



Comprehensive Plan 2015-2035



PREPARED BY THE CITY OF SEDGWICK PLANNING COMMISSION
Tradition with a Vision

(First Published in the Harvey County Independent
on the 7th day of April, 2016.)

THE CITY OF SEDGWICK, KANSAS

ORDINANCE NO. 840

AN ORDINANCE APPROVING THE 2016
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE CITY OF
SEDGWICK, KANSAS AND AREA.

WHEREAS, pursuant to K.S.A. 12-747, et. seq., the Sedgwick Planning Commission is authorized to make and amend a Comprehensive Plan for the City of Sedgwick planning area; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to provisions of K.S.A. 12-747, the Planning Commission considered the adoption of the 2016 Comprehensive Plan for the City of Sedgwick on November 16, 2015.

WHEREAS, on November 16, 2015, the Planning Commission approved 2016 Comprehensive Plan for the City of Sedgwick, Kansas, and said plan document has been submitted to the governing body of the City for consideration.

NOW BE IT ORDAINED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF SEDGWICK, KANSAS:

Section 1. Plan Approval: The 2016 Comprehensive Plan for the City of Sedgwick, Kansas area dated November 16, 2015 as adopted by the Sedgwick Planning Commission which is certified and on file in the City Clerk's office, is hereby approved as the official Comprehensive Plan for the City of Sedgwick.

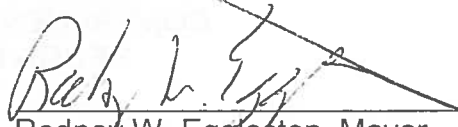
Section 2. Distribution: An attested copy of the Plan document shall be sent to all other taxing subdivisions in the planning area which request a copy as required by K.S.A. 12-747(c).

Section 3. Annual Review: At least once per year, the Planning Commission shall review or reconsider the plan or any part thereof and may propose amendments, extensions or additions which shall be adopted in the same matter as the original comprehensive plan as required by K.S.A. 12-747 (d).

Section 4. Effective Date: This ordinance shall be effective upon its passage and publication once in the official city newspaper.

Passed by the City Council this 4th day of April, 2016.

Approved by the Mayor this 4th day of April, 2016.


Rodney W. Eggleston, Mayor

SEAL

ATTEST:


Janise P. Enterkin, City Clerk

Comprehensive Plan for the City of Sedgwick, Kansas

Tradition with a Vision

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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With Special Help from City Staff.

Note to the Reader:

This document represents a vision and a set of principles to guide the growth and vitality of the City of Sedgwick. It is not intended to be a detailed operating plan. Instead, it is intended to be used as a guide to decision-making, such as in the development of the Capital Improvement Program (CIP), and to be used along with the Zoning and Subdivision regulations that are operating within the incorporated town. The contents can be used as the basis for revisions of the existing regulations, but are not in and of themselves adopted regulations. Always consult an attorney when determining appropriate uses for a particular unit of land.

Specific projects or initiatives are listed as examples; they do not represent funding commitments or endorsements by the City of Sedgwick, any organization or agency, or any of the counties in which the City is located. Furthermore, enactment of the majority of this plan's recommendations can only come after continued community and agency input and coordination through established public approval processes. Any commitments of funding or other resources by sponsoring organizations are subject to a separate and subsequent review and approval process by their respective governing bodies. Once adopted and / or accepted by the Sedgwick Planning Commission, the Sedgwick City Council, the Sedgwick County Board of Commissioners and the Harvey County Commission, this document will become the Comprehensive Plan for the City of Sedgwick and replace all previously existing plans in their entirety, for the area corresponding to the boundaries set forth herein, according to K.S.A. 12-747 et. Seq. This statement applies to the entire Comprehensive Plan document of the City of Sedgwick.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Introduction to the Sedgwick Comprehensive Plan

The Comprehensive Plan of the City of Sedgwick is an official public document adopted by the Planning Commission and City Council. It is a policy guide to decisions about the physical development of the community through 2035. The City of Sedgwick adopted its first Comprehensive Plan on October 16, 2000, with a plan horizon that extended to 2010. That document was updated in 2008 and, subsequently reviewed and revised in 2015. Once adopted by the local governing bodies the 2015 plan replaces the preceding documents.

Sedgwick Planning Area/Area of Influence

Under KSA 12-747, the City of Sedgwick Planning Commission “shall notify the Board of [Harvey and Sedgwick] County Commissioners in writing of its intent to extend the planning area into the county.” As such, the Harvey County Commission and the Sedgwick Metropolitan Area Planning Commission may be “authorized to make or cause to be made a comprehensive plan for the coordinated development of the county, including references to planning for cities as deemed appropriate. The provisions of [KSA 12-747] may be varied through inter-local agreements.”

Overview of the Plan

The plan elements described above are outlined per following chapter structure: Introduction, Background, Community Profile, Demographics Characteristics, Economic Services. Each section that contains a comprehensive plan element also contains the goals and strategies for each element. Furthermore, each objective is further refined into strategies and actions with definite timeframes for implementation. More about the strategies, timelines and funding approaches can be found in Chapter 11, Plan Implementation.

The Legal Authority for the Plan

The City of Sedgwick Planning Commission is authorized under K.S.A. 12-747(a) to “make or cause to be made a comprehensive plan for the development of” the City of Sedgwick “and any unincorporated territory lying outside of the City but within the same county” in which the City “is located”.

KSA 12-747 (b) governs the content and adoption process for said plan. The following are components in this plan that comply with KSA 12-747:

A. General Location, extent and relationship of the use of land for

- *Agriculture*
- *Residence*
- *Business*
- *Industry*
- *Recreation*
- *Education*
- *Public Buildings*
- *Other Community Facilities*
- *Major Utility Facilities, both public and private*
- *Any other use deemed necessary*

B. Population and Building Intensity Standards and Restrictions and their Application

C. Transportation Facilities of all types

D. Public Improvement Programming based on Relative Urgency Determination

E. Long Range Financial Plans and Major Revenue Sources for Capital Improvements and Public Facilities, based on Economic and Fiscal Projections for both Private and Public Sources

F. Use and Conservation of Natural Resources

G. Any other Element Deemed Necessary for the Redevelopment of Development of the Area

The full text of KSA 12-747 is located in Appendix C.

The Value of the Comprehensive Plan

The City of Sedgwick Comprehensive Plan strives to find a balance between the needs of commerce and individual expression – through the quality of life and amenities that support the lifestyle to which residents have been accustomed – and the protection and conservation of the natural environment, its resources, and community assets. This balance will help sustain the city's small town feel while ensuring improvements that will make the town "stand out" as a model of human comfort and natural beauty, supported by a healthy economy in the form of viable jobs and economic development activities. Reaching and maintaining this balance will assure that the City remains a satisfying place to live, work, raise a family, and retire today and in the future.

Ideal communities and great places can only happen through public debate and the expression of agreements reached, in the form of guidelines for future development and cooperation. The City's Comprehensive Plan Update has provided an opportunity to create a shared community vision. The content of the plan update was developed directly from issues citizens identified as critical. While planning concepts provided a support to the discussions, this document is a direct reflection of issues and solutions that the community deems important. While recognized planning practices can help

design Capital Improvement Programs, it was important to make sure that the goals and objectives were a way to arrive at the shared vision for the future.

To this end, the plan describes existing conditions, recognizes strengths and weaknesses identified by the community during open planning sessions with the steering community, residents, business owners and the Planning Commission, who played a key part in moving the process forward. The plan then outlines strategies aimed at informing decision-makers especially the City Council and County Commissions, as well as individuals, businesses, educational institutions, and developers as they work on projects and activities designed to build a sustainable future for the City of Sedgwick.

Regional Cooperation

A key theme in this Comprehensive Plan is ensuring a harmonious interrelationship between the various aspects of our daily lives: housing, transportation, jobs, the environment, and neighborhoods.

These interrelationships often extend well past the incorporated area, into the two counties with jurisdiction over the City and even into the region within which it is located. To recognize the true community, one must look past the local confines of the City boundaries and identify the regional context in light of the various aspects identified above. Because the City of Sedgwick is part of a broader geographic area and economic market that influences everything from where we choose to shop and live to what areas we visit to hike and swim it cannot be planned for in isolation. This is a major reason why the planning area boundaries extend miles past the city limits, and encompass the I-135 interchange, as well as the underdeveloped tracts in the unincorporated area (see Planning Area Map and description for more).

Because of the natural inter-relationship that exists with the matrix of communities in the region as a whole, it will be very important for the City to seek cooperation and continuous open discussion with surrounding communities, such as Valley Center, Halstead, Newton, as well as Harvey and Sedgwick counties, as they work to implement the plan and community vision they have identified. Other jurisdictions that have been identified include the Groundwater Management District #2, Public Wholesale Water Supply District #17 and the City of Sedgwick/Valley Center Drainage District whose boundaries partially involve the City of Sedgwick. Care has been taken to ensure that development activity does not impede fulfilling the goal of water resources preservation programs currently active within the district.

The Steering Committee recognized the need for integrated regional planning to help address key issues of concern, such as leapfrog development, increasing infrastructure costs, economic development, housing affordability, and environmental protection. An over-arching principle is to build on these regional relationships and partnerships, such as the existing partnership that exists between Harvey County and the City of Sedgwick

in important areas, such as economic development, Fire and Emergency Management services and disaster mitigation.

As regional planning efforts mature over the next few decades, residents of rural and urban areas will continue to recognize inter-connected issues of mutual interest. Planning practice in the State of Kansas should eventually recognize the importance of inter-municipal planning to address cooperatively regional issues. At the present time, the counties of Harvey and Sedgwick will continue to be a conduit towards regional planning approaches that can benefit the City through the ongoing development and implementation of coordinated county plans.

Public Participation: Listening to Community Voices

The groundwork for the Comprehensive Plan Update involved the convening of a Steering Committee. Volunteer members were identified and recruited by the City Planning Commission, City Council and City Administrator's office following the appointment of new Planning Commissioners in March of 2007. The Steering Committee met monthly immediately after the Planning Commission meetings in an open meeting, participatory format where every opinion was carefully considered and debated. Two issue-identification sessions took place, along with a voting session to describe the issues of utmost importance to the community. Results of these sessions are located in the Appendix B.

Following the identification of issues, the Steering Committee created a Vision Statement that incorporated a detailed future scenario that would occur after these issues have been addressed and related goals have been reached. The consultant then developed related goals and objectives designed to address the issues and help provide a framework for arriving at the realization of the vision over the planning horizon. These goals, objectives and related strategies were then presented to, and fine-tuned by, the Planning Commission. Following these sessions, the consultant developed a list of implementation goals to identify general timelines partnerships and tools required to realize the vision for the town through the year 2035.

While the planning horizon is far-reaching, the intent of the process is that the goals will be reviewed on an annual basis for consistency with development and related activities that have taken place over the course of the past year. Annual reviews will need to have a greater focus on the one-year action goals, which are used to develop the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The outcome of these annual reviews will be to revise the one-year action goals as needed, along with the appropriate re-directing of CIP budgetary resources to ensure that the plan is on track for the future. The annual reviews may at any point also result in a recommendation to develop a new update for the plan, should it be necessary to do so within the span of the planning horizon. It is anticipated that this may become necessary, and the annual review approach will help identify this need as soon as it becomes manifest and to the best interest of the city. Foregoing these annual reviews is not recommended, as they are a way to check in with the

comprehensive plan to make sure that it continues to be a useful tool for decision-making and capital improvement budgeting.

Starting on March 2007, and continuing through March of 2008, planning consultants gave presentations and gathered input at monthly meetings. Saturday morning community meetings ensured greater public participation and provided more opportunities to gather community input. Citizens could view the draft plan with proposed goals, objectives and strategies at City Hall during a 60-day comment period. Copies were also emailed to volunteer participants in advance of a Town Hall meeting in January 2008.

Conformance with Other Adopted Plans and Studies

A general analysis of existing adopted plans that affect Sedgwick was undertaken prior to the development of this update document. Some of the adopted plans and regulations that can have an effect on development in and around Sedgwick include the Harvey County Comprehensive Plan, the Harvey County Unified Development Code and the Wichita-Sedgwick County Comprehensive Plan. These documents include guidelines and policies for development in Harvey and Sedgwick counties.

While the City of Sedgwick is a home rule city of the third class, and comprehensive plan for the City must compliment policies set forth by the counties. If they are not complementary, then the jurisdictions involved would benefit from a focused dialogue to arrive at a consensus of development policies that could affect the City's development, and encourage practices that are beneficial not only to incorporated areas, but to unincorporated areas as well while protecting resources and assets common to both.

Appendix A contains information about the Harvey County Comprehensive Plan for reference purposes.

CHAPTER 2: COMMUNITY PROFILE

History of Sedgwick

Throughout the years, the City of Sedgwick has been a great place to live, work, and play. Its thoughtful expansion has allowed the City to continue supporting its citizens' way of life.

Prepared by Patti Unruh for the City of Sedgwick, and endorsed by the Sedgwick Planning Commission in March, 2007.

Sedgwick City, the oldest town in Harvey County, began its history in 1869 when the tide of immigration sent many settlers westward following the end of the Civil War. Named in honor of Union General John Sedgwick, killed during the battle of Spotsylvania; Sedgwick City, (originally located within the boundaries of Sedgwick County), bears his name. In June 1870, the original 80 acres of Sedgwick City was formally laid out by the Sedgwick Town Company; T. Floyd, president. Business and settlers flowed into Sedgwick soon after, creating a bustling new town on the Kansas frontier.

In 1872, as mandated by an act of state legislation, a new county in south-central Kansas was created. Harvey County is comprised of the following townships: Burrton, Halstead, Darlington, Lake, Lakin, Macon, Newton, Pleasant, Richland, Sedgwick (taken from Sedgwick County); Alta, Emma, and Garden (taken from McPherson County); and Walton and Highland (taken from Marion County).

Sedgwick, being the oldest town in Harvey County can claim many Harvey County "firsts". The first store in the county was built and opened in Sedgwick during July 1870. This store, which sold goods to early area settlers was owned and operated by William H. McOwen.

- The first post office in the county was located at Sedgwick, established in the summer of 1870; T.S. Floyd, Postmaster.*
- The first schoolhouse in the county was the Sedgwick School erected in September 1870.*
- The first hotel in the county was located in Sedgwick and owned and operated by Mrs. Susan McClung.*
- The first official newspaper in the county was the Sedgwick Gazette, issued January 19, 1871; (although an earlier publication called the Gimlet was printed and read to early settlers during Sedgwick town meetings at Sedgwick's "lyceum" during late 1869-early 1870's).*
- The first girl born in the county was Rosa Schaefer, born August 12, 1870, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shaefer, of Sedgwick.*

- *The first mill in the county was located in Sedgwick and built in 1871 by the Sedgwick Steam Power Company. (Although the first mill in Harvey County has been attributed to Bernhard Warkentin; the Sedgwick Mill was actually the first flouring mill in Harvey County, built and in operation before Bernhard Warkentin settled in Harvey County in 1873.)*
- *The first church in the county was/is the Plymouth Congregational Church, organized in April 1872.*

With the formation of the new “Harvey” County, came the race between Sedgwick and Newton; as both were vying for county seat. Following an election that was deemed invalid (due to more votes cast than either town had residents), Newton was designated the county seat by Kansas Governor James M. Harvey; after some reportedly shady dealings between the Newton delegation and the State Legislature.

Sedgwick nonetheless continued to prosper, with the decades between 1870 and 1910 marking an era of substantial growth and development. During this time, when the only mode of transportation was by train or horse; Sedgwick was a vibrant community, drawing from a large rural base for commerce and economic development.

After 1910, the automobile and Arkansas Valley Interurban (AVI) train service brought ease and greater mobility to the people of Sedgwick and surrounding areas. Still, the period of 1910 through 1930 was a time where the residents of Sedgwick were able to enjoy the benefits of local banks, grocery stores, doctors, and restaurants. During the 1940’s 50’s and 60’s the automobile continued to transform the landscape of Sedgwick and the country as a whole; the nation-wide highway system created a means for people to travel quickly and often. Many residents began shopping in larger cities which offered more shopping venues- at lesser prices. By the 1970’s, 1980’s and 1990’s the downtown area of Sedgwick, like so many small towns main streets in Kansas began to reflect the changing times. More and more businesses closed, and empty buildings on Commercial Avenue began to become commonplace.

Geographical Location

Sedgwick, now a “bedroom” community has the majority of residents commuting to Wichita or elsewhere for work. As urban sprawl continues, Sedgwick remains advantageously positioned between Newton and Wichita for future growth and development.

Floods have always affected Sedgwick adversely. Situated between the Little Arkansas River and Sand Creek, with Jester Creek to the east; Sedgwick’s proximity to these bodies of water has always proven problematic. On the Little Arkansas River alone, flood stage of 18 feet was exceeded 24 times between November 1916 and December 1945:

<i>March 16, 1916</i>	<i>23.6 ft.</i>	<i>August 28, 1927</i>	<i>19.8 ft.</i>
<i>June 22, 1921</i>	<i>18.7 ft.</i>	<i>June 4, 1929</i>	<i>18.5 ft.</i>
<i>March 14, 1922</i>	<i>23.4 ft.</i>	<i>July 11, 1929</i>	<i>23.6 ft.</i>
<i>April 9, 1922</i>	<i>23.5 ft.</i>	<i>May 27, 1935</i>	<i>22.1 ft.</i>
<i>July 11, 1922</i>	<i>20.8 ft.</i>	<i>March 22, 1944</i>	<i>18.6 ft.</i>
<i>June 9, 1923</i>	<i>24.7 ft.</i>	<i>April 12, 1944</i>	<i>22.6 ft.</i>
<i>June 16, 1923</i>	<i>21.3 ft.</i>	<i>April 22, 1944</i>	<i>24.2 ft.</i>
<i>September 27, 1923</i>	<i>24.8 ft.</i>	<i>May 3, 1944</i>	<i>23.15 ft.</i>
<i>October 12, 1923</i>	<i>19.2 ft.</i>	<i>July 11, 1944</i>	<i>23.6 ft.</i>
<i>April 29, 1924</i>	<i>22.7 ft.</i>	<i>December 6, 1944</i>	<i>23.2 ft.</i>
<i>October 3, 1926</i>	<i>20.4 ft.</i>	<i>April 16, 1945</i>	<i>24.8 ft.</i>
<i>August 16, 1927</i>	<i>23.2 ft.</i>	<i>September 28, 1945</i>	<i>24.1 ft.</i>

End of information provided by Patti Unruh

Natural Geographic Terrain

The terrain in and around Sedgwick is relatively flat, which allows for construction at a minimum cost. However, much of that same terrain lies in floodplains, which hinders building.

Four local constraints are identified and discussed below.

Ridge Lines

A ridgeline, or drainage basin boundary, is a terrain characteristic that separates natural drainage basins. It is critical to know the location of ridge lines as they can determine the location and function of public sewer facilities. If a sewer line crosses a ridgeline, the sewage may need to be pumped or forced over the ridgeline. This can make the project more complex and costly.

The City of Sedgwick has a major ridgeline located directly to the east of the incorporated area, ½ mile east of Hoover Road in a north - northeast direction. Water west of the ridgeline drains west, while water east of the ridgeline drains southeast. There is a public sewer facility northwest of town. In order to expand to the east, the City has planned the construction of a public sewer facility southeast of town, and east of the Ridgeline. The sewage will then be pumped up to the Ridgeline and then drained down to the public sewer system already in place. Additionally, sewer main lines will be built to serve the area to Meridian, east of the Ridgeline.

High Water Table

In the incorporated areas of the City of Sedgwick, where the topography is quite flat, the water table has a narrow range of only 14-15 feet. Further east, across the ridgeline upland, the water table is deeper, but probably does not exceed 50 feet. This moderate water table does not have a very adverse impact on the development of sewer systems, but may affect the degree to which buildings can accommodate basements.

Floodplains

Through information from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), identifies areas throughout the city that are prone to flooding. The current FEMA maps indicate that two-thirds of the city lie within the floodplain (see Floodplain Map). Any development within these flood prone areas is subject to FEMA and local floodplain regulations. Floodplains are often considered ideal sites for parkways, open spaces, or nature preserves because of their diverse vegetation, endangered wildlife, and natural beauty.

Prime Agricultural Soils

A significant portion of lands in incorporated Sedgwick and surrounding areas produce agricultural products. It is important that the future development be sensitive to the agricultural importance of this land and the economic and lifestyle contribution to the community.

However, some areas are unsuitable for agricultural uses or urban development. For example, there is a large agricultural tract south of 125th (West of Hoover moving east to the RR tracks). This area has no structures and is considered too flat, with drainage issues that would hinder urban development. Tracts like these are considered to provide a possible drainage utility solution.

CHAPTER 3: EXISTING CONDITIONS AND TRENDS ANALYSIS

Location

The City of Sedgwick is located within the Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), northwest of Valley Center in Sedgwick County, and southwest of Newton in Harvey County. Straddling Harvey and Sedgwick counties in Kansas. It is located 12 miles north of 29th and Ridge in Wichita just northwest of Valley Center in Sedgwick County, and southwest of Newton in Harvey County. Sedgwick is located 34 miles southeast of the City of Hutchinson.

Access

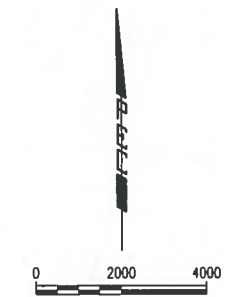
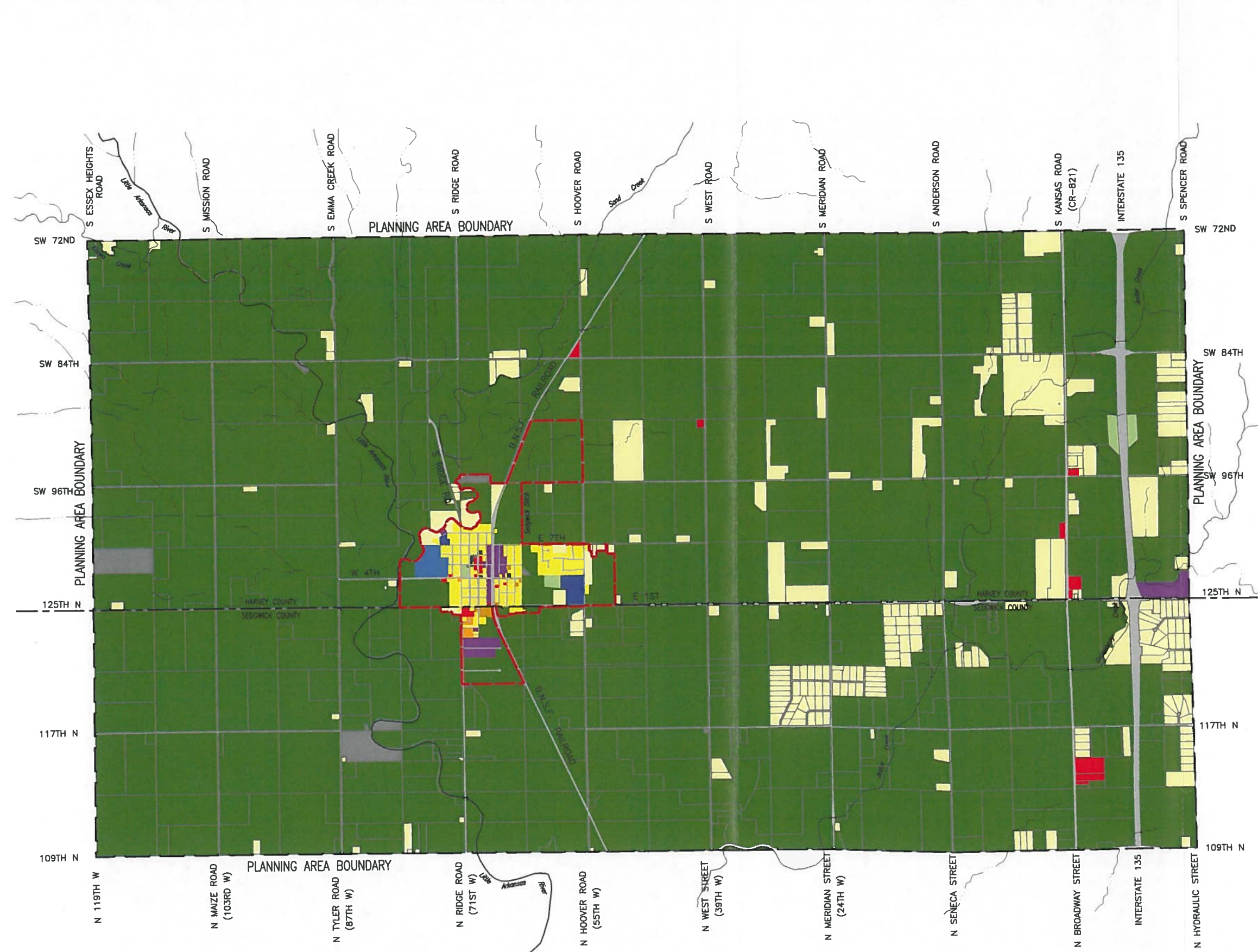
Sedgwick is located less than 5 miles from a major interchange off Highway I-135, the main highway that bisects Harvey County.

The City of Sedgwick is accessed by several major County roads. North-south access is provided via Ridge Road which becomes Madison Avenue through town. Highway I-135, which extends southerly to and through Wichita, and northerly to Newton and other points north. East-west access is provided via County road 125th Street, which is called 1st Street through town, where it hits Madison Avenue at a T-intersection. To access points further west, 109th Street is provided just two miles south of the City limits of Sedgwick.

Maize Airport is located 11 miles south of Sedgwick City accessed via Ridge Road to the south and west along 45th Street, a Sedgwick County road. Newton City/County Airport, to the east of Newton, is located 17 miles from Sedgwick. More significantly, the Mid-Continent Airport, a major airport serving the Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), is located 19 miles from Sedgwick. Additional private jet airport terminals are available in Wichita.

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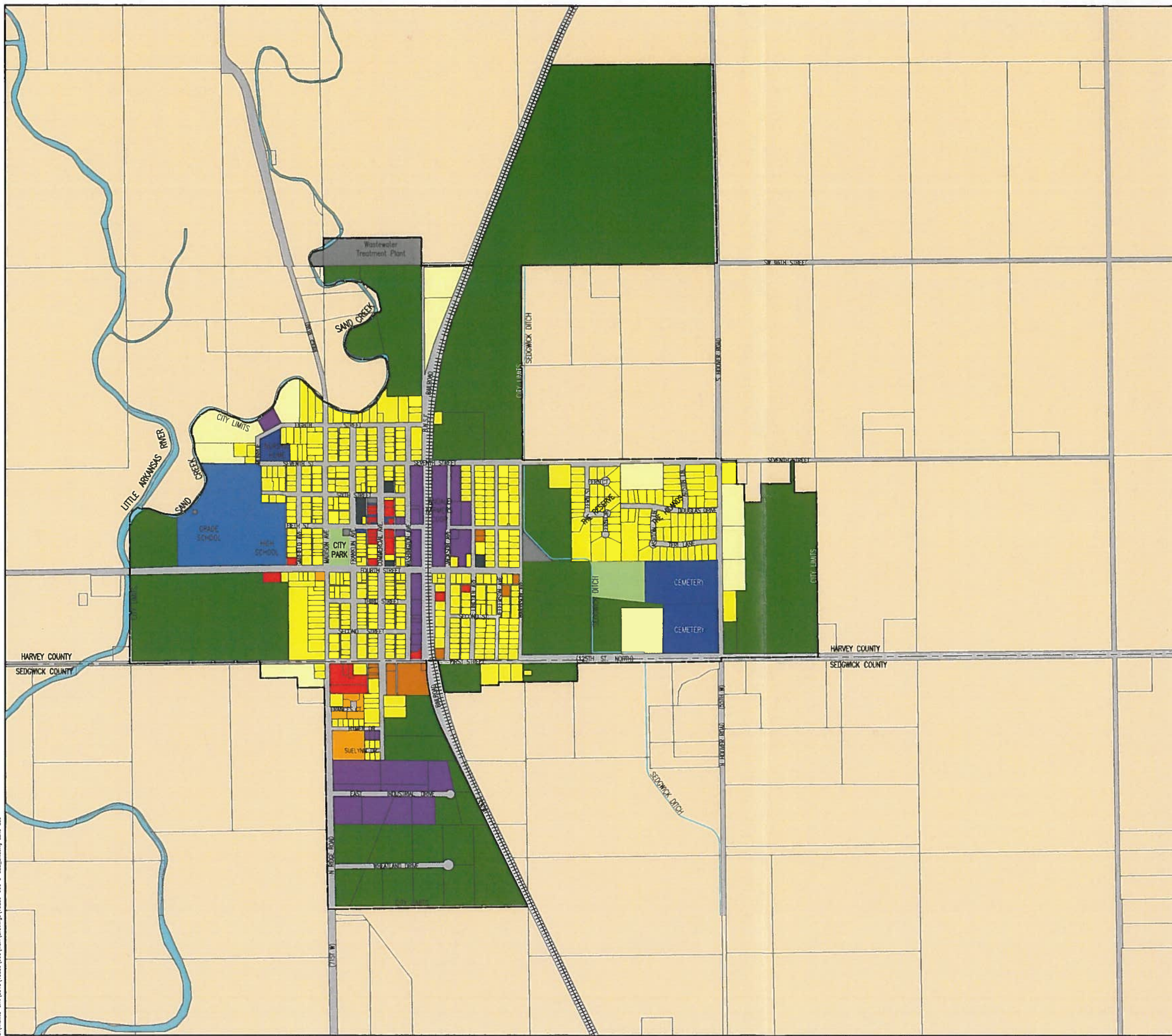


LEGEND

- RURAL RESIDENTIAL (3 acres or larger)
- URBAN RESIDENTIAL, SINGLE FAMILY
- URBAN RESIDENTIAL, DUPLEX
FOUR-PLEX
MULTIFAMILY (5+)
- URBAN RESIDENTIAL, MANUFACTURED HOME
- COMMERCIAL, RETAIL / SERVICES
- INDUSTRIAL, MANUFACTURING, AND STORAGE
- TRANSPORTATION
- OPEN SPACE / RECREATION
- INSTITUTIONAL OR
COMMUNITY / PUBLIC FACILITIES
- EDUCATION
- MASS ASSEMBLY / RELIGIOUS
- UTILITY
- AGRICULTURE
- PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
- SEDGWICK / HARVEY CO. LINE
- SEDGWICK CITY LIMITS (2015)
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

CITY OF SEDGWICK
 Harvey/Sedgwick County
EXISTING LAND USE:
PLANNING AREA
 2015

Notes:
 1) This document is for planning purposes only.
 2) Land use class colors are based upon the American Planning Association's Land-Based Classification Standards for Function (www.planning.org) and land use information gathered by aerial photograph, survey, and from the Harvey and Sedgwick County Appraisers' Offices. Visit www.harveycounty.com/appraiser/ and www.sedgwickcounty.org/appraiser/ for more information.



LEGEND

- RIVER / CREEK
- RURAL RESIDENTIAL (3 acres or larger)
- URBAN RESIDENTIAL, SINGLE FAMILY
- URBAN RESIDENTIAL, DUPLEX, FOUR-PLEX, MULTIFAMILY (5+)
- URBAN RESIDENTIAL, MANUFACTURED HOME
- COMMERCIAL, RETAIL / SERVICES
- INDUSTRIAL, MANUFACTURING, AND STORAGE
- TRANSPORTATION
- OPEN SPACE / RECREATION
- INSTITUTIONAL OR COMMUNITY / PUBLIC FACILITIES
- EDUCATION
- MASS ASSEMBLY / RELIGIOUS
- UTILITY
- AGRICULTURE
- SEDGWICK / HARVEY CO. LINE
- SEDGWICK CITY LIMITS (2015)
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

CITY OF SEDGWICK Harvey/Sedgwick County EXISTING LAND USE CITY OF SEDGWICK 2015

Notes:
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 2) Land use class colors are based upon the American Planning Association's Land-Based Classification Standards for Function (www.planning.org) and land use information gathered by aerial photograph, survey, and from the Harvey and Sedgwick County Appraisers' Offices. Visit www.harveycounty.com/appraiser/ and www.sedgwickcounty.org/appraiser/ for more information.

General Demographic Characteristics

In 2010, more than half of the population of Sedgwick was female (870 persons or 51.4%), while 48.6% was male, represented by 821 individuals. The median age in Sedgwick was 35.9. Only 6.8 percent of the population, or 115 individuals, were in the “under 5 years of age” cohort, while nearly twice that number, or 222 individuals, were 65 years of age and over, representing 13.1 percent of the population of Sedgwick.

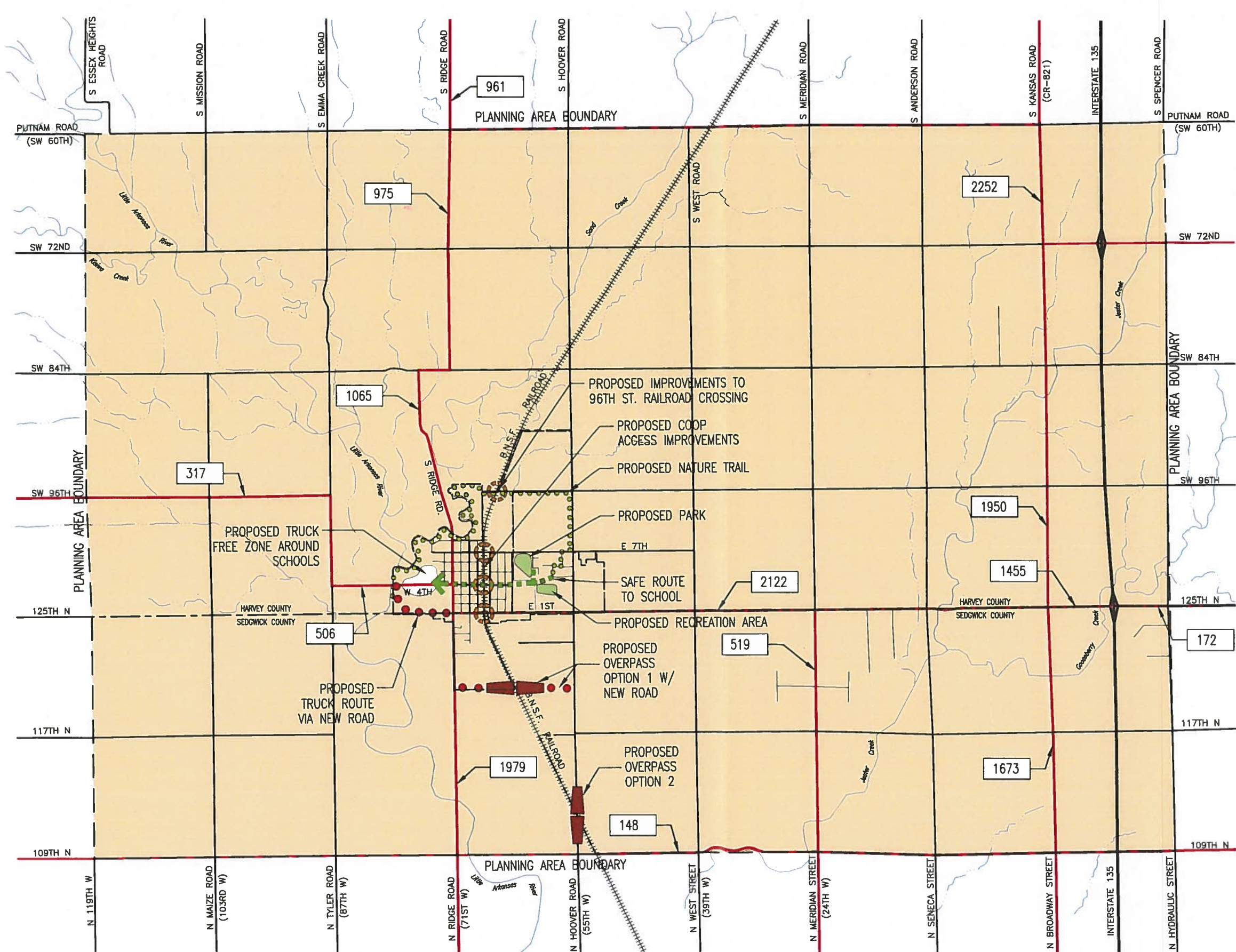
Other key demographics are the infant, school age and youth cohorts, which together represent one third of the population of Sedgwick, or 566 persons. In addition, women of childbearing age (15-44 years of age) make up just under one third of the population, or 31.5 percent, represented by 533 women.

Furthermore, the 45-54 age cohorts, at the high end of the spectrum, had the highest number of individuals, standing at 291, or 17.2 percent of the population. In 2010, the next cohorts (35-45, 25-34, and 75-84) stood at 11.5, 10.6 and 5% respectively. An assumption can be made that a significant percentage of those currently in the 35-44 cohorts will reach retirement age over the 20 year timeframe of the plan, assuming a steady or decreasing death rate.

Sedgwick has had steady growth over the last 100 years. The US Census Bureau, estimates the 2010 population to be 1691, up from 1,537 in 2000. In keeping with the population trends in the Wichita MSA, there are two important assumptions that can be made. Firstly, it is assumed that more people will be moving into the Wichita MSA than are moving out and that the number of births will moderately exceed the number of deaths. It is also assumed that birth rates will remain steady. The migration of households from Wichita to smaller towns, including Sedgwick, is expected to impact growth, which will affect the delivery of some public services such as education, water, sewer, and other services.

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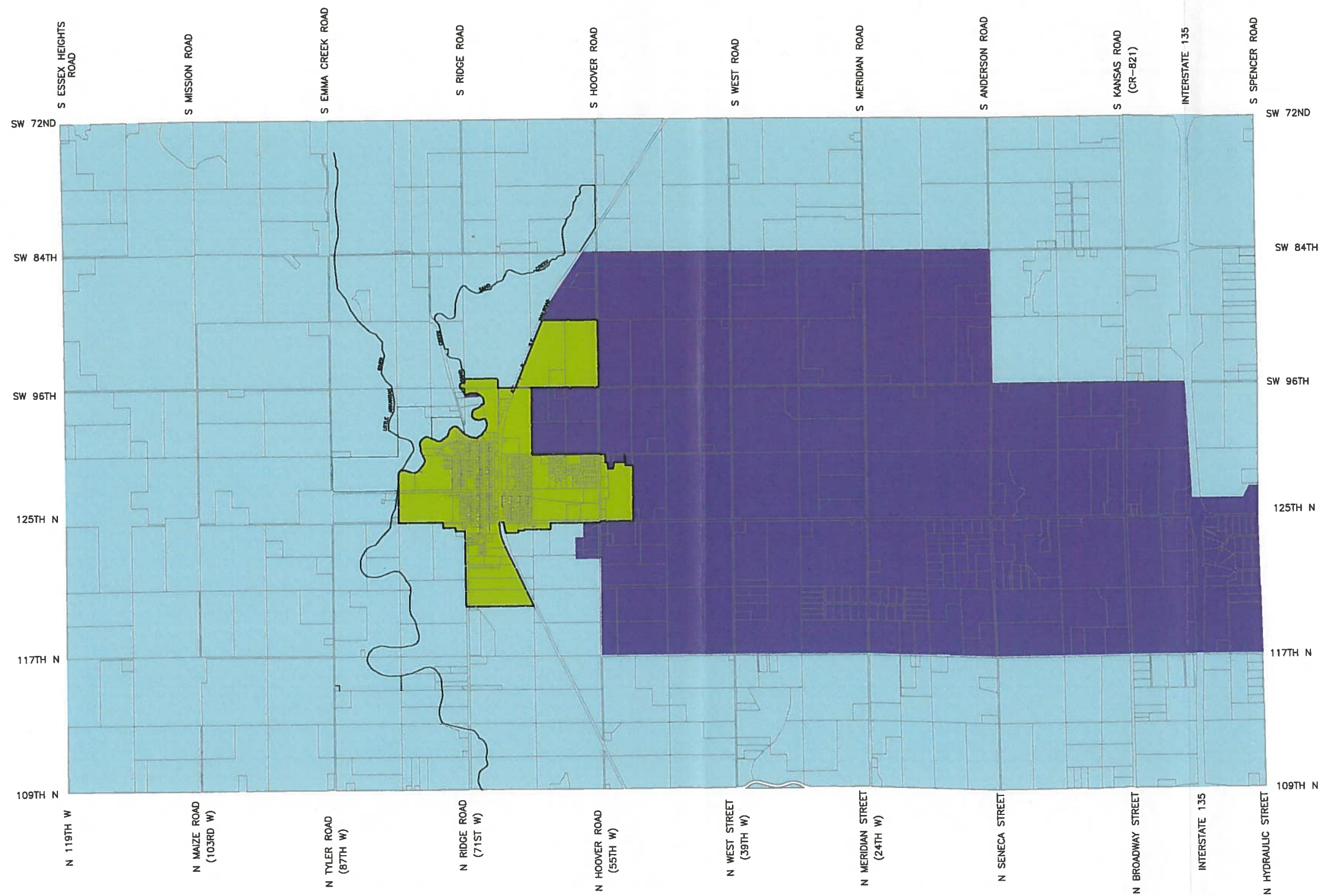


- LEGEND**
- PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
 - - - SEDGWICK/HARVEY CO. LINE
 - CURRENT INCORPORATED AREA
 - HIGHWAY
 - ARTERIAL ROAD
 - COLLECTOR ROAD
 - LOCAL ROAD
 - SAFE ROUTE TO SCHOOL
 - PROPOSED NATURE TRAIL
 - PROPOSED NEW ROAD
 - PROPOSED OVERPASS LOCATION
 - PROPOSED RAILROAD QUIET ZONE LOCATION
 - 503 AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC COUNT

CITY OF SEDGWICK
 Harvey/Sedgwick County
**TRANSPORTATION NETWORK MAP:
 PLANNING AREA**
 2015

Notes:
 1) This document is for planning purposes only. Annual Average Daily Volumes reflect data available in October, 2006. Traffic counts are not available for all roads shown on map. Consult Kansas Department of Transportation for accurate, up-to-date information (www.kdot.org).
 2) Proposed bridge overpass locations as shown on this plan are diagrammatic only. No determination of the actual size of the overpass nor its components is made here.

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- LEGEND**
- EXISTING CORP. LIMITS
 - PROJECTED FUTURE SERVICE AREA
 - PROJECTED PLANNING AREA/
AGRICULTURAL AND CONSERVATION

CITY OF SEDGWICK
 Harvey/Sedgwick County
**FUTURE UTILITY SERVICE AREA
 AND PLANNING AREA**
 2015
Note: This document is for planning purposes only.

CHAPTER 4: POLICY DISCUSSION

Vision Statement

It is the year 2035. The City of Sedgwick is a family centered, safe, tranquil, peaceful, all-American city in Kansas that has kept its small town feel. The town is a wonderful place to raise a family, own a business, work, and take part in recreational activities, as well as an enjoyable place to visit. Sedgwick is a family oriented community that encourages business ownership.

The rural way of life continues to be part of the identity of the City of Sedgwick, with all agricultural uses preserved. An agricultural buffer zone has been created. Neighboring farms have partnered with conservation organizations to preserve the agricultural way of life, as well as enhancing the native habitat in the area. Conservation easements have been implemented in significant areas surrounding the City of Sedgwick to prevent encroachment from neighboring towns and leapfrog development in unincorporated areas.

The Commercial District is thriving, with a nice Café that is a gathering point for the town. Shops grace the district, with quaint storefronts, revitalized buildings, and a Main Street feel, with new lamp posts, banners, sidewalk furniture, and landscaping. A Drugstore / soda shop with homemade ice cream graces a storefront and is a hub of activity year-round.

There is a new Library building, with extended hours and expanded services, including the latest in library technology, book and media selection, and computing. The Senior Center continues to be an important part of the town. There are a variety of family and youth-centered activities throughout the town. A grocery store is fully stocked with all of the daily necessities. The grocery is easily accessible and has a landscaped parking lot with adequate drainage, using environmentally-friendly approaches.

Inconsistent industrial zoning has been eradicated. All industrial uses are now concentrated in the Industrial Park that has enjoyed steady expansion and vitality, serving its users well. The Sedgwick Industrial Park offers the latest technological, utility and transportation enhancements available to the modern user. The railroad is no longer a nuisance. Adequate truck access and traffic accommodations have been made for the central and new industrial areas to respond to their transportation requirements. Heavy industrial, high impact and polluting industries have been kept to a minimum. High technology, trucking, and agricultural industries have been encouraged, helping to create local jobs and add to the City's property tax base.

All dirt roads within the city limits have been paved. An overpass over the train tracks keeps traffic moving along the area to complement the quiet zone. A landscaped buffer strip separates the train tracks from the quiet town abutting it.

The north side of town has a wonderful fishing pond and hill to sled on. A new park has been built on the East side of the City. It boasts wonderful ball-fields, and amenities for all ages. Residents and visitors enjoy the park for recreation and competitive sports. A well-maintained, ADA accessible walking and bicycle path connects to all areas of the town and includes adequate lighting and amenities. The path connects to neighboring communities through the broader regional network. Additionally, a new lake Northeast of town doubles as a recreational facility and flood control mechanism. A new animal shelter is functioning and staff is responding to the community's animal needs.

The Cemetery enjoys a well-planned expansion and continues to serve the community.

Sedgwick continues to offer an array of affordable housing, which helps the City remain an attractive place to live. Safe, single family homes are the main form of housing in Sedgwick, where mid to high density housing has been actively limited and curtailed to preserve the small town feel. Low-density, multi-family homes continue to offer affordable housing. Public housing is available. There is also an effective homeownership program. Sedgwick encourages property ownership and the homeownership program assists with home maintenance and repair. Nonconforming mobile homes have been relocated to the mobile home park; new homes have been constructed in the infill that remained.

Guiding Principles for Policy Development

The plan has been organized into sections that will help facilitate community improvement. These sections are a guide to decision-making for elected officials, City staff and the citizens of Sedgwick, Kansas.

Based upon the findings of the technical reports and input from citizens, the following sections provide a comprehensive development strategy for addressing existing issues and expected changes in the community:

- Plan Elements
- Goals, Objectives, Policies and Strategies
- Existing and Future Land Use Classifications and Maps
- Future Community Facilities, both privately and publicly owned
- Capital Improvement Programming

Plan Elements

The plan elements correspond to aspects of a community that make up the whole. To identify the correct strategies needed to address a particular problem, the goals, objectives and strategies are organized around a set of plan elements. These elements include: land use transportation, public utility facilities and services, public safety services, education, recreation and culture environmental quality, and housing and neighborhoods. Each element is viewed as an essential part of the total living environment of Sedgwick. To facilitate plan implementation and for ease of reference, each of these elements incorporates its own set of goals, objectives and strategies.

Definition of Planning Area

The Planning Boundary is defined by North 119th W. to the west, West 109th Street North to the south, SW 72nd Street to the North, North Hydraulic Street to the east.

While the area above includes a significant portion of unincorporated county land, the community feels that preservation of this area will ensure the preservation of a small town feel. The community considers the undeveloped land around the incorporated town as an asset that must be preserved and enjoyed.

For this reason, it is proposed that an agricultural buffer be located between the incorporated boundary of Sedgwick and Essex Heights Road (119th St. W.).

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Summary Goals

The statements presented in this section of the comprehensive plan are of a hierarchical nature. Goal statements are general statements, which embrace the complexities and desires within a particular topic area. The goal represents the level of attainment desired. Objectives are more refined and relate to the details of the community's concerns of individual aspects of a given goal statement. Finally, strategy statements set concrete courses of action for accomplishing goals.

Goals are summarized in the Introduction and numbered according to their placement in each Chapter, for ease of reference. This section summarized the general Goals of the plan. Goals are further broken down into objectives and strategies within the appropriate chapters. Action plans and timelines are included in the Implementation Chapter.

Agricultural Land Uses

AGRICULTURE GOAL 1: Encourage the conservation and preservation of agricultural land to minimize high impact development and its possible adverse effects on the watershed and drainage basin.

Beautification and Community Appearance

BEAUTIFICATION GOAL 1: Enhance the appearance of Sedgwick.

BEAUTIFICATION GOAL 2: Enhance and preserve the small town feel for which the community is known.

BEAUTIFICATION GOAL 3: Protect environmental assets through disaster mitigation planning:

Commercial / Office Land Uses

COMMERCIAL GOAL 1: Preserve and enhance the downtown Commercial Business District (CBD).

COMMERCIAL GOAL 3: Preserve free-flowing traffic and provide access control along 125th Street as development continues along this important corridor.

COMMERCIAL GOAL 4: Provide commercial retail opportunities outside the downtown CBD.

COMMERCIAL GOAL 5: Enhance and beautify the retail areas by adding architectural and marketing details and accents.

COMMERCIAL GOAL 6: Ensure that an adequate supply of land is made available to promote successful commercial activity in appropriate areas.

Economic Development

ECONOMIC GOAL 1: Promote the City of Sedgwick as a “Community of Choice” for clean industry and the transportation sector.

ECONOMIC GOAL 2: Promote economic development through public-private partnerships.

ECONOMIC GOAL 3: Retain and strengthen our existing business base.

ECONOMIC GOAL 4: Evaluate opportunities to obtain economic development funding from federal, state and private sources.

ECONOMIC GOAL 5: Build a business resource network

ECONOMIC GOAL 6: Streamline the government process and reduce the cost of doing business, while protecting the environment and way of life

Education

EDUCATION GOAL 1: Provide quality educational opportunities in relation to population growth.

Emergency Services Protection

EMERGENCY SERVICES GOAL 1: Maintain the current level and location of fire protection services in Sedgwick.

EMERGENCY SERVICES GOAL 2: Continue to foster education and training opportunities for firefighters.

EMERGENCY SERVICES GOAL 3: Continue to foster education and training opportunities for EMS personnel.

Public Buildings and Community Facilities

FACILITIES GOAL 1: Ensure that the burial needs of residents and family members are met.

FACILITIES GOAL 2: Provide for the needs of all seniors in Sedgwick and the surrounding area.

FACILITIES GOAL 3: Provide the latest library resources for area residents.

FACILITIES GOAL 4: Act in a supportive capacity to ensure that all church needs in Sedgwick are met.

Flood Control

FLOOD GOAL 1: Reduce flooding in Sedgwick during 100 year storms and lesser storm events.

FLOOD GOAL 2: Based on the latest floodplain information, apply appropriate development controls to land located within 100-year floodplain boundaries, as determined by the latest FEMA-approved floodplain maps.

General Land Use:

LAND USE GOAL 1: In every decision, consider the cost to present and future taxpayers, ratepayers, and the environment when working to meet future demand for services in an orderly planned manner.

Housing and Historic Preservation:

HOUSING GOAL 1: Support restoration efforts on the Bright House and other homes of historical significance in Sedgwick.

HOUSING GOAL 2: Encourage development activities that support the vision of Sedgwick.

HOUSING GOAL 3: Preserve Sedgwick's family-friendly small-town feel.

HOUSING GOAL 4: Preserve the safety and security present in Sedgwick.

HOUSING GOAL 5: Maintain compact development in and around Sedgwick, and prevent encroachment by adjoining towns.

Law Enforcement

LAW GOAL 1: Provide adequate police protection to the residents of Sedgwick, ensure funding availability for any increase in personnel that might be required and evaluate long-term needs in response to new development Industrial Land Uses.

INDUSTRIAL GOAL 1: Preserve and enhance the Sedgwick Industrial Park.

INDUSTRIAL GOAL 2: Promote the expansion of the industrial base through the provision of suitable industrial sites.

Natural Resources and Environmental Quality

ENVIRONMENTAL GOAL 1: Protect and preserve man-made and natural elements that support the community.

Parks and Recreation

RECREATION GOAL 1: Enhance recreational opportunities for residents and visitors.

RECREATION GOAL 2: Preserve and enhance the existing public park.

Residential Land Uses

RESIDENTIAL GOAL 1: Preserve home-ownership opportunities.

RESIDENTIAL GOAL 2: Encourage new development to locate along the 125th St. corridor, avoiding areas designated agricultural and/or historic.

RESIDENTIAL GOAL 3: Consolidate manufactured homes within designated manufactured home park.

RESIDENTIAL GOAL 4: Provide a variety of affordable residential home opportunities, while minimizing mid- and high-density housing.

RESIDENTIAL GOAL 5: Provide for rural and residential areas, which provide a variety of housing opportunities.

RESIDENTIAL GOAL 6: Develop and conserve housing and neighborhoods that will provide safe, decent and affordable conditions for all residents.

Sewer System

SEWER GOAL 1: Conduct a comprehensive rehabilitation program for the sewer utility system to assure its longevity and reduce maintenance, repair, replacement and expansion costs, and to assure clients are adequately served as the City grows and develops, from both a capacity and quality standpoint, as the City grows and develops.

Storm Water (Drainage Management)

STORM WATER GOAL 1: Develop a public information campaign to encourage private landowners and developers to be responsible for drainage management on their property prior to the run-off entering the public system, to prevent damage to private property, wasted public improvement dollars, loss of economic development opportunities and destruction of environmental characteristics.

Solid Waste

WASTE GOAL 1: Recognize the value of recycling, composting, and other activities.

Transportation

TRANSPORTATION GOAL 1: Improve the transportation system throughout Sedgwick, especially as it relates to safety.

TRANSPORTATION GOAL 2: Maintain a safe, convenient and cost-effective transportation network without impinging upon the enjoyment of private property.

TRANSPORTATION GOAL 3: Reduce transportation costs to the taxpayer.

TRANSPORTATION GOAL 4: Provide for adequate design within new developments to fit in with the existing small town atmosphere.

Utilities

UTILITIES GOAL 1: Preserve public and private major utility facilities.

UTILITIES GOAL 2: Preserve and enhance the existing water tower.

UTILITIES GOAL 3: Ensure adequate future water supply.

UTILITIES GOAL 4: Maintain and improve composting component of the sewage plant.

Water Supply

WATER GOAL 1: Preserve capacity and enhance water rights for PWWSD #17.

CHAPTER 5A: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Mission

The Economic Development Plan seeks to create and maintain a positive business climate in the City of Sedgwick for the benefit of city residents and adjoining counties.

Purpose

The City of Sedgwick seeks to support the economic development goals outlined in the respective Harvey and Sedgwick county plans, while encouraging businesses that differentiate the City of Sedgwick from surrounding cities. Through this plan, the City is preparing for its economic future by developing an environment for quality growth and new employment opportunities for all; to encourage the youth to stay and build their futures; to support and enhance the growing tourism industry spurred by development in surrounding communities; and, preserving both large and small-scale agribusiness.

Preparing for this economic future depends upon the support of essential industrial and commercial development projects in and around Sedgwick. While agriculture related businesses are preserved, additional diverse sectors are encouraged, including secondary commercial and industrial uses in support of the traditional agricultural base, as well as adding new and emerging niche businesses not necessarily related to agriculture. These measures will protect the City from long-term downtrends and short-term fluctuations in its economic employment base.

The plan seeks to expand, enhance and nurture existing assets and resources. These include all geographic areas and businesses in the City of Sedgwick and surrounding areas, including the growing Industrial Park located in Sedgwick County.

The peaceful quality of life that is valued by the residents of the City of Sedgwick will be preserved, while providing a supportive base for growing families and developing youth. The City of Sedgwick will maintain and improve upon its commitment to local business, while it continues its work to attract new business. To this end, new businesses uses will be compatible with existing businesses by attracting new, quality, environmentally safe, industrial and commercial development that supports primary uses, and enhances the overall retail, commercial and industrial mix in the area.

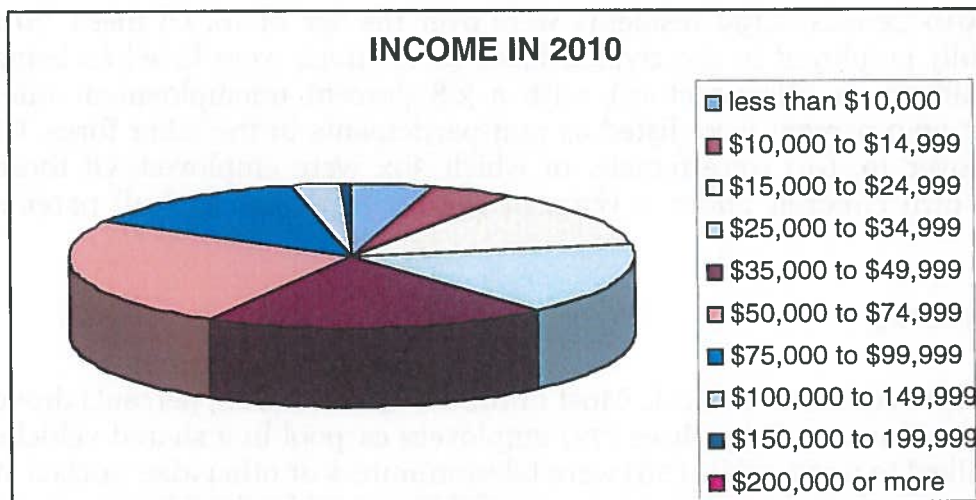
Through a long-standing partnership with Harvey and Sedgwick counties, and other private and public sector organizations, the City of Sedgwick will continue to encourage and hasten the promotion, establishment and relocation of diverse industrial and commercial development as needed, in response to the requirements of private sector capital. In this way, long-term and diverse employment opportunities for competitively paid workers will be provided, thereby increasing the counties' tax bases. In this way, other initiatives that directly benefit the local City residents, such as a more adequate and varied availability of retail products, an enhanced residential property tax base

supported by growing employment opportunities created by such measures, will be available to local residents, thereby increasing their quality of life.

To recap, while agricultural uses will be supported and preserved every step of the way, additional economic development opportunities will be sought to support these uses, while providing enhancements to area residents in the form of new jobs for skilled workers in other sectors, improved housing and youth employment and recreational opportunities.

Employment Trends and Household Income

Nearly 70 percent of the adult population is in the workforce. However, the majority of residents who work outside the home commute out of the city to work, with an average commute time of less than 25 minutes, making Sedgwick a true bedroom community. Nevertheless, the city is nurturing an important industrial park, located mostly in Sedgwick County south of SW 125th Street. This growing industrial activity, coupled with nearby employment communities, such as Wichita and Park City, will ensure positive employment opportunities for a bright economic outlook.



According to the 2010 Census, private wage and salary workers numbered 796. There were 162 Government workers, and 50 Self-employed workers in their own (not incorporated) businesses.

The median household (HH) income in 2010 was \$50,109, significantly above the national median HH income of \$41,944. However, the median family (F) income was \$49,659, slightly under the national family income of just over \$50,000. Similarly, the per capita income reported in 2010 was \$17,009, lagging behind the national per capita income of \$21,587.

Nearly 25 percent of Sedgwick's 124 households earn between \$50,000 and \$74,999. An additional 109 households earn between \$35,000 and \$49,999, represented by 107 households. The third most represented income range was \$25,000-\$34,999, at 16.1 percent, or 88 households, followed by households earning between \$75,000 and nearly \$100,000, at 13.8 percent, or 75 households.

123 households earned less than \$25,000 a year, with nearly 5 percent of those earning less than \$10,000.

Poverty Level

4.4 percent of the City's population was shown as living below the poverty level. Of these families 9 had children less than 5 years of age living with them. Likewise, 93 Sedgwick residents lived below poverty, or 6.2 percent. Of these, only 39 are 18 years of age or over, while 11 are persons over 65 years of age. Still, this percentage is nearly doubled when applied to the nation as a whole, where 9.2 percent of families lived below poverty.

Employment Status

According to the 2010 Census, 1,199 residents were over the age of 16. Of these, 70.1 percent were gainfully employed in the civilian labor force (none were listed as being employed in the military or other sectors), with a 3.8 percent unemployment rate. Nearly one third, or 29.9 percent were listed as non-participants in the labor force. Of the 1199 residents over 16, 610 were female, of which 392 were employed. Of those families with their own children under 6 years of age, 72.8 percent had all parents working.

Place of Work: Commuting

The majority of workers commute to work. Most of the commuters (80.5 percent) drove alone in their car, truck or van. Sixty-three (72) employees carpool in a shared vehicle. Fifty commuters walked to work; while (28) were telecommuters or otherwise worked at home. The mean travel time for all commuters working outside the home was 25 minutes.

Occupation

Of those in the civilian population over 16 years of age, 37.7 percent were employed in management, professional and related occupations, while 14.6 percent worked in the service sector. 17.5 percent were in sales of administrative positions, and 15.1 percent, or 120 residents, were in construction, extraction and maintenance. Production, transportation and material moving occupations are represented by 121 individuals, or 15.2 percent of the population.

General Industry

The employment sectors that were most represented by Sedgwick in the 2010 Census, in order of importance, were Educational, Health, Social Services, with 221 workers (or 27.8 percent); and, Manufacturing, with 114 workers, (or 14.3 percent). While Construction was 59 (or 7.4 percent), The Retail Trades, with 57, (or 7.2 percent) of workers, and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing 38 (or 4.8 percent) were ranked respectively. Professional, Scientific, Management, Administration and Waste Management Services, as well as Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities at 53 workers, (or 6.7 percent). Of note, 34 workers were employed by the Agriculture sector, which also includes Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Mining.

Commercial and Industrial Development Trends

The City of Sedgwick purchased the existing privately owned Industrial Park in 2010 with plans for continued development in the area. There were two existing companies located in the Industrial Park, those being Unruh Fab and LDS Express. The remaining 26 acres were undeveloped. After purchasing the Industrial Park ground, the City of Sedgwick received a \$1.3 million Comprehensive Development Grant from the Kansas Department of Commerce of which a portion of these funds were economic development funds for expansion of the infrastructure to make the Industrial Park marketable.

The Industrial Park filled within five years of purchase and anticipating further Industrial Growth the City purchased another 62 acres adjacent to the existing Industrial Park and began the process to open the Sedgwick Industrial Park 2nd Addition. The ground has been annexed and platted into eight 5+ acre lots. Infrastructure improvements were constructed in early 2010 with lots available later that year. In 2014, the first company moved into the new addition.

Sedgwick seems a prime location for small industry and trucking firms due to its close location to both Wichita and Newton and by having quality access to several major highways, I-135, US 50. US 400, straight north of Wichita's Mid Continent Airport and having access to Rail Spur (if requested). As is the trend nationwide, the City believes that business diversification and niche businesses are basic requirements to improve the City's revenue opportunities, maintain the all – American quality of life expected by its residents, and to improve its quality jobs versus affordable housing balance.

CHAPTER 5B: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

GOAL 5.1: Promote the City of Sedgwick as a “Community of Choice” for clean industry and transportation sector jobs.

OBJECTIVE 5.1.1: Work in conjunction with Harvey County Economic Development Council (EDC) to market City of Sedgwick Industrial Park and related assets to appropriate target audience, i.e. clean and environmentally friendly manufacturing facilities, telecommunications companies, high technology and cutting edge businesses, relocation consultants, and new media.

STRATEGIES:

- a) Promote successful Industrial Park business retention and attraction.
- b) Collect and analyze data on businesses and industries seeking to relocate.
- c) Review possible new economic development programs and projects for City of Sedgwick, in keeping with conservative growth approach that seeks to preserve, and that is compatible with, current all-American town way of life.
- d) Cooperate in marketing, advertising, and public relations efforts to contact and recruit low-environmental impact, high economic impact firms to the City’s Industrial Park and related commercial areas.

GOAL 5.2: Promote economic development through a public-private partnership.

OBJECTIVE 5.2.1: Seek partnerships with neighboring towns to create agreements for a niche environment in Sedgwick for commercial businesses to support the neighboring town economic initiatives.

STRATEGIES:

- a) Sponsor detailed market studies regarding economic development opportunities for the City of Sedgwick, and make use of existing studies regarding this area, such as Harvey County EDC, Visioneering Wichita, and broader Wichita MSA activities (DWEDC).

GOAL 5.3: Retain and strengthen the City’s existing business base.

OBJECTIVE 5.3.1: Support Projects that have the effect of enhancing the business base, directly and indirectly.

STRATEGIES:

- a) Ensure that the City of Sedgwick is an active participant in the development outcomes at the I-135 and 125th St. interchange.
- b) Provide a supportive role for any intrastate and international business development along I-135, as required.
- c) Support an executive level business monitoring and outreach program to anticipate issues and ensure success of the Industrial Park.
- d) Encourage training and assistance through area colleges and universities, trade schools and business development centers.
- e) Revitalize the downtown business area by encouraging tourism and historic preservation initiatives to flourish.

GOAL 5.4: Evaluate opportunities to obtain economic development funding from Federal, State and Private sources.

OBJECTIVE 5.4.1: Assist partners such as the Sedgwick Industrial Park and Harvey County Economic Development agencies in identify funding sources available and appropriate to the City of Sedgwick.

OBJECTIVE 5.4.2: Incorporate information regarding funding sources within City promotional material.

GOAL 5.5: Build a Business Resource Network.

OBJECTIVE 5.5.1: Attract a qualified and accessible labor pool by implementing an educational program through Sedgwick County and Harvey County Economic Development agencies, the School Districts, and area colleges.

OBJECTIVE 5.5.2: Create a business and economic development team to provide continued assistance to business through:

STRATEGY:

- a) Provide and nurture educational opportunities.
- b) Attract and maintain a qualified labor pool and encouraging local youth to remain and build futures in the City of Sedgwick.
- c) Develop supplier networks.
- d) Implement Business development programs.

OBJECTIVE 5.5.3: Provide a marketing report on employment growth and development and promote a supplier network that makes goods and services readily – available to area businesses and community.

GOAL 5.6: Streamline the process and reduce the cost of doing business, while protecting the environment and way of life.

GOAL 5.7: Maintain a healthy economic development core in downtown Sedgwick.

OBJECTIVE 5.7.1: Provide a marketing report on employment growth and development and promote a supplier network that makes goods and services readily – available to area businesses and community.

OBJECTIVE 5.7.2: Identify and promote incentives and strategies to increase downtown employment opportunities to maximize and leverage the uses of public and private infrastructure investments and encourage private reinvestment in downtown.

OBJECTIVE 5.7.3: Continue to work to beautify and enhance the downtown retail center.

OBJECTIVE 5.7.4: Identify niche business markets for Sedgwick to ensure that the downtown core thrives even as the 125th Street corridor is developed between Commercial Street and the I-135 interchange.

STRATEGY:

- a) Develop, implement and monitor a Main Streets plan that can guide future activities and encourage specialty niche markets for Commercial Street.

CHAPTER 6A: HOUSING AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Housing Characteristics

According to American Factfinder¹, the mid-decennial census population estimate for Sedgwick was 1,644 (2005). This represents an increase of almost 100 persons in five years, a doubling of the 10-year growth rate from the 1990 census, when the population stood at 1438. This validates the notion that there is more in-migration to Sedgwick as a result of growth around Sedgwick, including Newton, Wichita and other sources of employment for Sedgwick residents. The increase in residents translates into an increase in the number of housing units needed. As of 2010, there were 643 housing units, of which 63 were vacant. Assuming a continued average household size of 2.7, the additional 54 individuals residing in Sedgwick would require around 20 housing units.

Number of Housing Units

The 2010 Census placed the number of housing units in the City of Sedgwick at 691.

Housing Values

The 2010 Census showed that 70 homes were valued at less than \$50,000, making these units relatively affordable. Two hundred eighteen (218) units were valued at between \$50,000 and \$99,000, while 84 units were considered to be worth between \$100,000 and \$149,999. Ninety (90) units were valued at between \$150,000 and \$199,999. Twenty seven (27) homes were valued at between the range of between \$200,000 and \$299,000. No homes were found to be in the \$300,000 and \$499,999.

Housing and Neighborhoods

The housing industry is an important segment of any urban economy, with the purchase of a new home being the largest single investment most households will ever make. Purchasing a house also means investing in the location of the house and all the public

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFPopulation?_event=Search&geo_id=01000US&_geoContext=01000US&_street=&_county=sedgwick+city&_cityTown=sedgwick+city&_state=04000US20&_zip=&_lang=en&_sse=on&ActiveGeoDiv=geoSelect&_useEV=&pctxt=fph&pgsl=010&_submenuId=population_0&ds_name=null&_ci_nbr=null&q_r_name=null®=null%3Anull&_keyword=&_industry=

services, amenities, and perceptions that are part of the location. There are many factors (supply, affordability, type, and cultural bases), that interact to affect the availability of housing and stability of neighborhoods. Beyond just the building themselves, the local economy and social fabric are affected by the condition and quality of an area's housing.

Housing Supply

Over the next two decades, the supply of housing in Sedgwick is expected to grow at a 3% rate. It is projected that by the year 2035, Sedgwick will add 20 housing units, bringing the total housing supply to 663. Single-family units should continue to dominate the housing market.

Housing Affordability

The ability to select the location and type of housing a household can afford is based upon household income and the supply/cost of housing. In addition to household income, banking and development practices and the variety of existing housing stock provide the backdrop for determining if housing will be rented or owned. The fundamental goal is that every individual should have access to housing that is safe, sanitary, and affordable. Affordable housing, whether rented or owned, is commonly defined as housing (including taxes, insurance, and utilities) which does not cost more than 30% of the gross income of a household.

Housing Conditions

The condition of housing units within a neighborhood will affect the stability of the neighborhood and play a large role in whether a particular neighborhood remains a stable, viable choice for residential living or becomes an area with vacant buildings, declining property values, and ultimately subject to private or public demolition.

Housing Rehabilitation

Efforts should be made to encourage rehabilitation of neighborhoods and commercial properties in need of repair and/or in a state of decline. Plans that attempt to stabilize older sections of town will have to take into account inconsistencies between how the land is used and how it is zoned. Contradictions between land use and zoning may contribute to the deterioration and blight of these areas because the uncertainty and potential incompatibilities of adjacent land uses reduce investor confidence. Sedgwick has adopted a local neighborhood revitalization plan to assist homeowners in making needed improvements and repairs to deteriorated and blighted properties.

CHAPTER 6B: HOUSING ELEMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Homeownership

GOAL 6.1: Provide quality, affordable housing; housing opportunities for all sectors.

OBJECTIVE 6.1.1: The Neighborhood Revitalization Plan (NRP) for the City of Sedgwick, should be adopted every 5 years, and should be proactively marketed and implemented to ensure a stable and healthy residential stock in the older parts of the city, as indicated in the NRP boundaries. The NRP is hereby made a part of this comprehensive plan (See Appendix H).

GOAL 6.2: Preserve home-ownership opportunities.

OBJECTIVE 6.2.1: Encourage renters to own their own homes.

STRATEGY:

- a) Provide homeownership education and promote area lending services.

GOAL 6.3: Provide a variety of affordable residential home opportunities, while minimizing mid and high-density housing.

OBJECTIVE 6.3.1: Ensure that the land use policies provides for a limit to the density of allowable residential uses while allowing for a healthy mix of ownership, incomes and housing types.

OBJECTIVE 6.3.2: Ensure increased cooperation between City, County and private groups working on housing needs for low income, elderly, handicapped, and homeless.

STRATEGIES:

- a. Develop a joint City-County program to help individuals find housing.
- b. Adopt a strategy to tap into the 1990 Affordable Housing Act which provides grants and incentives to states and localities to:
 - i. Assist non-profit or for-profit developers acquire, construct, or rehabilitate affordable rental housing
 - ii. Assist residents of public and publicly-assisted housing to purchase their units; and
 - iii. Preserve existing assisted housing for permanent low-income use.

Historic Preservation

GOAL 6.4: Support restoration efforts on structure of historical significance in Sedgwick.

OBJECTIVE 6.4.1: Develop a historic preservation approach for Sedgwick.

STRATEGY:

- a) Develop and implement a restoration and rehabilitation plan historic structures in the area.
- b) Identify Historic Preservation funding sources.
- c) Assist homeowners in their historic preservation projects by providing relevant information about technical and financial resources.
- d) Review building codes to ensure a supportive role in historic preservation efforts and to encourage the safe rehabilitation of existing structures to public health and modern energy efficiency standards.

OBJECTIVE 6.4.2: Implement historic preservation plan for the City of Sedgwick.

STRATEGY:

- a) Review existing building codes for appropriate application in historic areas.
- b) Revise existing building codes to encourage the rehabilitation for existing structures while ensuring the protection of public health and safety.

CHAPTER 7A: ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES

The following are planning principles related to the treatment of environmental and community resources in the City of Sedgwick.

In the past, potential recreation and wildlife habitat areas have been lost to development along the stream systems. The City of Sedgwick recognizes the importance of preserving and maintaining habitat corridors and natural riparian areas to restore the area to a more pristine environmental condition ensure the survival of its native flora and fauna. This will contribute to maintaining the traditional way of life while looking towards the future and ensure the survival of the small town community feel the City is known for.

The environmental resources element seeks to delineate the policies and practices encouraged by the counties in the jurisdiction and reflected in the related comprehensive plans (see Appendix A). It is critical that steps are taken to prevent the occurrence of environmental contamination.

Because land use and environmental resource preservation are tightly linked, land use concerns deserve mention here. The City of Sedgwick is in general agreement that land use decisions must reduce the nuisance effects of new industrial development on surrounding and established residential areas. New residential development projects must be encouraged away from industrial sites. Moreover, commercial uses will be encouraged to act as buffers between the industrial sites and new residential development projects. Additionally, all forms of pollution, such as noise, odor, water, groundwater, visual, air, and vibration pollution, should be monitored and measures developed and implemented that provide for acceptable limits. Locational guidance for the separation of these uses is outlined in Chapter 8 of this plan.

The protection and enhancement of drainage ways, creeks, rivers, and vegetation in urbanizing areas can serve a dual purpose of protecting the environment and provide potential recreation amenities north and northwest of the City. Unfortunately, the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) has classified the Sand Creek and the Little Arkansas River branch to the north of the City as compromised streams requiring attention and environmental restoration.

Land banking and the creation of public reserves are methods of protecting water systems from development and create opportunities for regional greenways along water system corridors. The City of Sedgwick is in general agreement that the protection and enhancement of vegetation along water systems and additional setback of development along these systems should be used to reduce erosion, run-off and pollution. When natural drainage ways are preserved, less public maintenance is required, thus saving tax dollars.

The City of Sedgwick continues to encourage water resource conservation. An effective water resource conservation program promotes the wise use of water supplies. By conserving water, bills may remain low and less water usage may provide a cushion of time to delay the need for additional supplies. Conservation of water is both economically and environmentally sound.

The City of Sedgwick is prepared to cooperate with regional water supply planning initiatives that can protect the Equus Beds from contamination, preserve the level of the groundwater supply, and ensure an adequate supply of water for the City of Sedgwick for years to come. In tandem with water conservation, water supply planning and utility upgrades, the City of Sedgwick will ensure that efforts to protect water resources apply to all economic sectors, including agriculture, industry and residential uses, and encourage measures that extend the life of these resources for all of these sectors.

The City of Sedgwick has an active Tree Board. The City has also been designated a Tree City USA by Arbor Day. The City will continue to encourage a healthy urban forest canopy throughout town, while ensuring the tree cover does not compromise safety or visibility in traffic contexts. The City will also consider the development of tree buffer lines to mitigate the railroad noise-effects.

These are just some of the planning principles applied in the City of Sedgwick. In conjunction with the needs assessments conducted as part of this Comprehensive Planning process, the planning principles also assist in the development of relevant and achievable goals for the City.

The section below addresses each of the following three major areas in turn:

- Community Appearance
- Impaired Water Bodies and Streams, and
- Disaster Mitigation Planning

Community Appearance (Beautification)

Although Sedgwick does not have the advantage of dramatic natural attractions, it is a unique place built around natural features and historic events. Communities that work with their unique local settings to create environments that are orderly and attractive, contain a variety of experiences, and encourage citizen participation and interaction, are said to be more “livable”. This sense of livability is increasingly perceived as a major factor securing a community’s economic future. It may be created, enhanced, and maintained through activities such as saving irreplaceable natural areas, scenic vistas, or historical landmarks, adding to the cultural, recreational, and entertainment activities that are offered, or preserving the feelings of security and community that are found in neighborhoods.

Efforts are necessary to improve and maintain the quality of our physical environment. Liabilities can be removed corrected, or screened. Basic characteristics, which comprise

the character of our local landscape, must be taken into consideration in any plan for improvement. The basic characteristics include such items as landmarks, major industries and institutions, commercial nodes, places of entertainment, blighted areas, special resources areas, major roadways, rivers, floodways, parks, and cemeteries.

By focusing on upgrading the public environment, improving standards for public and private development and creating greater community awareness of the importance of its visual image, the community can develop and redevelop in a manner, which reflects an attitude of pride and commitment to quality.

Some of the physical areas in Sedgwick form community perceptions and therefore deserve more of our attention. Each of these areas has a unique character and context, and each should be studied in detail and with the involvement of affected residents, property owners, and businessmen.

In a number of communities, prior to embarking on improvement programs, citizens have been surveyed on their perceptions of its form and image, on positive and negative aspects, and on their priorities for improvement. The results of such surveys can help in developing plans that are truly reflective of local desires.

Each neighborhood is unique in its geographic setting, economic potential, type of housing, and ambitions of its owners and residents. Individual neighborhood plans should be developed with these differences in mind. Tree planting requirements for new construction should be considered. The City has created a Tree Board that is developing programs and partnerships with homeowners and business owners in planting new or replacing trees and/or landscaping, in existing neighborhoods, or in existing places of business.

Public signs to direct and inform motorists can be reduced in number and combined on shared poles. Utility companies can improve coordination to minimize the number of poles and to cluster cabinets in predetermined locations, which can be screened or landscaped. Utility poles should be designed to support wires unobtrusively and be installed and maintained in a vertical, plumb condition. Utility wires should be buried when possible and located as far back from the right-of-way as possible where they cannot be buried.

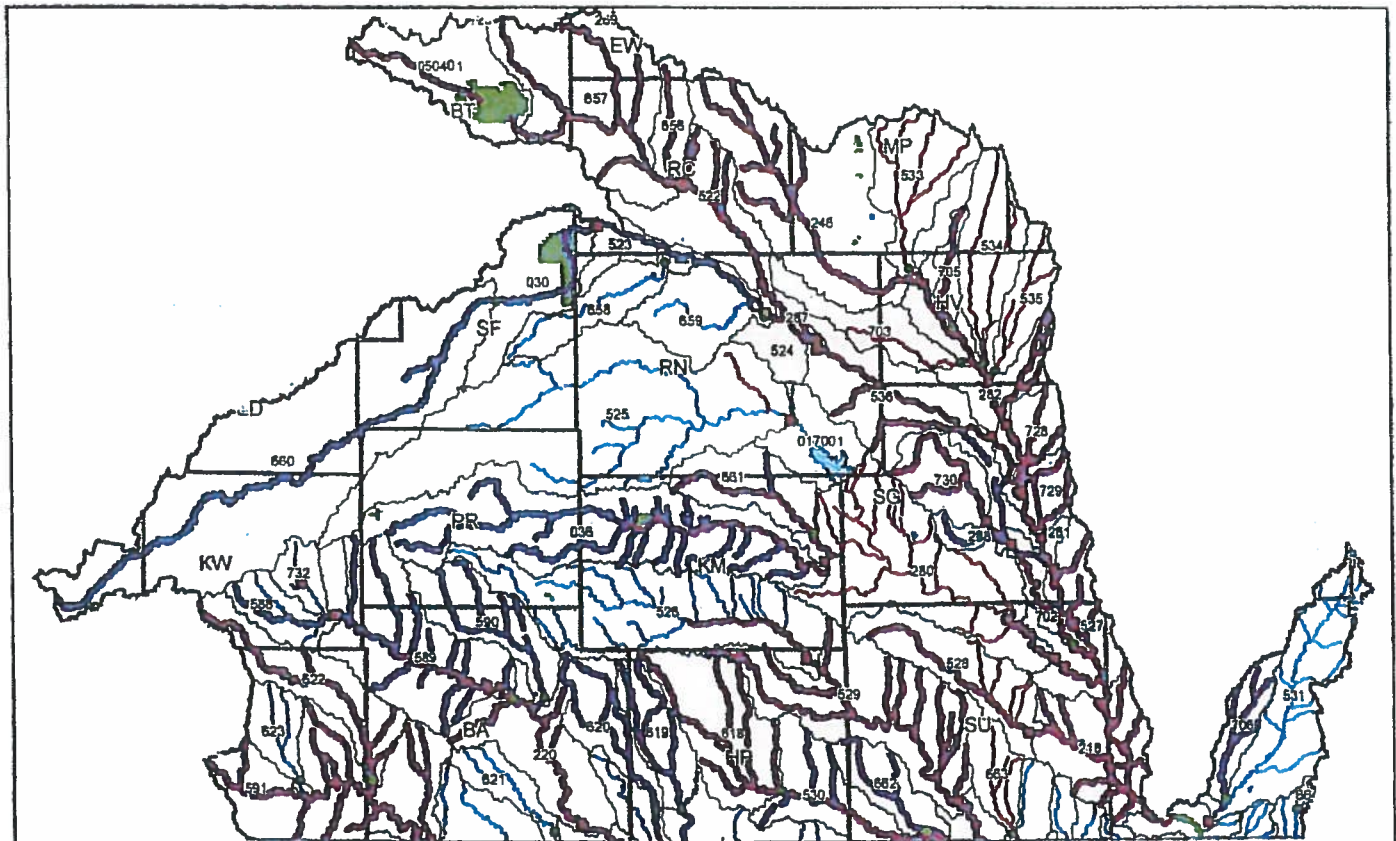
Many communities have adopted design review requirements to gain more control over the aesthetics of community development. The purpose of such a review is to assure a logical arrangement of buildings and circulation, minimize the number of driveway cuts along major streets, and provide appropriate screening and landscaping.

Impaired Water Bodies and Streams

EPA's Office of Water (OW) has created events for the 303(d) impaired waters and the Water Quality Standards (WQS). The section 303(d) (impaired waters) list is a prioritized list of waters that do not meet water quality standards. Each State is required to establish Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for these waters. Impaired Water events include river segments, lakes, and estuaries designated under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. The 1998 303(d) Water bodies are coded onto the Transport and Coastline Reach features of the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) to create the following event types:

- Point Events
- Linear Events
- Water
- bodies

Regional Impaired Streams Map



- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------------|
| | Tribal Land | | Rotational |
| | County | | Permanent |
| | Contributing Areas | | Category 5 Stream |
| | Basin Boundary | | Delisting |
| | Lake | | Registered Stream |
| | Wildlife Area | | |

Lower Arkansas
Basin Map
2010 303(d) List of
Impaired Waters Requiring
Development of a TMDL

8 4 0 8 16
Miles



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Protecting Environmental Assets through Disaster Mitigation Planning

May 25, 1917 , a one mile - wide tornado touched down four miles north – northwest of Cheney and moved northeast through the southeast part of Andale, continuing across the south edge of the City of Sedgwick, and terminating three miles northeast of Florence. A total of 118 farms, homes and businesses were destroyed resulting in over \$600,000 in damages. About half the city of Andale was damaged or destroyed, and had 12 deaths reported. Eight people died east of the City of Sedgwick, two more deaths near McLain, and one death near Elbing. In addition to 23 deaths, a total of 70 people were injured. (Source: Hazards Analysis Plan for Sedgwick County, Kansas, Prepared by Sedgwick County Emergency Management, Sept. 2006.)

According to FEMA,

*The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) (P.L. 106-390) provides an opportunity for states, Tribes and local governments to take a new and revitalized approach to mitigation planning. DMA 2000 amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Act) by repealing the previous mitigation planning provisions (Section 409) and replacing them with a new set of mitigation plan requirements (Section 322). **This new section emphasizes the need for state, Tribal, and local entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts.***

The requirement for a State mitigation plan is continued as a condition of disaster assistance, adding incentives for increased coordination and integration of mitigation activities at the State level through the establishment of requirements for two different levels of state plans: “Standard” and “Enhanced.” States that demonstrate an increased commitment to comprehensive mitigation planning and implementation through the development of an approved Enhanced State Plan can increase the amount of funding available through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). DMA 2000 also established a new requirement for local mitigation plans and authorized up to 7% of HMGP funds available to a state to be used for development of state, Tribal, and local mitigation plans. (Retrieved through <http://www.fema.gov/plan/mitplanning/DMA.shtm>)

CHAPTER 7B: ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES AND BEAUTIFICATION ELEMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Beautification and Community Appearance

GOAL 7.1: Enhance the appearance of Sedgwick.

OBJECTIVE 7.1.1: Enhance the community's signage and way-finding features; tree planting initiatives; the coordination and placement of utility pole and related utility infrastructure; and, streetscape improvements, especially along major streets in Sedgwick.

OBJECTIVE 7.1.2: Protect City trees and replace as needed, with low-water low-maintenance trees, native and non-native, yet proven hardiness.

OBJECTIVE 7.1.3: To enhance the effectiveness of the Tree Board, nurture partnerships with property owners in planting or replanting trees on local streets and City gateways.

OBJECTIVE 7.1.4: Encourage the placement of new trees and the preservation of existing trees for new development and during construction activities.

OBJECTIVE 7.1.5: Develop a unique Gateway landmark feature to herald one's arrival in Sedgwick.

GOAL 7.2: Enhance and preserve the "small town feel" for which the community is known.

OBJECTIVE 7.2.1: Continue and enhance the beautification program as a reflection of local desires.

STRATEGIES

- a) As a continuation, survey citizens on their perceptions of its form and image, on positive and negative aspects, and on their priorities for improvement.
- b) Reduce and combine signs on shared poles.
- c) Encourage way-finding signs to assist motorist and pedestrians.
- d) Work with utility companies to improve coordination to minimize the number of poles and to cluster cabinets in predetermined locations, which should be screened or landscaped.

- e) Encourage utility poles to be designed to support wires unobtrusively and be installed and maintained in a vertical, plumb condition, as well as bury utility wires when possible, and locating them as far back from the right-of-way as possible in cases where they cannot be buried.

OBJECTIVE 7.2.2: Adopt “design review” requirements to gain more control over the aesthetics of new and existing development, to assure a logical arrangement of buildings and circulation, minimize the number of driveway cuts along major streets, and provide appropriate screening and landscaping.

STRATEGY:

- a) Establish a standing design review committee to implement the guidelines and development specifications.

GOAL 7.3: Protect Environmental Assets through Disaster Mitigation Planning:

OBJECTIVE 7.3.1: Support the development of a Statewide Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

OBJECTIVE 7.3.2: Identify and document safe-room structures in public and private facilities.

OBJECTIVE 7.3.3: Conduct a safety and functionality audit of safe-room structures.

OBJECTIVE 7.3.4: Conduct public information and outreach campaign to encourage the construction of safe-rooms in private residences. Use FEMA handouts to assist in this task.

Environmental Quality

GOAL 7.4: Protect and preserve man-made and natural elements that support the community.

OBJECTIVE 7.4.1: Define, preserve and promote the community’s assets, including buildings and landmarks with significant historical, cultural and architectural qualities.

STRATEGY:

- a) Promote and educate current and prospective property owners on state and federal rehabilitation incentives, such as tax credits.
- b) Encourage and promote the community's sense of place by incorporating unifying elements that enhance its identity and foster community pride.

OBJECTIVE 7.4.2: Protect wildlife habitat and promote environmental stewardship among land owners in the planning area.

STRATEGY:

- a) Identify threatened wildlife habitat throughout the Planning Area.
- b) Work with stewardship and conservation organizations.
- c) Encourage land conservation and dedication of property for additional wildlife habitat.
- d) Ensure that all activities on land within the 100-year flood zones comply with FEMA regulations for allowable uses. Ensure the capacity of the floodway to carry projected discharges.
- e) Develop a stewardship plan that encourages the retention of existing tree stands, natural vegetation and wildlife habitats for recreational purposes on land slated for development, and discourage development along the stream systems.

Hazard and Disaster Mitigation Planning

GOAL 7.5: Ensure constructive participation in Statewide Hazard and Disaster Mitigation Planning.

OBJECTIVE 7.5.1: Maintain a Comprehensive Hazard Mitigation Plan to ensure safety for residents, visitors and businesses. Ensure that all contamination is promptly and proactively remedied.

- a) a) Maintain and keep up to date hazard ordinances for the following:
 - i. Floods
 - ii. Storms (Winter-Summer), including wind
 - iii. Tornadoes
 - iv. Drought
 - v. Hazardous Materials
 - vi. Fire

- vii. Utilities including gas and electric
- viii. Transportation Accidents
- ix. Public Health Threats

STRATEGY:

- b) Work closely with appropriate agencies and firms to proactively identify, contain and cleanup sites that show evidence of environmental contamination or inappropriate hazardous waste handling.
- c) Work with utility companies to bury cables and wires whenever possible to mitigate in possible storm damage.

OBJECTIVE 7.5.2: Participate in all planning efforts at the statewide level.

STRATEGY:

- a) Ensure that local plans meet all FEMA statutory and funding requirements.
 - i. Future planning,
 - ii. Placement and separation of land uses in relation to other land uses and the geographic and climate terrain, based on hazard criteria,
 - iii. Encouragement of basements, crawl spaces and safe spaces in new and existing construction to respond to tornado events, and
 - iv. The designation of a community shelter to be available at all times to all area residents.

CHAPTER 8A: LAND USE REGULATIONS

Land Use

The City of Sedgwick contains 1.75 square miles of land, which is used for a variety of activities, from agricultural to industry. The growth of the City of Sedgwick has increased from 1.50 to 1.75 square miles since 1974. Land use in the City is primarily residential in nature, representing approximately 95% of the City's land area. More intense land use such as commercial and industrial use occupies 2% and 1% respectively. Park uses account for .5%, while agricultural and vacant land combined is .5%. Public uses account for .5%, and street, utility and railroad right of way take up the remaining .5%

Land Use Classifications

1. Agricultural
2. Residential
3. Commercial
4. Industrial
5. Park, Open Space and Recreation
6. Public and Community Facilities
7. Transportation
8. Schools and Education
9. Utilities

Analysis of Land Demand and Supply

The future land use projections for Sedgwick suggest a need for 80 acres over the next 20 years. Again, this is a gross acreage need, and assumes all development of the past 20 years.

Future need for industrial land is projected to increase only slightly over the 20 years, assuming existing industrial land is presently being fully utilized. There are currently 40 acres of developed vacant land zoned for industrial uses. Indications are that future industrial buildings could be built in the currently vacant industrial area, which meet the current rate of growth for the next 10 years.

Growth Management

Citizens of Sedgwick have a choice of where and how the city grows in the future. The development of a plan for growth will require a careful balance of the life styles and attitudes of the urban and the rural citizens in and around Sedgwick, with the need to maximize fiscal and environmental resources. One possible growth option would generally reflect a continuation of existing trends and policies. In this scenario, the City

of Sedgwick would continue to follow a predominantly east and northeast growth pattern due to the geographic location of the city with respect to the flood zone and the river to the west and south.

Most of the projected growth will require the conversion of agricultural land. Significant amounts of money would be required to extend public utilities and services and develop new facilities. Schools and fire stations must also continue to grow to accommodate the growth in this scenario. New roads will require paving and widening, and water and sewer mains must be extended to serve these new areas. Emergency services may be further stretched or taxes increased to maintain adequate service levels.

If existing conservation growth is ultimately accepted as the preferred manner of growth over the next 20 years, the “timing” of this growth can still be more carefully controlled than in the past in the interest of saving tax dollars. Land adjacent to the City of Sedgwick which is already being served by public facilities and services should be encouraged to be developed before land which will require new or additional public investment. Generally speaking, new development should be contiguous to existing development, and “leapfrog” development should be discouraged.

Other growth options would require major “redirections” in attitudes and policies. These “redirections” include:

- **Sustaining Sedgwick’s core population and businesses.** This would require a real commitment in repairing and maintaining the aging infrastructure, strengthened code enforcement, new programs to encourage rehabilitation of older buildings, and selected clearance and redevelopment projects. Revitalizing downtown Sedgwick is also critical to sustaining core city population and development.

The comprehensive plan addresses the direction and the timing of growth, and considers the pattern and quality of future land use. Patterns, intensities, and standards for land development are regulated by subdivision and zoning regulations. Undeveloped land is first zoned for appropriate land uses. Land use conflicts and impacts are supposed to be minimized or prevented through this process. For instance, residential land uses should be protected from industrial use by distance or buffers of intermediate land use intensity. The regulation of intensity and location of a development minimizes impacts generated by various land uses, such as traffic generation, so that traffic does not congest the streets serving a development. Zoning districts vary by ranges of allowable intensities, commercial and industrial land uses.

The pattern and quality of development in Sedgwick have sometimes been less than desirable, in part due to deficiencies in the City zoning regulations. Some incompatibilities exist between land use and zoning in older sections of the City, where viable single family neighborhoods are adjacent to heavy industrial zoned areas and the possibility of incompatible development discourages reinvestment.

In general, prime agricultural lands are also prime development lands for urban uses, creating a competition for land between the agricultural and urban (residential, industrial and commercial) economic sectors.

The City of Sedgwick recognizes the importance of directing urban growth away from prime agricultural land, and discouraging large lot rural non-agricultural residential development to preserve the economic benefits of agriculture, the rural landscape and the small-town feel. The City of Sedgwick is in further agreement with the Harvey County Comprehensive Plan principles and goals as they relate to agricultural preservation, and hereby seeks to become a proactive partner in helping maintain the County's agricultural lands and way of life.

Fortunately, a significant proportion of Sedgwick's future urban use could be directed in such a way that maximizes existing infrastructures and public investments and minimizes the need for fringe development away from major urban features, such as downtown Sedgwick, the 125th Street corridor and the I-135 interchange. For this reason, it is possible for the City to grow in a more compact manner while, at the same time, provide for development opportunities. New programs that encourage rehabilitation and reuse of existing structures, with selected clearance and redevelopment in certain areas, could be developed with the aim of stabilizing and revitalizing the older central city residential areas and business district. These programs can work in tandem with pro-growth initiatives along the urban features already described.

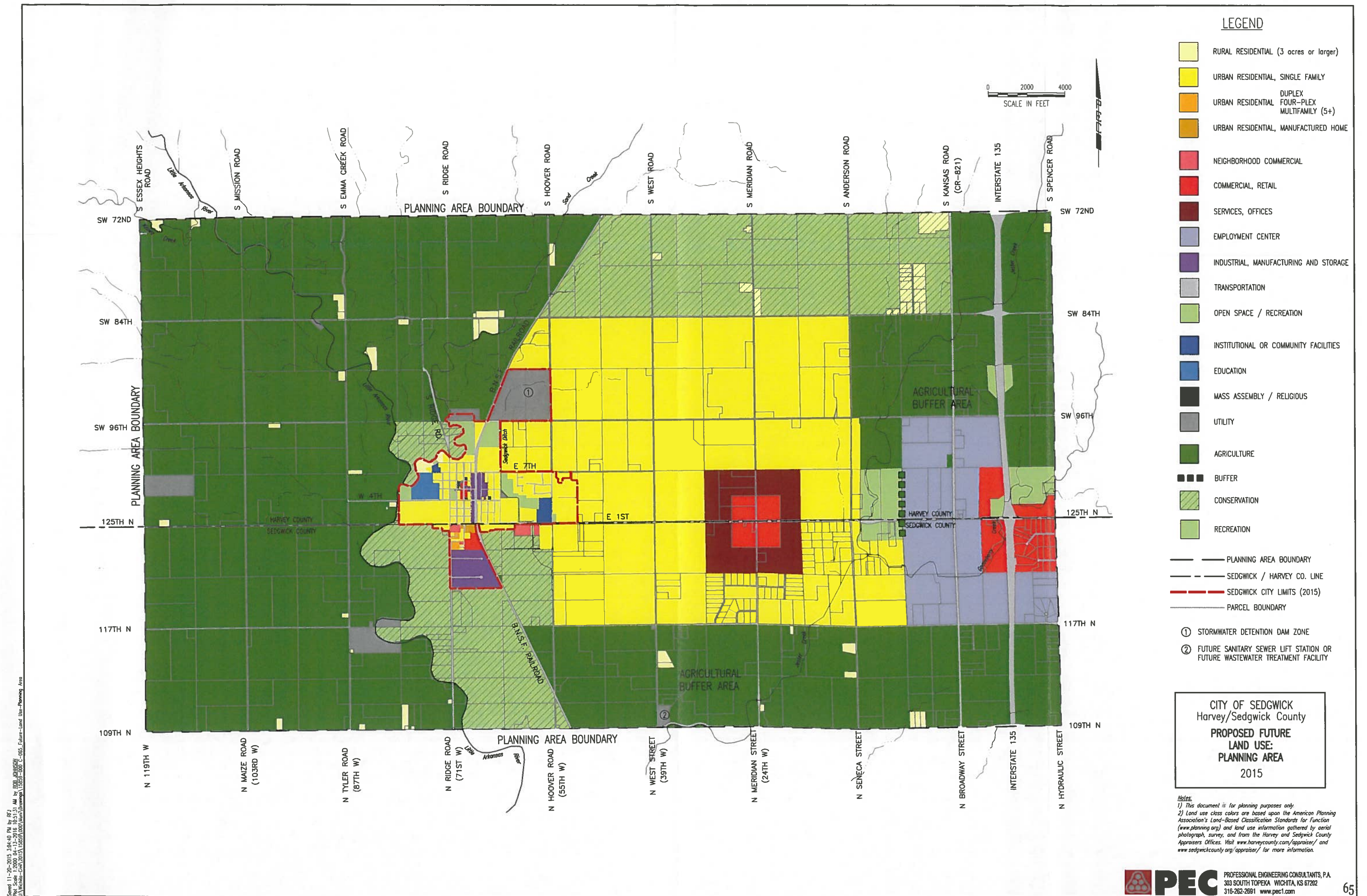
Incentives and strategies to increase downtown office employment should be developed to maximize use of public and private infrastructure investment and encourage private reinvestment in downtown.

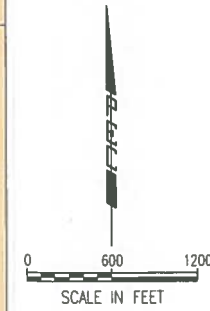
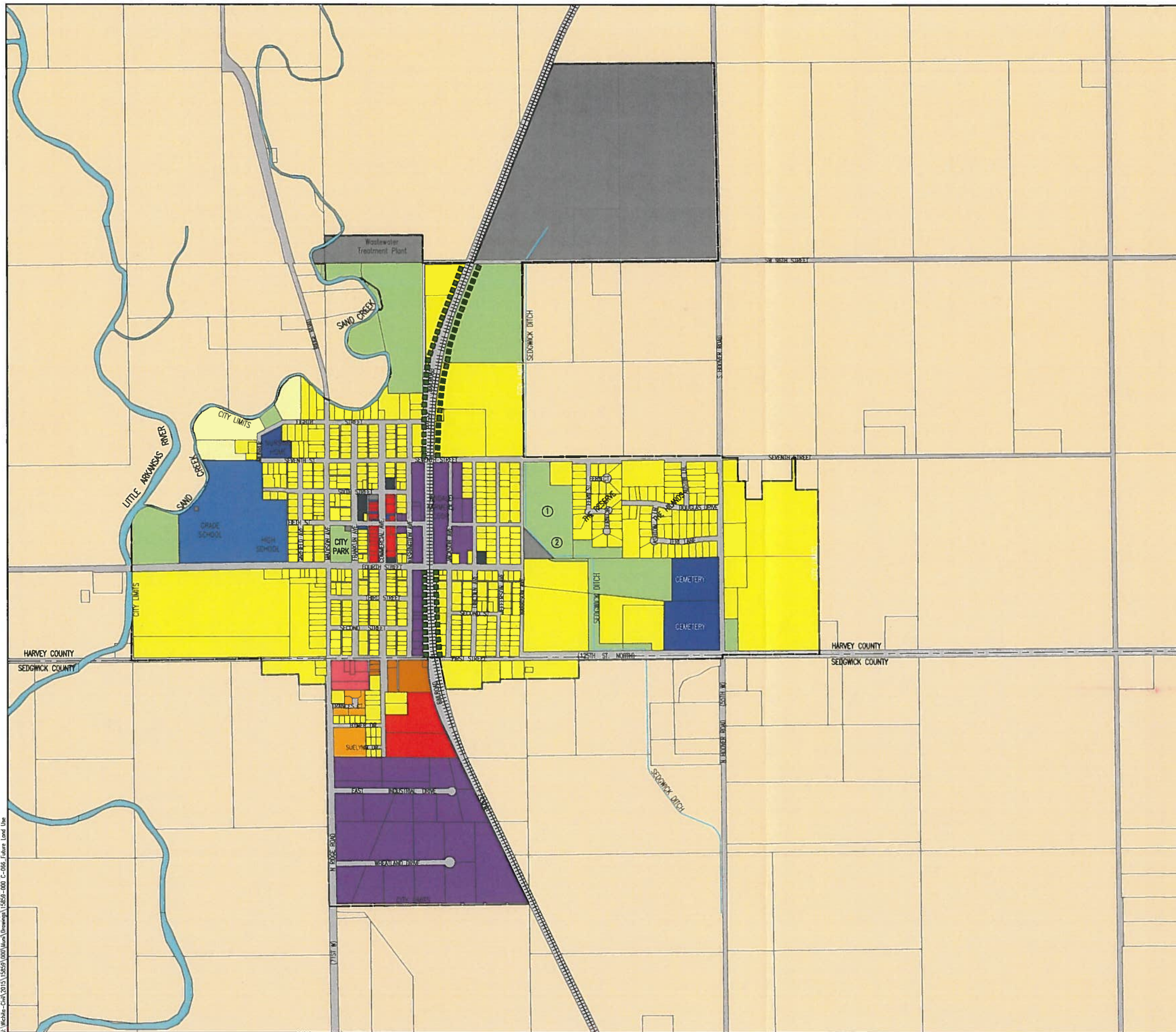
In keeping with the Environmental and Community Resources planning orientations, the City of Sedgwick would benefit from the protection and enhancement of vegetation along water systems and additional development setbacks along these systems, to reduce erosion, run-off and pollution and thereby protect natural habitat, water supplies, recreational opportunities, save tax dollars and reduce water treatment costs, both for drinking and potentially during storm water management activities (See Chapter 7 for more on environmental resource protection).

Urban design and land use criteria could be used as a systematic guide for evaluating the location, pattern, intensity, and aesthetics of new development. Location criteria can guide land use decisions to appropriate locations at intersections and along streets in the street network hierarchy. Design criteria can recommend appropriate intensities of land use in relation to each other, as well as indicate proper scale and physical character. Design criteria help not only with beautification efforts (see Chapter 7), but also to provide a natural and efficient flow of traffic and land use patterns. To this end, development patterns are also incorporated into land use decision-making.

Due to the conservative growth projected for the City of Sedgwick, the City projects limited financial resources for the management of development and land use. Therefore, it is important to consider the fiscal impact of land use policies on the operation of utilities, infrastructure development and implementation and natural resource management. Leveraging existing resources for multiple purposes is an important approach to the development and growth of Sedgwick.

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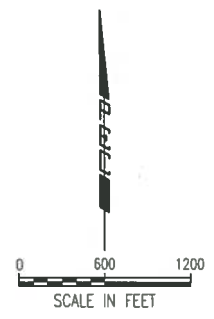
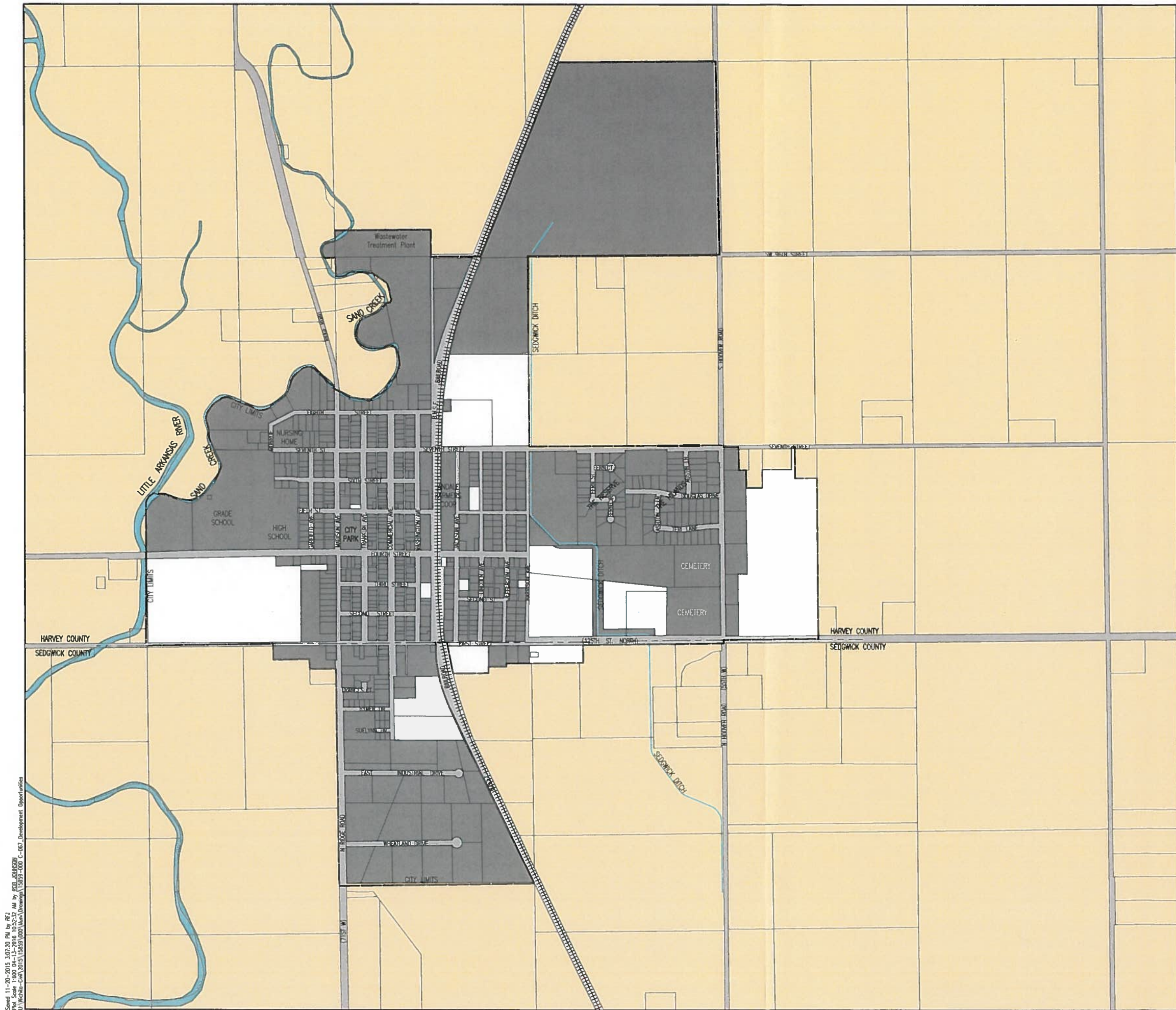


LEGEND

- RIVER / CREEK / CHANNEL
- RURAL RESIDENTIAL (3 acres or larger)
- URBAN RESIDENTIAL, SINGLE FAMILY
- URBAN RESIDENTIAL, DUPLEX
FOUR-PLEX
MULTIFAMILY (5+)
- URBAN RESIDENTIAL, MANUFACTURED HOME
- NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL
- GENERAL COMMERCIAL, RETAIL / SERVICES
- INDUSTRIAL, MANUFACTURING AND STORAGE
- TRANSPORTATION
- OPEN SPACE / RECREATION
- INSTITUTIONAL OR COMMUNITY FACILITIES
- EDUCATION
- MASS ASSEMBLY / RELIGIOUS
- UTILITY
- BUFFER
- SEDGWICK / HARVEY CO. LINE
- SEDGWICK CITY LIMITS (2015)
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- ① PROPOSED PARK
- ② PROPOSED STORMWATER POND

CITY OF SEDGWICK
Harvey/Sedgwick County
**PROPOSED FUTURE
LAND USE:
CITY OF SEDGWICK
2015**

Notes:
1) This document is for planning purposes only.
2) Land use class colors are based upon the American Planning Association's Land-Based Classification Standards for Function (www.planning.org) and land use information gathered by aerial photograph, survey, and from the Harvey and Sedgwick County Appraisers' Offices. Visit www.harveycounty.com/appraiser/ and www.sedgwickcounty.org/appraiser/ for more information.



LEGEND

- RIVER / CREEK
- TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
- AREA OF LIMITED DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY
- DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY AREA
- SEDGWICK / HARVEY CO. LINE
- SEDGWICK CITY LIMITS (2015)
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

CITY OF SEDGWICK
Harvey/Sedgwick County

**DEVELOPMENT
OPPORTUNITY MAP:
CITY OF SEDGWICK**

2015

Notes:
1) This document is for planning purposes only.
2) Development opportunity area includes land use areas defined by the Harvey and Sedgwick County Appraisers' Offices as Agricultural Urban, Agricultural Rural, Vacant Urban, and Vacant Rural that fall within the City Limits.

Sedgwick 11-20-2015 1:07:20 PM by REC
Plot Scale 1:600 04-13-2016 10:52:32 AM by ROB JOHNSON
UP: \\cbsa-cad\2015\15659\000\Drawings\15659-000 C-067 Development Opportunities

CHAPTER 8A: LAND USE ELEMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES

General Land Use

GOAL 8.1: In every decision, consider the cost to present and future taxpayers, ratepayers, and the environment when working to meet future demand for services in an orderly planned manner.

GOAL 8.2: Guide future growth to areas already served by utilities, or which can be served economically.

OBJECTIVE 8.2.1: Develop a clear growth boundary and agricultural buffer “green” zone.

STRATEGIES:

- a) Use the “Sedgwick Growth Boundary” to guide future growth and public service decisions.
- b) Develop future facilities plans and service delivery policies consistent with the comprehensive plan, guiding future public investments into targeted areas at appropriate times as indicated by the “Sedgwick Land Use Map” which depicts desirable year 2015 and year 2035 growth areas.
- c) Review future zoning and subdivision proposals for consistency with the comprehensive plan.
- d) Require annexation or agreements to annexation before Sedgwick utilities or services will be provided to private properties in unincorporated areas outside the City of Sedgwick.
- e) The “Sedgwick Land Use Map” will be utilized to assess the appropriateness of future development proposals.
- f) Investigation, development and implementation of alternative revenue strategies. Ensure compliance with the Utility Service Plan.

GOAL 8.3: Encourage new development to locate along the 125th St. corridor, avoiding areas designated agricultural and/or historic.

OBJECTIVE 8.3.1: Encourage near-term commercial and new residential development to locate along the 125th St. corridor, between Hoover and the Interstate.

STRATEGY:

- a) Develop a land use map with preferred development patterns. Ensure that the preferred land use map and related information are actively referred to by real estate agents and the development community

GOAL 8.4: Preserve the safety and security present in Sedgwick.

GOAL 8.5: Ensure orderly growth by implementing an ongoing comprehensive planning function.

OBJECTIVE 8.5.1: Develop a plan with implementable goals, objectives and strategies, as well as proposed projects, costs and timeframes.

OBJECTIVE 8.5.2: Maintain a land use map and plan for the City to aid in decision-making.

Agricultural Land Uses

GOAL 8.6: Encourage the conservation and preservation of agricultural land to minimize high impact development and possible adverse effects on the watershed and drainage basin.

OBJECTIVE 8.6.1: Limit bricks and mortar development to designated areas.

STRATEGY:

- a) Limit new residential and commercial development to the 125th St. corridor, between Hoover and the interchange, as indicated on the urban growth boundary map, and in accordance with the City of Sedgwick Proposed Future Land Use Map.

OBJECTIVE 8.6.2: Work with local land trusts to prepare conservation easements for rural lands, where and when appropriate.

Residential Land Uses

GOAL 8.7: Preserve the rural way of life while providing adequate land supply for residential uses and a variety of housing opportunities.

OBJECTIVE 8.7.1: Encourage infill and residential redevelopment, which maximizes the public investment in existing and planned facilities and services.

STRATEGY

- a) Encourage residential development to locate in designated areas, indicated on the “City of Sedgwick Proposed Land Use Map”.
- b) Promote redevelopment for new housing around the downtown area by assisting land assembly, infrastructure improvements, and amenities.
- c) Discourage development that will require the acquisition of flood insurance.

GOAL 8.8: Develop and conserve housing and neighborhoods that will provide safe, decent and affordable conditions for all residents.

OBJECTIVE 8.8.1: Maintain the existing housing stock in a safe and sanitary condition.

OBJECTIVE 8.8.2: Coordinate and support activities which create greater access to affordable housing opportunities.

OBJECTIVE 8.8.3: Renew a focus on strengthening established neighborhoods and promoting strong neighborhood pride.

STRATEGY

- a) Encourage stabilization of areas using code enforcement, marketing of loan and grant programs for home improvements, cleanup programs, and public improvements, such as street and sidewalk repair and street tree planting, in targeted areas.
- b) Promote active citizen involvement in neighborhood planning activities.
- c) Protect older neighborhoods using rezoning, after detailed study and recommendations of the Planning Commission, where necessary to prevent encroachment of incompatible development.
- d) Utilize the “Sedgwick Land Use Map and Development Guide” to implement future housing and neighborhood programs.

GOAL 8.9: Encourage the separation of housing types and the consolidation of like housing.

OBJECTIVE 8.9.1: Encourage relocation of existing mobile homes currently located on the east side of town to the designated manufactured home park (see Preferred Land Use Map) and limit growth of manufactured home areas.

OBJECTIVE 8.9.2: Limit the location of mobile homes and recreational vehicles to a pre-designated area (See City of Sedgwick Proposed Future Land Use Map).

STRATEGIES:

- a) Allocate land on the land use map for a Manufactured Home Park.
- b) Ensure that city codes reflect different types of residential uses, such as single-family homes, manufactured homes, recreational vehicles (RVs), multi-family dwellings, etc.

Commercial Land Uses

GOAL 8.10: Preserve and enhance the downtown Commercial Business District (CBC).

GOAL 8.11: Provide commercial retail opportunities outside the downtown CBD.

OBJECTIVE 8.11.1: Determine an alternate location for new secondary business district.

OBJECTIVE 8.11.2: Add a grocery store

OBJECTIVE 8.11.3: Encourage the establishment of a breakfast and lunch café

OBJECTIVE 8.11.4: Encourage the establishment of a convenience store

GOAL 8.12: Enhance and beautify the retail areas by adding architectural details and accents.

OBJECTIVE 8.12.1: Add solar powered street lamps along CBD.

GOAL 8.13: Ensure that an adequate supply of land is made available to promote successful commercial activity in appropriate areas.

OBJECTIVE 8.13.1: Develop downtown Sedgwick as the government office, banking, retail and entertainment center of the town.

STRATEGIES:

- a. Provide assistance to encourage the revitalization of the downtown area (i.e. land assembly, financial incentives, and infrastructure improvement).
- b. Improve the streetscape using landscaping, street furniture, public art, and thematic elements to promote the importance of downtown Sedgwick.
- c. Encourage office users to select downtown sites.
- d. Limit commercial development in rural areas to compatible uses.
- e. Channel traffic generated by commercial activities to the closest major thoroughfare with minimum impact upon local residential streets.
- f. Provide marketing utilizing Harvey County Economic Development Council and appropriate agencies.

Industrial Land Uses

GOAL 8.14.: Preserve and enhance the Sedgwick Industrial Park

OBJECTIVE 8.14.1: Encourage growth of the Industrial Park south of the county line (see City of Sedgwick Proposed Future Land Use Map).

OBJECTIVE 8.14.2: Consolidate industrial uses throughout the City by encouraging relocation of existing companies, where feasible, to the Sedgwick Industrial Park.

STRATEGIES

- a) Provide incentives to new and existing businesses to locate in the Sedgwick Industrial Park.
- b) Enhance the amenities available to Sedgwick Industrial Park users.
- c) Eliminate pockets of industrial uses that are surrounded by residential and remove incompatible land-uses (see City of Sedgwick Proposed Future Land Use Map).

OBJECTIVE 8.14.3: Encourage clean industrial uses.

STRATEGIES:

- a) Ensure that the zoning code prohibits heavy and polluting industrial uses.
- b) Develop and implement an industrial retention and attraction program that preserves and encourages high tech, transportation and agricultural industrial users to the Sedgwick Industrial Park.

GOAL 8.15: Promote the expansion of the industrial base through the provision of suitable industrial sites.

OBJECTIVE 8.15.1: Enhance industrial activities and development to limit the detrimental impacts upon the man-made and/ or natural environment.

STRATEGY:

- a) Protect areas identified as industrial in the comprehensive plan from encroachment of residential land uses, by requiring appropriate buffers for expansion of the residential use when a nuisance situation is likely to be created.
- b) Channel traffic generated by industrial uses to the closest major thoroughfare with minimum impact upon local residential streets.
- c) Work with the Harvey County Economic Development Council to encourage desirable companies that demonstrate environmental stewardship.

CHAPTER 9A: TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

The availability of transportation facilities is the key to maintaining and enhancing the mobility that residents of Sedgwick currently enjoy. The ability to travel to places throughout the country and the world is dependent upon the provision of efficient and cost-effective roadway systems.

Roadways

On a daily basis, no other transportation system impacts us more than the system of streets, highways, and expressways. The network of roads in and around Sedgwick is built around a grid system of section line roads with key transportation links to U. S. highways such as US-50, and interstate highway I-135. This existing system of roadways provides most drivers the opportunity to reach their destination in a timely manner.

Historically, the presence of major transportation paths has encouraged or pulled growth outward from the community. Because of the cost of road development, street construction generally takes place only as subdivisions are constructed. The City of Sedgwick encourages the developer to provide new streets and roadways within the new subdivisions.

Even though the commuting time is relatively short, the current roadway system will need future maintenance and improvements. Sedgwick and Harvey Counties, as well as the State, maintain these roadways.

As city and county populations increase, so will the amount of traffic. Currently, Sedgwick City and Sedgwick Township spend an annual average of \$125,000.00 and \$43,600.00 respectively, on road maintenance and improvements. In the next ten years, road and street maintenance and improvements are expected to cost over \$1,000,000.00. Most of this expense will be paid for by State-allocated monies, local funds raised through property taxes, and the Township budget.

Numerous rail crossings are located along a north-south line through Sedgwick, and some of the most important east-west streets are impacted by train-auto conflicts. East-west traffic and emergency services can be and sometimes are impacted by congestion caused by railway traffic.

Railways

Railways are important to commerce in the Sedgwick area, moving raw and manufactured products in and out of the region. The location of future industrial land use should maximize the availability of railways and at the same time be located in areas where conflicts with other future land use and transportation modes can be reduced.

The City of Sedgwick believes that the transportation network including roadways, railways, and airports must operate in a manner that maximizes public safety and convenience without impinging upon the enjoyment of private property. Specifically, railroad lines have a big impact on the quality of life in Sedgwick. Impacts to the enjoyment of private property, including noise, safety concerns for children crossing the lines to attend area schools and recreational events, and automobile safety require extensive mitigation. Appropriate designs and regulations are currently being developed and are outlined below:

- Safe Routes to School Project to benefit children that live east of the train tracks. This KDOT-funded project has added sidewalk connections to the residential subdivision east of the tracks to the elementary school located west of the tracks, in the older part of Sedgwick. Additionally, a signalized ADA-compliant crosswalk will be placed over the train tracks.
- A Quiet Zone is being developed, with the cooperation of KDOT and BNSF Railways. This initiative would eliminate the whistle noise.

In order to fully improve the quality of life in Sedgwick and mitigate the effects of the railroad traffic, additional initiatives are required, such as a visual and auditory buffer between the train tracks and the adjoining properties, a possible rezoning initiative for properties adjoining the tracks, hazard zoning, and the suggestion of a road overpass over the First Street train tracks. The latter will require a significant amount of funding. However, because it is considered important to the peaceable enjoyment of life in Sedgwick, this goal is included in this plan.

While these are desirable goals to pursue, the City of Sedgwick understands that their implementation will be tempered by the need to provide transportation system planning that meshes with long-term land use planning to create a cost-effective transportation network for the total community. For this reason, the Implementation Section will outline possible funding sources, political partnerships and critical tasks that must occur before the goals can be realized. However, it will not mandate that any of these goals be achieved, as other goals may hold greater priority related to funding limitations. In implementing this plan, great care must be taken to evaluate each proposed initiative in light of financial and other costs to the community, to provide for options that provide the greatest benefit at the least taxpayer cost. The fine-tuning of specific options can occur during periodic updates of the Comprehensive Plan.

CHAPTER 9B: TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

GOAL 9.1: Improve the transportation system throughout Sedgwick, especially as it relates to safety.

OBJECTIVE 9.1.1: Lessen the nuisance effect of the Railroad tracks by adding an overpass for safer, smoother and unimpeded automobile access across the tracks.

OBJECTIVE 9.1.2: Develop an improvement and maintenance plan for improvements to the 4th Street Bridge leading in and out of Sedgwick, as required during the planning horizon.

OBJECTIVE 9.1.3: Pave existing dirt roads with proper storm water and sewer improvements.

OBJECTIVE 9.1.4: Repair sidewalks in disrepair.

STRATEGIES:

- a) Maintain a survey of all sidewalks and make recommendations for improvements and strategies for improvement (e.g. cost-sharing, upgrades, etc.)
- b) Implement upgrades via the Sedgwick Sidewalk replacement program.

OBJECTIVE 9.1.5: Design and implement a walking path network to connect open space, parks, and to provide a pedestrian and bicycle transportation system across town.

GOAL 9.2: Maintain a safe, convenient and cost-effective transportation network without impinging upon the enjoyment of private property.

OBJECTIVE 9.2.1: Develop appropriate designs and regulations (e.g. landscaping, street setbacks, railroad hazard zoning, etc.).

STRATEGY:

- a) Rezone land abutting railroad lines to minimize encroachment by incompatible uses and increase safety margins.

OBJECTIVE 9.2.2: Ensure that manufacturing uses, big box retailers, and large grocery stores are located a significant distance from the central residential portions of town.

GOAL 9.3: Reduce transportation costs to the taxpayer.

OBJECTIVE 9.3.1: Develop transportation system plan that conforms to the future land use plan.

STRATEGY:

a) Encourage policies that create a cost-effective transportation network.

OBJECTIVE 9.3.2: Encourage compact development in the form of new and infill development within areas with an existing local street network.

OBJECTIVE 9.3.3: Encourage growth along the 125th Street corridor to take advantage of existing street infrastructure, minimize new street grid construction and leverage utility line availability.

OBJECTIVE 9.3.4: Encourage developers to provide and pay for new walkable streetscapes and roadways within the new subdivisions that are responsive to neighborhood needs, including adequate traffic flow.

OBJECTIVE 9.3.5: Consider the application of impact fees for areas that already have existing transportation networks to provide for increased maintenance and upgrades, or for the construction of new streets where the developer is unable to provide on its own.

OBJECTIVE 9.3.6: Develop a transportation system plan that conforms to the future land use plan.

STRATEGY:

a) Encourage developer to provide and pay for new streets and roadways within new subdivisions.

GOAL 9.4: Provide for adequate design within new developments to fit in with the existing small town atmosphere.

OBJECTIVE 9.4.1: Encourage design elements in new developments that minimize fast-moving through traffic.

OBJECTIVE 9.4.2: Discourage small exclusive enclaves with private streets and guarded entries, whose residents live detached from the rest of the community.

OBJECTIVE 9.4.3: The Development/Standards will reflect preferences of the community.

STRATEGY:

- a) Amend street and subdivision ordinances, as required, to conform to goals and objectives in the Comprehensive Plan.
- a) Ensure compliance of new development with modified street and/or subdivision ordinances before permits for construction are issued.

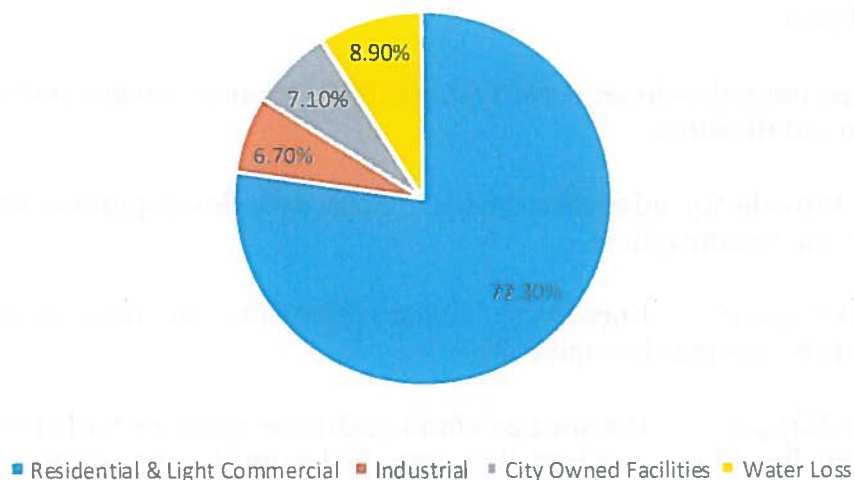
GOAL 9.5: Assure that needs of the Co-op facility are being met, including improving relationships with the railroads, and improving site transportation and adding traffic management features.

CHAPTER 10A: COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND UTILITIES

Water

The City of Sedgwick Water Utility serves Sedgwick residents and has capacity to serve adjacent residences outside the city limits. In the year 2000, the City of Sedgwick began purchasing its water from the Public Wholesale Water Supply District (PWWSD) #17 in Newton, Kansas. Water is currently pumped from PWWSD #17 into two elevated storage tanks before being distributed throughout the City. The city currently maintains a groundwater well for emergency use.

Residential and light Commercial customers utilize 77.3% of the water produced, and industrial customers use 6.7%. City owned facilities 7.1% about 8.9% is lost to leaks or breaks in the system.



The formation of PWWS #17 with Newton, North Newton and Halstead allows the City to meet its water supply needs for the next 20 years. However, the City of Sedgwick believes that an effective water resource conservation program promotes the wise use of water supplies and can extend the water supply for years to come. In addition, by conserving water, bills may remain low and less water usage may provide a cushion of time to delay the need for additional supplies. Conservation of water is both economically and environmentally sound.

Because of the large impact of agriculture upon the economy, it is important that the water resources used for irrigation and rural lifestyles are protected and managed appropriately in order to extend the life of the resource.

Continue to monitor studies at the ASR Project for saltwater intrusion into the Equus Beds. The possible contamination may threaten the capability to receive safe drinking water and may require the need for a new source of water. The City of Sedgwick is aware of the planning needed to extend the availability of Equus Beds water through a groundwater recharge project by the Wichita Water Utilities.

Continuous system and remedial maintenance activities would improve system efficiency and allow the water utility to meet growth and water demand. Such measures implemented at the appropriate time can conserve water and save money.

Wastewater Treatment System

More than 75% of the water used daily by residents, commercial and industrial customers in Sedgwick is deposited in the sewer system. A Coordinated network of pipes placed underground collect and transport the wastewater. This wastewater is composed of solid and liquid wastes from a variety of sources.

Due to the flat topography, the wastewater system generally works with the flow of gravity where possible and utilizes lift stations to convey wastewater to the sewer plant where it is treated and later released into Sand Creek. The remaining sludge is often used as fertilizer.

With the most recent wastewater treatment plant upgrades, the plant design value for future treatment peak capacity is 1.0 mgd. Recommended improvements to the wastewater treatment plant have been made. The treatment capacity may serve a population base of approximately 3,500 people. This may vary depending on development trends.

Future development in Sedgwick's growth boundary will depend on the availability of a reliable sewer system. To this end, a Utility Service Plan is currently being developed, to ensure future capacity can meet demand for sewer service, identify the ideal location of new lift stations, and allocate funding for the rehabilitation of the system. The City anticipates being able to provide sewer service to the entire area within the growth

boundary (see Utility Service Plan for more information about projected improvements).

Additional strategies to increase the life of the system are under review. The first one deals with the reduction of industrial waste that enters the system by mandating a form of pretreatment geared towards extending the life of the facility and sewer infrastructure. Pretreatment reduces the corrosiveness of the wastes that would otherwise have to travel a long distance within the system. It also provides a waste stream that is easier to treat before it is released into Sand Creek. EPA standards will also be reviewed to ascertain the extent of new improvements that might be required as a result of regulatory changes.

Another strategy involves the recycling of water products to supplement resource recovery and environmental improvement efforts. For example, gray water may be used for irrigation, industrial uses.

Storm Water Management System

Sedgwick relies mostly on streets, open channels, ditches and natural systems to handle storm drainage to prevent or reduce flooding. Natural and man-made features within the basin have an impact on the effectiveness of the drainage system. Because Sedgwick's ground is generally level, with much of the town located within a floodplain, the City experiences some storm-water run-off problems. A storm-water detention pond that is located northeast of the city alleviates a portion of the storm-water-run-off problems.

The aim of a good storm-water control approach is to prevent or minimize damage to private property, preserve public improvements, maximize economic development opportunities and minimize the destruction of natural and man-made environment characteristics that make this town a desirable place to live and work.

Proper storm-water management requires a partnership between the public and private sectors, as well as cooperation from natural environmental features. As a result of this shared responsibility, the private landowner is generally responsible for drainage management on their property before the run-off enters the public system. The public system is then in charge of collecting and transporting storm water through and away from town.

Solid Waste

The City of Sedgwick uses the Harvey County Transfer Station to manage its solid waste. The Transfer Station opened in October 2001. This building, which is adjacent to the recycling building, receives about 88 tons per day and recycles nearly 30 tons per day.

The landfill began recycling waste material in 2003. Incoming waste is screened for unacceptable items and separated. Asphalt shingles are ground for road base material and other waste materials are sorted and processed for reuse. The City of Sedgwick contracts with a private firm for refuse handling.

The City of Sedgwick operates a burn site/composting facility that is located west of the treatment site. This composted material is provided at no charge for City of Sedgwick residents.

The City of Sedgwick recycling program, which began in 1997, receives source separate recyclables. Items recycled are newsprint, cardboard, glass, plastic, aluminum and steel cans. Currently, the City of Sedgwick has contracted with a private firm to pick up recyclables in the City. This is a mandatory program for the residents.

Law Enforcement

The City of Sedgwick has a full service department staffed by the Chief of Police and additional officers. They patrol the city and provide mutual law enforcement enhancement.

Fire Protection

Along with a number of volunteer fire departments located throughout the area, the Newton Fire Department provides fire protection in Harvey County.

The Fire Departments within Harvey County provide not only firefighting services, but also rescue and emergency medical response, fire protection and education, fire investigation, and hazardous material response. The Fire Departments in Harvey County operate under a first response agreement, which means the nearest equipment and crew to the emergency site will respond, regardless of jurisdiction. This was established to minimize response time in the urban fringe areas.

The City of Sedgwick has active volunteers on call, two pump trucks, one emergency service truck, and one tanker truck. They provide fire protection to Sedgwick Township and mutual aid to the other Harvey County cities and both Harvey and Sedgwick County.

The location of a fire station is a critical factor in providing adequate protection to a community. The City of Sedgwick's fire station is located close to the center of town.

In addition to fire stations, there is a continuing need to train and educate firefighters. Currently Sedgwick's firefighters are training with Newton's fire fighters, and taking courses through local colleges.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Providing advanced life support in medical emergencies and safe transportation to a hospital are the primary responsibilities of the Harvey County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and the volunteer EMS units throughout the county.

The City of Sedgwick has a full time EMS Director with volunteers on call at all times, with a maximum response time of ten minutes or less.

The emergency medical services are provided by six cities in Harvey County. These include Sedgwick, Halstead, Hesston, Newton, Walton and Burrton.

The various EMS units in Harvey County and local fire departments supplement each other because of location factors and levels of training. As a coordinated unit, each service fills a specific role that insures the most efficient and effective medical care possible in an emergency situation. Continuing this strategy eliminates duplication of services and maximizes medical care for the citizens of Harvey County.

Parks and Open Space

One of the important recreational assets of our community is the park and open space system, which provides the opportunity for outdoor recreation. The park is one City block with a playground, shelter, gazebo, water park, baseball diamond, swimming pool, basketball court, and volleyball area. Rest rooms located at the ball field and concession stand at the pool.

Library

The public library serves the people of Sedgwick and surrounding areas with standard library services including book loans, research assistance, art, and educational programs.

A neighborhood library located in the City of Sedgwick's business district provides a full complement of library materials to residents. Programming and materials are generally oriented toward children since these individuals are most frequent users of the library.

Population alone does not tell the whole story about a community. Age, income level, travel patterns, ethnic and cultural backgrounds, education, family structure, and other facilities and services in the area all have bearing on how libraries are utilized. For this reason, specific library programming goals are not included in this comprehensive plan. Instead, the development of a Library Services Improvement Plan is recommended. Library service can be enhanced if library programs, materials, and facilities are tailored to meet the specific needs of a City of Sedgwick and surrounding area.

Public Schools

Residents of Harvey County are served by five school districts. These districts provide the opportunity for primary and secondary public education to children with rural, suburban and urban background.

The five school districts in Harvey County are U.S.D. 439 – Sedgwick, U.S.D. 460 – Hesston, U.S.D. 440 – Halstead, U.S.D. 369 – Burrton and U.S.D. 373 – Newton. The City of Sedgwick is served directly by U.S.D. 439, which provides two buildings for grades K-12. However, students are welcome to attend the City schools from surrounding areas, namely Valley Center.

CHAPTER 10B: COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND UTILITIES ELEMENT - GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Parks and Recreation

GOAL 10.1: Enhance recreational opportunities for residents and visitors.

OBJECTIVE 10.1.1: Acquire and maintain additional parkland and locate a new park in a strategic location to meet the demands of population growth.

STRATEGY:

- a) Develop a sports complex that includes baseball-fields.
- b) Create East Park using land identified in the Land Use Plan for this purpose, with desired amenities.
- c) Stock retention dam by cemetery with fish for a fishing pond.

Education

GOAL 10.2: Provide quality educational opportunities in relation to population growth.

OBJECTIVE 10.2.1: Support School Expansion Plans as needed.

Public Buildings and Community Facilities

GOAL 10.3: Ensure that the burial needs of residents and family members are met.

GOAL 10.4: Provide for the needs of all seniors in Sedgwick.

GOAL 10.5: Provide the latest library resources for area residents.

OBJECTIVE 10.5.1: Develop a Library Services expansion plan that may or may not incorporate the existing structure.

OBJECTIVE 10.5.2: Develop a redevelopment plan for the existing Library building, a key component of the commercial district, to preserve its status as a historic building in Sedgwick.

GOAL 10.6: Improve all City and public services to area residents.

OBJECTIVE 10.6.1: Explore the creation of alternative methods of service (electronic transfer, bookmobiles, and mail service) to provide cost effective services.

OBJECTIVE 10.6.2: Develop a library services plan based on demographic group data, to meet the specific needs of the various communities.

OBJECTIVE 10.6.3: Ensure that all service plans include survey data from the local community to create plans that are reflective of local desires.

GOAL 10.7: Provide for the needs of abandoned pets, and reduce the nuisance effects of loose animals.

OBJECTIVE 10.7.1: Maintain and implement a plan for an animal control area shelter to serve Sedgwick.

Law Enforcement

GOAL 10.8: Provide adequate police protection to Sedgwick, ensure funding availability for any increased in personnel that might be required and evaluate long-term needs in response to new development.

Fire Protection

GOAL 10.9: Maintain the current level and location of fire protection services in Sedgwick.

OBJECTIVE 10.9.1: Build a sub-station on the east side of town.

GOAL 10.10: Continue to foster education and training opportunities for firefighters.

OBJECTIVE 10.10.1: Maintain the current training and education arrangement whereby Sedgwick's fire fighters train alongside Newton's fire fighters.

OBJECTIVE 10.10.2: Encourage area colleges to continue to support the education of area fire fighters.

Emergency Medical Services

GOAL 10.11: Continue to foster education and training opportunities for EMS personnel.

OBJECTIVE 10.11.1: Maintain the current training and education coordinated approach whereby Sedgwick's fire fighters train alongside Harvey County EMS personnel.

OBJECTIVE 10.11.2: Encourage area colleges to continue to support the education of area EMS personnel.

OBJECTIVE 10.11.3: Continue to support the EMS coordinated efforts to eliminate duplication of services and maximize medical care for the citizens of Harvey County.

Utilities

GOAL 10.12: Preserve public and private major utility facilities.

OBJECTIVE 10.12.1: Preserve and enhance the existing water towers.

OBJECTIVE 10.12.2: Ensure adequate maintenance of the water treatment center and composting component of the sewage plant to assure its longevity.

OBJECTIVE 10.12.3: Develop and implement an ongoing maintenance checklist, in cooperation with the utility management.

Flood Control

GOAL 10.13: Minimize flooding in Sedgwick during 100 year storms and lesser storm events.

OBJECTIVE 10.13.1: Provide a flood control utility along Sand Creek to preserve the health and well-being of Sedgwick.

STRATEGY:

- a) Develop and implement a flood control utility to serve the western portion of Sedgwick.

OBJECTIVE 10.13.2: Consider the development of a storm water detention plan to protect Sedgwick.

GOAL 10.14: Based on the latest floodplain information, apply appropriate development controls to land located within 100-year floodplain boundaries, as determined by the latest FEMA-approved floodplain maps.

OBJECTIVE 10.14.1: Provide for limited development along floodplains to preserve drainage capability of land around the City of Sedgwick.

STRATEGY:

- a) Designate 100-year floodplain areas within development transects.
- b) Develop locational and floodplain / subdivision / building code guidelines and regulations for projects slated to be located within the 100-year floodplain limits, according to transect goals.

Water Supply

GOAL 10.15: Preserve and enhance our existing drinking water supply resources.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.1: Continue to cooperate with Public Wholesale Water District #17 to allow the City to meet its water supply needs for the next 50 years.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.2: Promote water conservation and the wise use of water supplies.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.3: Maintain communication lines open with the Groundwater Management District to encourage the development of detailed studies to:

STRATEGY:

- a) Monitor the saltwater intrusion into the Equus Beds Aquifer.
- b) Address the impacts of agricultural run-off (soil-chemical).
- c) Develop guidelines to address development activities and preserve the quality of groundwater resources.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.4: Continue an active stakeholder in regional water supply planning initiatives to ensure process accountability and desired results for the City of Sedgwick.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.5: Work with the engineering community to evaluate the solution for modifications and enhancements to the drinking water supply infrastructure in anticipation to possible more stringent EPA water treatment standards.

STRATEGY:

- a) Study and analyze the existing water supply system in light of a possible tightening of water supply standards and propose alternative solutions to the system, including normal operation, maintenance, and expansion costs for the system.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.6: Ensure continuous system and remedial maintenance activities to improve system efficiency and allow the water utility to meet growth and water use pressures.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.7: Protect and effectively manage water resources used for agriculture and irrigation.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.8: Determine “Benefit Areas” for assessing the costs for future infrastructure and utility improvements to serve all future areas.

Sewer System

GOAL 10.16: Conduct a comprehensive rehabilitation and maintenance program for the sewer utility system to assure its longevity and reduce maintenance, repair, replacement and expansion costs, and to assure clients are adequately served as the City grows and develops, both from a capacity and quality standpoint.

OBJECTIVE 10.16.1: Evaluate the sewer utility system on a regular basis to prevent system failures and breakdowns.

OBJECTIVE 10.16.2: Address EPA standards as they become more stringent in regard to the removal of pollutants from sludge and wastewater by proposing proactive solutions and consolidate sewage systems as the need arises to reduce the cost for treating sewage on a per capita basis.

OBJECTIVE 10.16.3: Increase the efficiency of the sewer system where possible.

STRATEGY:

- a. Mandate the pre-treatment of unacceptable industrial waste.
- b) To assure availability of sewers for the city’s eastward expansion plan that aims to minimize increasing treatment costs and meet evolving EPA standards.

OBJECTIVE 10.16.4: In light of more stringent EPA standards, recycle wastewater products to supplement other resource recovery and environmental efforts.

STRATEGY:

- e) Use gray water for irrigation, industrial, or even drinking purposes and make some sludge available for greater land application, assuming low heavy metal toxicity.

Storm Water

GOAL 10.17: Develop a public information campaign to encourage private landowners and developers to be responsible for drainage management on their property prior to the run-off entering the public system, to prevent damage to private property, wasted public improvement dollars, loss of economic development opportunities and destruction of environment characteristics.

OBJECTIVE 10.17.1: Ensure that a system of management devices are implemented in a coordinated manner with land use development and other infrastructure improvements throughout the area.

Solid Waste

GOAL 10.18: Recognize the value of recycling, composting, and other activities.

OBJECTIVE 10.18.1: Work with the county and other providers to add waste disposal locations that are sensitive to surrounding land uses and environmental conditions.

OBJECTIVE 10.18.2: Support Harvey County's recycling and waste disposal policies and programs, including the transfer station.

CHAPTER 11: PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

One Year Action Plan Goals (1 year)

GOAL 5.2: Public-Private Partnerships

GOAL 5.5: Business Resource Network

GOAL 5.6: Assist with the Costs of Doing Business

GOAL 5.7: Healthy ED Core

GOAL 6.2: Home-Ownership Opportunities

GOAL 6.4: Assist Homeowners to Preserve Historic Homes

GOAL 7.1: Beautification Strategy, Utility Coordination, and Monitoring

GOAL 8.1: Contain Costs to Taxpayers and Environment

GOAL 8.2: Guide Growth

GOAL 8.7: Adequate Land Supply for Housing

GOAL 8.8: Preserve Neighborhood and Affordable Housing

GOAL 8.9: Separate and Consolidate Housing Types

GOAL 9.1: Improve Transportation System and Safety

GOAL 9.1: Pave Dirt Roads

GOAL 9.5: Assist Co-Op in development of Truck Route

GOAL 10.16: Rehabilitate Sanitary Sewer Lift Station

GOAL 10.7: Animal Control Plan

GOAL 10.8: Respond to Law Enforcement Needs

GOAL 10.9: Maintain Fire Protection

GOAL 10.10: Foster Firefighter Education

GOAL 10.11: Foster EMS Coordination and Education

GOAL 10.13: Development Controls in 100-Year Floodplain

GOAL 10.15: Preserve and Enhance Water Supply

GOAL 10.17: Storm Water PR Campaign

GOAL 10.18: Recycling, Composting, and Other Reuse Activities

Short-Term Goals (2-5 years)

GOAL 5.1: Clean Industry and Transportation Jobs

GOAL 5.3: Strengthen Existing Business Base

GOAL 5.4: Federal, State, and Private Funding

GOAL 6.1: Neighborhood Revitalization Plan

GOAL 6.3: Low-Density Affordable Housing

GOAL 6.4: Historic Preservation Plan

GOAL 7.3: Local Disaster Mitigation Plan

GOAL 7.5: Statewide Disaster and Mitigation Planning

GOAL 8.1: Contain Costs to Taxpayers and Environment

GOAL 8.2: Guide Growth

GOAL 8.3: Develop 125th Street

GOAL 8.7: Adequate Land Supply for Housing

GOAL 8.10: Preserve CBD

GOAL 8.11: Retail Opportunities Outside of CBD

GOAL 8.12: Beautify Retail Areas

GOAL 8.14: Development of Industrial Park with Clean Industry

GOAL 9.1: Forth Street Bridge Maintenance Improvement Plan

GOAL 9.1: Repair Sidewalks

GOAL 9.3: Reduce Transportation Costs to Taxpayer

GOAL 9.4: Small Town Street Design in New Developments

GOAL 10.1: Develop East Park

GOAL 10.1: Acquire New Parkland and Park Plan

GOAL 10.5: Library Services Expansion Plan

GOAL 10.8: Respond to Law Enforcement Needs

GOAL 10.9: Maintain Fire Protection

GOAL 10.10: Foster Firefighter Education

GOAL 10.11: Foster EMS Coordination and Education

GOAL 10.12: Preserve Major Utilities

GOAL 10.13: Minimize Flooding

GOAL 10.15: Preserve and Enhance Water Supply

GOAL 10.16: Sewer System Rehabilitation Program

Mid-Term Goals (6-15 years)

GOAL 7.1: Beautify Sedgwick

GOAL 8.1: Contain Costs to Taxpayers and Environment

GOAL 8.2: Guide Growth

GOAL 8.2: Develop 125th Street

GOAL 8.6: Protect Agricultural Land Uses, Wildlife Habitats, and Watershed

GOAL 8.7: Adequate Land Supply for Housing

GOAL 8.13: Adequate Land Supply for Commercial

GOAL 8.15: Industrial Users on Suitable Sites

GOAL 9.1: Street Improvements

GOAL 9.1: Walking and Bicycle Trail Network

GOAL 9.2: Adequate Transportation Network

GOAL 10.8: Respond to Law Enforcement Needs

GOAL 10.9: Maintain Fire Protection

GOAL 10.10: Foster Firefighter Education

GOAL 10.11: Foster EMS Coordination and Education

GOAL 10.12: Preserve Major Utilities

GOAL 10.15: Preserve and Enhance Water Supply

Long-Term Goals (16+ years)

GOAL 8.1: Contain Costs to Taxpayers and Environment

GOAL 8.2: Guide Growth

GOAL 8.3: Develop 125th Street

GOAL 8.5: Implement Future Land Use Plan

GOAL 8.7: Adequate Land Supply for Housing

GOAL 9.1: Railroad Overpass

GOAL 9.1: Pave Dirt Roads

GOAL 10.8: Respond to Law Enforcement Needs

GOAL 10.9: Maintain Fire Protection

GOAL 10.10: Foster Firefighter Education

GOAL 10.11: Foster EMS Coordination and Education

GOAL 10.15: Preserve and Enhance Water Supply

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Conformance with Plans and Studies

Harvey County Comprehensive Plan

Chapter 2 of the Harvey Comprehensive Plan outlines the Future Land Use Plan and Policies for Harvey County, where most of the City of Sedgwick is located. It covers Agriculture, Open Space and Rural Preservation, Urban Fringe Management, the I-135 Corridor, and the Equus Beds Aquifer. It also includes an Urban Fringe / Rural Transition Areas Map of the City of Sedgwick, included here for reference purposes. The Harvey County Comprehensive Plan was adopted by the Harvey County Regional Planning Commission and the Board of County Commissioners.

Other plans analyzed for conformance include the City of Sedgwick Utility Extension Plan, Comprehensive Plan for the City of Wichita, and Sedgwick County, City of Sedgwick, Comprehensive plans for the cities of Valley Center and Newton.

Appendix B - Community Needs Assessment

Results of Needs Assessment Exercise

Votes

PARK-it Goal

Preserve

7	Library Building and Service
6	Small-town feel
4	Senior Center
4	Commercial District
3	Ag. Area S. of 125th St.
1	HUD Housing
1	Park/City
1	School
27	Total

Add

7	East Park, with pool and ball-fields
5	Railroad Overpass
4	Walking/bicycle path network
4	Drainage lake, flood control NE of town
3	Grocery Store
3	Drugstore/ soda shop w/ ice cream
2	Library Expansion
2	Pave dirt roads
2	Street lamps on Commercial
1	Additional acreage for cemetery
1	Café for breakfast, lunch
34	Total

Remove

9	Relocate Mobile homes from east of town to mobile home park
7	Industrial "spot-zoning"
3	Railroad
1	COOP facility
1	Loose animals
21	Total

Keep Out

9	Urban sprawl from Wichita Metro Area, Newton, Park City, and Valley Center
7	Heavy industrial
4	Mid-high density residential housing
2	Increase in train traffic
22	Total

Appendix C - Kansas Statute Governing Comprehensive Planning

Kansas Statute 12, Article 7 states:

Statute 12-747: Same; comprehensive plan; contents; procedure for adoption; annual review of plan. (a) A city planning commission is hereby authorized to make or cause to be made a comprehensive plan for the development of such city and any unincorporated territory lying outside of the city but within the same county in which such city is located, which in the opinion of the planning commission, forms the total community of which the city is a part. The city shall notify the board of county commissioners in writing of its intent to extend the planning area into the county. A county planning commission is authorized to make or cause to be made a comprehensive plan for the coordinated development of the county, including references to planning for cities as deemed appropriate. The provisions of this subsection may be varied through inter-local agreements.

(b) The planning commission may adopt and amend a comprehensive plan as a whole by a single resolution, or by successive resolutions, the planning commission may adopt or amend parts of the plan. Such resolution shall identify specifically any written presentations, maps, plats, charts or other materials made a part of such plan. In the preparation of such plan, the planning commission shall make or cause to be made comprehensive surveys and studies of past and present conditions and trends relating to land use, population and building intensity, public facilities, transportation and transportation facilities, economic conditions, natural resources and may include any other element deemed necessary to the comprehensive plan. Such proposed plan shall show the commission's recommendations for the development or redevelopment of the territory including: (a) The general location, extent and relationship of the use of land for agriculture, residence, business, industry, recreation, education, public buildings and other community facilities, major utility facilities both public and private and any other use deemed necessary; (b) population and building intensity standards and restrictions and the application of the same; (c) public facilities including transportation facilities of all types whether publicly or privately owned which relate to the transportation of persons or goods; (d) public improvement programming based upon a determination of relative urgency; (e) the major sources and expenditure of public revenue including long range financial plans for the financing of public facilities and capital improvements, based upon a projection of the economic and fiscal activity of the community, both public and private; (f) utilization and conservation of natural resources; and (g) any other element deemed necessary to the proper development or redevelopment of the area. Before adopting or amending any such plan or part thereof, the planning commission shall hold a public hearing thereon, notice of which shall be published at least once in the official city newspaper in the case of a city or in the official county newspaper in the case of a county. Such notice shall be published at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing. Upon the adoption or amendment of any such plan or part thereof by adoption of the appropriate resolution by a majority vote of all members of the planning commission, a certified copy of the plan or part thereof, together with a written summary of the hearing thereon, shall be submitted to the governing body. No comprehensive plan shall be effective unless approved by the governing body as provided by this section. The governing body either may: (1) Approve such recommendations by ordinance in a city or resolution in a county; (2) override the planning commission's recommendations by a 2/3 majority vote; or (3) may return the same to the planning commission for further consideration, together with a statement specifying the basis for the governing body's failure to approve or disapprove. If the governing body returns the planning commission's recommendations, the planning commission, after considering the same, may resubmit its original recommendations giving the reasons therefor or submit new and amended recommendations. Upon the receipt of such recommendations, the governing body, by a simple majority thereof, may adopt or may revise or amend and adopt such recommendations by the respective ordinance or resolution, or it need take no further action thereon. If the planning commission fails to deliver its recommendations to the governing body following the planning commission's next regular meeting after receipt of the governing body's report, the governing body shall consider such course of inaction on the part of the planning commission as a resubmission of the original recommendations and proceed accordingly. The comprehensive plan and any amendments thereto shall become effective upon publication of the respective adopting ordinance or resolution.

(c) An attested copy of the comprehensive plan and any amendments thereto shall be sent to all other taxing subdivisions in the planning area which request a copy of such plan. Such plan or part thereof shall constitute the basis or guide for public action to insure a coordinated and harmonious development or redevelopment which will best promote the health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity and general welfare as well as wise and efficient expenditure of public funds.

(d) At least once each year, the planning commission shall review or reconsider the plan or any part thereof and may propose amendments, extensions or additions to the same. The procedure for the adoption of any such amendment, extension or addition to any plan or part thereof shall be the same as that required for the adoption of the original plan or part thereof.

History: L. 1991, ch. 56, § 7; L. 1997, ch. 147, § 4; May 1.

Source: http://kansasstatutes.lesterama.org/Chapter_12/Article_7/12-747.html

Appendix D - Demographic Characteristics, 2010 Census Data

[Reference Map](#)

Census 2010 Demographic Profile Highlights:

General Characteristics -	Number	Percent	U.S.
Total population	1,691		
Male	821	48.6	49.2%
Female	870	51.4	50.8%
Median age (years)	36.9	(X)	37.2 %
Under 5 years	115	6.8	6.5%
18 years and over	1145	67.7	80.2%
65 years and over	222	(X)	13.3%
One race	1,639	96.9	97.7%
White	1,663	98.3	78.1%
Black or African American	5	0.3	13.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	32	1.9	1.2%
Asian	37	2.2	5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0.2%
Some other race	6	0.4	2.2%
Two or more races	52	3.1	2.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	58	3.4	16.7%
Household population	1,656	(X)	97.4%
Group quarters population	56	3.3	2.6%
Average household size	2.68	(X)	2.60
Average family size	3.21	(X)	2.55
Total housing units	643		
Occupied housing units	611	95.	88.6%
Owner-occupied housing units	463	75.8	65%
Renter-occupied housing units	148	24.2	12.6%
Vacant housing units	32	5.0	11%
Social Characteristics -	Number	Percent	U.S.
Population 25 years and over	1052	100	
High school graduate or higher	276	26.2	85.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	169	16.1	28.2%
Civilian veterans (civilian population 18 years and over)	142	12.4	9%
Disability status (population 18 years and over)	(X)	(X)	14.8%
Foreign born	(X)	(X)	12.9%
Male, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	(X)	(X)	50.5%
Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	384	64.9	47.1%
Speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years and over)	60	3.8	20.3%

Economic Characteristics -	Number	Percent	U.S.
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	841	70.1	74.6%
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	25.6	(X)	25.4
Median household <u>income</u> in 2011 (dollars)	45,000	(X)	52,762
Median family income in 2011 (dollars)	60,833	(X)	25,811
Per capita income in 2011 (dollars)	22,929	(X)	27,915
Families below poverty level	15	3.3	14.3%
Individuals below poverty level	45	5.7	14.3%
 Housing Characteristics -	 Number	 Percent	 U.S.
Single-family owner-occupied homes	150	24.5	26.7%
Median value (dollars)	89,699	(X)	179,900.
Median of selected monthly owner costs	(X)	(X)	
With a <u>mortgage</u> (dollars)	1212	(X)	1,514
Not mortgaged (dollars)	168	(X)	(x)

(X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1 (SF 1) and Summary File 3 (SF 3)

General Characteristics

DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2010

Data Set: [Census 2010 Summary File 1 \(SF 1\) 100-Percent Data](#)

Geographic Area: **Sedgwick city, Kansas**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, non-sampling error, definitions, and count corrections see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm>.

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	1695	100.0
SEX AND AGE		
Male	813	48.0
Female	882	52.0
Under 5 years	122	7.2
5 to 9 years	149	8.8
10 to 14 years	155	9.1
15 to 19 years	117	6.9
20 to 24 years	69	4.1
25 to 34 years	192	11.3
35 to 44 years	226	13.3
45 to 54 years	237	13.9
55 to 59 years	103	6.1
60 to 64 years	73	4.3
65 to 74 years	121	7.1
75 to 84 years	95	6.5
85 years and over	36	2.1
Median age (years)	37	(X)
18 years and over	1,193	70.4
Male	581	34.3
Female	612	36.1
21 years and over	1141	67.3
62 years and over	293	17.3
65 years and over	252	14.9
Male	102	6.0
Female	150	8.8
RACE		
One race	1667	98.3
White	1623	95.8
Black or African American	4	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	9	0.5
Asian	5	0.3
Asian Indian	0	0.0
Chinese	2	0.1
Filipino	0	0.0
Japanese	0	0.0
Korean	0	0.0
Vietnamese	0	0.0
Other Asian ¹	3	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0

Subject	Number	Percent
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0
Samoan	0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander ²	0	0.0
Some other race	26	1.5
Two or more races	28	1.7
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races ³</i>		
White	1651	97.4
Black or African American	13	0.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	19	1.1
Asian	9	0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Some other race	32	1.9
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	1695	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	75	4.4
Mexican	67	4.0
Puerto Rican	0	0.0
Cuban	0	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino	8	0.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	1620	95.6
White alone	1581	93.3
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	1695	100.0
In households	1639	96.7
Householder	611	36.0
Spouse	343	20.2
Child	551	32.5
Own child under 18 years	448	26.4
Other relatives	79	4.7
Under 18 years	45	2.7
Nonrelatives	55	3.2
Unmarried partner	34	2.0
In group quarters	56	3.3
Institutionalized population	56	3.3
Noninstitutionalized population	38	2.2
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	611	100.0
Family households (families)	440	72.
With own children under 18 years	227	37.2
Married-couple family	343	56.1
With own children under 18 years	163	26.7
Female householder, no husband present	64	10.5
With own children under 18 years	44	7.2
Nonfamily households	171	28.
Householder living alone	150	24.5
Householder 65 years and over	57	9.4
Households with individuals under 18 years	248	40.6
Households with individuals 65 years and over	145	23.7
Average household size	2.68	(X)

Subject	Number	Percent
Average family size	3.21	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	643	100.0
Occupied housing units	611	95.0
Vacant housing units	32	5.0
or seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	0.5
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	1.9	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	4.5	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	611	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	463	75.8
Renter-occupied housing units	148	24.2
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.81	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.28	(X)

Subject	Number	Percent
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(X) Not applicable

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.³ In combination with one or more other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1, Matrices P1, P3, P4, P8, P9, P12, P13, P17, P18, P19, P20, P23, P27, P28, P33, PCT5, PCT8, PCT11, PCT15, H1, H3, H4, H5, H11, and H12.

Economic Characteristics

Subject	City of Sedgwick, Kansas			
	Total population			
	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	1,161	+/-186	1,161	(X)
In labor force	814	+/-118	70.1%	+/-8.4
Civilian labor force	814	+/-118	70.1%	+/-8.4
Employed	779	+/-110	67.1%	+/-8.3
Unemployed	35	+/-25	3.0%	+/-2.0
Armed Forces	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.3
Not in labor force	347	+/-135	29.9%	+/-8.4
Civilian labor force	814	+/-118	814	(X)
Percent Unemployed	(X)	(X)	4.3%	+/-2.9
Females 16 years and over	584	+/-94	584	(X)
In labor force	382	+/-63	65.4%	+/-9.0
Civilian labor force	382	+/-63	65.4%	+/-9.0
Employed	365	+/-62	62.5%	+/-9.6
Own children under 6 years	142	+/-66	142	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	115	+/-65	81.0%	+/-15.5
Own children 6 to 17 years	284	+/-89	284	(X)

All parents in family in labor force	242	+/-80	85.2%	+/-11.9
COMMUTING TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	763	+/-108	763	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	623	+/-95	81.7%	+/-5.5
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	62	+/-25	8.1%	+/-3.3
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-3.5
Walked	55	+/-37	7.2%	+/-4.5
Other means	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-3.5
Worked at home	23	+/-18	3.0%	+/-2.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.6	+/-3.6	(X)	(X)
OCCUPATION				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	779	+/-110	779	(X)
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	265	+/-57	34.0%	+/-6.7
Service occupations	111	+/-40	14.2%	+/-4.4
Sales and office occupations	155	+/-40	19.9%	+/-4.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	126	+/-43	16.2%	+/-5.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	122	+/-45	15.7%	+/-4.9
INDUSTRY				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	779	+/-110	779	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	25	+/-20	3.2%	+/-2.6
Construction	72	+/-29	9.2%	+/-3.5

Manufacturing	111	+/-36	14.2%	+/-3.9
Wholesale trade	31	+/-21	4.0%	+/-2.5
Retail trade	79	+/-27	10.1%	+/-3.6
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	76	+/-37	9.8%	+/-4.5
Information	27	+/-23	3.5%	+/-2.9
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	27	+/-16	3.5%	+/-1.9
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	53	+/-28	6.8%	+/-3.5
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	185	+/-53	23.7%	+/-6.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	32	+/-23	4.1%	+/-2.8
Other services, except public administration	47	+/-23	6.0%	+/-2.7
Public administration	14	+/-11	1.8%	+/-1.4
CLASS OF WORKER				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	779	+/-110	779	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	578	+/-97	74.2%	+/-5.6
Government workers	167	+/-46	21.4%	+/-5.2
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	34	+/-19	4.4%	+/-2.5
Unpaid family workers	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-3.5
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)				
Total households	598	+/-75	598	(X)
Less than \$10,000	30	+/-22	5.0%	+/-3.5

\$10,000 to \$14,999	21	+/-17	3.5%	+/-2.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	95	+/-36	15.9%	+/-5.3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	56	+/-25	9.4%	+/-4.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	122	+/-39	20.4%	+/-6.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	97	+/-29	16.2%	+/-4.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	96	+/-32	16.1%	+/-5.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	59	+/-21	9.9%	+/-3.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	19	+/-17	3.2%	+/-2.8
\$200,000 or more	3	+/-4	0.5%	+/-0.7
Median household income (dollars)	45,000	+/-7,389	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	58,601	+/-6,693	(X)	(X)
With earnings	491	+/-66	82.1%	+/-4.4
Mean earnings (dollars)	59,525	+/-7,731	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	182	+/-43	30.4%	+/-5.6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,738	+/-1,654	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	104	+/-30	17.4%	+/-4.8
Mean retirement income (dollars)	12,030	+/-2,414	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	10	+/-9	1.7%	+/-1.5
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,500	+/-1,096	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-4.5
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	-	**	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	32	+/-21	5.4%	+/-3.4

Families	440	+/-62	440	(X)
Less than \$10,000	14	+/-13	3.2%	+/-3.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6	+/-11	1.4%	+/-2.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	30	+/-20	6.8%	+/-4.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	29	+/-22	6.6%	+/-4.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	107	+/-36	24.3%	+/-7.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	77	+/-24	17.5%	+/-5.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	96	+/-32	21.8%	+/-6.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	59	+/-21	13.4%	+/-4.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	19	+/-17	4.3%	+/-3.8
\$200,000 or more	3	+/-4	0.7%	+/-1.0
Median family income (dollars)	60,833	+/-17,116	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	70,213	+/-8,412	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	22,929	+/-2,758	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	158	+/-48	158	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	19,034	+/-1,255	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	23,689	+/-3,548	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	30,109	+/-4,239	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	44,338	+/-6,767	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	34,125	+/-2,962	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE				
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
In labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unemployed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Not in labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL				
All families	(X)	(X)	4.5%	+/-3.9
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	8.9%	+/-8.1
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-51.6
Married couple families	(X)	(X)	2.5%	+/-3.5
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	4.5%	+/-8.1
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-51.6
Families with female householder, no husband present	(X)	(X)	24.4%	+/-27.1
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	37.9%	+/-39.6
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	-	**
All people	(X)	(X)	5.7%	+/-3.7
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	6.7%	+/-6.7
Related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	6.7%	+/-6.7
Related children under 5 years	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-20.9
Related children 5 to 17 years	(X)	(X)	9.1%	+/-9.0
18 years and over	(X)	(X)	5.3%	+/-3.1

18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	4.9%	+/-3.6
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	6.8%	+/-5.0
People in families	(X)	(X)	4.7%	+/-4.0
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	(X)	13.2%	+/-10.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Explanation of Symbols:

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
OCCUPANCY STATUS		
Total housing units	643	100.0
Occupied housing units	611	95.0
Vacant housing units	32	5.0
TENURE		
Occupied housing units	611	100.0
Owner occupied	463	75.8
Owned with a mortgage or loan	323	52.9
Owned free and clear	140	22.9
Renter occupied	148	24.2
VACANCY STATUS		
Vacant housing units	32	100.0
For rent	7	21.9
Rented, not occupied	1	3.1
For sale only	9	28.1
Sold, not occupied	1	3.1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	9.4
For migratory workers	0	0.0
Other vacant	11	34.4
TENURE BY HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER		
Occupied housing units	611	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	463	75.8
Not Hispanic or Latino householder	448	73.3
White alone householder	442	72.3
Black or African American alone householder	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone householder	1	0.2
Asian alone householder	1	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone householder	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone householder	0	0.0
Two or More Races householder	4	0.7
Hispanic or Latino householder	15	2.5
White alone householder	4	0.7

Black or African American alone householder	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone householder	2	0.3
Asian alone householder	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone householder	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone householder	8	1.3
Two or More Races householder	1	0.2
Renter-occupied housing units	148	24.2
Not Hispanic or Latino householder	141	23.1
White alone householder	140	22.9
Black or African American alone householder	1	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone householder	0	0.0
Asian alone householder	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone householder	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone householder	0	0.0
Two or More Races householder	0	0.0
Hispanic or Latino householder	7	1.1
White alone householder	5	0.8
Black or African American alone householder	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone householder	0	0.0
Asian alone householder	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone householder	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone householder	1	0.2
Two or More Races householder	1	0.2

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Summary File 1, Tables H3, H4, H5, and HCT1.

Social Characteristics

Selected Social Characteristics in the United States	Number		Percent	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE				
Total households	550	+/-78	550	(X)
Family households (families)	393	+/-65	71.5%	+/-6.9
With own children under 18 years	143	+/-39	26.0%	+/-6.1
Married-couple family	344	+/-61	62.5%	+/-7.8
With own children under 18 years	112	+/-33	20.4%	+/-5.7
Male householder, no wife present, family	36	+/-25	6.5%	+/-4.4
With own children under 18 years	27	+/-21	4.9%	+/-3.6
Female householder, no husband present, family	13	+/-12	2.4%	+/-2.1
With own children under 18 years	4	+/-7	0.7%	+/-1.2
Nonfamily households	157	+/-45	28.5%	+/-6.9
Householder living alone	153	+/-46	27.8%	+/-7.0
65 years and over	62	+/-23	11.3%	+/-3.9
Households with one or more people under 18 years	150	+/-39	27.3%	+/-6.2
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	129	+/-41	23.5%	+/-6.5
Average household size	2.38	+/-0.22	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.88	+/-0.27	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP				
Population in households	1,307	+/-202	1,307	(X)

Householder	550	+/-78	42.1%	+/-3.8
Spouse	328	+/-60	25.1%	+/-2.8
Child	390	+/-102	29.8%	+/-5.0
Other relatives	20	+/-19	1.5%	+/-1.4
Nonrelatives	19	+/-16	1.5%	+/-1.2
Unmarried partner	10	+/-12	0.8%	+/-0.9
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	588	+/-122	588	(X)
Never married	71	+/-33	12.1%	+/-5.2
Now married, except separated	380	+/-67	64.6%	+/-9.5
Separated	11	+/-10	1.9%	+/-1.8
Widowed	52	+/-61	8.8%	+/-9.3
Divorced	74	+/-39	12.6%	+/-6.2
Females 15 years and over	551	+/-105	551	(X)
Never married	72	+/-38	13.1%	+/-6.8
Now married, except separated	353	+/-66	64.1%	+/-7.9
Separated	7	+/-8	1.3%	+/-1.4
Widowed	77	+/-64	14.0%	+/-9.9
Divorced	42	+/-20	7.6%	+/-3.9
FERTILITY				
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in	12	+/-11	12	(X)

the past 12 months				
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-78.7
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	+/-254	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	44	+/-38	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	+/-437	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	141	+/-129	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	+/-171	(X)	(X)
GRANDPARENTS				
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	11	+/-14	11	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	6	+/-10	54.5%	+/-54.5
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-82.3
1 or 2 years	6	+/-10	54.5%	+/-54.5
3 or 4 years	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-82.3
5 or more years	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-82.3
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	6	+/-10	6	(X)
Who are female	3	+/-5	50.0%	+/-25.5
Who are married	6	+/-10	100.0%	+/-100.0
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	276	+/-76	276	(X)

Nursery school, preschool	19	+/-15	6.9%	+/-5.0
Kindergarten	37	+/-21	13.4%	+/-6.6
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	126	+/-46	45.7%	+/-9.8
High school (grades 9-12)	71	+/-34	25.7%	+/-10.4
College or graduate school	23	+/-16	8.3%	+/-5.4
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 years and over	995	+/-213	995	(X)
Less than 9th grade	14	+/-16	1.4%	+/-1.6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	135	+/-127	13.6%	+/-10.4
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	316	+/-100	31.8%	+/-5.5
Some college, no degree	276	+/-57	27.7%	+/-7.2
Associate's degree	58	+/-24	5.8%	+/-2.5
Bachelor's degree	125	+/-44	12.6%	+/-5.2
Graduate or professional degree	71	+/-40	7.1%	+/-4.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.0%	+/-10.4	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.7%	+/-7.2	(X)	(X)
VETERAN STATUS				
Civilian population 18 years and over	1,091	+/-215	1,091	(X)
Civilian veterans	126	+/-41	11.5%	+/-2.9

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION				
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO				
Population 1 year and over	1,423	+/-256	1,423	(X)
Same house	1,210	+/-197	85.0%	+/-7.0
Different house in the U.S.	213	+/-120	15.0%	+/-7.0
Same county	47	+/-39	3.3%	+/-2.6
Different county	166	+/-114	11.7%	+/-6.9
Same state	160	+/-114	11.2%	+/-6.9
Different state	6	+/-7	0.4%	+/-0.5
Abroad	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
PLACE OF BIRTH				
Total population	1,431	+/-257	1,431	(X)

Native	1,423	+/-258	99.4%	+/-0.6
Born in United States	1,418	+/-258	99.1%	+/-0.8
State of residence	1,099	+/-240	76.8%	+/-5.2
Different state	319	+/-72	22.3%	+/-5.1
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	5	+/-7	0.3%	+/-0.5
Foreign born	8	+/-9	0.6%	+/-0.6
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS				
Foreign-born population	8	+/-9	8	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	8	+/-9	100.0%	+/-96.4
Not a U.S. citizen	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-96.4
YEAR OF ENTRY				
Population born outside the United States	13	+/-11	13	(X)
Native	5	+/-7	5	(X)
Entered 2000 or later	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-100.0
Entered before 2000	5	+/-7	100.0%	+/-100.0
Foreign born	8	+/-9	8	(X)
Entered 2000 or later	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-96.4
Entered before 2000	8	+/-9	100.0%	+/-96.4
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN				
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	8	+/-9	8	(X)

Europe	8	+/-9	100.0%	+/-96.4
Asia	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-96.4
Africa	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-96.4
Oceania	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-96.4
Latin America	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-96.4
Northern America	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-96.4
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME				
Population 5 years and over	1,334	+/-242	1,334	(X)
English only	1,313	+/-229	98.4%	+/-1.5
Language other than English	21	+/-22	1.6%	+/-1.5
Speak English less than "very well"	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.0
Spanish	5	+/-7	0.4%	+/-0.5
Speak English less than "very well"	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.0
Other Indo-European languages	16	+/-21	1.2%	+/-1.5
Speak English less than "very well"	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.0
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.0
Speak English less than "very well"	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.0
Other languages	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.0
Speak English less than "very well"	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.0
ANCESTRY				
Total population	1,431	+/-257	1,431	(X)

American	88	+/-41	6.1%	+/-2.9
Arab	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
Czech	10	+/-12	0.7%	+/-0.9
Danish	6	+/-9	0.4%	+/-0.6
Dutch	48	+/-38	3.4%	+/-2.7
English	193	+/-69	13.5%	+/-4.8
French (except Basque)	28	+/-18	2.0%	+/-1.3
French Canadian	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
German	477	+/-105	33.3%	+/-7.6
Greek	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
Hungarian	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
Irish	184	+/-68	12.9%	+/-4.7
Italian	21	+/-13	1.5%	+/-0.9
Lithuanian	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
Norwegian	25	+/-25	1.7%	+/-1.8
Polish	27	+/-25	1.9%	+/-1.8
Portuguese	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
Russian	34	+/-39	2.4%	+/-2.7
Scotch-Irish	46	+/-40	3.2%	+/-2.8
Scottish	50	+/-29	3.5%	+/-2.1
Slovak	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9

Sub-Saharan African	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
Swedish	23	+/-16	1.6%	+/-1.1
Swiss	5	+/-8	0.3%	+/-0.5
Ukrainian	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
Welsh	17	+/-14	1.2%	+/-1.0
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Explanation of Symbols: An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

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Appendix E: FEMA Flood Maps

(see maps on following pages.)

CHAPTER 8A: LAND USE ELEMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES

General Land Use

GOAL 8.1: In every decision, consider the cost to present and future taxpayers, ratepayers, and the environment when working to meet future demand for services in an orderly planned manner.

GOAL 8.2: Guide future growth to areas already served by utilities, or which can be served economically.

OBJECTIVE 8.2.1: Develop a clear growth boundary and agricultural buffer “green” zone.

STRATEGIES:

- a) Use the “Sedgwick Growth Boundary” to guide future growth and public service decisions.
- b) Develop future facilities plans and service delivery policies consistent with the comprehensive plan, guiding future public investments into targeted areas at appropriate times as indicated by the “Sedgwick Land Use Map” which depicts desirable year 2015 and year 2035 growth areas.
- c) Review future zoning and subdivision proposals for consistency with the comprehensive plan.
- d) Require annexation or agreements to annexation before Sedgwick utilities or services will be provided to private properties in unincorporated areas outside the City of Sedgwick.
- e) The “Sedgwick Land Use Map” will be utilized to assess the appropriateness of future development proposals.
- f) Investigation, development and implementation of alternative revenue strategies. Ensure compliance with the Utility Service Plan.

GOAL 8.3: Encourage new development to locate along the 125th St. corridor, avoiding areas designated agricultural and/or historic.

OBJECTIVE 8.3.1: Encourage near-term commercial and new residential development to locate along the 125th St. corridor, between Hoover and the Interstate.

STRATEGY:

- a) Develop a land use map with preferred development patterns. Ensure that the preferred land use map and related information are actively referred to by real estate agents and the development community

GOAL 8.4: Preserve the safety and security present in Sedgwick.

GOAL 8.5: Ensure orderly growth by implementing an ongoing comprehensive planning function.

OBJECTIVE 8.5.1: Develop a plan with implementable goals, objectives and strategies, as well as proposed projects, costs and timeframes.

OBJECTIVE 8.5.2: Maintain a land use map and plan for the City to aid in decision-making.

Agricultural Land Uses

GOAL 8.6: Encourage the conservation and preservation of agricultural land to minimize high impact development and possible adverse effects on the watershed and drainage basin.

OBJECTIVE 8.6.1: Limit bricks and mortar development to designated areas.

STRATEGY:

- a) Limit new residential and commercial development to the 125th St. corridor, between Hoover and the interchange, as indicated on the urban growth boundary map, and in accordance with the City of Sedgwick Proposed Future Land Use Map.

OBJECTIVE 8.6.2: Work with local land trusts to prepare conservation easements for rural lands, where and when appropriate.

Residential Land Uses

GOAL 8.7: Preserve the rural way of life while providing adequate land supply for residential uses and a variety of housing opportunities.

OBJECTIVE 8.7.1: Encourage infill and residential redevelopment, which maximizes the public investment in existing and planned facilities and services.

STRATEGY

- a) Encourage residential development to locate in designated areas, indicated on the “City of Sedgwick Proposed Land Use Map”.
- b) Promote redevelopment for new housing around the downtown area by assisting land assembly, infrastructure improvements, and amenities.
- c) Discourage development that will require the acquisition of flood insurance.

GOAL 8.8: Develop and conserve housing and neighborhoods that will provide safe, decent and affordable conditions for all residents.

OBJECTIVE 8.8.1: Maintain the existing housing stock in a safe and sanitary condition.

OBJECTIVE 8.8.2: Coordinate and support activities which create greater access to affordable housing opportunities.

OBJECTIVE 8.8.3: Renew a focus on strengthening established neighborhoods and promoting strong neighborhood pride.

STRATEGY

- a) Encourage stabilization of areas using code enforcement, marketing of loan and grant programs for home improvements, cleanup programs, and public improvements, such as street and sidewalk repair and street tree planting, in targeted areas.
- b) Promote active citizen involvement in neighborhood planning activities.
- c) Protect older neighborhoods using rezoning, after detailed study and recommendations of the Planning Commission, where necessary to prevent encroachment of incompatible development.
- d) Utilize the “Sedgwick Land Use Map and Development Guide” to implement future housing and neighborhood programs.

GOAL 8.9: Encourage the separation of housing types and the consolidation of like housing.

OBJECTIVE 8.9.1: Encourage relocation of existing mobile homes currently located on the east side of town to the designated manufactured home park (see Preferred Land Use Map) and limit growth of manufactured home areas.

OBJECTIVE 8.9.2: Limit the location of mobile homes and recreational vehicles to a pre-designated area (See City of Sedgwick Proposed Future Land Use Map).

STRATEGIES:

- a) Allocate land on the land use map for a Manufactured Home Park.
- b) Ensure that city codes reflect different types of residential uses, such as single-family homes, manufactured homes, recreational vehicles (RVs), multi-family dwellings, etc.

Commercial Land Uses

GOAL 8.10: Preserve and enhance the downtown Commercial Business District (CBC).

GOAL 8.11: Provide commercial retail opportunities outside the downtown CBD.

OBJECTIVE 8.11.1: Determine an alternate location for new secondary business district.

OBJECTIVE 8.11.2: Add a grocery store

OBJECTIVE 8.11.3: Encourage the establishment of a breakfast and lunch café

OBJECTIVE 8.11.4: Encourage the establishment of a convenience store

GOAL 8.12: Enhance and beautify the retail areas by adding architectural details and accents.

OBJECTIVE 8.12.1: Add solar powered street lamps along CBD.

GOAL 8.13: Ensure that an adequate supply of land is made available to promote successful commercial activity in appropriate areas.

OBJECTIVE 8.13.1: Develop downtown Sedgwick as the government office, banking, retail and entertainment center of the town.

STRATEGIES:

- a. Provide assistance to encourage the revitalization of the downtown area (i.e. land assembly, financial incentives, and infrastructure improvement).
- b. Improve the streetscape using landscaping, street furniture, public art, and thematic elements to promote the importance of downtown Sedgwick.
- c. Encourage office users to select downtown sites.
- d. Limit commercial development in rural areas to compatible uses.
- e. Channel traffic generated by commercial activities to the closest major thoroughfare with minimum impact upon local residential streets.
- f. Provide marketing utilizing Harvey County Economic Development Council and appropriate agencies.

Industrial Land Uses

GOAL 8.14.: Preserve and enhance the Sedgwick Industrial Park

OBJECTIVE 8.14.1: Encourage growth of the Industrial Park south of the county line (see City of Sedgwick Proposed Future Land Use Map).

OBJECTIVE 8.14.2: Consolidate industrial uses throughout the City by encouraging relocation of existing companies, where feasible, to the Sedgwick Industrial Park.

STRATEGIES

- a) Provide incentives to new and existing businesses to locate in the Sedgwick Industrial Park.
- b) Enhance the amenities available to Sedgwick Industrial Park users.
- c) Eliminate pockets of industrial uses that are surrounded by residential and remove incompatible land-uses (see City of Sedgwick Proposed Future Land Use Map).

OBJECTIVE 8.14.3: Encourage clean industrial uses.

STRATEGIES:

- a) Ensure that the zoning code prohibits heavy and polluting industrial uses.
- b) Develop and implement an industrial retention and attraction program that preserves and encourages high tech, transportation and agricultural industrial users to the Sedgwick Industrial Park.

GOAL 8.15: Promote the expansion of the industrial base through the provision of suitable industrial sites.

OBJECTIVE 8.15.1: Enhance industrial activities and development to limit the detrimental impacts upon the man-made and/ or natural environment.

STRATEGY:

- a) Protect areas identified as industrial in the comprehensive plan from encroachment of residential land uses, by requiring appropriate buffers for expansion of the residential use when a nuisance situation is likely to be created.
- b) Channel traffic generated by industrial uses to the closest major thoroughfare with minimum impact upon local residential streets.
- c) Work with the Harvey County Economic Development Council to encourage desirable companies that demonstrate environmental stewardship.

CHAPTER 9A: TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

The availability of transportation facilities is the key to maintaining and enhancing the mobility that residents of Sedgwick currently enjoy. The ability to travel to places throughout the country and the world is dependent upon the provision of efficient and cost-effective roadway systems.

Roadways

On a daily basis, no other transportation system impacts us more than the system of streets, highways, and expressways. The network of roads in and around Sedgwick is built around a grid system of section line roads with key transportation links to U. S. highways such as US-50, and interstate highway I-135. This existing system of roadways provides most drivers the opportunity to reach their destination in a timely manner.

Historically, the presence of major transportation paths has encouraged or pulled growth outward from the community. Because of the cost of road development, street construction generally takes place only as subdivisions are constructed. The City of Sedgwick encourages the developer to provide new streets and roadways within the new subdivisions.

Even though the commuting time is relatively short, the current roadway system will need future maintenance and improvements. Sedgwick and Harvey Counties, as well as the State, maintain these roadways.

As city and county populations increase, so will the amount of traffic. Currently, Sedgwick City and Sedgwick Township spend an annual average of \$125,000.00 and \$43,600.00 respectively, on road maintenance and improvements. In the next ten years, road and street maintenance and improvements are expected to cost over \$1,000,000.00. Most of this expense will be paid for by State-allocated monies, local funds raised through property taxes, and the Township budget.

Numerous rail crossings are located along a north-south line through Sedgwick, and some of the most important east-west streets are impacted by train-auto conflicts. East-west traffic and emergency services can be and sometimes are impacted by congestion caused by railway traffic.

Railways

Railways are important to commerce in the Sedgwick area, moving raw and manufactured products in and out of the region. The location of future industrial land use should maximize the availability of railways and at the same time be located in areas where conflicts with other future land use and transportation modes can be reduced.

The City of Sedgwick believes that the transportation network including roadways, railways, and airports must operate in a manner that maximizes public safety and convenience without impinging upon the enjoyment of private property. Specifically, railroad lines have a big impact on the quality of life in Sedgwick. Impacts to the enjoyment of private property, including noise, safety concerns for children crossing the lines to attend area schools and recreational events, and automobile safety require extensive mitigation. Appropriate designs and regulations are currently being developed and are outlined below:

- Safe Routes to School Project to benefit children that live east of the train tracks. This KDOT-funded project has added sidewalk connections to the residential subdivision east of the tracks to the elementary school located west of the tracks, in the older part of Sedgwick. Additionally, a signalized ADA-compliant crosswalk will be placed over the train tracks.
- A Quiet Zone is being developed, with the cooperation of KDOT and BNSF Railways. This initiative would eliminate the whistle noise.

In order to fully improve the quality of life in Sedgwick and mitigate the effects of the railroad traffic, additional initiatives are required, such as a visual and auditory buffer between the train tracks and the adjoining properties, a possible rezoning initiative for properties adjoining the tracks, hazard zoning, and the suggestion of a road overpass over the First Street train tracks. The latter will require a significant amount of funding. However, because it is considered important to the peaceable enjoyment of life in Sedgwick, this goal is included in this plan.

While these are desirable goals to pursue, the City of Sedgwick understands that their implementation will be tempered by the need to provide transportation system planning that meshes with long-term land use planning to create a cost-effective transportation network for the total community. For this reason, the Implementation Section will outline possible funding sources, political partnerships and critical tasks that must occur before the goals can be realized. However, it will not mandate that any of these goals be achieved, as other goals may hold greater priority related to funding limitations. In implementing this plan, great care must be taken to evaluate each proposed initiative in light of financial and other costs to the community, to provide for options that provide the greatest benefit at the least taxpayer cost. The fine-tuning of specific options can occur during periodic updates of the Comprehensive Plan.

CHAPTER 9B: TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

GOAL 9.1: Improve the transportation system throughout Sedgwick, especially as it relates to safety.

OBJECTIVE 9.1.1: Lessen the nuisance effect of the Railroad tracks by adding an overpass for safer, smoother and unimpeded automobile access across the tracks.

OBJECTIVE 9.1.2: Develop an improvement and maintenance plan for improvements to the 4th Street Bridge leading in and out of Sedgwick, as required during the planning horizon.

OBJECTIVE 9.1.3: Pave existing dirt roads with proper storm water and sewer improvements.

OBJECTIVE 9.1.4: Repair sidewalks in disrepair.

STRATEGIES:

- a) Maintain a survey of all sidewalks and make recommendations for improvements and strategies for improvement (e.g. cost-sharing, upgrades, etc.)
- b) Implement upgrades via the Sedgwick Sidewalk replacement program.

OBJECTIVE 9.1.5: Design and implement a walking path network to connect open space, parks, and to provide a pedestrian and bicycle transportation system across town.

GOAL 9.2: Maintain a safe, convenient and cost-effective transportation network without impinging upon the enjoyment of private property.

OBJECTIVE 9.2.1: Develop appropriate designs and regulations (e.g. landscaping, street setbacks, railroad hazard zoning, etc.).

STRATEGY:

- a) Rezone land abutting railroad lines to minimize encroachment by incompatible uses and increase safety margins.

OBJECTIVE 9.2.2: Ensure that manufacturing uses, big box retailers, and large grocery stores are located a significant distance from the central residential portions of town.

GOAL 9.3: Reduce transportation costs to the taxpayer.

OBJECTIVE 9.3.1: Develop transportation system plan that conforms to the future land use plan.

STRATEGY:

a) Encourage policies that create a cost-effective transportation network.

OBJECTIVE 9.3.2: Encourage compact development in the form of new and infill development within areas with an existing local street network.

OBJECTIVE 9.3.3: Encourage growth along the 125th Street corridor to take advantage of existing street infrastructure, minimize new street grid construction and leverage utility line availability.

OBJECTIVE 9.3.4: Encourage developers to provide and pay for new walkable streetscapes and roadways within the new subdivisions that are responsive to neighborhood needs, including adequate traffic flow.

OBJECTIVE 9.3.5: Consider the application of impact fees for areas that already have existing transportation networks to provide for increased maintenance and upgrades, or for the construction of new streets where the developer is unable to provide on its own.

OBJECTIVE 9.3.6: Develop a transportation system plan that conforms to the future land use plan.

STRATEGY:

a) Encourage developer to provide and pay for new streets and roadways within new subdivisions.

GOAL 9.4: Provide for adequate design within new developments to fit in with the existing small town atmosphere.

OBJECTIVE 9.4.1: Encourage design elements in new developments that minimize fast-moving through traffic.

OBJECTIVE 9.4.2: Discourage small exclusive enclaves with private streets and guarded entries, whose residents live detached from the rest of the community.

OBJECTIVE 9.4.3: The Development/Standards will reflect preferences of the community.

STRATEGY:

- a) Amend street and subdivision ordinances, as required, to conform to goals and objectives in the Comprehensive Plan.
- a) Ensure compliance of new development with modified street and/or subdivision ordinances before permits for construction are issued.

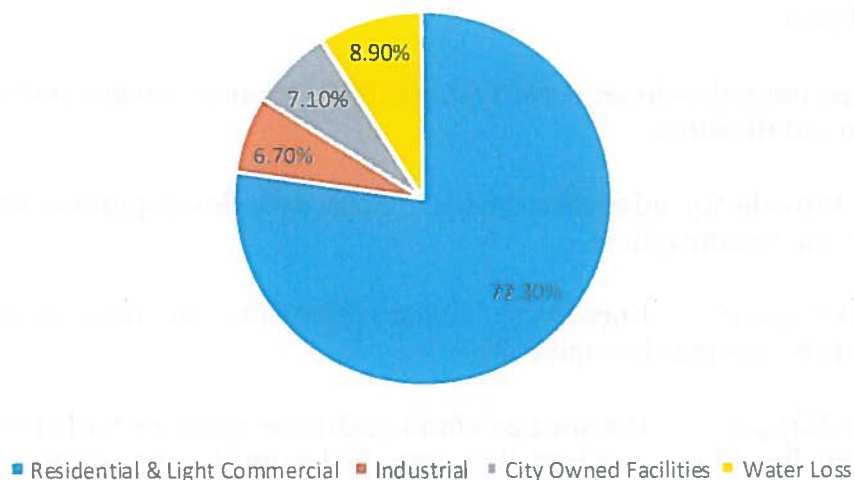
GOAL 9.5: Assure that needs of the Co-op facility are being met, including improving relationships with the railroads, and improving site transportation and adding traffic management features.

CHAPTER 10A: COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND UTILITIES

Water

The City of Sedgwick Water Utility serves Sedgwick residents and has capacity to serve adjacent residences outside the city limits. In the year 2000, the City of Sedgwick began purchasing its water from the Public Wholesale Water Supply District (PWWSD) #17 in Newton, Kansas. Water is currently pumped from PWWSD #17 into two elevated storage tanks before being distributed throughout the City. The city currently maintains a groundwater well for emergency use.

Residential and light Commercial customers utilize 77.3% of the water produced, and industrial customers use 6.7%. City owned facilities 7.1% about 8.9% is lost to leaks or breaks in the system.



The formation of PWWSD #17 with Newton, North Newton and Halstead allows the City to meet its water supply needs for the next 20 years. However, the City of Sedgwick believes that an effective water resource conservation program promotes the wise use of water supplies and can extend the water supply for years to come. In addition, by conserving water, bills may remain low and less water usage may provide a cushion of time to delay the need for additional supplies. Conservation of water is both economically and environmentally sound.

Because of the large impact of agriculture upon the economy, it is important that the water resources used for irrigation and rural lifestyles are protected and managed appropriately in order to extend the life of the resource.

Continue to monitor studies at the ASR Project for saltwater intrusion into the Equus Beds. The possible contamination may threaten the capability to receive safe drinking water and may require the need for a new source of water. The City of Sedgwick is aware of the planning needed to extend the availability of Equus Beds water through a groundwater recharge project by the Wichita Water Utilities.

Continuous system and remedial maintenance activities would improve system efficiency and allow the water utility to meet growth and water demand. Such measures implemented at the appropriate time can conserve water and save money.

Wastewater Treatment System

More than 75% of the water used daily by residents, commercial and industrial customers in Sedgwick is deposited in the sewer system. A Coordinated network of pipes placed underground collect and transport the wastewater. This wastewater is composed of solid and liquid wastes from a variety of sources.

Due to the flat topography, the wastewater system generally works with the flow of gravity where possible and utilizes lift stations to convey wastewater to the sewer plant where it is treated and later released into Sand Creek. The remaining sludge is often used as fertilizer.

With the most recent wastewater treatment plant upgrades, the plant design value for future treatment peak capacity is 1.0 mgd. Recommended improvements to the wastewater treatment plant have been made. The treatment capacity may serve a population base of approximately 3,500 people. This may vary depending on development trends.

Future development in Sedgwick's growth boundary will depend on the availability of a reliable sewer system. To this end, a Utility Service Plan is currently being developed, to ensure future capacity can meet demand for sewer service, identify the ideal location of new lift stations, and allocate funding for the rehabilitation of the system. The City anticipates being able to provide sewer service to the entire area within the growth

boundary (see Utility Service Plan for more information about projected improvements).

Additional strategies to increase the life of the system are under review. The first one deals with the reduction of industrial waste that enters the system by mandating a form of pretreatment geared towards extending the life of the facility and sewer infrastructure. Pretreatment reduces the corrosiveness of the wastes that would otherwise have to travel a long distance within the system. It also provides a waste stream that is easier to treat before it is released into Sand Creek. EPA standards will also be reviewed to ascertain the extent of new improvements that might be required as a result of regulatory changes.

Another strategy involves the recycling of water products to supplement resource recovery and environmental improvement efforts. For example, gray water may be used for irrigation, industrial uses.

Storm Water Management System

Sedgwick relies mostly on streets, open channels, ditches and natural systems to handle storm drainage to prevent or reduce flooding. Natural and man-made features within the basin have an impact on the effectiveness of the drainage system. Because Sedgwick's ground is generally level, with much of the town located within a floodplain, the City experiences some storm-water run-off problems. A storm-water detention pond that is located northeast of the city alleviates a portion of the storm-water-run-off problems.

The aim of a good storm-water control approach is to prevent or minimize damage to private property, preserve public improvements, maximize economic development opportunities and minimize the destruction of natural and man-made environment characteristics that make this town a desirable place to live and work.

Proper storm-water management requires a partnership between the public and private sectors, as well as cooperation from natural environmental features. As a result of this shared responsibility, the private landowner is generally responsible for drainage management on their property before the run-off enters the public system. The public system is then in charge of collecting and transporting storm water through and away from town.

Solid Waste

The City of Sedgwick uses the Harvey County Transfer Station to manage its solid waste. The Transfer Station opened in October 2001. This building, which is adjacent to the recycling building, receives about 88 tons per day and recycles nearly 30 tons per day.

The landfill began recycling waste material in 2003. Incoming waste is screened for unacceptable items and separated. Asphalt shingles are ground for road base material and other waste materials are sorted and processed for reuse. The City of Sedgwick contracts with a private firm for refuse handling.

The City of Sedgwick operates a burn site/composting facility that is located west of the treatment site. This composted material is provided at no charge for City of Sedgwick residents.

The City of Sedgwick recycling program, which began in 1997, receives source separate recyclables. Items recycled are newsprint, cardboard, glass, plastic, aluminum and steel cans. Currently, the City of Sedgwick has contracted with a private firm to pick up recyclables in the City. This is a mandatory program for the residents.

Law Enforcement

The City of Sedgwick has a full service department staffed by the Chief of Police and additional officers. They patrol the city and provide mutual law enforcement enhancement.

Fire Protection

Along with a number of volunteer fire departments located throughout the area, the Newton Fire Department provides fire protection in Harvey County.

The Fire Departments within Harvey County provide not only firefighting services, but also rescue and emergency medical response, fire protection and education, fire investigation, and hazardous material response. The Fire Departments in Harvey County operate under a first response agreement, which means the nearest equipment and crew to the emergency site will respond, regardless of jurisdiction. This was established to minimize response time in the urban fringe areas.

The City of Sedgwick has active volunteers on call, two pump trucks, one emergency service truck, and one tanker truck. They provide fire protection to Sedgwick Township and mutual aid to the other Harvey County cities and both Harvey and Sedgwick County.

The location of a fire station is a critical factor in providing adequate protection to a community. The City of Sedgwick's fire station is located close to the center of town.

In addition to fire stations, there is a continuing need to train and educate firefighters. Currently Sedgwick's firefighters are training with Newton's fire fighters, and taking courses through local colleges.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Providing advanced life support in medical emergencies and safe transportation to a hospital are the primary responsibilities of the Harvey County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and the volunteer EMS units throughout the county.

The City of Sedgwick has a full time EMS Director with volunteers on call at all times, with a maximum response time of ten minutes or less.

The emergency medical services are provided by six cities in Harvey County. These include Sedgwick, Halstead, Hesston, Newton, Walton and Burrton.

The various EMS units in Harvey County and local fire departments supplement each other because of location factors and levels of training. As a coordinated unit, each service fills a specific role that insures the most efficient and effective medical care possible in an emergency situation. Continuing this strategy eliminates duplication of services and maximizes medical care for the citizens of Harvey County.

Parks and Open Space

One of the important recreational assets of our community is the park and open space system, which provides the opportunity for outdoor recreation. The park is one City block with a playground, shelter, gazebo, water park, baseball diamond, swimming pool, basketball court, and volleyball area. Rest rooms located at the ball field and concession stand at the pool.

Library

The public library serves the people of Sedgwick and surrounding areas with standard library services including book loans, research assistance, art, and educational programs.

A neighborhood library located in the City of Sedgwick's business district provides a full complement of library materials to residents. Programming and materials are generally oriented toward children since these individuals are most frequent users of the library.

Population alone does not tell the whole story about a community. Age, income level, travel patterns, ethnic and cultural backgrounds, education, family structure, and other facilities and services in the area all have bearing on how libraries are utilized. For this reason, specific library programming goals are not included in this comprehensive plan. Instead, the development of a Library Services Improvement Plan is recommended. Library service can be enhanced if library programs, materials, and facilities are tailored to meet the specific needs of a City of Sedgwick and surrounding area.

Public Schools

Residents of Harvey County are served by five school districts. These districts provide the opportunity for primary and secondary public education to children with rural, suburban and urban background.

The five school districts in Harvey County are U.S.D. 439 – Sedgwick, U.S.D. 460 – Hesston, U.S.D. 440 – Halstead, U.S.D. 369 – Burrton and U.S.D. 373 – Newton. The City of Sedgwick is served directly by U.S.D. 439, which provides two buildings for grades K-12. However, students are welcome to attend the City schools from surrounding areas, namely Valley Center.

CHAPTER 10B: COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND UTILITIES ELEMENT - GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Parks and Recreation

GOAL 10.1: Enhance recreational opportunities for residents and visitors.

OBJECTIVE 10.1.1: Acquire and maintain additional parkland and locate a new park in a strategic location to meet the demands of population growth.

STRATEGY:

- a) Develop a sports complex that includes baseball-fields.
- b) Create East Park using land identified in the Land Use Plan for this purpose, with desired amenities.
- c) Stock retention dam by cemetery with fish for a fishing pond.

Education

GOAL 10.2: Provide quality educational opportunities in relation to population growth.

OBJECTIVE 10.2.1: Support School Expansion Plans as needed.

Public Buildings and Community Facilities

GOAL 10.3: Ensure that the burial needs of residents and family members are met.

GOAL 10.4: Provide for the needs of all seniors in Sedgwick.

GOAL 10.5: Provide the latest library resources for area residents.

OBJECTIVE 10.5.1: Develop a Library Services expansion plan that may or may not incorporate the existing structure.

OBJECTIVE 10.5.2: Develop a redevelopment plan for the existing Library building, a key component of the commercial district, to preserve its status as a historic building in Sedgwick.

GOAL 10.6: Improve all City and public services to area residents.

OBJECTIVE 10.6.1: Explore the creation of alternative methods of service (electronic transfer, bookmobiles, and mail service) to provide cost effective services.

OBJECTIVE 10.6.2: Develop a library services plan based on demographic group data, to meet the specific needs of the various communities.

OBJECTIVE 10.6.3: Ensure that all service plans include survey data from the local community to create plans that are reflective of local desires.

GOAL 10.7: Provide for the needs of abandoned pets, and reduce the nuisance effects of loose animals.

OBJECTIVE 10.7.1: Maintain and implement a plan for an animal control area shelter to serve Sedgwick.

Law Enforcement

GOAL 10.8: Provide adequate police protection to Sedgwick, ensure funding availability for any increased in personnel that might be required and evaluate long-term needs in response to new development.

Fire Protection

GOAL 10.9: Maintain the current level and location of fire protection services in Sedgwick.

OBJECTIVE 10.9.1: Build a sub-station on the east side of town.

GOAL 10.10: Continue to foster education and training opportunities for firefighters.

OBJECTIVE 10.10.1: Maintain the current training and education arrangement whereby Sedgwick's fire fighters train alongside Newton's fire fighters.

OBJECTIVE 10.10.2: Encourage area colleges to continue to support the education of area fire fighters.

Emergency Medical Services

GOAL 10.11: Continue to foster education and training opportunities for EMS personnel.

OBJECTIVE 10.11.1: Maintain the current training and education coordinated approach whereby Sedgwick's fire fighters train alongside Harvey County EMS personnel.

OBJECTIVE 10.11.2: Encourage area colleges to continue to support the education of area EMS personnel.

OBJECTIVE 10.11.3: Continue to support the EMS coordinated efforts to eliminate duplication of services and maximize medical care for the citizens of Harvey County.

Utilities

GOAL 10.12: Preserve public and private major utility facilities.

OBJECTIVE 10.12.1: Preserve and enhance the existing water towers.

OBJECTIVE 10.12.2: Ensure adequate maintenance of the water treatment center and composting component of the sewage plant to assure its longevity.

OBJECTIVE 10.12.3: Develop and implement an ongoing maintenance checklist, in cooperation with the utility management.

Flood Control

GOAL 10.13: Minimize flooding in Sedgwick during 100 year storms and lesser storm events.

OBJECTIVE 10.13.1: Provide a flood control utility along Sand Creek to preserve the health and well-being of Sedgwick.

STRATEGY:

- a) Develop and implement a flood control utility to serve the western portion of Sedgwick.

OBJECTIVE 10.13.2: Consider the development of a storm water detention plan to protect Sedgwick.

GOAL 10.14: Based on the latest floodplain information, apply appropriate development controls to land located within 100-year floodplain boundaries, as determined by the latest FEMA-approved floodplain maps.

OBJECTIVE 10.14.1: Provide for limited development along floodplains to preserve drainage capability of land around the City of Sedgwick.

STRATEGY:

- a) Designate 100-year floodplain areas within development transects.
- b) Develop locational and floodplain / subdivision / building code guidelines and regulations for projects slated to be located within the 100-year floodplain limits, according to transect goals.

Water Supply

GOAL 10.15: Preserve and enhance our existing drinking water supply resources.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.1: Continue to cooperate with Public Wholesale Water District #17 to allow the City to meet its water supply needs for the next 50 years.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.2: Promote water conservation and the wise use of water supplies.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.3: Maintain communication lines open with the Groundwater Management District to encourage the development of detailed studies to:

STRATEGY:

- a) Monitor the saltwater intrusion into the Equus Beds Aquifer.
- b) Address the impacts of agricultural run-off (soil-chemical).
- c) Develop guidelines to address development activities and preserve the quality of groundwater resources.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.4: Continue an active stakeholder in regional water supply planning initiatives to ensure process accountability and desired results for the City of Sedgwick.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.5: Work with the engineering community to evaluate the solution for modifications and enhancements to the drinking water supply infrastructure in anticipation to possible more stringent EPA water treatment standards.

STRATEGY:

- a) Study and analyze the existing water supply system in light of a possible tightening of water supply standards and propose alternative solutions to the system, including normal operation, maintenance, and expansion costs for the system.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.6: Ensure continuous system and remedial maintenance activities to improve system efficiency and allow the water utility to meet growth and water use pressures.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.7: Protect and effectively manage water resources used for agriculture and irrigation.

OBJECTIVE 10.15.8: Determine “Benefit Areas” for assessing the costs for future infrastructure and utility improvements to serve all future areas.

Sewer System

GOAL 10.16: Conduct a comprehensive rehabilitation and maintenance program for the sewer utility system to assure its longevity and reduce maintenance, repair, replacement and expansion costs, and to assure clients are adequately served as the City grows and develops, both from a capacity and quality standpoint.

OBJECTIVE 10.16.1: Evaluate the sewer utility system on a regular basis to prevent system failures and breakdowns.

OBJECTIVE 10.16.2: Address EPA standards as they become more stringent in regard to the removal of pollutants from sludge and wastewater by proposing proactive solutions and consolidate sewage systems as the need arises to reduce the cost for treating sewage on a per capita basis.

OBJECTIVE 10.16.3: Increase the efficiency of the sewer system where possible.

STRATEGY:

- a. Mandate the pre-treatment of unacceptable industrial waste.
- b) To assure availability of sewers for the city’s eastward expansion plan that aims to minimize increasing treatment costs and meet evolving EPA standards.

OBJECTIVE 10.16.4: In light of more stringent EPA standards, recycle wastewater products to supplement other resource recovery and environmental efforts.

STRATEGY:

- e) Use gray water for irrigation, industrial, or even drinking purposes and make some sludge available for greater land application, assuming low heavy metal toxicity.

Storm Water

GOAL 10.17: Develop a public information campaign to encourage private landowners and developers to be responsible for drainage management on their property prior to the run-off entering the public system, to prevent damage to private property, wasted public improvement dollars, loss of economic development opportunities and destruction of environment characteristics.

OBJECTIVE 10.17.1: Ensure that a system of management devices are implemented in a coordinated manner with land use development and other infrastructure improvements throughout the area.

Solid Waste

GOAL 10.18: Recognize the value of recycling, composting, and other activities.

OBJECTIVE 10.18.1: Work with the county and other providers to add waste disposal locations that are sensitive to surrounding land uses and environmental conditions.

OBJECTIVE 10.18.2: Support Harvey County's recycling and waste disposal policies and programs, including the transfer station.

CHAPTER 11: PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

One Year Action Plan Goals (1 year)

GOAL 5.2: Public-Private Partnerships

GOAL 5.5: Business Resource Network

GOAL 5.6: Assist with the Costs of Doing Business

GOAL 5.7: Healthy ED Core

GOAL 6.2: Home-Ownership Opportunities

GOAL 6.4: Assist Homeowners to Preserve Historic Homes

GOAL 7.1: Beautification Strategy, Utility Coordination, and Monitoring

GOAL 8.1: Contain Costs to Taxpayers and Environment

GOAL 8.2: Guide Growth

GOAL 8.7: Adequate Land Supply for Housing

GOAL 8.8: Preserve Neighborhood and Affordable Housing

GOAL 8.9: Separate and Consolidate Housing Types

GOAL 9.1: Improve Transportation System and Safety

GOAL 9.1: Pave Dirt Roads

GOAL 9.5: Assist Co-Op in development of Truck Route

GOAL 10.16: Rehabilitate Sanitary Sewer Lift Station

GOAL 10.7: Animal Control Plan

GOAL 10.8: Respond to Law Enforcement Needs

GOAL 10.9: Maintain Fire Protection

GOAL 10.10: Foster Firefighter Education

GOAL 10.11: Foster EMS Coordination and Education

GOAL 10.13: Development Controls in 100-Year Floodplain

GOAL 10.15: Preserve and Enhance Water Supply

GOAL 10.17: Storm Water PR Campaign

GOAL 10.18: Recycling, Composting, and Other Reuse Activities

Short-Term Goals (2-5 years)

GOAL 5.1: Clean Industry and Transportation Jobs

GOAL 5.3: Strengthen Existing Business Base

GOAL 5.4: Federal, State, and Private Funding

GOAL 6.1: Neighborhood Revitalization Plan

GOAL 6.3: Low-Density Affordable Housing

GOAL 6.4: Historic Preservation Plan

GOAL 7.3: Local Disaster Mitigation Plan

GOAL 7.5: Statewide Disaster and Mitigation Planning

GOAL 8.1: Contain Costs to Taxpayers and Environment

GOAL 8.2: Guide Growth

GOAL 8.3: Develop 125th Street

GOAL 8.7: Adequate Land Supply for Housing

GOAL 8.10: Preserve CBD

GOAL 8.11: Retail Opportunities Outside of CBD

GOAL 8.12: Beautify Retail Areas

GOAL 8.14: Development of Industrial Park with Clean Industry

GOAL 9.1: Forth Street Bridge Maintenance Improvement Plan

GOAL 9.1: Repair Sidewalks

GOAL 9.3: Reduce Transportation Costs to Taxpayer

GOAL 9.4: Small Town Street Design in New Developments

GOAL 10.1: Develop East Park

GOAL 10.1: Acquire New Parkland and Park Plan

GOAL 10.5: Library Services Expansion Plan

GOAL 10.8: Respond to Law Enforcement Needs

GOAL 10.9: Maintain Fire Protection

GOAL 10.10: Foster Firefighter Education

GOAL 10.11: Foster EMS Coordination and Education

GOAL 10.12: Preserve Major Utilities

GOAL 10.13: Minimize Flooding

GOAL 10.15: Preserve and Enhance Water Supply

GOAL 10.16: Sewer System Rehabilitation Program

Mid-Term Goals (6-15 years)

GOAL 7.1: Beautify Sedgwick

GOAL 8.1: Contain Costs to Taxpayers and Environment

GOAL 8.2: Guide Growth

GOAL 8.2: Develop 125th Street

GOAL 8.6: Protect Agricultural Land Uses, Wildlife Habitats, and Watershed

GOAL 8.7: Adequate Land Supply for Housing

GOAL 8.13: Adequate Land Supply for Commercial

GOAL 8.15: Industrial Users on Suitable Sites

GOAL 9.1: Street Improvements

GOAL 9.1: Walking and Bicycle Trail Network

GOAL 9.2: Adequate Transportation Network

GOAL 10.8: Respond to Law Enforcement Needs

GOAL 10.9: Maintain Fire Protection

GOAL 10.10: Foster Firefighter Education

GOAL 10.11: Foster EMS Coordination and Education

GOAL 10.12: Preserve Major Utilities

GOAL 10.15: Preserve and Enhance Water Supply

Long-Term Goals (16+ years)

GOAL 8.1: Contain Costs to Taxpayers and Environment

GOAL 8.2: Guide Growth

GOAL 8.3: Develop 125th Street

GOAL 8.5: Implement Future Land Use Plan

GOAL 8.7: Adequate Land Supply for Housing

GOAL 9.1: Railroad Overpass

GOAL 9.1: Pave Dirt Roads

GOAL 10.8: Respond to Law Enforcement Needs

GOAL 10.9: Maintain Fire Protection

GOAL 10.10: Foster Firefighter Education

GOAL 10.11: Foster EMS Coordination and Education

GOAL 10.15: Preserve and Enhance Water Supply

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Conformance with Plans and Studies

Harvey County Comprehensive Plan

Chapter 2 of the Harvey Comprehensive Plan outlines the Future Land Use Plan and Policies for Harvey County, where most of the City of Sedgwick is located. It covers Agriculture, Open Space and Rural Preservation, Urban Fringe Management, the I-135 Corridor, and the Equus Beds Aquifer. It also includes an Urban Fringe / Rural Transition Areas Map of the City of Sedgwick, included here for reference purposes. The Harvey County Comprehensive Plan was adopted by the Harvey County Regional Planning Commission and the Board of County Commissioners.

Other plans analyzed for conformance include the City of Sedgwick Utility Extension Plan, Comprehensive Plan for the City of Wichita, and Sedgwick County, City of Sedgwick, Comprehensive plans for the cities of Valley Center and Newton.

Appendix B - Community Needs Assessment

Results of Needs Assessment Exercise

Votes

PARK-it Goal

Preserve

7	Library Building and Service
6	Small-town feel
4	Senior Center
4	Commercial District
3	Ag. Area S. of 125th St.
1	HUD Housing
1	Park/City
1	School
27	Total

Add

7	East Park, with pool and ball-fields
5	Railroad Overpass
4	Walking/bicycle path network
4	Drainage lake, flood control NE of town
3	Grocery Store
3	Drugstore/ soda shop w/ ice cream
2	Library Expansion
2	Pave dirt roads
2	Street lamps on Commercial
1	Additional acreage for cemetery
1	Café for breakfast, lunch
34	Total

Remove

9	Relocate Mobile homes from east of town to mobile home park
7	Industrial "spot-zoning"
3	Railroad
1	COOP facility
1	Loose animals
21	Total

Keep Out

9	Urban sprawl from Wichita Metro Area, Newton, Park City, and Valley Center
7	Heavy industrial
4	Mid-high density residential housing
2	Increase in train traffic
22	Total

Appendix C - Kansas Statute Governing Comprehensive Planning

Kansas Statute 12, Article 7 states:

Statute 12-747: Same; comprehensive plan; contents; procedure for adoption; annual review of plan. (a) A city planning commission is hereby authorized to make or cause to be made a comprehensive plan for the development of such city and any unincorporated territory lying outside of the city but within the same county in which such city is located, which in the opinion of the planning commission, forms the total community of which the city is a part. The city shall notify the board of county commissioners in writing of its intent to extend the planning area into the county. A county planning commission is authorized to make or cause to be made a comprehensive plan for the coordinated development of the county, including references to planning for cities as deemed appropriate. The provisions of this subsection may be varied through inter-local agreements.

(b) The planning commission may adopt and amend a comprehensive plan as a whole by a single resolution, or by successive resolutions, the planning commission may adopt or amend parts of the plan. Such resolution shall identify specifically any written presentations, maps, plats, charts or other materials made a part of such plan. In the preparation of such plan, the planning commission shall make or cause to be made comprehensive surveys and studies of past and present conditions and trends relating to land use, population and building intensity, public facilities, transportation and transportation facilities, economic conditions, natural resources and may include any other element deemed necessary to the comprehensive plan. Such proposed plan shall show the commission's recommendations for the development or redevelopment of the territory including: (a) The general location, extent and relationship of the use of land for agriculture, residence, business, industry, recreation, education, public buildings and other community facilities, major utility facilities both public and private and any other use deemed necessary; (b) population and building intensity standards and restrictions and the application of the same; (c) public facilities including transportation facilities of all types whether publicly or privately owned which relate to the transportation of persons or goods; (d) public improvement programming based upon a determination of relative urgency; (e) the major sources and expenditure of public revenue including long range financial plans for the financing of public facilities and capital improvements, based upon a projection of the economic and fiscal activity of the community, both public and private; (f) utilization and conservation of natural resources; and (g) any other element deemed necessary to the proper development or redevelopment of the area. Before adopting or amending any such plan or part thereof, the planning commission shall hold a public hearing thereon, notice of which shall be published at least once in the official city newspaper in the case of a city or in the official county newspaper in the case of a county. Such notice shall be published at least 20 days prior to the date of the hearing. Upon the adoption or amendment of any such plan or part thereof by adoption of the appropriate resolution by a majority vote of all members of the planning commission, a certified copy of the plan or part thereof, together with a written summary of the hearing thereon, shall be submitted to the governing body. No comprehensive plan shall be effective unless approved by the governing body as provided by this section. The governing body either may: (1) Approve such recommendations by ordinance in a city or resolution in a county; (2) override the planning commission's recommendations by a 2/3 majority vote; or (3) may return the same to the planning commission for further consideration, together with a statement specifying the basis for the governing body's failure to approve or disapprove. If the governing body returns the planning commission's recommendations, the planning commission, after considering the same, may resubmit its original recommendations giving the reasons therefor or submit new and amended recommendations. Upon the receipt of such recommendations, the governing body, by a simple majority thereof, may adopt or may revise or amend and adopt such recommendations by the respective ordinance or resolution, or it need take no further action thereon. If the planning commission fails to deliver its recommendations to the governing body following the planning commission's next regular meeting after receipt of the governing body's report, the governing body shall consider such course of inaction on the part of the planning commission as a resubmission of the original recommendations and proceed accordingly. The comprehensive plan and any amendments thereto shall become effective upon publication of the respective adopting ordinance or resolution.

(c) An attested copy of the comprehensive plan and any amendments thereto shall be sent to all other taxing subdivisions in the planning area which request a copy of such plan. Such plan or part thereof shall constitute the basis or guide for public action to insure a coordinated and harmonious development or redevelopment which will best promote the health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity and general welfare as well as wise and efficient expenditure of public funds.

(d) At least once each year, the planning commission shall review or reconsider the plan or any part thereof and may propose amendments, extensions or additions to the same. The procedure for the adoption of any such amendment, extension or addition to any plan or part thereof shall be the same as that required for the adoption of the original plan or part thereof.

History: L. 1991, ch. 56, § 7; L. 1997, ch. 147, § 4; May 1.

Source: http://kansasstatutes.lesterama.org/Chapter_12/Article_7/12-747.html

Appendix D - Demographic Characteristics, 2010 Census Data

[Reference Map](#)

Census 2010 Demographic Profile Highlights:

General Characteristics -	Number	Percent	U.S.
Total population	1,691		
Male	821	48.6	49.2%
Female	870	51.4	50.8%
Median age (years)	36.9	(X)	37.2 %
Under 5 years	115	6.8	6.5%
18 years and over	1145	67.7	80.2%
65 years and over	222	(X)	13.3%
One race	1,639	96.9	97.7%
White	1,663	98.3	78.1%
Black or African American	5	0.3	13.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	32	1.9	1.2%
Asian	37	2.2	5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0.2%
Some other race	6	0.4	2.2%
Two or more races	52	3.1	2.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	58	3.4	16.7%
Household population	1,656	(X)	97.4%
Group quarters population	56	3.3	2.6%
Average household size	2.68	(X)	2.60
Average family size	3.21	(X)	2.55
Total housing units	643		
Occupied housing units	611	95.	88.6%
Owner-occupied housing units	463	75.8	65%
Renter-occupied housing units	148	24.2	12.6%
Vacant housing units	32	5.0	11%
Social Characteristics -	Number	Percent	U.S.
Population 25 years and over	1052	100	
High school graduate or higher	276	26.2	85.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	169	16.1	28.2%
Civilian veterans (civilian population 18 years and over)	142	12.4	9%
Disability status (population 18 years and over)	(X)	(X)	14.8%
Foreign born	(X)	(X)	12.9%
Male, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	(X)	(X)	50.5%
Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	384	64.9	47.1%
Speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years and over)	60	3.8	20.3%

Economic Characteristics -	Number	Percent	U.S.
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	841	70.1	74.6%
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	25.6	(X)	25.4
Median household <u>income</u> in 2011 (dollars)	45,000	(X)	52,762
Median family income in 2011 (dollars)	60,833	(X)	25,811
Per capita income in 2011 (dollars)	22,929	(X)	27,915
Families below poverty level	15	3.3	14.3%
Individuals below poverty level	45	5.7	14.3%
 Housing Characteristics -	 Number	 Percent	 U.S.
Single-family owner-occupied homes	150	24.5	26.7%
Median value (dollars)	89,699	(X)	179,900.
Median of selected monthly owner costs	(X)	(X)	
With a <u>mortgage</u> (dollars)	1212	(X)	1,514
Not mortgaged (dollars)	168	(X)	(x)

(X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1 (SF 1) and Summary File 3 (SF 3)

General Characteristics

DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2010

Data Set: [Census 2010 Summary File 1 \(SF 1\) 100-Percent Data](#)

Geographic Area: **Sedgwick city, Kansas**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, non-sampling error, definitions, and count corrections see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm>.

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	1695	100.0
SEX AND AGE		
Male	813	48.0
Female	882	52.0
Under 5 years	122	7.2
5 to 9 years	149	8.8
10 to 14 years	155	9.1
15 to 19 years	117	6.9
20 to 24 years	69	4.1
25 to 34 years	192	11.3
35 to 44 years	226	13.3
45 to 54 years	237	13.9
55 to 59 years	103	6.1
60 to 64 years	73	4.3
65 to 74 years	121	7.1
75 to 84 years	95	6.5
85 years and over	36	2.1
Median age (years)	37	(X)
18 years and over	1,193	70.4
Male	581	34.3
Female	612	36.1
21 years and over	1141	67.3
62 years and over	293	17.3
65 years and over	252	14.9
Male	102	6.0
Female	150	8.8
RACE		
One race	1667	98.3
White	1623	95.8
Black or African American	4	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	9	0.5
Asian	5	0.3
Asian Indian	0	0.0
Chinese	2	0.1
Filipino	0	0.0
Japanese	0	0.0
Korean	0	0.0
Vietnamese	0	0.0
Other Asian '	3	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0

Subject	Number	Percent
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0
Samoan	0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander ²	0	0.0
Some other race	26	1.5
Two or more races	28	1.7
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races ³		
White	1651	97.4
Black or African American	13	0.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	19	1.1
Asian	9	0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Some other race	32	1.9
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	1695	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	75	4.4
Mexican	67	4.0
Puerto Rican	0	0.0
Cuban	0	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino	8	0.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	1620	95.6
White alone	1581	93.3
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	1695	100.0
In households	1639	96.7
Householder	611	36.0
Spouse	343	20.2
Child	551	32.5
Own child under 18 years	448	26.4
Other relatives	79	4.7
Under 18 years	45	2.7
Nonrelatives	55	3.2
Unmarried partner	34	2.0
In group quarters	56	3.3
Institutionalized population	56	3.3
Noninstitutionalized population	38	2.2
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	611	100.0
Family households (families)	440	72.
With own children under 18 years	227	37.2
Married-couple family	343	56.1
With own children under 18 years	163	26.7
Female householder, no husband present	64	10.5
With own children under 18 years	44	7.2
Nonfamily households	171	28.
Householder living alone	150	24.5
Householder 65 years and over	57	9.4
Households with individuals under 18 years	248	40.6
Households with individuals 65 years and over	145	23.7
Average household size	2.68	(X)

Subject	Number	Percent
Average family size	3.21	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	643	100.0
Occupied housing units	611	95.0
Vacant housing units	32	5.0
or seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	0.5
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	1.9	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	4.5	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	611	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	463	75.8
Renter-occupied housing units	148	24.2
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.81	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.28	(X)

Subject	Number	Percent
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(X) Not applicable

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

³ In combination with one or more other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1, Matrices P1, P3, P4, P8, P9, P12, P13, P17, P18, P19, P20, P23, P27, P28, P33, PCT5, PCT8, PCT11, PCT15, H1, H3, H4, H5, H11, and H12.

Economic Characteristics

Subject	City of Sedgwick, Kansas			
	Total population			
	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	1,161	+/-186	1,161	(X)
In labor force	814	+/-118	70.1%	+/-8.4
Civilian labor force	814	+/-118	70.1%	+/-8.4
Employed	779	+/-110	67.1%	+/-8.3
Unemployed	35	+/-25	3.0%	+/-2.0
Armed Forces	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.3
Not in labor force	347	+/-135	29.9%	+/-8.4
Civilian labor force	814	+/-118	814	(X)
Percent Unemployed	(X)	(X)	4.3%	+/-2.9
Females 16 years and over	584	+/-94	584	(X)
In labor force	382	+/-63	65.4%	+/-9.0
Civilian labor force	382	+/-63	65.4%	+/-9.0
Employed	365	+/-62	62.5%	+/-9.6
Own children under 6 years	142	+/-66	142	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	115	+/-65	81.0%	+/-15.5
Own children 6 to 17 years	284	+/-89	284	(X)

All parents in family in labor force	242	+/-80	85.2%	+/-11.9
COMMUTING TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	763	+/-108	763	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	623	+/-95	81.7%	+/-5.5
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	62	+/-25	8.1%	+/-3.3
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-3.5
Walked	55	+/-37	7.2%	+/-4.5
Other means	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-3.5
Worked at home	23	+/-18	3.0%	+/-2.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.6	+/-3.6	(X)	(X)
OCCUPATION				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	779	+/-110	779	(X)
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	265	+/-57	34.0%	+/-6.7
Service occupations	111	+/-40	14.2%	+/-4.4
Sales and office occupations	155	+/-40	19.9%	+/-4.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	126	+/-43	16.2%	+/-5.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	122	+/-45	15.7%	+/-4.9
INDUSTRY				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	779	+/-110	779	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	25	+/-20	3.2%	+/-2.6
Construction	72	+/-29	9.2%	+/-3.5

Manufacturing	111	+/-36	14.2%	+/-3.9
Wholesale trade	31	+/-21	4.0%	+/-2.5
Retail trade	79	+/-27	10.1%	+/-3.6
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	76	+/-37	9.8%	+/-4.5
Information	27	+/-23	3.5%	+/-2.9
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	27	+/-16	3.5%	+/-1.9
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	53	+/-28	6.8%	+/-3.5
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	185	+/-53	23.7%	+/-6.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	32	+/-23	4.1%	+/-2.8
Other services, except public administration	47	+/-23	6.0%	+/-2.7
Public administration	14	+/-11	1.8%	+/-1.4
CLASS OF WORKER				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	779	+/-110	779	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	578	+/-97	74.2%	+/-5.6
Government workers	167	+/-46	21.4%	+/-5.2
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	34	+/-19	4.4%	+/-2.5
Unpaid family workers	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-3.5
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)				
Total households	598	+/-75	598	(X)
Less than \$10,000	30	+/-22	5.0%	+/-3.5

\$10,000 to \$14,999	21	+/-17	3.5%	+/-2.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	95	+/-36	15.9%	+/-5.3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	56	+/-25	9.4%	+/-4.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	122	+/-39	20.4%	+/-6.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	97	+/-29	16.2%	+/-4.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	96	+/-32	16.1%	+/-5.2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	59	+/-21	9.9%	+/-3.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	19	+/-17	3.2%	+/-2.8
\$200,000 or more	3	+/-4	0.5%	+/-0.7
Median household income (dollars)	45,000	+/-7,389	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	58,601	+/-6,693	(X)	(X)
With earnings	491	+/-66	82.1%	+/-4.4
Mean earnings (dollars)	59,525	+/-7,731	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	182	+/-43	30.4%	+/-5.6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,738	+/-1,654	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	104	+/-30	17.4%	+/-4.8
Mean retirement income (dollars)	12,030	+/-2,414	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	10	+/-9	1.7%	+/-1.5
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,500	+/-1,096	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-4.5
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	-	**	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	32	+/-21	5.4%	+/-3.4

Families	440	+/-62	440	(X)
Less than \$10,000	14	+/-13	3.2%	+/-3.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6	+/-11	1.4%	+/-2.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	30	+/-20	6.8%	+/-4.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	29	+/-22	6.6%	+/-4.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	107	+/-36	24.3%	+/-7.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	77	+/-24	17.5%	+/-5.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	96	+/-32	21.8%	+/-6.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	59	+/-21	13.4%	+/-4.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	19	+/-17	4.3%	+/-3.8
\$200,000 or more	3	+/-4	0.7%	+/-1.0
Median family income (dollars)	60,833	+/-17,116	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	70,213	+/-8,412	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	22,929	+/-2,758	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	158	+/-48	158	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	19,034	+/-1,255	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	23,689	+/-3,548	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	30,109	+/-4,239	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	44,338	+/-6,767	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	34,125	+/-2,962	(X)	(X)

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE				
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
In labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unemployed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Not in labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL				
All families	(X)	(X)	4.5%	+/-3.9
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	8.9%	+/-8.1
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-51.6
Married couple families	(X)	(X)	2.5%	+/-3.5
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	4.5%	+/-8.1
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-51.6
Families with female householder, no husband present	(X)	(X)	24.4%	+/-27.1
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	37.9%	+/-39.6
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	-	**
All people	(X)	(X)	5.7%	+/-3.7
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	6.7%	+/-6.7
Related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	6.7%	+/-6.7
Related children under 5 years	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-20.9
Related children 5 to 17 years	(X)	(X)	9.1%	+/-9.0
18 years and over	(X)	(X)	5.3%	+/-3.1

18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	4.9%	+/-3.6
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	6.8%	+/-5.0
People in families	(X)	(X)	4.7%	+/-4.0
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	(X)	13.2%	+/-10.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Explanation of Symbols:

An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended d An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
OCCUPANCY STATUS		
Total housing units	643	100.0
Occupied housing units	611	95.0
Vacant housing units	32	5.0
TENURE		
Occupied housing units	611	100.0
Owner occupied	463	75.8
Owned with a mortgage or loan	323	52.9
Owned free and clear	140	22.9
Renter occupied	148	24.2
VACANCY STATUS		
Vacant housing units	32	100.0
For rent	7	21.9
Rented, not occupied	1	3.1
For sale only	9	28.1
Sold, not occupied	1	3.1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	9.4
For migratory workers	0	0.0
Other vacant	11	34.4
TENURE BY HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER		
Occupied housing units	611	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	463	75.8
Not Hispanic or Latino householder	448	73.3
White alone householder	442	72.3
Black or African American alone householder	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone householder	1	0.2
Asian alone householder	1	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone householder	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone householder	0	0.0
Two or More Races householder	4	0.7
Hispanic or Latino householder	15	2.5
White alone householder	4	0.7

Black or African American alone householder	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone householder	2	0.3
Asian alone householder	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone householder	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone householder	8	1.3
Two or More Races householder	1	0.2
Renter-occupied housing units	148	24.2
Not Hispanic or Latino householder	141	23.1
White alone householder	140	22.9
Black or African American alone householder	1	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone householder	0	0.0
Asian alone householder	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone householder	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone householder	0	0.0
Two or More Races householder	0	0.0
Hispanic or Latino householder	7	1.1
White alone householder	5	0.8
Black or African American alone householder	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone householder	0	0.0
Asian alone householder	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone householder	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone householder	1	0.2
Two or More Races householder	1	0.2

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Summary File 1, Tables H3, H4, H5, and HCT1.

Social Characteristics

Selected Social Characteristics in the United States	Number		Percent	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE				
Total households	550	+/-78	550	(X)
Family households (families)	393	+/-65	71.5%	+/-6.9
With own children under 18 years	143	+/-39	26.0%	+/-6.1
Married-couple family	344	+/-61	62.5%	+/-7.8
With own children under 18 years	112	+/-33	20.4%	+/-5.7
Male householder, no wife present, family	36	+/-25	6.5%	+/-4.4
With own children under 18 years	27	+/-21	4.9%	+/-3.6
Female householder, no husband present, family	13	+/-12	2.4%	+/-2.1
With own children under 18 years	4	+/-7	0.7%	+/-1.2
Nonfamily households	157	+/-45	28.5%	+/-6.9
Householder living alone	153	+/-46	27.8%	+/-7.0
65 years and over	62	+/-23	11.3%	+/-3.9
Households with one or more people under 18 years	150	+/-39	27.3%	+/-6.2
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	129	+/-41	23.5%	+/-6.5
Average household size	2.38	+/-0.22	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.88	+/-0.27	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP				
Population in households	1,307	+/-202	1,307	(X)

Householder	550	+/-78	42.1%	+/-3.8
Spouse	328	+/-60	25.1%	+/-2.8
Child	390	+/-102	29.8%	+/-5.0
Other relatives	20	+/-19	1.5%	+/-1.4
Nonrelatives	19	+/-16	1.5%	+/-1.2
Unmarried partner	10	+/-12	0.8%	+/-0.9
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	588	+/-122	588	(X)
Never married	71	+/-33	12.1%	+/-5.2
Now married, except separated	380	+/-67	64.6%	+/-9.5
Separated	11	+/-10	1.9%	+/-1.8
Widowed	52	+/-61	8.8%	+/-9.3
Divorced	74	+/-39	12.6%	+/-6.2
Females 15 years and over	551	+/-105	551	(X)
Never married	72	+/-38	13.1%	+/-6.8
Now married, except separated	353	+/-66	64.1%	+/-7.9
Separated	7	+/-8	1.3%	+/-1.4
Widowed	77	+/-64	14.0%	+/-9.9
Divorced	42	+/-20	7.6%	+/-3.9
FERTILITY				
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in	12	+/-11	12	(X)

the past 12 months				
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-78.7
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	+/-254	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	44	+/-38	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	+/-437	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	141	+/-129	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	+/-171	(X)	(X)
GRANDPARENTS				
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	11	+/-14	11	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	6	+/-10	54.5%	+/-54.5
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-82.3
1 or 2 years	6	+/-10	54.5%	+/-54.5
3 or 4 years	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-82.3
5 or more years	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-82.3
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	6	+/-10	6	(X)
Who are female	3	+/-5	50.0%	+/-25.5
Who are married	6	+/-10	100.0%	+/-100.0
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	276	+/-76	276	(X)

Nursery school, preschool	19	+/-15	6.9%	+/-5.0
Kindergarten	37	+/-21	13.4%	+/-6.6
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	126	+/-46	45.7%	+/-9.8
High school (grades 9-12)	71	+/-34	25.7%	+/-10.4
College or graduate school	23	+/-16	8.3%	+/-5.4
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 years and over	995	+/-213	995	(X)
Less than 9th grade	14	+/-16	1.4%	+/-1.6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	135	+/-127	13.6%	+/-10.4
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	316	+/-100	31.8%	+/-5.5
Some college, no degree	276	+/-57	27.7%	+/-7.2
Associate's degree	58	+/-24	5.8%	+/-2.5
Bachelor's degree	125	+/-44	12.6%	+/-5.2
Graduate or professional degree	71	+/-40	7.1%	+/-4.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.0%	+/-10.4	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.7%	+/-7.2	(X)	(X)
VETERAN STATUS				
Civilian population 18 years and over	1,091	+/-215	1,091	(X)
Civilian veterans	126	+/-41	11.5%	+/-2.9

DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION				
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO				
Population 1 year and over	1,423	+/-256	1,423	(X)
Same house	1,210	+/-197	85.0%	+/-7.0
Different house in the U.S.	213	+/-120	15.0%	+/-7.0
Same county	47	+/-39	3.3%	+/-2.6
Different county	166	+/-114	11.7%	+/-6.9
Same state	160	+/-114	11.2%	+/-6.9
Different state	6	+/-7	0.4%	+/-0.5
Abroad	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
PLACE OF BIRTH				
Total population	1,431	+/-257	1,431	(X)

Native	1,423	+/-258	99.4%	+/-0.6
Born in United States	1,418	+/-258	99.1%	+/-0.8
State of residence	1,099	+/-240	76.8%	+/-5.2
Different state	319	+/-72	22.3%	+/-5.1
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	5	+/-7	0.3%	+/-0.5
Foreign born	8	+/-9	0.6%	+/-0.6
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS				
Foreign-born population	8	+/-9	8	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	8	+/-9	100.0%	+/-96.4
Not a U.S. citizen	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-96.4
YEAR OF ENTRY				
Population born outside the United States	13	+/-11	13	(X)
Native	5	+/-7	5	(X)
Entered 2000 or later	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-100.0
Entered before 2000	5	+/-7	100.0%	+/-100.0
Foreign born	8	+/-9	8	(X)
Entered 2000 or later	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-96.4
Entered before 2000	8	+/-9	100.0%	+/-96.4
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN				
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	8	+/-9	8	(X)

Europe	8	+/-9	100.0%	+/-96.4
Asia	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-96.4
Africa	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-96.4
Oceania	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-96.4
Latin America	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-96.4
Northern America	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-96.4
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME				
Population 5 years and over	1,334	+/-242	1,334	(X)
English only	1,313	+/-229	98.4%	+/-1.5
Language other than English	21	+/-22	1.6%	+/-1.5
Speak English less than "very well"	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.0
Spanish	5	+/-7	0.4%	+/-0.5
Speak English less than "very well"	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.0
Other Indo-European languages	16	+/-21	1.2%	+/-1.5
Speak English less than "very well"	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.0
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.0
Speak English less than "very well"	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.0
Other languages	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.0
Speak English less than "very well"	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-2.0
ANCESTRY				
Total population	1,431	+/-257	1,431	(X)

American	88	+/-41	6.1%	+/-2.9
Arab	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
Czech	10	+/-12	0.7%	+/-0.9
Danish	6	+/-9	0.4%	+/-0.6
Dutch	48	+/-38	3.4%	+/-2.7
English	193	+/-69	13.5%	+/-4.8
French (except Basque)	28	+/-18	2.0%	+/-1.3
French Canadian	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
German	477	+/-105	33.3%	+/-7.6
Greek	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
Hungarian	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
Irish	184	+/-68	12.9%	+/-4.7
Italian	21	+/-13	1.5%	+/-0.9
Lithuanian	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
Norwegian	25	+/-25	1.7%	+/-1.8
Polish	27	+/-25	1.9%	+/-1.8
Portuguese	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
Russian	34	+/-39	2.4%	+/-2.7
Scotch-Irish	46	+/-40	3.2%	+/-2.8
Scottish	50	+/-29	3.5%	+/-2.1
Slovak	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9

Sub-Saharan African	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
Swedish	23	+/-16	1.6%	+/-1.1
Swiss	5	+/-8	0.3%	+/-0.5
Ukrainian	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9
Welsh	17	+/-14	1.2%	+/-1.0
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	0	+/-109	0.0%	+/-1.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Explanation of Symbols: An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

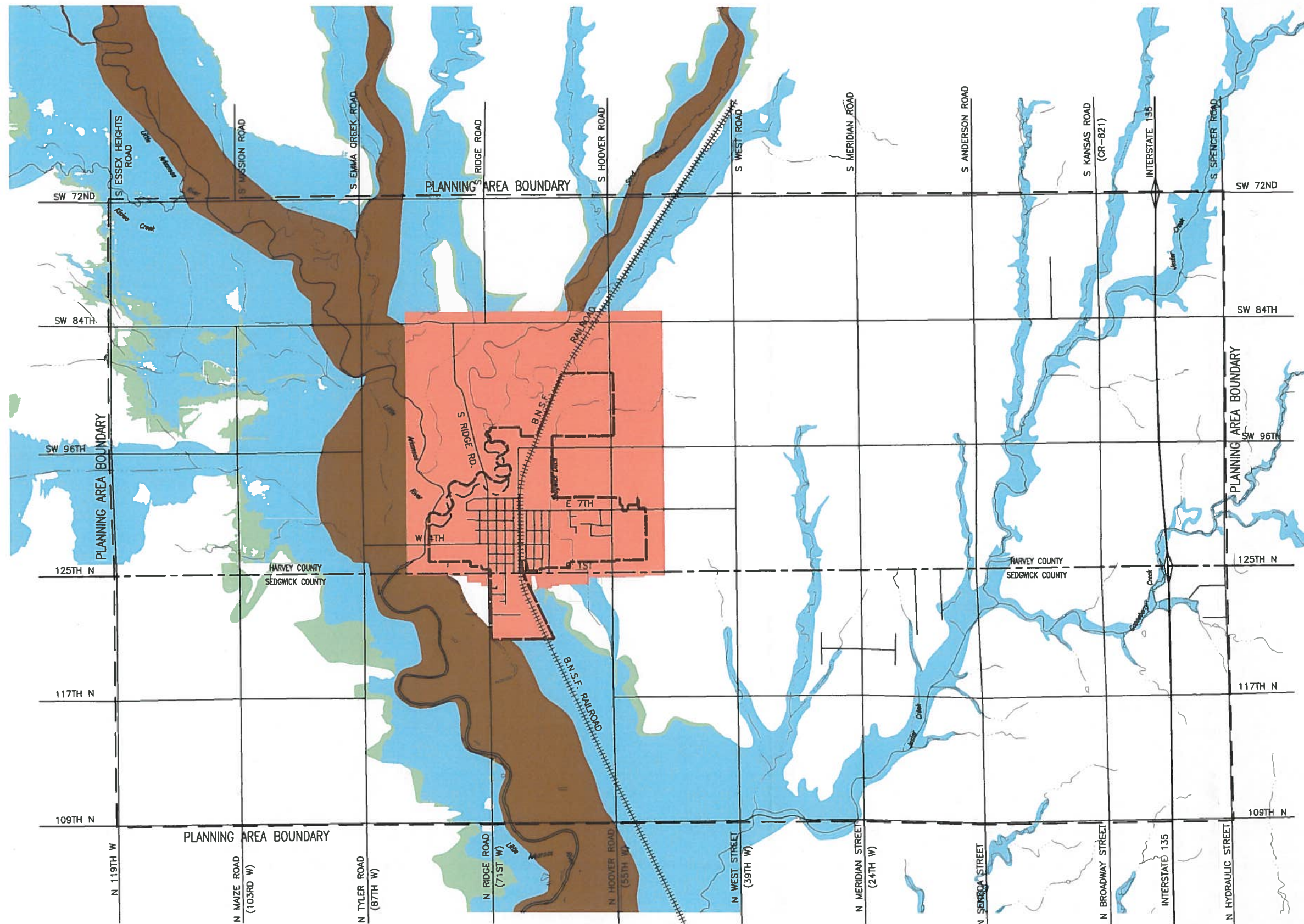
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Appendix E: FEMA Flood Maps

(see maps on following pages.)



- LEGEND**
- PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
 - - - SEDGWICK/HARVEY CO. LINE
 - - - CURRENT INCORPORATED AREA
 - FLOODWAY
 - 100 YR. FLOOD PLAIN
 - 100-500 YR. FLOOD PLAIN
 - MAP DETAIL AREA
(REFERENCE PAGE 129)

CITY OF SEDGWICK
 Harvey/Sedgwick County
FEMA FLOOD PLAIN
 2015

Notes:
 1. This document is for planning purposes only.
 Consult the latest, official FEMA Flood Insurance Rate
 Maps for detailed, up-to-date information
 (www.fema.gov).

Source:
 1. Federal Emergency Management Agency - National
 Flood Insurance Program
 Flood Insurance Rate Map, County of Harvey, KS and
 Incorporated Areas (Panel 316 of 375), Effective Date
 August 04, 2014 (revised per LOMR April 10, 2015)
 and
 Flood Insurance Rate Map, County of Harvey, KS and
 Incorporated Areas (Panel 318 of 375), Effective Date
 August 04, 2014.

