



7. Shape Facilities

7. Shape Facilities

Facility, Infrastructure, and Services Master Plan

Overall Intent: Maintain and improve City-owned facilities, infrastructure, and services.

Strategy: Provide and maintain public facilities and services at a uniformly high standard in all neighborhoods of the city.

Implementation: Capital Improvement Program (CIP), City Operating Budget, and individual facility master plans.

Goal: Sustain Quality of Life (sustainability).

Public Infrastructure Program

As a part of the Shape Sioux Falls **objectives in regard to economic health, the enhancement, diversification, an efficient economy, and neighborhood conservation** are very important components of a successful community. The City of Sioux Falls believes a strong and progressive public facilities and infrastructure program is a very important

component to **sustain the quality of life** of the community.

It is encouraged, as a part of this plan, to develop shared and joint-use facility options where possible. The Shape Sioux Falls plan includes the following public facilities and infrastructure areas for future capital investment programming:

Long-Range Transportation Plan

Land use decisions are largely based on available access to various modes of transportation. Freeways and arterial streets will attract employment centers. Railroads and railyards attract industrial uses. Airports discourage residential uses, yet will attract industry. Pedestrian, bicycle, and transit facilities help create sustainable mixed-use neighborhoods.

The Long-Range Transportation Plan¹ is updated every five years and includes an extensive scientific survey to track public satisfaction with transportation and determine guiding objectives and strategic initiatives. Long-term transportation projects are taken from this plan to help in future Capital Improvement Program budgets.

The Long-Range Transportation Plan also includes the region's major street plan, which

¹ See the Sioux Falls MPO Long-Range Transportation Plan for a specific discussion of all modes of transportation for the Sioux Falls area. It is available from the Planning Office or from www.siouxfalls.org/planning. The Sioux Falls Regional Airport Authority has its own master plan.)

Exhibit 7.A: Public Buildings and Facilities

The City of Sioux Falls owns, operates, and maintains a number of buildings and facilities throughout the community. Among these are:

City Administration Facilities

City Hall and Annex
Carnegie Town Hall

Cultural, Recreation, and Entertainment Facilities

Arena and Convention Center
Washington Pavilion of Arts and Sciences
Orpheum Theater
Libraries (Caille, Main, Oak View, and Ronning)
Pettigrew Museum
Great Plains Zoo and Delbridge Museum
Great Bear Chalet
Sioux Falls Ice and Recreation Center
Sioux Falls Baseball Stadium
Falls Park Visitor Information Center
Horse Barn Arts Center
Falls Overlook Café
Three golf course clubhouses

Transportation Facilities

Public Parking facilities (5 ramps/15 parking lots)
Transit Central Transfer Facility (Bus Stop)
Transit Southwest Transfer Facility

Transit Bus Garage
Street Maintenance Shop
Joe Foss Field Regional Airport
(operated by Regional Airport Authority)

Public Health and Safety Facilities

Health Environmental and Vector
Siouxland Health and Human Services Building
(owned jointly with Minnehaha County)
Ten Fire Stations
Law Enforcement Center

Public Utility Facilities

Sioux Falls Regional Sanitary Landfill
Household Hazardous Waste Facility
Light Department
Water Reclamation Plant and Offices
Water Treatment Plant
Water Billing Office

Parks Administration Facilities

Parks Administration Office
Former Parks Administration Office

identifies all long-term transportation right-of-way needs.

Wastewater Service

The Sioux Falls Wastewater Facilities Plan provides the data necessary to provide future capital needs to continue to accommodate future growth and maintain the current services. Twelve different potential sewer basins shown on Map 2.B: “Sanitary Availability” in Chapter 2 were compared to determine per-

acre costs for water and sewer service. Each was analyzed to determine costs of expanding capacity through the planning period. The per-acre costs are based on the need for additional trunk sewer mains and lift stations. For more complete information, see the Sanitary Sewer Collection System Facility Plan completed in 2002. The Facility Plan addressed the entire sanitary sewer collection system and identified areas for renovation and possible growth.

Water Service

The Water Distribution System Master Plan outlines all recommended water distribution improvements into the future. This information is used to help program future Capital Improvement Program budgets.

Storm Water Drainage

The Stormwater BMP Master Plan was completed in July of 2003, and identifies storm sewer basin areas for potential regional detention and retention facilities. Based upon these recommendations, the City Engineering Office will program regional drainage facilities into the Capital Improvement Program.

Landfill Facilities

Landfill: The Sioux Falls Regional Sanitary Landfill (SFRSL) is the largest landfill in the state of South Dakota and is operated under a permit issued by the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

The SFRSL has a service area covering five counties: Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha, and Turner. Approximately 225,000 citizens utilize the services provided by the SFRSL. Currently, the SFRSL accepts approximately 550 tons per day of municipal solid waste (MSW) and approximately 300 tons per day of construction and demolition debris (C&D).

The SFRSL has a total permitted area of 709 acres. There are several material areas located at the SFRSL, including yard waste composting, tires, scrap metal, appliances,

recyclable material, C&D debris, and MSW. Surrounding these material areas are storm water management and buffer areas.

The landfill foresees the need for a landfill transfer facility in or near east Sioux Falls that may include beneficial recovery of additional materials and resources.

Recycling: Every resident within the city of Sioux Falls who subscribes to a waste hauler or rents a dwelling unit should have access to recycling pick-up. For questions related to your recycling pick-up program, please contact your waste hauler and/or property manager.

Household Hazardous Waste Facility: In December of 2004, a new facility was opened in Sioux Falls for the collection of common household hazardous waste. This facility is open Tuesday through Friday, as well as Saturday morning, to provide citizens a place to take hazardous waste, rather than risking throwing hazardous waste into the garbage and it ending up in the landfill. The landfill is looking at future expansion in this area to include an education center on sustainability-related topics, such as sustainable landscaping, alternative energy, and energy efficiency.

Library Facilities

Libraries serving Sioux Falls and adjoining areas are organized as an entity known as the Siouxland Libraries, serving residents of Sioux Falls living in Minnehaha and Lincoln counties, and residents of Minnehaha County, with the exception of Dell Rapids.

Library facilities currently operated in Sioux Falls include:

- Main Library (downtown)
- Caille Branch
- Ronning Branch
- Oak View Branch

The Westside Branch Library will open in 2012. Located on the southwest corner of Memorial Park, this branch will serve people living west of I-29.

The downtown Main Library is being significantly expanded and improved for services for the whole community during 2009–2010.

Long-range plans for future library facilities as recommended by the Library Board, include:

- Northwest Branch (Benson Road and Marion Road)
- East Branch (41st Street and Six Mile Road)
- Southeast Branch
- On-going nonroutine facility maintenance needs

Map 2.D: “Public Facilities and Proposed Public Facilities” indicates the locations of existing and possible future library facilities.

The present direction for development of Siouxland Libraries services is a reflection of high current use of services, and increases in use (which historically have followed the pattern of population growth, and anticipated changes in library services pushed by new technologies.) Delivering services effectively

will require a combination of facilities strategically located, with four primary objectives:

1. Adequate total floor space for storing collections and providing services.
2. Locations which are geographically convenient to the greatest number of citizens.
3. Use of fixed locations open at hours most suitable to the majority of users.
4. Fixed locations will be supplemented by mobile delivery units serving day cares, rural communities, under-served city neighborhoods, and other facilities that may be appropriate.

Changes in the way people are using libraries and the way libraries deliver service are being driven by the many new technological developments. Increasingly, Siouxland Libraries will be using these online and mobile solutions to connect and deliver service to the public, no matter where they are located physically. At the same time, there will continue to be a need to provide facilities where print and nonprint sources are available, and Internet access is provided with the assistance of trained staff. Professionally staffed facilities will grow in importance in response to anticipated growth and changing demographics and needs of the population. At the same time, libraries will continue to foster and encourage the joy and fun of reading in children and adults and provide a community space that is open to all. Other factors, such as increased continuing education taking place in the community and the emergence of expensive information technologies that are yet to be known, also greatly influence the future of library service.

Future growth projected for the Sioux Falls metro area will impact locational decisions for additional library facilities. Requirements for the Siouxland Libraries through the planning period will include the following elements:

- Completion of the expanded Main Library located in downtown Sioux Falls, serving as the primary library for many citizens including those in the downtown and central areas of Sioux Falls. The Main Library also serves as the center for research and support services for branches, and houses larger specialized collections.
- Branch libraries housing popular reading collections, providing services for children and teens, and acting as neighborhood meeting and study centers, are linked to the Main Library for access to various electronic services, in addition to collection backup and professional staff assistance.
- Changes in library use patterns, and other developments associated with library cooperation within the Siouxland Libraries system, may encourage additional public entities in the area, such as Lincoln County and Dell Rapids, to join in the joint powers agreement which created the library system. Additional participation would expand the service outlet alternatives and open library facilities to public use by populations not presently served by a public library.

Fire Protection Facilities

The mission of Sioux Falls Fire Rescue is to protect the citizens and visitors of Sioux Falls and their property from fires and other

emergencies through education, prevention, and emergency management. While fire stations are only one aspect of an effective emergency response program, they are a major consideration in the City's Comprehensive Development Plan. The location of stations is critical in providing adequate fire response times to all areas of the city. Coordinating the fire protection plan with city growth through long-range land-use planning will provide proper coverage, and will maintain, or help to improve, the City's fire insurance rating. The fire insurance rating is an important aspect of the local economy, as it affects premiums paid by all private property owners.

The effective service area of each fire station is the area within one-and-one-half miles of the station, and which is accessible by fire units in less than 5 minutes and 12 seconds for 90 percent of the time. Street patterns, terrain, and traffic barriers affect the size and shape of this coverage zone. The ideal arrangement of fire stations will provide the most efficient fire response to the entire city, with a minimum of service area duplication.

There are currently ten fire stations in the city, in addition to the South Dakota Air National Guard facility at the Sioux Falls Regional Airport.

The area around Sioux Falls is served primarily by volunteer rural fire departments. The City also provides fire protection to Wayne Township, and maintains mutual aid agreements with area departments to provide emergency backup services when needed. The Split Rock Township fire station is located within the Sioux Falls projected growth area.

The comprehensive plan proposes additional fire stations to be built approximately every four years to serve future development. The general locations of these, as shown on Map 2.D: “Public Facilities and Proposed Regional Drainage Basins” in Chapter 2, were selected based on the following policies:

1. Stations should have a service area that includes approximately 1-1/2 mile driving distance, with a department response time of less than 5 minutes and 12 seconds for 90 percent of the time.
2. Locate stations along major streets for better traffic access.
3. When feasible, build stations in conjunction with City park areas or other public neighborhood facilities.

Using 2009 population estimates, the City maintains one fire station for every 15,000 persons. This ratio should be maintained in the 2035 plan.

The following fire station locations and target dates for construction are programmed in the 2010–2014 Capital Improvement Program:

- The area of 41st Street and east of Highway 11 in 2011
- The area of Maple Street and Marion Road in 2015

Assuming that growth continues at the current rate, the City should expect to build a fire station at least every four years. Additional stations should be built in 2019, 2023, 2027, 2031, and 2035. Stations will likely be needed in the following areas:

- The area of West 69th Street and Tea-Ellis Road
- The area of 60th Street North and Marion Road
- The area of South Cliff Avenue and 85th Street
- The area of Six Mile Road and East Tenth Street
- The area of SD Highway 100 and Sycamore Avenue

These general service areas need to be periodically reevaluated as development and population expansion occurs.

In addition, land should be purchased for future stations in the following areas:

- The area of 72nd Street North and 476th Avenue
- The area of SD Highway 100 and Tallgrass Avenue
- The area of SD Highway 100 and Rice Street
- The area of 41st Street and 468th Avenue
- The area of 77th Street and 480th Avenue

Public Safety Facilities

A community must have a high level of safety to be considered a desirable place to live and work. Sioux Falls is generally perceived as being a safe place. The possibility that crime will increase as the city grows, however, is a concern shared by many residents. Effective delivery of police services is necessary to help maintain the city’s relatively high level of safety now and into the future.

Police protection is a service. The quality of that service depends upon maintaining sufficient staff and resources in the Police Department to be able to respond to the needs of the community. It is important that the police be able to respond in a timely manner to a call for assistance from the public. The number of criminal cases that the department is responsible to investigate will also impact future staffing needs.

As the population of Sioux Falls has grown, so have the demands for service from the Police Department. As a result, additional officers and civilian staff have been added to the department to keep up with the demand. With the anticipated population growth of the city, it can be expected that service demands will continue to increase and additional staff will be needed to keep up with that growth.

The Police Department needs to be located close to the court facilities, the Minnehaha County Sheriff department, and either the county jail or a similar short-term detention facility. The Police Department facilities also need to accommodate the patrol officers and the investigators of the detective bureau so that they operate in the same building, in close proximity to each other. Centralized management of the Police Department in a centralized headquarters facility is preferred over a dispersed precinct-based system. The present baseline measurement of service delivery is response time. The Sioux Falls Police are presently able to respond to calls for assistance within an average of nine minutes from dispatch to arrival. Maintenance of this average response time into the future is recommended.

Older neighborhoods must be maintained, and new affordable housing units need to be developed on scattered sites throughout the community. A number of neighborhood crime watch areas have been established in the city to address crime prevention. In addition, businesses should be encouraged to complete security management plans before opening for business.

In addition, a school safety officer conducts programs in all public, parochial, and private schools each year. The goal in the future is to maintain the level of service for the school resource and safety officer programs.

Public School Facilities

Of all the various types of public facilities provided at the local level, schools are among the most important. The significance of schools lies not only in the services they provide, but also in the fact that they represent the largest capital investment of any facilities provided at public expense. In addition, the influence of school location on land use and traffic patterns is substantial. It is important that future school facilities be closely coordinated with city development and the Capital Improvement Program.

An underlying assumption of this plan is that the neighborhood school concept should continue to be the basis for all elementary school facilities. The value of the neighborhood school goes beyond simple convenience and accessibility. The elementary school represents a focal point for a neighborhood, and can serve as the location for many programs and activities other than school classrooms, from community centers to recreational resources.

Exhibit 7.B: Formula for Projected Increase in Elementary School Students

26,000 new single-family units	@ .40 children/unit	=	10,400
23,500 new multiple-family units	@ .25 children/unit	=	5,875
Additional Elementary Students Total			= 16,275

Nine potential new elementary school sites are shown on Map 2.D: “Public Facilities and Proposed Regional Drainage Basins” in Chapter 2. The map is not intended to show precise locations, nor is it intended to imply who should build or operate the facilities. The sites are based on the housing and population projections shown above.

In planning for new elementary school facilities, there are a number of design and location criteria which should be recognized. For planning purposes, each type of school should have an established service area and minimum acreage of land area to accommodate the projected enrollment. The School Facilities Plan presents one possible concept for providing school facilities to accommodate the projected Sioux Falls growth areas based on the following criteria:

1. All sites are within the Sioux Falls Year 2035 growth area.
2. Existing school district boundaries will remain as shown.
3. Each site represents an elementary school service area of one-and-one-half miles in diameter.
 - Each facility is assumed to be a four-section elementary school (i.e., has four classrooms for each grade level), with a recommended capacity of 650 to 700 students.
4. Locate schools away from arterial streets, but adjacent to collector streets. Minimize major street crossings for pedestrians.
5. Avoid overlapping of service areas between adjacent district boundaries.
6. Recognize that at some locations in Split Rock Township, there are existing rural residential uses that are at one acre or more in density, resulting in fewer children. Also, the projected growth in the Brandon Valley and Harrisburg School Districts may also require development of middle school sites.
7. Some sites outside the Sioux Falls District will also serve students in adjacent rural areas.
8. In all locations, some students will likely be bused from outside the one-and-one-half-mile area as individual enrollments fluctuate.

The generalized locations—and their relationship with the planned residential use growth areas—are important in guiding long-term site development. Suitable school sites must be

secured well in advance of development, or they become too expensive and too difficult to obtain. The earliest possible purchase of future school sites results in the lowest cost to taxpayers, and encourages development in designated service areas. School building construction can then be undertaken when demand dictates.

The location of school district boundaries is an important factor which will be involved in the provision of additional school facilities in the future. At present, two Harrisburg elementary schools are located within the city limits, while the first Brandon Valley elementary school opened in the fall of 2009. The future growth areas of the city are mostly located within the boundaries of the five outlying school districts. The most critical step in the implementation of the School Facilities Plan is coordination with all area school districts.

This coordination provides the City with an opportunity to cooperate in land acquisition of future school/park locations, and to expand indoor recreation facilities within school buildings. A number of school sites are identified which will allow the City to participate in the construction of enlarged gymnasiums and/or additional neighborhood community centers.

Parks

Sioux Falls is fortunate to have a positive image that is largely defined by its numerous attractive, visually pleasing physical features. Although too numerous to list individually, the following broad categories of aesthetic assets constitute an inventory of the features which contribute to the positive image of Sioux Falls.

Big Sioux River Greenway System

The river and its tree-lined banks, natural areas, wildlife habitat, groomed public parks, and bike trail system make a positive contribution to the city's image. The Big Sioux River Greenway could also be extended along East Rice Street. The future extension of the bike trail out to Brandon and other connecting drainageways could provide a great opportunity to preserve the Big Sioux River Basin and to provide recreational opportunities for the Sioux Falls metropolitan service area.

Municipal Parks System

Parks, both large and small, are strategically located in all areas of the city. Well-maintained parks enhance property values, stabilize older areas, and elevate the local quality of life. Public parks help create a special sense of place and often give a neighborhood or area its own identity. Collectively, the park system tells a lot about the community's commitment to stewardship and quality.

Park and Recreation Benefits

The following information provides many of the benefits of a quality park and recreation system:

Community Engagement:

Parks are one of the quickest and most effective ways to build a sense of community and improve quality of life.

- Parks provide places for people to connect and interact in a shared environment.

Economic Development:

- Real property values are positively affected.
- Municipal revenues are increased.
- Home buyers are attracted to purchase homes.

Green Infrastructure:

- Creating an interconnected system of parks and open space is manifestly more beneficial than creating parks in isolation.
- Cities can use parks to help preserve essential ecological functions and to protect biodiversity.
- Parks can help shape urban form and buffer incompatible uses.
- Cities can use parks to reduce public costs for stormwater management, flood control, transportation, and other forms of built infrastructure.

Improving Public Health:

- Physical activity opportunities in parks help to increase fitness and reduce obesity.
- Parks resources can mitigate climate, air, and water pollution impacts on public health.
- Cities need to provide all types of parks in order to provide their various citizen groups with a range of health benefits.

Source: City Parks Forum Briefing Papers, American Planning Association, 2002

The growing and changing needs of the community are also reflected in a key goal in the Sioux Falls Tomorrow II plan, which states, “Expand the recreational/leisure opportunities to meet the growing and changing needs of Sioux Falls.” A detailed Parks and Recreation System Plan has been adopted to supplement the Comprehensive Development Plan, in

response to the recommendation that a more in-depth study be conducted to identify future park sites and future recreational needs.

The City of Sioux Falls faces the challenge of developing additional park and open space facilities at the same pace, and with the same vigor, as other community growth. The scope and diversity of the City’s existing park facilities can be found within the Parks and Recreation System Plan. Growth pressures are increased by the use of City parks by non-city residents. Pressure for continued expansion of existing facilities and programs can be met by long-range planning and timely land acquisition.

General Types of City Parks

A broad range of additional parks will be developed through the planning period to accommodate projected population growth. For planning purposes, public park facilities have been categorized into three general types based on size, function, and service area:

Neighborhood parks are generally between five and ten acres in size. The effective service area of neighborhood parks is one-half mile in all directions, depending on location, facilities, and accessibility. School/park sites also serve as neighborhood parks because they usually include playground equipment in addition to playfields, parking lots, and multiuse paved areas for court games.

Community parks, because of their larger size, provide a much wider range of activities and facilities than neighborhood parks. The land area requirements generally range from 20 to 40 acres. Specialized facilities such as swimming pools, picnic areas, and athletic

complexes can be accommodated in community parks. Community parks that should be provided include areas for passive uses, nature conservation, pools and aquatic centers, and athletic fields. Each of these might include other uses such as neighborhood playground space, but generally, larger parks will focus on one major type of activity.

Conservation and nature areas are specialized park types in locations which preserve wildlife habitat, woodlands, and wetlands through open space development. Most commonly developed along the stream corridors and natural drainageways are linear parks or greenways which provide a variety of recreational opportunities to adjacent neighborhoods. These activities primarily include development of the bike trail system.

Coordination and Collaboration

Existing parks and open spaces are shown on Map 2.D in Chapter 2, along with future residential growth areas and proposed park facilities planned for development within the growth areas. Development of new park facilities needs to be coordinated with new residential growth to bring nearly all residential development within the service area of both neighborhood parks and community parks. The specific improvements provided within each park facility should be tailored to meet the needs of the nearby population which it will primarily serve.

Parks and open space are generally compatible with a large variety of other land uses and can be developed in conjunction with other public facilities. New parks and open space facilities should be developed jointly with other public

facilities whenever combined development is more cost-effective than separate development, and when the two uses complement each other.

Both elementary schools and neighborhood parks need to be located within the new residential neighborhoods. Collaboration between the City and the various school districts is, therefore, particularly important. Proposed new park facilities should be integrated with future elementary school sites, where feasible, to allow joint use and cost efficiencies. If new parks are to be provided at reasonable cost and in proper locations, it is essential that park land acquisition take place prior to residential development. Integration of park and school sites will likewise be feasible only if land acquisition occurs well ahead of development.

Future Park Planning Issues

Some of the issues facing Sioux Falls Parks and Recreation include:

- Balancing funding needs for appropriate park maintenance against the costs of additional land acquisition and development, while still maintaining the appropriate park service area.
- Deciding whether to develop a major *centralized* indoor recreation facility while intending to develop various *neighborhood* community centers adjacent to selected elementary schools.
- Development of existing sites, such as Great Bear Recreation Park.
- Using selected drainageways for educational and nature conservation uses.

Exhibit 7.C: Summary of Park Land Needs

- A. **Currently 3,549 acres, or 23 acres per one thousand population**, based on 154,000 population.
 - B. Year 2035 population estimate is 272,000.
 - C. $23 \text{ acres} \times 272 \text{ (thousand)} = 6,256 \text{ acres}$ by year 2035.
 - D. $6,256 \text{ acres} - 3,549 \text{ acres (in 2009)} = \mathbf{2,707 \text{ acres needed by the year 2035.}}$
1. Breakdown [2005 Master Plan]
 - a. **Athletic fields**
 - i. 700 acres
 - ii. east-side location
 - iii. west-side location
 - iv. northwest location
 - b. **Community parks**
 - i. 350 acres
 - ii. south-side location
 - iii. west-side location
 - c. **Neighborhood parks**
 - i. 350 acres
 - ii. 30 parks, 5 to 10 acres each
 - iii. Ten areas to be combined with future elementary school sites as development occurs (10 acres each)
 - d. **Nature conservation, greenbelt, open space**
 - a. 1,300 acres
 - b. Great Bear Recreation Park expansion
 - c. West Skunk Creek in vicinity of former landfill
 - d. Greenway extension into northwest drainage area
 - e. east Sioux Falls area
 - f. new golf course

- Balancing the facility needs of all sport recreation clubs in Sioux Falls.

An additional 2,700 acres of parks and open space facilities would be needed to serve population growth through the planning period, based on the existing number of acres of land per capita. The recommendations set forth in Exhibit 7.C for expansion of the City's park system are generalized. The detailed Parks and Recreation System Plan more precisely assesses the amount of existing demand and projected future demand for each type of recreational facility. Some types of recreational facilities may need to be expanded more rapidly than the general rate of the city's growth. In addition to allowing a more accurate projection of the future need for specific

recreational facilities, the detailed parks system plan will establish design and locational criteria for the major categories of recreational facilities.

Other Future Facility Needs

As plans are made to build, expand, or relocate public facilities, they should be done in conjunction with the comprehensive plan and Capital Improvement Program. Potential areas for future cooperative efforts should continue to be explored with other public entities, including joint city/county government facilities.

Future plans for public facilities will include additional space accommodations for city hall,

including a new administration facility near the end of the planning period.

Two task forces have looked at new event center facilities in the past five years. It is the recommendation of this plan that an event center facility, which would replace the current arena and potentially expand the convention center facility, should be programmed during the planning period.

In 2007, the citizens voted against a proposal to build an indoor recreation facility. In the future, components of the indoor recreation

facility should be programmed into a future Capital Improvement Program during the planning period.

Facility and Infrastructure Needs

The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) budget outlines and prioritizes the City’s capital funding over a five-year period. To provide long-term guidance, this comprehensive plan provides a list of major facility and infrastructure projects over the next 25 years to help plan for future CIP budgets. (See Exhibit 7.D below.)

Exhibit 7.D: Facility and Infrastructure Improvements Summary of Needs 2010–2035

A summary of capital improvement projects identified in this plan is shown below.

(For Transportation Improvements, see the **Sioux Falls MPO Long-Range Transportation Plan** at www.siouxfalls.org or www.secog.org.)

2010 to 2014

New or expanded City Hall
New southeast wastewater treatment plant
West-side sewer basin trunk line
Emergency Operations Center
Satellite Street shop
West Branch Library
New and additional parking ramp downtown
Events center
Fire Station #11
Sanford Athletic Complex
Air National Guard base water reconstruction
Aquatic center
Community center (Platinum Valley)
Park sites

2015 to 2019

Alternative energy project
Landfill compost area expansion/improvements
Landfill closure (Phase I C&D)
East-side solid waste transfer station
Landfill Cell 4 construction
Leachate Pond 4 construction
Sedimentation pond/wetland construction
East-side sewer basin trunk line—phase II (southeast)
East-side sewer basin trunk line—phase III (northeast)
Northwest Branch Library
Fire Stations #12 and #13
Raven Oaks/Scenic Height water main reconstruction
Western Heights water main reconstruction
Solid waste transfer facility

2 community centers (one on east side at Fred Assam Elementary)
Aquatic center
Park sites

2020 to 2024

Landfill closure (cell 3 MSW)
Landfill closure (Phase II C&D)
Police administration building expansion or added facility
Fire Station #14
Recreation center
Community center
Park sites
Golf course

2025 to 2029

Landfill cell 5 construction
Landfill closure (cell 4 MSW)
Landfill cell 6 construction
East Branch Library
Fire Stations #15 and #16
Aquatic center
Community center
Park sites

2030 to 2035

Southeast Branch Library
Fire Station #17
Fire Station #18
Aquatic center
2 community centers
Park sites

City Services

To attain and maintain the City goals of social equity, including fostering diversity, social well-being, citizen participation, and accountable government, the following City services are recommended to be either maintained or expanded:

Foster Diversity

Human Relations Commission

The Sioux Falls Human Relations Commission is the local government agency responsible for the prevention and elimination of illegal discrimination. The Commission was created by City ordinance to enforce the law of equal opportunity for all Sioux Falls citizens.

- Disability Awareness Commission—This is an extension of the Human Relations Commission and works toward disability awareness.
- ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) Accessibility Review Board—The ADA Accessibility Review Board is an extension of the Human Relations Commission, and works toward improved access for people with disabilities. It acts as an advisory body to the City ADA Coordinator.

Diversity Council

The Diversity Council is a joint council between the City of Sioux Falls and the Sioux Falls School District. The Diversity Council's mission is to create an inclusive community by promoting and celebrating the enrichment that comes from a diverse community.

Social Well-Being

Health Services

- Falls Community Health provides open-door quality healthcare services by removing barriers (especially financial) that exist for working families without health insurance or other resources to meet their healthcare needs. It provides complete primary healthcare and dental care for all age groups. Also, the Public Health Laboratory provides environmental and clinical laboratory testing services. This testing serves Falls Community Health, City departments, agencies, commercial businesses, private citizens, and the State of South Dakota.
- Environmental Health promotes health and quality of life for Sioux Falls citizens by preventing or controlling diseases, adverse health conditions, or deaths resulting from interaction between people and their environment. The division oversees sanitation/inspection, licensing, and nuisance abatement through code enforcement, public preparedness, community programs, and vector/mosquito control.
- Emergency Management Services coordinates planning, preparedness, mitigation, and training activities to ensure that the City is prepared to respond to natural and man-made disasters.
- Safety Services—Police and Fire. (See Fire Protection Facilities and Public Safety Facilities sections earlier in this chapter.)

- Library Services. (see Library Facilities section earlier in this chapter.)
- Educational Services. (See Public School Facilities section earlier in this chapter.)
- Recreation—Sioux Falls Parks and Recreation offers a variety of indoor and outdoor recreational activities citywide for individuals of all ages. There are currently five community centers that are open to the public and are accessible to individuals with disabilities. Sioux Falls Parks and Recreation provides many recreation activities during the entire year for both children and adults.
- Planning and Building Services
 - » Building Services assures that private property is maintained through the administration and enforcement of uniform construction and safety codes, floodplain management ordinances, licensing ordinances, and land use ordinances which address compatibility of uses, height, density, and numerous accessory uses.
 - » Zoning provides a professional service to the citizens of Sioux Falls by assisting the public in understanding and complying with zoning, floodplain, and subdivision ordinances which are intended to carry out the comprehensive plan, preserve and protect property values, and promote the best physical development of the city.
 - » Planning promotes the orderly development of Sioux Falls in an efficient and aesthetic manner through long-range and current planning, provides public information and data on planning issues, and coordinates related areas of historic preservation, neighborhood preservation, housing, transit, and transportation planning.
- Community Development—The mission of Community Development is to improve the community by providing decent and affordable housing, as well as expanding economic opportunities for persons of low- and moderate-income. This mission is accomplished through programs and activities that address the locally defined needs identified in the Consolidated Plan.

Citizen Participation

The City is always looking for methods to better communicate with the public and foster better citizen participation. Currently, the City advances citizen participation through the following methods:

- City Council meetings.
- Board and Commission meetings, including Planning Commission, Board of Adjustment, and Infrastructure Review Advisory Board.
- The “At Your Service” Program—Call or email your question or complaint.
- Websites, including www.siouxfalls.org.

- Cable Channel CityLink 16.
- Each department strives to proactively engage the public in public involvement activities including public meetings, open houses, neighborhood meetings, and notification.

Accountable Government

The Shape Sioux Falls Plan stresses the importance of City Hall and all departments to be accountable to the people. The following offices are committed to this objective:

- City Council—Taking input from the public to create effective legislation and budgets.
- Mayor—Taking input from the public and providing effective implementation of ordinances and budgets.

- Finance—Ensuring that the budget and taxes are implemented effectively.
- City Clerk—Maintains records and ordinances; administers City Council meetings and elections.
- City Attorney’s Office—Prosecutes violations of City ordinances and provides legal opinions to all City activities.

Strategies for Future Services

One of the challenges for the future is to determine at what level City services should operate. It is the policy of this plan to recommend that, generally, City services should be maintained at the same per-capita level as the city continues to grow.

