to which it is applied;
- CAFOs should be situated with access to roads capable of handling potential traffic volumes associated with the use without increasing the cost of maintaining those roads; and

## Commercial/Industrial Land Use

Due to the current property tax schedule, land values and limited access to large open lots many rural areas experience pressure to provide locations for both commercial and industrial development. With the exception of the areas immediately abutting municipalities it is the intent of Jerauld County to encourage commercial and industrial development to occur within municipalities, thereby preserving agricultural lands for agriculture production. Those areas lying outside municipalities to include are often described as “Agriculture – Commercial”. These areas primarily host commercial and industrial ventures which directly support agricultural production.

## Commercial and Industrial Development Goal

There were numerous goals, objectives and policies relating to economic issues within the Jerauld County Comprehensive Plan, all of which have been reiterated in earlier sections of this report. A summation of several statements would be to encourage the continuation of agricultural production, while promoting cost effective, value added agricultural processing efforts.

## Commercial and Industrial Development Policies

The Jerauld County Comprehensive Plan notes the importance of agriculture to the regional economy. The impact of agriculture is not lost upon the county’s leadership who has drafted zoning regulations which include the following two statements.

- The County will assist agricultural producers, within its means, to encourage new investment.
- County tax abatements will consider the importance of new business investment.

## Zoning

Ideally, economic developers seek sites that are already zoned and eligible for specific uses. The need to pursue a zoning change or conditional use permit introduces an additional step in the development process that may increase development timeframes and costs. It also increases the uncertainty that the project can proceed given that zoning changes are referable and that a super majority vote of the County’s Board of Adjustment is required for a conditional use permit.

## Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation Development

For the purpose of this analysis, setbacks were applied to all of the above noted items. All 9 CAFO sites under analysis in Jerauld County are currently zoned as agricultural and all or a portion of the legally described parcels, according to the best available data, further meet the required setback and lot area requirements.

## Commercial/Industrial Development

As stated earlier, almost all commercial and industrial activity outside municipalities and within Jerauld County is dedicated to the support of agriculture activities. The most recent and majority of commercial and industrial activities are occurring on the fringes of communities. All current and future commercial and industrial development will be regulated to areas adjacent to county and state hard surface roads. At this time, all commercial or industrial development outside of municipal jurisdiction is limited to the previously identified areas to include properties near communities and abutting the State and Federal transportation routes to include Highways 34 and 224.

## Buildable Parcel

One criterion deemed necessary to facilitate development of either a CAFO or an AID was land area. A parcel of 40 buildable acres was set as the minimum for consideration within the analysis. In order to be considered, the property must have consisted of 40 contiguous acres and able to support development upon all 40 acres. Parcels without 40 buildable acres were not considered in the final analysis.

## **II. ENVIRONMENTAL**

The location of shallow aquifers in relation to potential development sites was included in the analysis. In reviewing shallow aquifers it is critical to note that they are included in the analysis for two distinct and very different reasons. Shallow aquifers may be utilized as a potential water source to support development. These same aquifers are vulnerable to pollution due to their proximity to the surface and must be protected via setbacks and development limitations.

Prior to or contingent upon acquiring a parcel it is assumed other environmental factors potentially affecting the property would be addressed via a Phase I Environmental Assessment or similar process. It is recommended that developers consider undertaking such an inquiry prior to executing a major commitment to a particular location.

## **III. INFRASTRUCTURE**

The term infrastructure is broad though in the context of property development the term includes essential services such as water, sewer, electrical, telecommunications, and roads. With regards to the rural site analysis process; access to quality roads, electrical capacity and water supply were deemed essential and identified as site selection criteria.

### Transportation

Access to quality roads was identified as critical to determining the development potential of a parcel. The proximity of a potential development site to either a state or county road was established as one of the parameters in conducting the rural site analysis. In addition to utilizing the South Dakota Department of Transportation's road layer to identify roads and surface types, local experts were consulted to assist in identifying the road network. District III requested the Jerauld County Highway Superintendent (Walt Hein) to identify segments of the county road system inadequate to support a CAFO or AID. Sites accessed only by township roads were eliminated from the CAFO analysis and all potential AID sites abutting non hard surfaced roads and located greater than one-half mile from a hard surface road were also eliminated from the analysis.

A potential development site's proximity to certain road types impacted its designation. Those parcels abutting hard surface roads were consistently ranked higher than those served by gravel roads. In reviewing CAFO sites, parcels adjacent to a county or state hard surface road were designated "Better" or "Best" for transportation resources. Parcels adjacent to county gravel roads were designated "Good". Regarding AID sites, parcels adjacent to a county or state hard surface road were designated "Best" and those parcels within one-half mile of a county or state hard surface road were designated "Good" or "Better".

## Electric Supply

Access to 3-phase power was designated as a site characteristics criterion for both CAFO and AID development. District III contacted Central Electric Cooperative, the primary providers of electricity to the rural areas of Jerauld County, to obtain the location and capacity of the 3-Phase infrastructure within the county. All parcels whether for CAFO or AID development adjacent to a 3-phase power line were designated “Best” for electricity resources. Whereas, parcels within one-half mile of a 3-phase power line were designated “Better” and those within 1 mile of a 3-phase power line were designated “Good”.

## Water Supply

The ability to secure information regarding rural water distribution networks and capacity proved to be the most complex and difficult component of the infrastructure analysis. Due to this complexity, water resources were evaluated differently than transportation and electric infrastructure. While transportation and electric infrastructure were classified based solely upon proximity to roads and 3-phase power; the analysis of rural water systems first required the evaluation of each system’s supply and distribution capacities. Development sites were then selected based upon the proximity to water service. The classifications with regards to water supply and their respective criteria are as follows:

1. “Best”
  - a. CAFO – If the rural water system had sufficient supply and distribution (104 gallons per minute for a CAFO see below) in a specific geographic area, that area was designated as “Best” for water resources.
  - b. AID – If the rural water system had sufficient supply and distribution (285 gallons per minute for an AID site see below) in a specific geographic area, that area was designated as “Best” for water resources.
2. “Better” – In those geographic areas of the county where the rural water system had a sufficient supply of water but inadequate distribution lines, or vice versa.
3. “Good” – In the event, the rural water system had neither supply or distribution within a geographic area a “Good” designation was applied to those areas that were within 2 miles but not closer than ½ mile from a shallow aquifer.

Upon defining the ranking criteria these parameters were utilized to evaluate potential CAFO and AID sites within Jerauld County. Potential CAFO development sites adjacent to a rural water system with the supply and distribution capacity of 104 gallons per minute were classified as “Best” for water resources. Parcels adjacent to a rural water system with the supply but not distribution capacity of 104 gallons per minute, or vice versa were classified as “Better”. Any sites identified as “Good” for water resources required those parcels to lack a central water source and be within 2 miles but not closer than ½ mile from a shallow aquifer.

Due to the varying demands of potential uses a separate set of criteria was utilized to rank potential AID sites. Parcels adjacent to a rural water system with the supply and distribution capacity of 285 gallons per minute were classified as “Best” for water resources. Any parcels adjacent to a rural water system with either the supply or distribution capacity of 285 gallons per minute were classified as “Better”. Those sites ranked as “Good” included parcels which lacked a central water source and were within 2 miles but not closer than ½ mile from a shallow aquifer.

The site analysis sought to address whether or not the rural water system serving the region had excess water treatment capacity (supply) and their ability to serve potential properties (distribution). In order to address the issue of supply, each rural water system was requested to identify their surplus treatment capacity. In addition, each system was requested to notate on a map those geographic areas to which 104 gallons per minute could be accommodated as well as those areas where 20.8 gallons per minute could be supplied. These capacities are necessary to accommodate a 3,000 head dairy or 5,000 head sow operation, respectively. Food and animal processing facilities require an average of 285 gallons per minute therefore rural water providers were asked to note those areas where this volume is available.

As noted earlier, Mid Dakota Rural Water System is the primary water supplier to rural properties within Jerauld County. In an effort to conduct the most accurate analysis the system was contacted and requested to provide distribution system and capacity information to Planning District III for inclusion in the analysis. At this time the data has not been made available therefore the water supply analysis for both CAFO and AID sites is incomplete; although, it is assumed water service to a specific project would be considered on a case by case basis. Since the water system could not commit to meeting the minimum CAFO “Best” requirement of 104 gallons per minute, it thereby also eliminated the potential for an AID site meeting the “Best” requirement of 285 gallons per minute. For these reasons, the analysis was unable to designate any CAFO or AID development site as ‘Better” or “Best” in Jerauld County.

## SECTION 2: RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY

This section describes the methodology utilized to evaluate the suitability of potential sites for either CAFO development or agriculturally-related commercial/industrial economic development.

### Step 1: Research on Site Characteristics

Based on the general site assessment criteria established in Section 1 of this report, specific site characteristics necessary for determining the suitability of a potential site were developed. Table 2 lists the criteria identified as being necessary in order to conduct analysis of the potential sites. Utilizing these criteria as a guide, a variety of research methods were employed to compile the GIS data sets used in the analysis. This included the examination of local, regional, and state planning documents and existing GIS data layers.

**Table 2: Site Characteristics Criteria**

| <b>CAFO Criteria</b>                       | <b>Ag-related Commercial/Industrial Criteria</b> |
|--|--|
| County Zoning Setback Requirements         | Location of Communities                          |
| Location of Rural Residences & Communities | Existing Zoning Districts                        |
| Existing Zoning Districts                  | Location of Shallow Aquifer                      |
| Location of Shallow Aquifer                | Access to County and State Road Network          |
| Access to County and State Road Network    | Proximity to three-phase Electrical Supply       |
| Proximity to three-phase Electrical Supply | Proximity to Water Supply                        |
| Proximity to Water Supply                  | Capacity of Water Supply                         |
| Capacity of Water Supply                   | Proximity to Rail                                |
|  | Proximity to Municipality                        |

### Step 2: Evaluation of Site Characteristics Criteria

After developing the data sets in Table 2, the analysis identified those site locations that:

1. Complied with zoning and aquifer protection guidelines; and
2. Are in close proximity to infrastructure necessary to support either CAFO or AID development.

### **Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO)**

The GIS analysis removed all parcels within the county from consideration that:

1. Did not have direct access to either a county or state road network;
2. Were not within one mile of three phase electric power;
3. Were completely located over a shallow aquifer;
4. Did not meet the one mile setback from existing residences;
5. Did not meet the two mile setback from municipalities; and
6. Did not contain a buildable footprint of at least forty (40) acres.

After applying the local zoning and buildable footprint requirements to each site, the availability of necessary infrastructure was incorporated into the analysis. The general location of available water, electric and road infrastructure was applied to the remaining sites to establish a Good, Better, and Best hierarchy of potential development sites. The result was the identification of **9** CAFO sites that fell into the design standards of one of the following three development standards:

**Good Sites (9 sites)** – Sites that were determined to be “Good” sites met the following minimum criteria:

- Site is adjacent to any state or county hard surfaced road or county gravel road
- Site is within one mile of three phase power
- Site meets Jerauld County concentrated animal feeding operation setback requirements and aquifer protection guidelines
- Site is adjacent to rural water area designated BEST or BETTER, or within 2 miles but not closer than ½ mile from shallow aquifer (GOOD)
- Site contains 40 acres of developable ground
- Site not closer than ½ mile from shallow aquifer

**Better Sites (0 sites)** – Sites that were determined to be “Better” sites met the following minimum criteria:

- Site is adjacent to any state or county hard surfaced road
- Site is within one-half mile of three phase power
- Site meets Jerauld County concentrated animal feeding operation setback requirements and aquifer protection guidelines
- Site is adjacent to rural water area designated BEST or BETTER
- Site contains 40 acres of developable ground
- Site not closer than ½ mile from shallow aquifer

**Best Sites (0 sites)** – Sites that were determined to be “Best” sites met the following minimum criteria:

- Site is adjacent to any state or county hard surfaced road
- Site is adjacent to three phase power
- Site meets Jerauld County concentrated animal feeding operation setback requirements and aquifer protection guidelines
- Site is adjacent to rural water area designated BEST
- Site contains 40 acres of developable ground
- Site not closer than ½ mile from shallow aquifer

### **Agriculturally-related Commercial/Industrial Development (AID)**

The GIS analysis removed all parcels within the county from consideration that:

1. Were not within one half mile of a county or state road network;
2. Were not within one mile of three phase electric power;
3. Were not within one mile of rail;
4. Were completely located over a shallow aquifer;
5. Were within ¼ mile of a community of less than 1,000 people;
6. Were within ½ mile of community with more than 1,000 people;
7. Did not contain a buildable footprint of at least forty (40) acres.

After applying the location criteria and buildable footprint requirements to each site, the availability of necessary infrastructure was incorporated into the analysis. The general location of available water, electricity, road, and rail infrastructure and the proximity to a municipality was applied to the remaining sites to establish a good, better, and best hierarchy of potential development sites. The result was the identification of **0** sites that fell into the design standards of one of the following three development standards:

**Good Sites (0 sites)** – Sites that were determined to be “Good” sites met the following minimum criteria:

- Site is within one-half mile of a state or county hard surfaced road
- Site is within one mile of three phase power
- Site adjacent to rural water area designated BEST or BETTER, or within 2 miles but not closer than ½ mile from shallow aquifer (GOOD)
- Site contains 40 acres of developable ground
- Within one mile of rail
- Site not closer than ½ mile from shallow aquifer

**Better Sites (0 sites)** – Sites that were determined to be “Better” sites met the following minimum criteria:

- Site is within one-half mile of a state or county hard surfaced road
- Site is within one-half mile of three phase power
- Site is adjacent to rural water area designated BEST or BETTER
- Site contains 40 acres of developable ground
- Site is within one-half mile of rail
- Site is in the comprehensive land use plan identified for future commercial/industrial development but not yet appropriately zoned
- Site not closer than ½ mile from shallow aquifer

**Best Sites (0 sites)** – Sites that were determined to be “Best” sites met the following minimum criteria:

- Site is adjacent to a state or county hard surfaced road
- Site is adjacent to three phase power
- Site is adjacent to rural water area designated BEST
- Site contains 40 acres of developable ground
- Site is adjacent to rail
- Site is zoned for commercial/industrial development
- Site not closer than ½ mile from shallow aquifer

### **Step 3: Site Development Recommendations**

Based on the analysis, **9** sites were classified as Good, Better, or Best for CAFO development and **0** sites were classified as Good, Better, or Best for AID development (see Jerauld County CAFO Development Site Map).

Since there was insufficient rural water information, the analysis was unable to identify any CAFO or Alternate AID site as “Better” or “Best” based upon the required water characteristics criteria. However, the analysis and maps contained herein do identify sites as being potentially “Good” based on meeting the necessary characteristics criteria of each hierarchical category with the exclusion of water. These “potential sites” could possibly meet the hierarchical category standards if and when additional information regarding rural water capacity becomes available.

While this study only identifies those sites that met the required locational criteria for the analysis, it should be noted that other sites within the county may be satisfactory for CAFO and AID development even if they are located on a township road or do not have necessary infrastructure (rail, water, power) within close proximity.

## APPENDIX 1: ALTERNATE AID SITES

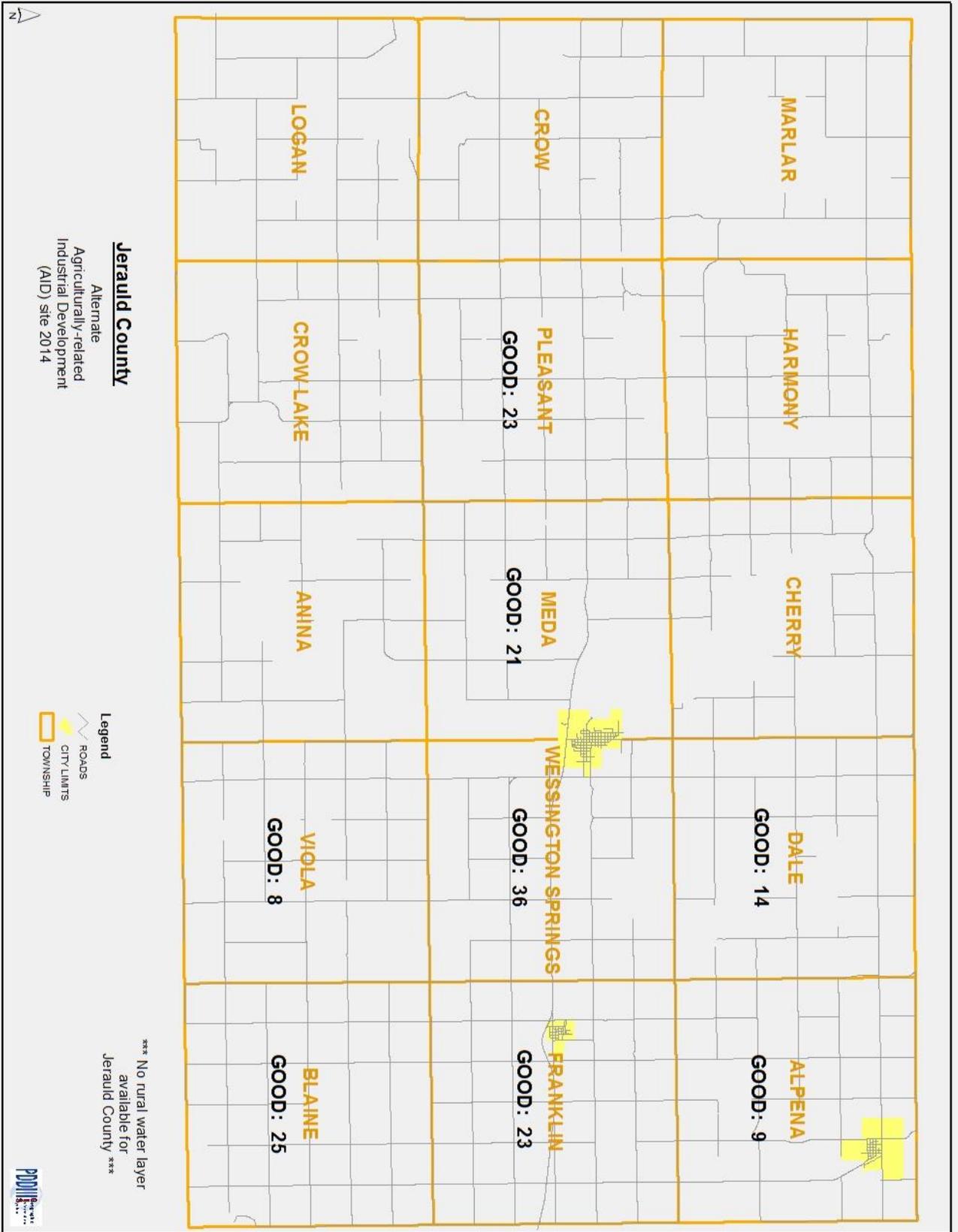
Since the parameters of the study excluded most of the potential AID sites within Jerauld County, an alternate analysis of potential AID sites was developed for the County. The principal limiting factor in the above analysis was proximity to rail. In this analysis, proximity to rail was removed from the Ag-related Commercial/Industrial Site Characteristics Criteria identified in Table 3 (page 18). The GIS analysis then removed all parcels within the county from consideration that:

1. Were not within one half mile of a state or county hard surfaced road;
2. Were not within one mile of three phase electric power;
3. Were completely located over a shallow aquifer/well-protection area;
4. Were within ¼ mile of a community of less than 1,000 people;
5. Were within ½ mile of community with more than 1,000 people;
6. Did not contain a buildable footprint of at least forty (40) acres.

After applying the locational criteria and buildable footprint requirements to each site, the availability of necessary infrastructure was incorporated into the analysis. The general location of available water, electricity and road infrastructure and the proximity to a municipality was applied to the remaining sites to establish an alternate classification of potential “good” AID sites:

**Alternate Good Sites (159 sites)** – Sites that were determined to be “Alternate Good” sites met the following criteria:

- Site is within one-half mile of a state or county hard surfaced road
- Site is within one mile of three phase power
- Adjacent to rural water area designated BEST or BETTER, or within 2 miles but not closer than ½ mile from shallow aquifer (GOOD)
- Site contains 40 acres of developable ground



### Table 3:

#### Potential Alternate Industrial Development (AID) Sites

| TOWNSHIP NAME      | BEST | BETTER | GOOD |
|--------------------|------|--------|------|
| ALPENA             | 0    | 0      | 9    |
| ANINA              | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| BLAINE             | 0    | 0      | 25   |
| CHERRY             | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| CROW               | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| CROW LAKE          | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| DALE               | 0    | 0      | 14   |
| FRANKLIN           | 0    | 0      | 23   |
| HARMONY            | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| LOGAN              | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| MARLAR             | 0    | 0      | 0    |
| MEDA               | 0    | 0      | 21   |
| PLEASANT           | 0    | 0      | 23   |
| VIOLA              | 0    | 0      | 8    |
| WESSINGTON SPRINGS | 0    | 0      | 36   |

## APPENDIX 2: CONTACT INFORMATION

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### **Electric Providers**

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Phone: (605) 996-7516

### **Other Resources - Aquifer**

First Occurrence of Aquifer Materials in Jerauld County, South Dakota  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
Division of Financial and Technical Assistance  
Geological Survey Aquifer Materials Map 21  
Layne D. Schulz and Kyle N. Smith, 2004  
[http://www.sdgs.usd.edu/pubs/pdf/AM-21\\_20050516.pdf](http://www.sdgs.usd.edu/pubs/pdf/AM-21_20050516.pdf)