

## 2.2 Johnson County History

The first inhabitants of Johnson County were the Shawnee and Kansas Indians who found a plethora of bears, beavers, mink, otters, and wolves for sustenance. In 1825, the Shawnee reservation was set aside for these Indians and by 1844 the reservation had more than 1,600,000 acres.

The county was officially established in 1855. The first battle of the Civil War that occurred within Johnson County was the battle of Blow-hard. Among Johnson County's colorful past was the raid on Olathe by C.R. Jenison, followed by Quantrill. Quantrill next raided Shawnee - nearly burning the entire city down.

After the Civil War years, Johnson County grew at a rapid pace. In 1870 the population was 13,000 and by 1910 it had risen to 18,288. After WWII the population had grown to 63,000 and by the 60s that figure doubled. After the opening of Interstates 35 and 435, rural areas were opened to new development, ultimately increasing the employment number for businesses by 200%.<sup>1</sup>

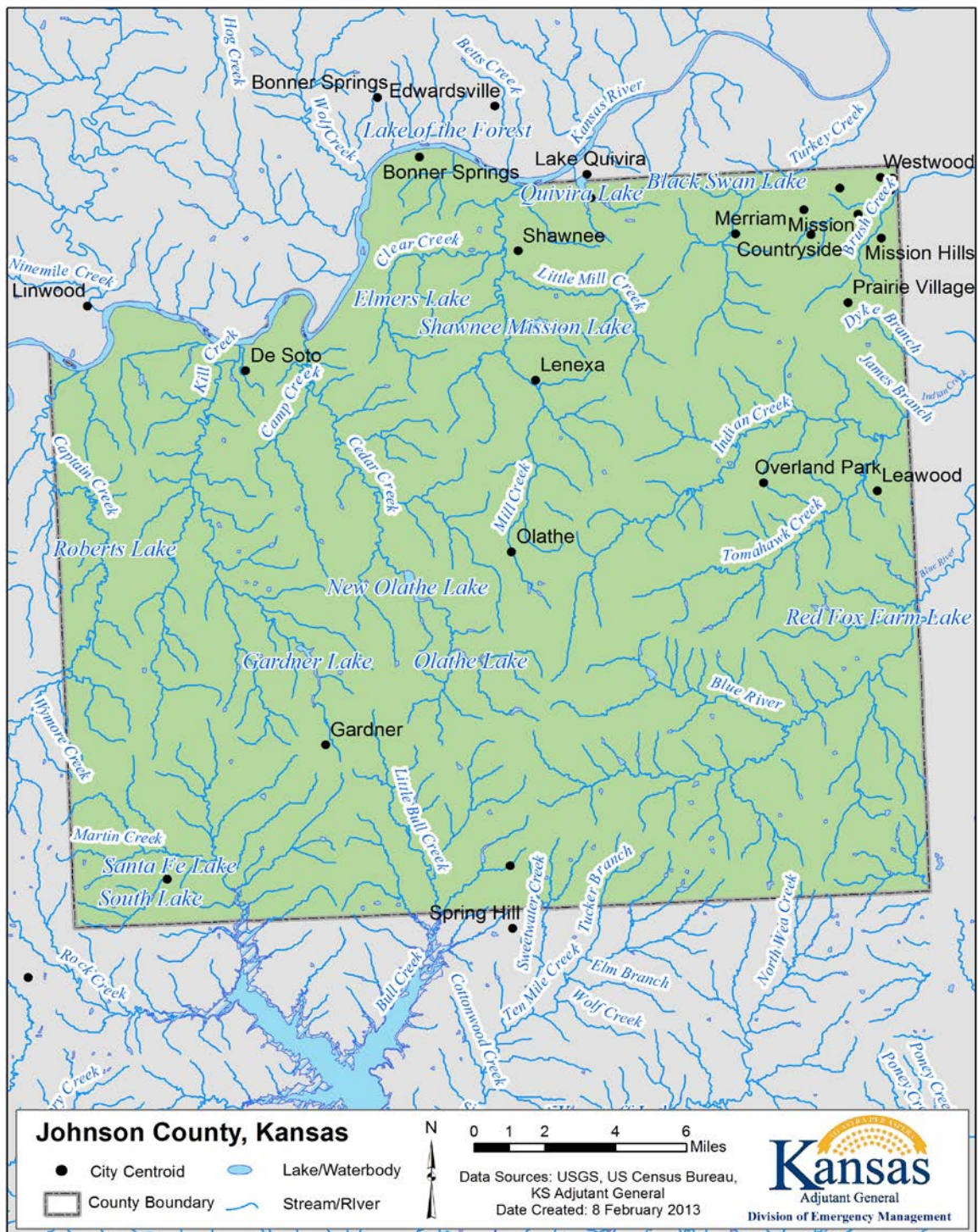
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### 2.2.1 County Geography/Topography

Johnson County is bordered by Leavenworth and Wyandotte Counties on the north, the State of Missouri to the east, Miami County on the south and Douglas County on the west. The area is approximately 480 square miles. Johnson County lies partly within the Attenuated Drift Border division of the Dissected Till Plains (Glaciated Region) and partly in the Osage Cuestas division of the Osage Plains (Schoewe, 1949). Much of the area consists of gently rolling uplands with hilly areas along the streams. North-flowing streams are tributaries of the Kansas River, such as Kill Creek, Cedar Creek, Mill Creek, and have steeper gradients and greater local relief than east-flowing and south-flowing streams. Relief of 150 to 250 feet is common within a mile of the north-flowing streams in their more hilly parts. Local relief along the east-flowing tributaries of the Missouri River and the south-flowing tributaries of the Marais des Cygnes River within a mile of the stream generally is less than 150 feet.

Figure 2.3 reflects a map of the Johnson County planning area:

Figure 2.3. Johnson County Planning Area



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## 2.2.2 Johnson County Climate

Johnson County, KS, receives 38 inches of rain per year, on average. The US average is 37. Snowfall average is 17 inches, while the average US city gets 25 inches of snow per year. The number of days with any measurable precipitation is 89. On average, there are 216 sunny days per year in Johnson County, KS. The July high is around 89 degrees. The January low is 20. The comfort index, which is based on humidity during the summer months, is a 34 out of 100, with higher values being more comfortable. The US average on the comfort index is 44. The aforementioned climate statistics do not account for the severe drought that the State of Kansas has been in for 2 years. Since the beginning of 2012, Johnson County has received an average of 56% of their normal precipitation.

## 2.2.3 County Population/Demographics

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total population of Johnson County in 2010 was 544,179. The population in the County has increased over the past decade by 20.64%. Table 2.5 below shows the population trends for the participating jurisdictions within Johnson County:

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**Table 2.5. Johnson County Jurisdictional Population/Changes from, 2000 to 2010**

| Jurisdiction           | 2000 Population | 2010 Population | Difference 2000 – |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Desoto                 | 4,561           | 5,720           | 1,169             |
| Edgerton               | 1,440           | 1,671           | 231               |
| Fairway                | 3,952           | 3,882           | (70)              |
| Gardner                | 9,396           | 19,123          | 9,727.0           |
| Lake Quivira           | 932             | 906             | (26)              |
| Leawood                | 27,656          | 31,867          | 4,211             |
| Lenexa                 | 40,238          | 48,190          | 7,952             |
| Merriam                | 11,008          | 11,003          | (5)               |
| Mission                | 9,727           | 9,323           | (404)             |
| Mission Hills          | 3,593           | 3,498           | (95)              |
| Mission Woods          | 165             | 178             | 13                |
| Olathe                 | 92,962          | 125,872         | 32,910            |
| Overland Park          | 149,080         | 173,372         | 24,292            |
| Prairie Village        | 22,072          | 21,447          | (625)             |
| Roeland Park           | 6,817           | 6,731           | (86)              |
| Shawnee                | 47,996          | 62,209          | 14,213            |
| Spring Hill            | 2,727           | 5,437           | 2,710             |
| Westwood               | 1,533           | 1,506           | (27)              |
| Westwood Hills         | 378             | 359             | (19)              |
| Unincorporated Johnson | 14,853          | 11,885          | (2968)            |
| Total County           | 451,086         | 544,179         | 93,093            |

Source: US Census Bureau

In Table 2.6 are Census Bureau demographics and societal characteristics for Jurisdictions within Johnson County.

**Table 2.6. Johnson County Jurisdictional Demographics**

| Jurisdiction    | White % | Black or African American | Hispanic/Latin (Any Race) (%) | Average Household Size (people) | Bachelor Degree or Higher (%) |
|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| DeSoto          | 89.7    | .8                        | 14.6                          | 2.81                            | 27.9                          |
| Edgerton        | 93.7    | .8                        | 4.3                           | 2.79                            | 15.3                          |
| Fairway         | 95.3    | .8                        | 3.0                           | 2.24                            | 39.1                          |
| Gardner         | 89.7    | 3.0                       | 6.2                           | 2.83                            | 32.1                          |
| Lake Quivira    | 96.4    | .6                        | 1.8                           | 2.5                             | 33.8                          |
| Leawood         | 92.3    | 1.9                       | 2.2                           | 2.66                            | 74.7                          |
| Lenexa          | 84.4    | 5.8                       | 7.3                           | 2.5                             | 51.6                          |
| Merriam         | 83.4    | 6.1                       | 10.7                          | 2.24                            | 33.9                          |
| Mission         | 84.6    | 5.5                       | 8.2                           | 1.82                            | 48.0                          |
| Mission Hills   | 96.8    | .2                        | 1.8                           | 2.79                            | 49.0                          |
| Mission Woods   | 97.8    | 06                        | 0                             | 2.31                            | 40.8                          |
| Olathe          | 83.1    | 5.3                       | 10.2                          | 2.79                            | 44.7                          |
| Overland park   | 84.4    | 4.3                       | 6.3                           | 2.37                            | 56.6                          |
| Prairie Village | 95.3    | 1.0                       | 3.4                           | 2.16                            | 63.6                          |
| Roeland Park    | 87.6    | 3.7                       | 10.4                          | 2.24                            | 51.4                          |
| Shawnee         | 86.3    | 5.3                       | 7.5                           | 2.64                            | 41.7                          |
| Spring Hill     | 93.7    | 1.6                       | 4.0                           | 2.95                            | 27.0                          |
| Westwood        | 94.6    | .9                        | 7.7                           | 2.18                            | 35.4                          |
| Westwood Hills  | 94.4    | 1.7                       | 3.1                           | 2.15                            | 46.6                          |
| Johnson Co.     | 88.2    | 4.7                       | 7.3                           | 2.51                            | 51.3                          |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, by gender breakdown, males represent 48.9 percent of the population, and females represent 51.1 percent of the population.

## 2.2.4. County Economics

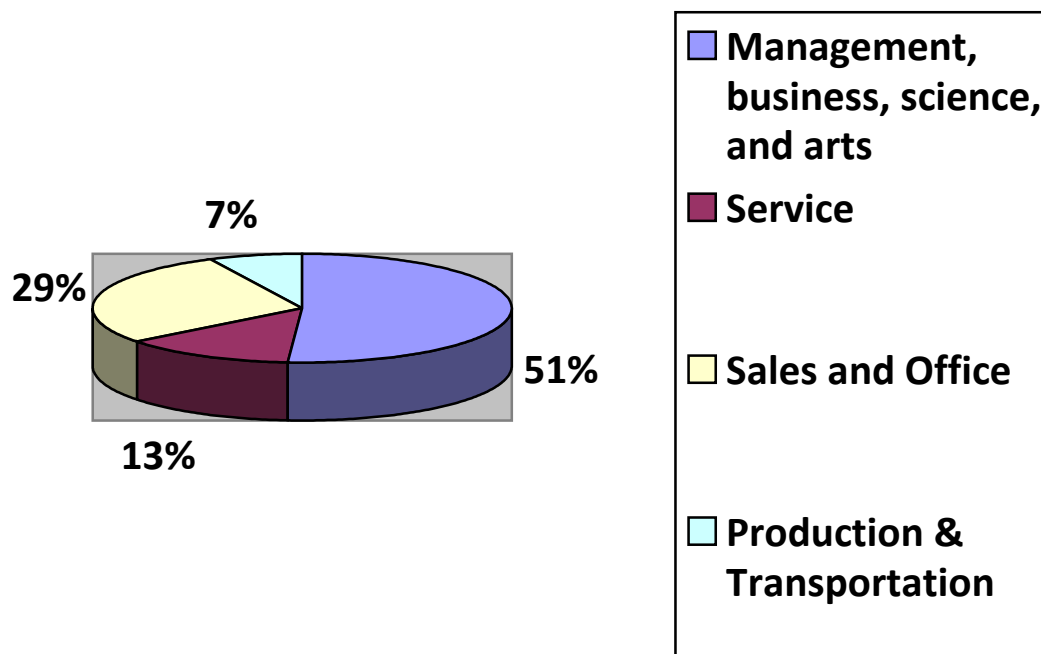
| INDUSTRY                                               | Estimated Employees | %     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Civilian employed population 16 years and over         | 308,370             | 74.7  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining | 1275                | 0.4%  |
| Construction                                           | 13,745              | 4.7%  |
| Manufacturing                                          | 24,737              | 8.4%  |
| Wholesale trade                                        | 12,734              | 4.3%  |
| Retail trade                                           | 33,519              | 11.4% |
| Transportation and warehousing, and utilities          | 11,721              | 4.0%  |

| INDUSTRY                                                         | Estimated Employees | %     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Information                                                      | 14,006              | 4.8%  |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing           | 29,645              | 10.1% |
| Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste   | 43,011              | 14.7% |
| Educational services, health care and social assistance          | 65,100              | 22.2% |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services | 21,565              | 7.4%  |
| Other services, except public administration                     | 13,556              | 4.6%  |
| Public administration                                            | 8,593               | 2.9%  |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

According to data provided by the United States Census Bureau, Education Services, Health Care and Social Assistance are the leading Industry in Johnson County at 22.2%. At the bottom of the Industry list is agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, along with mining, with .4% of the workforce.

The lead in occupations in Johnson County is management, business, science, and the arts. At the bottom of the occupation list is employment in natural resources, construction, and maintenance. Private wage and salary workers make up 83.1% of the class of workers, with government second at 11.2%.. Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers is 5.7%.. The following is a chart that shows the top four occupational fields in Johnson County:



## 2.2.5 Johnson County Capabilities

The mitigation capabilities are profiled in the following section and include: organizational structure; staff, fiscal, and technical resources; adopted plans, policies, and regulations, if any.

### Johnson County

#### Overview

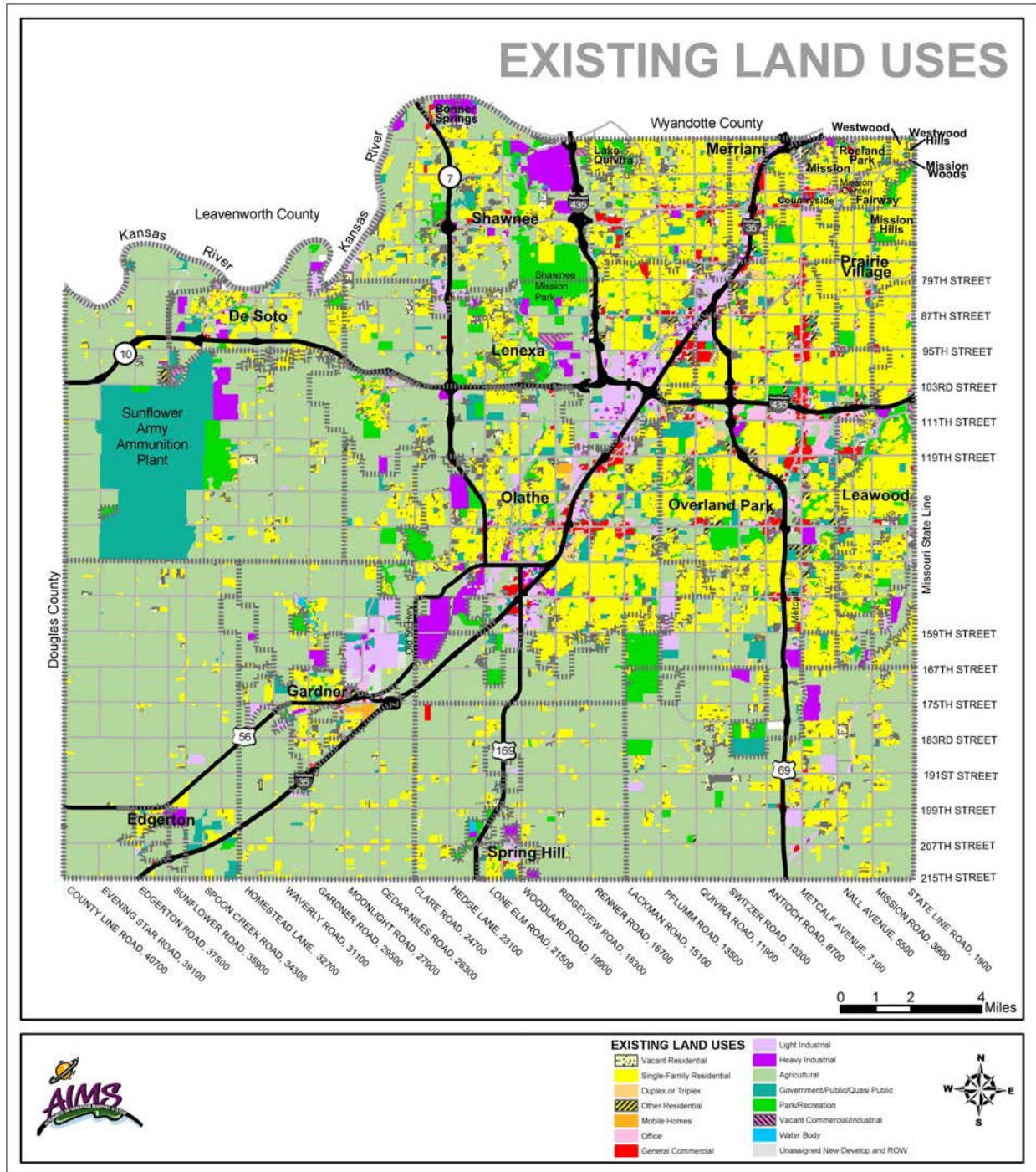
The jurisdiction Johnson County includes all unincorporated areas within the County boundaries, and 7 townships. Johnson County is a full service local government including the following departments and agencies:

|                             |                                    |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Airport Commission          | District Court Trustee             | Library                |
| Appraiser                   | Election Office                    | Mapping / GIS - AIMS   |
| Archives & Records Mgmt     | Emergency Communications           | Med-Act                |
| Audit Services              | Emergency Mgmt & Homeland Security | Mental Health          |
| Budget & Financial Planning | Environmental                      | Motor Vehicle          |
| Building Codes              | Extension Office                   | Museums                |
| Bus - The JO                | Facilities Management              | Park & Recreation      |
| Collections Unit            | Financial Management               | Planning & Development |
| Community Development       | Grants Management                  | Public Health          |
| Contractor Licensing        | Human Resources                    | Public Works           |
| Corrections                 | Human Services & Aging             | Records & Tax Admin    |
| County Manager's Office     | Information Technology Services    | Sheriff's Office       |
| Court Services              | Law Library                        | Treasurer's Office     |
| Developmental Supports      | Legal                              | Wastewater             |
| District Attorney's Office  |                                    |                        |
| District Courts             |                                    |                        |

#### Land Use and Development Trends

As depicted in the regional information section, Johnson County is the fastest growing of all the counties in the region, as well as the State of Kansas. Since 2000, the population has grown by 20.64%, which contributes to construction, employment, services, and all other aspects of the economy. Because of its urban landscape it is attractive to young adults and the elderly who are entering retirement and/or want to be closer to advanced medical facilities. Currently, land uses within Johnson County's unincorporated area are pre-dominantly agriculture and scattered residential development. More concentrated residential areas are found in and around the Aubry-Stillwell area, Gardner Lake, and the Blue River Valley area. Except for some areas on U.S. Highway 69, U.S. Highway 169, I-35, and at the New Century AirCenter, commercial and industrial uses primarily are found in the cities. A significant amount of single-family residential land uses are located east of the U.S. 69 Highway corridor to the southern County line (215th street). There are also small pockets of residential development that existed prior to 1986 throughout the unincorporated area. The following figure depicts the current land use for Johnson County.

Figure 2.4. Johnson County Existing Land Uses



Johnson County is committed to floodplain management through its mitigation, policies, and activities.

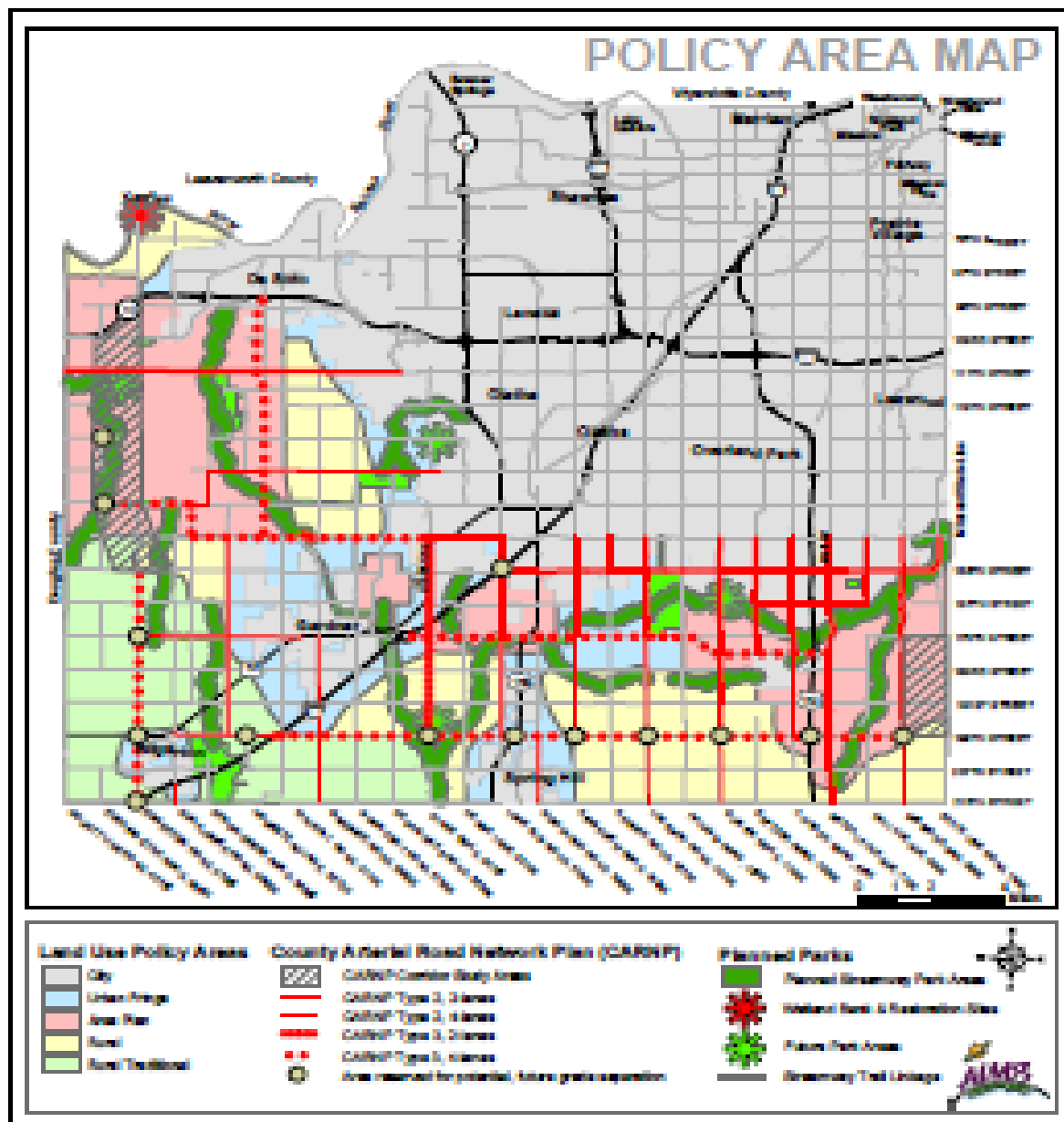
In their Rural Comprehensive Plan, Johnson County has set the following goals and policies, which can be found in their entirety at [www.jocogov.org](http://www.jocogov.org), for current and future land use.

1. Public Participation.
2. Coordinated approach to development. Political and service jurisdictions throughout Johnson County have a coordinated decision-making framework for ensuring the orderly location and orientation of future land uses with adequate public improvements and services.
3. Regional Coordination. Johnson County coordinates its planning and development to contribute to the physical, social, and economic well being of the greater Kansas City region.
4. Environmental Quality. Development is integrated with the natural environment, respects the limitations imposed by environmental factors, and protects the amenities that natural assets offer. Use the County's Stormwater Management Program recommendations to guide and coordinate stormwater management. Continue to update and implement the county's Floodplain Management program. Floodplains should be considered as part of the County's infrastructure and should be managed to protect the environment as well as to minimize the impact of flooding on development. Consider adopting and implementing the stormwater engineering standards, and design guidelines prepared with the Kansas City Metropolitan Chapter of the American Public Works Association and the Mid-America Regional Council in 2003. These include the "Stormwater Standards" known as Section 5600, the "Erosion/ Sediment Control Standards and Specifications" known as Sections 2100 and 5100, and the "Best Management Practices Manual for Stormwater Quality."
5. Land Use. Johnson County has achieved the compatible physical and economic coexistence of rural residences, agriculture uses, and cities.
6. Urban Fringe Policy Area. The purpose of the Urban Fringe Policy Area is to allow for "balanced and orderly" growth - preserving existing residences, active agricultural uses, and valuable open space, while enabling the gradual transition of portions of this area to development through close cooperation between the County and adjacent cities as well as through coordinated planning with utility and other service providers (e.g., electricity, fire protection, and schools). Standard Residential Density: 1 dwelling unit per 2 acres.
7. Rural Policy Area. The purpose of the Rural Policy Area is to maintain the existing open space amenities and rural character, while allowing limited residential development that incorporates rural characteristics, and, to the extent reasonable, protects and promotes open space systems, wildlife habitats, riparian areas, and scenic views. The purpose of this policy area is also to ensure the efficient allocation of limited public resources and to assure that there is adequate infrastructure to support development. Proposed

developments that do not meet this standard may be viewed as premature and inappropriate. Standard Residential Density: 1 dwelling unit per 10 acres.

8. Rural Traditional Policy Area. The purpose of the Rural Traditional Policy Area is to maintain and support the area for continued farming and agricultural production with only very low levels of farming-related residential development due to the limited availability of public infrastructure and services to support it. Non-agricultural related development that is incompatible or may interfere with agricultural operations in the Rural Traditional Policy Area is discouraged. Standard Residential Density: 1 dwelling unit per 10 acres.

**Figure 2.5. Unincorporated Johnson County Policy Area Map**



## Technical and Fiscal Resources

Johnson County is included in the definition of the Metro Region, and along with that nomenclature, it has the resources to fund a plethora of staff resources in planning, engineering, floodplain management, storm water management, emergency management, and GIS services. The Johnson County Emergency Communications Center (ECC) dispatches all 911 calls to Fire and Emergency Medical Services for 14 departments throughout the county. Table 2.8 depicts Johnson County personnel resources in 2013.

**Table 2.8. Johnson County Administrative and Technical Resources**

| Personnel Resources                    | Filled(?) | Department/Position                                            |
|----------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Building Code Official                 | Yes       | Planning and Development                                       |
| Building Inspector                     | Yes       | Planning and Development                                       |
| Mapping Specialist (GIS)               | Yes       | AIMS                                                           |
| Engineer                               | Yes       | Planning & Development/Public Works                            |
| Development Planner                    | Yes       | Planning & Development/Public Works                            |
| Public Works Official                  | Yes       | Public Works                                                   |
| Emergency Management                   | Yes       | Emergency Management & Homeland Security                       |
| NFIP Floodplain Administrator          | Yes       | Emergency Management                                           |
| Bomb Squad                             | Yes       |                                                                |
| Arson Squad                            | Yes       |                                                                |
| Emergency Response Team                | Yes       |                                                                |
| Hazardous Materials Expert             | Yes       |                                                                |
| Local Emergency Planning Committee     | No        | Johnson County is part of the Mid-America Regional LEPC        |
| County Emergency Management Commission | Yes       | County maintains a fully staffed emergency management division |
| Sanitation Department                  | Yes       | Handles through private sector                                 |
| Transportation Department              | Yes       |                                                                |
| Economic Development Department        | Yes       |                                                                |
| Housing Department                     | Yes       | Johnson county Housing Authority via Human Services            |
| Historic Preservation                  | Yes       |                                                                |

Fiscally, Johnson County has a wide array of funding sources that can help them to achieve the goals of their mitigation actions. These include:

- Capital improvement project funds
- Levy Taxes for specific purposes
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

- Impact fees for new development

### Existing Plans and Policies

Table 2.9 below lists the plans and policies that exist within Johnson County:

**Table 2.9. Johnson County Plans and Policies**

| Element                                   | In Use, Yes, No, N/A | Comments                       |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Planning Capabilities</b>              |                      |                                |
| Comprehensive Plan                        | Yes                  |                                |
| Capital Improvement Plan                  | Yes                  |                                |
| City Emergency Operations Plan            | N/A                  |                                |
| County Emergency Operations Plan          | Yes - 2011           | Under annual update            |
| Local Recovery Plan                       | N/A                  |                                |
| County Recovery Plan                      | Yes                  |                                |
| Debris Management Plan                    | Yes – 2009           | Under revision for 2013 update |
| Economic Development Plan                 | Yes                  |                                |
| Transportation Plan                       | Yes                  |                                |
| Land-use Plan                             | Yes                  |                                |
| Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Plan    | Yes                  |                                |
| Watershed Plan                            | Yes                  |                                |
| Firewise or other fire mitigation plan    | Yes                  | No firewise                    |
| Critical Facilities Plan                  | Yes                  |                                |
|                                           |                      |                                |
| <b>Policies/Ordinance</b>                 |                      |                                |
| Zoning Ordinance                          | Yes                  |                                |
| Building Code                             | Yes                  | Version 2012                   |
| Floodplain Ordinance                      | Yes                  |                                |
| Subdivision Ordinance                     | N/A                  |                                |
| Tree Trimming Ordinance                   | N/A                  |                                |
| Storm Water ordinance                     | Yes                  |                                |
| Drainage Ordinance                        | Yes                  |                                |
| Site Plan Review Requirements             | Yes                  |                                |
| Historic Preservation Ordinance           | Yes                  |                                |
| Landscape Ordinance                       | Yes                  |                                |
| Wetlands/Riparian Areas Conservation Plan | Yes                  |                                |

## Other Mitigation Activities

Johnson County is proactive in its stance for programs that alleviate the threat of hazards, whether natural, man-made, or technological. Table 2.10 below depicts various programs that the County uses as a mitigation tool:

**Table 2.10. Johnson County Program Mitigation Tools**

| Element                                                  | In Use, Yes, No, N/A | Comments                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Program</b>                                           |                      |                                                               |
| Zoning/Land use Restrictions                             | Yes                  |                                                               |
| Codes Building Site/Design                               | Yes                  |                                                               |
| Hazard Awareness Program                                 | Yes                  |                                                               |
| National Flood Insurance Program                         | Yes                  |                                                               |
| National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready Certification | Yes                  | Waiting on renewal for 2013. Granted, not yet received        |
| Land Use Program                                         | Yes                  |                                                               |
| Public Education/Awareness                               | Yes                  | JCEM has a full community preparedness program                |
| Property Acquisition                                     | Yes                  |                                                               |
| Planning/Zoning boards                                   | Yes                  |                                                               |
| Stream Maintenance Program                               | Yes                  |                                                               |
| Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)  | Yes                  |                                                               |
| Mutual Aid Agreements                                    | Yes                  | Mutual aid agreements are in place in various departments for |

Johnson County has numerous studies, reports, and maps in order to illustrate what and where their hazards and vulnerabilities are.

**Table 2.11. Johnson County Studies, Reports, and Maps**

| Element                                  | In Use, Yes, No, N/A | Comments                                                      |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Studies/Reports/Maps</b>              |                      |                                                               |
| Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County) | Yes                  |                                                               |
| Evacuation Route Map                     | Yes                  | Maps can be generated at any time through AIMS                |
| Critical Facilities Inventory            | Yes                  |                                                               |
| Vulnerable Population Inventory          | Yes                  | County maintains access through the Vulnerable Needs Registry |
| Land Use Map                             | Yes                  |                                                               |

## 2.2.6 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

A critical facility is defined as one that is essential in providing utility or direction either during the response to an emergency or during the recovery operation. Appendix C has an inventory of critical facilities and infrastructure in Johnson County. It includes their replacement value and capacity information when available. These are specific assets identified by the planning committee as the structures and facilities that should receive priority consideration in efforts to minimize risk.

## 2.2.7 Other Assets

The vulnerability of Johnson County to disaster also involves inventorying the natural, historic, cultural, and economic assets of the area. This is important for the following reasons:

- These types of resources warrant a greater degree of protection due to their unique and irreplaceable nature and contribution to the overall economy.
- Knowing about them ahead of time allows for a proactive stance to prepare before a disaster hits. In the immediate aftermath, when the potential for additional impacts is higher, it allows for an immediate response in order to lessen any damages.
- The rules for reconstruction, restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement are often different for these types of designated resources and knowing ahead of time can save time, money, and other resources..
- Natural resources can have beneficial functions that reduce the impacts of natural hazards, such as wetlands and riparian habitat, which help absorb and attenuate floodwaters.
- Losses to economic assets (e.g., major employers or primary economic sectors) could have severe impacts on a community and its ability to recover from a disaster.
- Historic resources: There are 30 Johnson County properties on the National Register of Historic Places:
  - Blackfeather Farm 8140 W. 183<sup>rd</sup> Street Stilwell 8/22/1996
  - Dutton-Thomas-Soule Farm 7925 Sunflower Rd De Soto 8/26/2006
  - Edgerton-Grange Hall 400 Nelson Edgerton
  - Ensor Farm 18995 W. 183<sup>rd</sup> Street Olathe 2/27/2004
  - Foster, Herman D. House 204 W. Main Street Gardner 11/28/2007
  - Franklin R. Lanter House 562 W. Park Street Olathe 10/10/2007
  - Harkey House 224 E. Main Gardner
  - Hodges House 425 S. Harrison Olathe
  - Horn-Vincent-Russell Estate 6624 Wenonga Road Mission Hills 7/25/1997
  - Hyer House 505 East Cedar Olathe

- Lackman-Thompson Farm 11180 Lackman Road Lenexa 5/06/1988
- Lanesfield School 18745 S. Dillie Road Edgerton 10/13/1988
- Loomis Historic District 8325 Johnson Dr, 5900 Hadley Merriam 5/17/2006
- Mahaffie House 1100 Kansas City Road Olathe 8/29/1977
- Majors House 8145 State Line Road Leawood 12/29/1970
- McCarthy House 19700 Sunflower Edgerton 7/10/2000
- Ott House 401 S. Harrison Street Olathe 4/01/1998
- Overland Theater 7204 W. 80<sup>th</sup> Street Overland Park 2/09/2005
- Parker House 631 W. Park Olathe 8/29/1988

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## 2.2.8 Cities

### City of De Soto

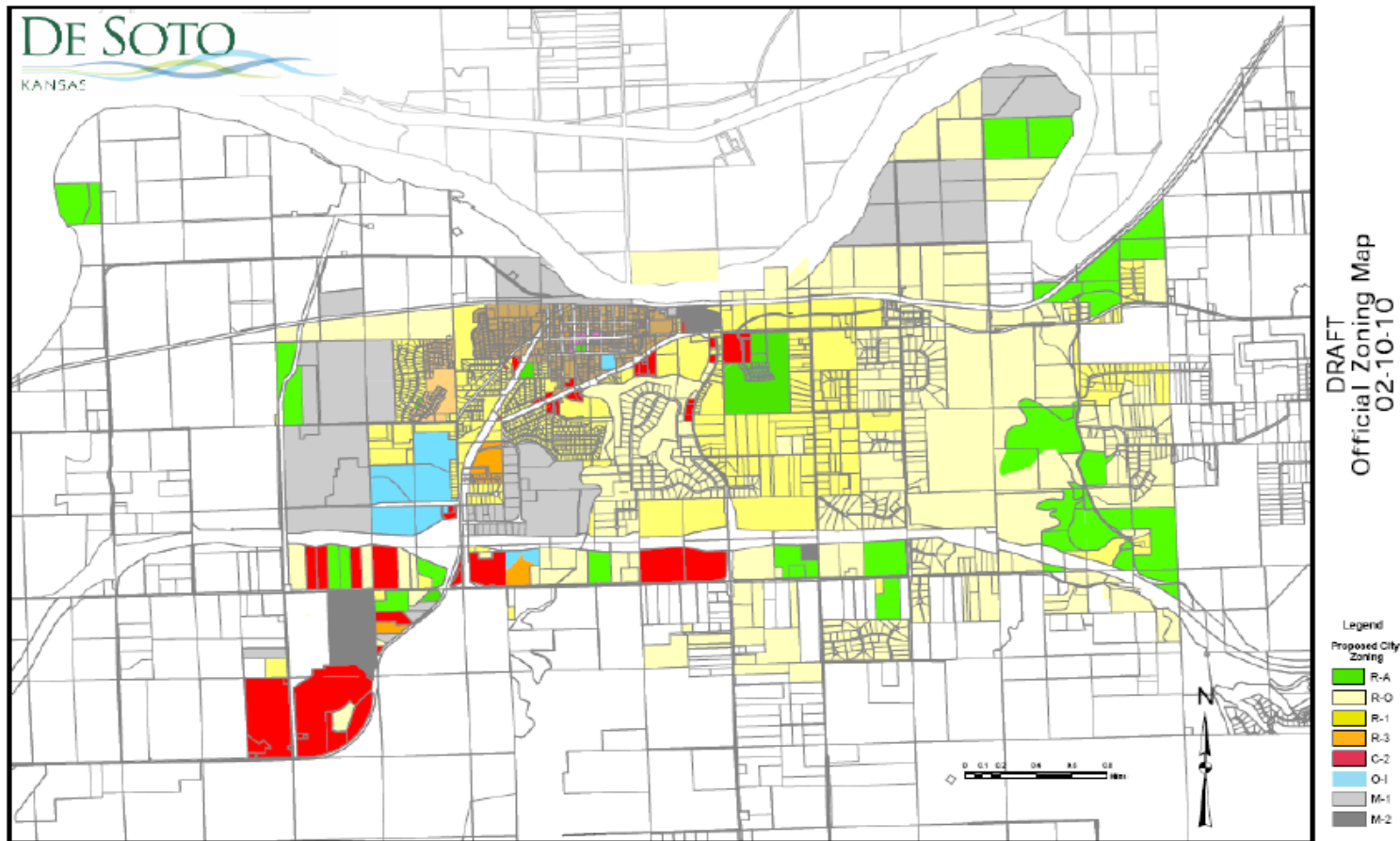
De Soto was founded in 1857 and is located between Lawrence and Kansas City on highway K-10. The northern border is the Kansas River. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the population of De Soto is 5,720, an increase of 1,169 since 2000.

### Land Use and Development Trends

With the growth in population over the past 10 years comes the need for more housing. Land area of the city is 11.32 square miles, and the population density in 2010 was 516.8 people per square mile. According to the Census Bureau, the City of De Soto had 2,204 housing units. One area the city is seeking to improve is the Residential – Historic ‘Old Town’ District through a revitalization plan. The guide to the City of De Soto ‘Guide to Development’ can be found at [www.desotoks.us](http://www.desotoks.us). The following figure shows the De Soto zoning map as of 2010.



Figure 2.6. City of De Soto Zoning Map



## **Technical and Fiscal Resources**

The City of De Soto has departments that include street, fire, water, wastewater, parks and recreation, planning & zoning, building & inspections, codes enforcement, city clerk, & court clerk. The Fire Chief of Fire District 1 also serves as the Emergency Manager. All other functions are supported by Johnson County.

Financial tools that the City of De Soto could use to help fund mitigation projects include:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital Improvements project funding
- Johnson County Stormwater Management Program
- Taxes for specific purposes
- Water or Sewer fees
- Impact fees for new development
- Debt through general obligation bonds
- Debt through special tax bonds
- Withholding spending in hazard prone areas

## **Existing Plans and Policies**

De Soto is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and has the following plans and policies in place:

- Comprehensive Plan
- Zoning Ordinance
- Subdivision Ordinance
- Site Plan Review Requirements
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Floodplain Management Ordinance
- Capital Improvements Program
- Building Code
- Sewer Master Plan Study
- Guide to Development Plan

The City of DeSoto incorporates mitigation into their local planning efforts. One example is their commitment to issues relating to flooding, which is well addressed in their plans, ordinances, and codes. Action DeSoto-1 addresses some of the flood control projects that the city has addressed in order to mitigate for flooding.

## **Other Mitigation Activities**

None since the last update.

## Property Valuation

Table 2.12 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.12. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 223,695,910                 | 211,100                      |
| Agricultural                 | 5,026,060                   |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 48,183,507                  |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 294,900                     |                              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$277,200,377</b>        |                              |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

## City of Edgerton

### Overview

Edgerton is considered a small rural town in a very fast growing county. Edgerton sits on highway 56 and is two miles north of Interstate 35. The City became incorporated in 1883 and was named for the chief railroad engineer who helped lay the railroad tracks. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, manufacturing was the highest percentage of Edgerton's labor force.



**Figure 2.7. Edgerton Location**



### **Land Use and Development Trends**

In 2010, the population of Edgerton was 1,671, a 13.8% increase since 2000. The land area is 1.28 square miles, and the population density in 2010 was 1,305 people per square mile. With this increase in population comes an increase in construction for new homes. The greatest growth is concentrated just to the north of Interstate 35. Edgerton website is not available.

### **Technical and Fiscal Resources**

Edgerton has a governing body and two departments to implement policies, the administration department and public works department. Positions include a part-time building official, a part-time floodplain manager, a part-time emergency manager, and a part-time grant writer. The engineering services are contracted to a consultant and geographic information system (GIS) services are provided by Johnson County.

Financial tools that the city can use to help fund mitigation projects include the following:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital Improvements Project Funding
- Johnson County Stormwater Management program
- Taxes for Specific Purposes
- Fees for water or sewer
- Impact fees for New Development
- Debt through General Obligation Bonds
- Debt through Special Tax Bonds

### **Existing Plans and Policies**

Edgerton has been a participant in the NFIP since 08/01/1979. It also has the following plans and policies in place.

- Comprehensive Plan
- Zoning Ordinance
- Subdivision Ordinance
- Floodplain Ordinance
- Capital Improvements Program
- Building Code
- Site Plan Review Requirements
- Capital Improvements Plan

### Other Mitigation Activities

None as of the last plan, dated 2009.

### Property Valuation

Table 2.13 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.13. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 44,987,500                  | \$107,300                    |
| Agricultural                 | 804,810                     |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 1,650,240                   |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 0                           |                              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$47,442,550</b>         |                              |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

### City of Fairway

Fairway is located in northeast Johnson County and is encompassed by Roeland Park, Mission Woods, Prairie Village, and Mission. It became incorporated in 1949 and the City is known for its trees and parks. The City is governed by a Mayor and eight City Council members. Consolidated Fire District No.2 provides fire



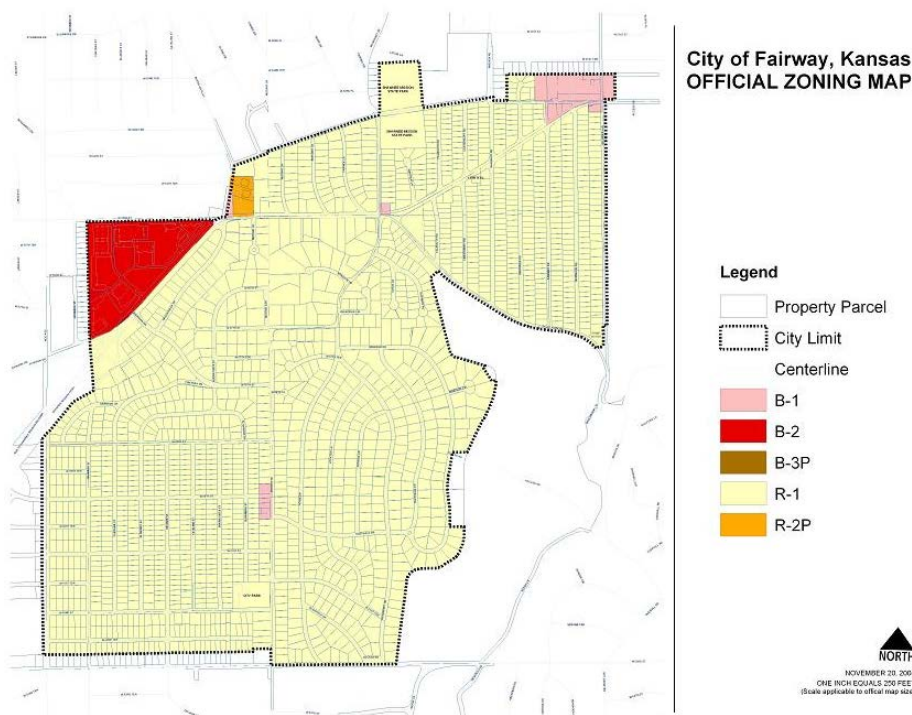
protection services for the City. City departments include the following:

- Administration
- Finance
- Building & Planning
- Parks & Recreation
- Municipal Court
- Police
- Public Work

## Land Use and Development Trends

In 2010, the population of Fairway was 3,882, a difference of 50 people since the last plan update. However, this is a decrease of 70 people since the census of 2000. Land area of the city is 1.14 square miles, and population density in 2010 was 3,405 people per square mile. Some of the issues that the City of Fairway has discussed that need further review for planning efforts are: Stormwater; City Hall and whether to build a new one or continue the current lease; the Park and Pool Master Plan, and Public Works. Following is the zoning map for the City of Fairway. The City of Fairway is committed to its floodplain management program through its ordinances, mitigation efforts, and actions. [www.fairwaykansas.org](http://www.fairwaykansas.org).

**Figure 2.8. City of Fairway Zoning Map.**



## Technical and Fiscal Resources

Financial tools or resources that the city could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital improvements project funding
- Johnson County Stormwater Management Program
- Taxes for specific purposes
- Fees for water or sewer
- Impact fees for new development
- Debt through general obligation bonds
- Debt through special tax bonds
- Withholding spending in hazard prone areas

## Existing Plans and Policies

The City of Fairway joined the NFIP on 04/23/1971. It has the following plans and policies in place.

- Comprehensive Plan
- Zoning Ordinance
- Floodplain Ordinance
- Capital Improvements Program
- Building Code
- Capital Improvements Plan

## Other Mitigation Activities

None as of this plan

## Property Valuation

Table 2.14 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.14. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 336,911,190                 | \$278,479                    |
| Agricultural                 | 0                           |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 22,078,400                  |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 0                           |                              |

|              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>\$358,989,590</b> |
|--------------|----------------------|

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

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## City of Gardner

This community was settled mainly by Free State men. Unlike their neighboring State of Missouri that supported slavery. This created many border war raids and ignited the beginning of the Civil War.

Gardner became an incorporated town in 1886 and was named in honor of Governor Gardner of Massachusetts, where Free State settlers originated. Though many travelers of the westward expansion had already traveled through Gardner by 1886, it was known as the location where the trails divide. The Santa Fe Trail, the Oregon Trail, and the California Trail all split at this location.



Gardner is located in the southwest part of the county and is surrounded by unincorporated Johnson County.

The City is operated by a mayor and city council that appoint a city administrator that is responsible for the daily operations of the City. There are also five departments within the City government: Finance, Public Works, Community Development, Public Safety, and Parks & Recreation. The City uses the public safety concept where the police, fire, and medical are all cross-trained and can be a first responder for any public safety concern.

## Land Use and Development Trends

In 2010, the population of Gardner was 19,123, a 49.1% percent increase since 2007. Today, Gardner has 9.79 square miles of land. Its population density in 2010 was 1,953 people per square mile. The city continues to encourage new growth and development, while at the same time it considers the fiscal constraints of their budget and resources. Key strategies of the comprehensive plan as it relates to current and future land development can be found in its entirety at [www.gardnerkansas.gov](http://www.gardnerkansas.gov). Following are some of the strategies identified in the plan:

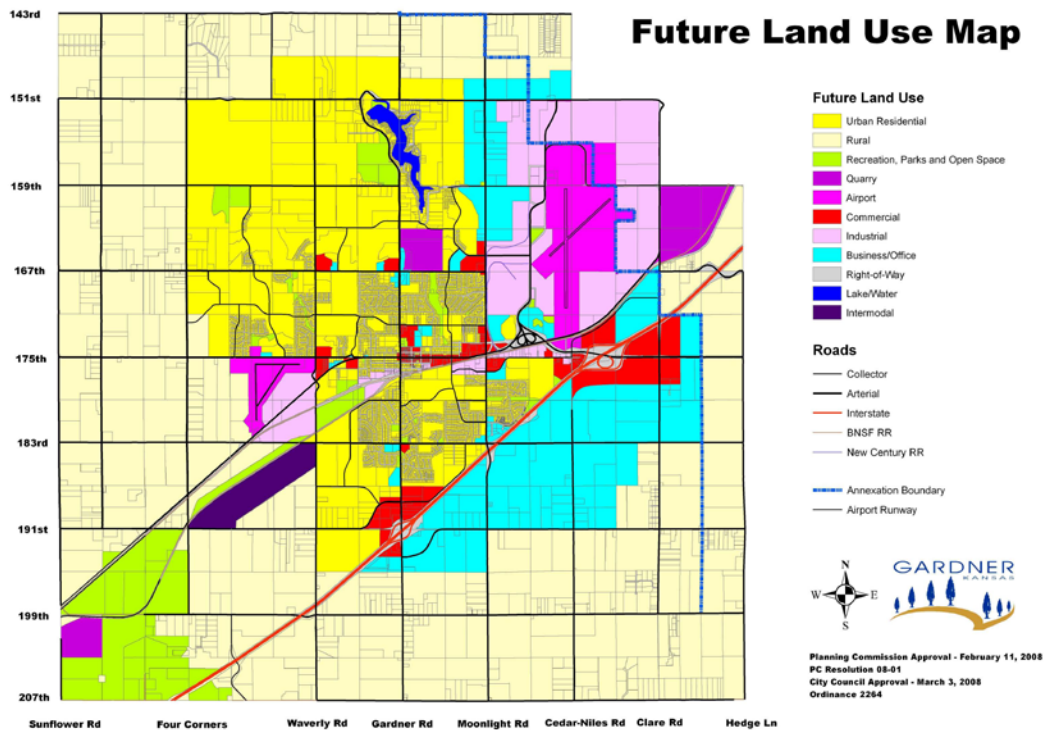
- The plan encompasses goals and policies that are representative of the community's desires for the future. It recognizes the numerous plans, projects and studies that are underway or pending, and it anticipates that the plan will be reviewed and potentially revised annually when significant land use changes occur within the planning area.
- The plan promotes development in defined growth areas based on fiscally responsible utility, infrastructure, and annexation plans and policies. By coordinating public and private investments, new urban development can be anticipated to occur in areas most easily served by public facilities and services. Future growth and

development can be scheduled in concert with planned infrastructure improvements.

- The plan defines the limits of urban growth for the planning period.
- The plan proposes the progression of land uses to help achieve a transition in land use and intensity levels, and avoid major or abrupt changes in density and building type.
- The plan supports infill redevelopment and new development which provides a range of residential, commercial, office, industrial and public uses consistent and compatible with the established land use patterns.
- The plan directs new residential development to the north and west of Downtown rather than to the east of Interstate 35 Highway.
- The plan encourages the development of neighborhoods in a range of densities to provide a sense of community, and to complement and preserve natural features in the area.
- The plan seeks compatible densities and housing types in neighborhoods by providing appropriate transitions between low-density residential land uses and more intensive residential developments and non-residential development.
- The plan strives to preserve and enhance downtown Gardner as the primary commercial / civic hub and activity center of the community.
- The plan is based on preserving the land areas east of Interstate 35 and south of New Century AirCenter for future employment, industrial, office, and other nonresidential land uses that are compatible to the airport and the near-by interstate transportation system.
- The plan recommends the protection and preservation of the floodplains and riparian ways throughout the planning area. These resources often are a constraint to urban development.
- The plan encourages the conservation of sensitive natural and environmental features and discourages development that would result in costly public improvement projects.

With the new growth in population, the City is currently developing more miles of streets, water lines, storm sewers, and sanitary sewer lines.

**Figure 2.9. City of Gardner Future Land Use Map**



## Technical and Fiscal Resources

The City of Gardner has a planner, floodplain manager, emergency manager, and building official. There is also City personnel skilled in GIS. The City has an outdoor storm siren warning system operated by the Gardner Public Safety Department.

Financial tools or resources that the city could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital improvements project funding
- Johnson County Stormwater Management Program
- Taxes for specific purposes
- Fees for water and sewer
- Impact fees for new development
- Debt through general obligation bonds
- Withholding spending in hazard prone areas

## Existing Plans and Policies

Gardner has been a participating member of the NFIP since joining on 04/15/1977. Gardner has

the following plans and policies in place.

- Comprehensive plan
- Zoning ordinance
- Subdivision ordinance
- Floodplain ordinance
- Capital improvements program
- Building code
- Economic development plan
- Capital improvements plan

### Other Mitigation Activities

None available

### Property Valuation

Table 2.14 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.14. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 686,675,823                 | 160,800                      |
| Agricultural                 | 1,569,280                   |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 56,157,807                  |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 40,700                      |                              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$744,443,610</b>        |                              |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

### City of Lake Quivira

Lake Quivira is located in the northern section of Johnson County surrounded by the city of Shawnee and Wyandotte County. This small residential suburb has its own 225-acre lake, golf course and amenities. The City has a mayor/city council form of government with several city departments. Departments are Administration, City Clerk, Fire and Police.



### Land Use and Development Trends

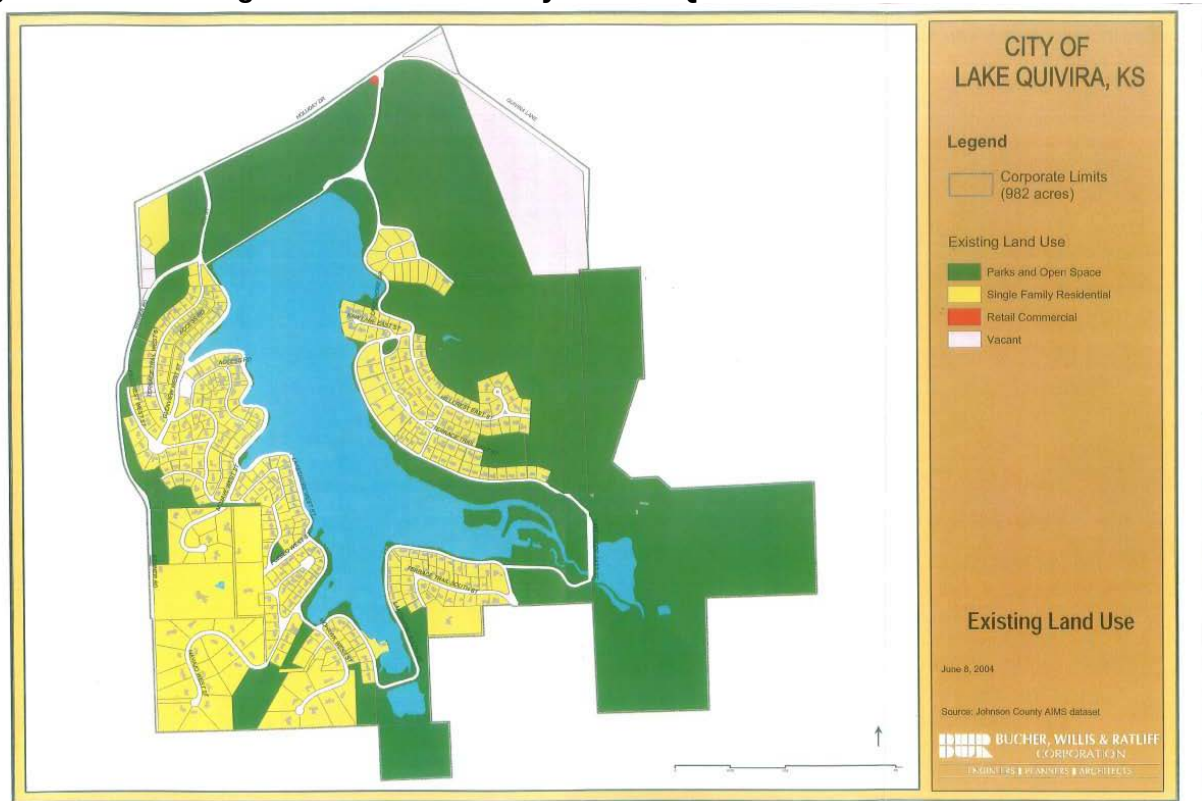
In 2010, the population of Lake Quivira was 906, a decrease of 26 people since 2000. Land area of the city is 1.30 square miles, and population density in 2010 was 696.9 people per

square mile. While the majority of the land in the city is already developed, there are a few parcels of land that have the potential to be developed at some time in the future. The city maintains a strict 50% policy whereby 50% of its land must remain for recreation and open space. The City of Lake Quivira has a Comprehensive Plan with the objectives and future recommendations for the city. The following are a few of the objectives and recommendations (the plan can be found in its entirety on the City of Quivira's webpage).

#### Objectives -

- Maintain the City of Lake Quivira's current character
- Maintain High Development Standards, but allow diversity.
- Avoid overburdening city services
- Maintain accessibility and quality of recreational facilities.

**Figure 2.9a. Existing Land Use for the City of Lake Quivira.**

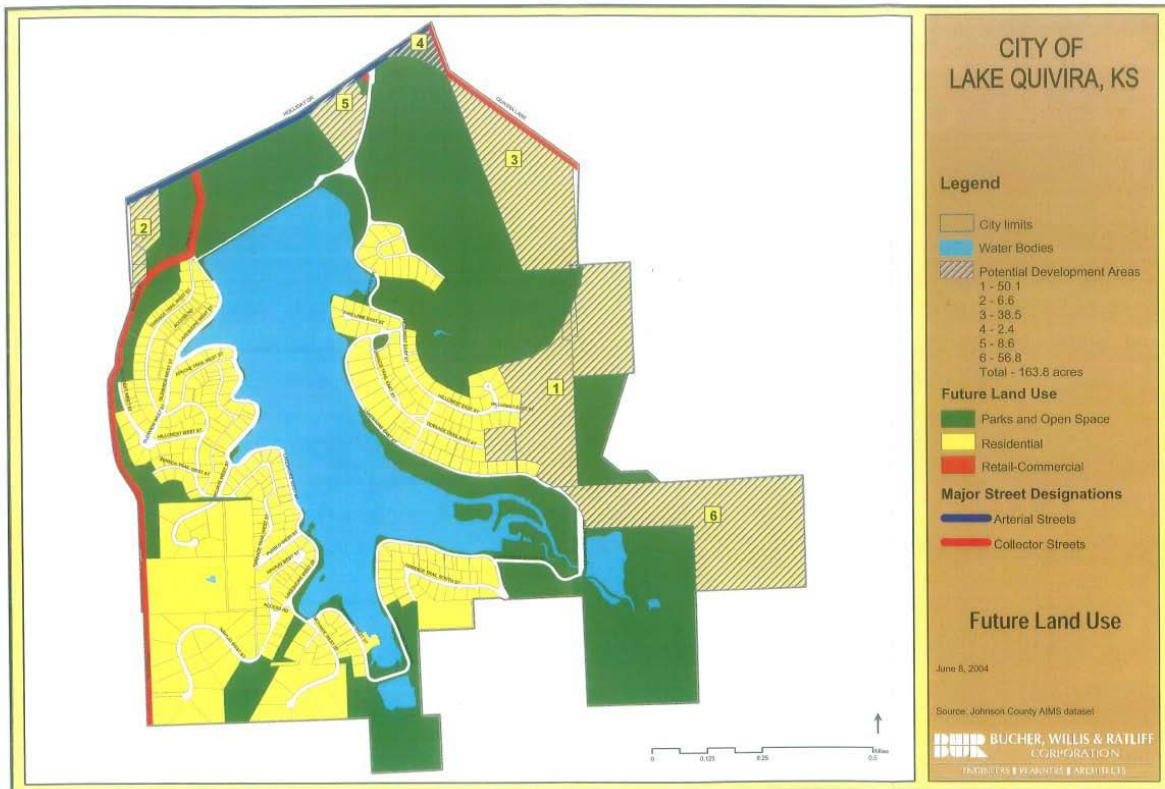


Future land use in the city must maintain its 50% recreational and open space requirement, however, there are a few areas under consideration for development:

- Winding Ridge and Lakeshore East under consideration for large-lot residences.
- Northwest corner of the city under consideration for residential use.
- Northeast corner of the City is under consideration for residential with a mix of densities and dwelling types.

- Intersection of Quivira lane and Holliday Drive calls for realignment of Quivira lane to the east side of Holliday Drive with a project use of open space.
- South of Holliday Drive and West of the Main Gate under consideration for continued mixture of public and Quivira, Inc. facilities along with higher-density housing.

**Figure 2.9b. City of Lake Quivira Future Land Use Map**



## Technical and Fiscal Resources

Lake Quivira has a planner experienced in land management and engineering infrastructure. The Fire Chief also serves as the City's Emergency Manager. There is a part-time building official as well as a part-time treasurer.

Financial tools or resources that the city could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Capital improvements project funding
- Johnson County Stormwater Management Program
- Taxes for specific purposes
- Impact fees for new development
- Debt through general obligation bonds
- Debt through special tax bonds

## Existing Plans and Policies

Lake Quivira's NFIP status has been suspended as of 5 June 1989. It has the following plans and policies in place:

- Master plan
- Zoning ordinance
- Subdivision ordinance
- Growth management ordinance
- Capital improvements program
- Building code
- Stormwater management program
- Capital improvements plan

## Other Mitigation Activities

2012-2013-Proceeding through a multiple phase plan to obtain all necessary engineering documents, right of way and utility clearances to construct an Emergency Evacuation Exit at approx. the intersection of Navajo West and Renner Road. Currently, with a single point of ingress and egress evacuation options are limited as the presence of the Burlington Northern Railway is of primary concern in case of a derailment or a hazmat event. A comprehensive site selection study yielded the Navajo location as the best option. Recent approval for this project has been secured by several committees including Safety & Security, Homeowners' Association Board and City Council to proceed with the final planning stages of this City funded project scheduled for completion in 2013-2014.

## Property Valuation

Table 2.15 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.15. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 140,709,430                 | \$422,449                    |
| Agricultural                 | 0                           |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 0                           |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 275,800                     |                              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$140,985,230</b>        |                              |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

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## City of Leawood

In December 1948, the City of Leawood became incorporated. One of the major reasons for incorporation was to improve city services. The 832 residents were being serviced by the Overland Park Volunteer Fire Department and the Sheriff's Department in Olathe and they thought the response time was too long. So they became incorporated to care for themselves and purchased their own fire fighting equipment.



Leawood operates under a Mayor and eight council member governing body that appoints a City Administrator. Departments include City Attorney, City Clerk, Community Development, Finance, Fire, Human Resources, Information Services, Municipal Court, Parks & Recreation, Police, and Public Works

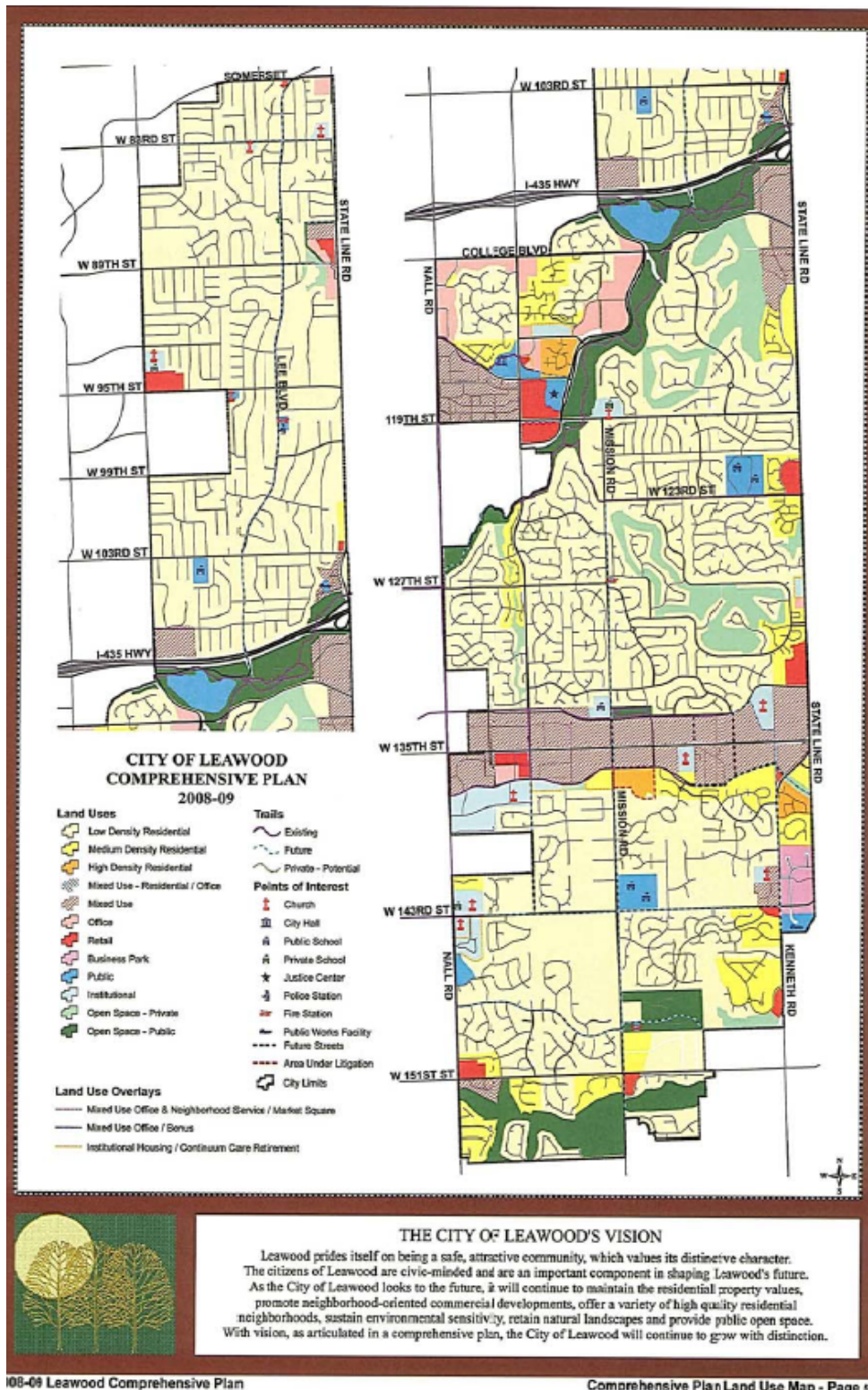
### Land Use and Development Trends

In 2010, the population of Leawood was 31,867, an increase of 4,211 people since 2000. Land area of the city is 15.08 square miles, and population density in 2010 was 2,113 people per square mile. Leawood's Comprehensive Plan spells out that "The future Leawood will not be a maze of industrial parks and ten-story office buildings, but rather a sophisticated mix of prestigious residential and vibrant commercial areas accentuated by the special qualities, identified within the plan, that make Leawood unique among area cities" ([www.leawood.org](http://www.leawood.org)). According to the Comprehensive Plan, at a .75 percent growth rate, leawood Greenfield areas will build-out in the next 15 years. At this time the population is expected to be 38,875 people. Future growth patterns will not rely on annexations for related population increases due to Leawood being landlocked. As the remaining land is development, population growth will slow. The 135<sup>th</sup> corridor is of great interest in the development of Leawood. Some developments that have been approved in recent years are:

- Villagio of Leawood (135<sup>th</sup> Street and Roe Avenue).
- Tuscany Reserve Commercial (135<sup>th</sup> Street and Pawnee)
- Chadwick Place (135<sup>th</sup> Street and Chadwick)
- Leawood Market Center (135<sup>th</sup> Street and State Line Road)
- Nall Valley Shops (NE Corner of 151<sup>st</sup> Street and Nall Avenue)
- NE Corner of 135<sup>th</sup> Street and Roe Avenue
- Village of Seville (133<sup>rd</sup> Street and State Line Road)

The plan states all the objectives for the future development of Leawood and encourages the utilization of natural and historic features such as flood plains, creeks, and other undevelopable areas for additional recreational opportunities and to preserve and protect environmentally sensitive areas and wildlife habitats ([www.leawood.org](http://www.leawood.org)). Following is a map of the vision of the future land use for Leawood.

Figure 2.10. City of Leawood Future Land Use Vision



## Technical and Fiscal Resources

Leawood has a staff experienced in land management and engineering infrastructure. Floodplain manager duties are handled by the Public Works Department and the Fire Chief serves as the City's Emergency Manager. The following table details staff and technical resources for Leawood.

**Table 2.13. City of Leawood Personnel Resource and Warning Systems**

| Personnel Resources                                                                                | Yes/No | Department/Position                                    | Comments                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Planner/Engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices                      | Yes    | Community Development Director & Public Works Director |                                                                           |
| Engineer/Professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure | Yes    | Community Development Director & Public Works Director |                                                                           |
| Planner/Engineer/Scientist with an understanding of natural hazards                                | Yes    | Public Works Engineering                               |                                                                           |
| Personnel skilled in GIS                                                                           | Yes    | Public Works Engineering and Community Development     | Johnson County AIMS                                                       |
| Full Time Building Official                                                                        | Yes    | Public Works                                           |                                                                           |
| Floodplain Manager                                                                                 | Yes    | Public Works Engineering                               |                                                                           |
| Emergency Manager                                                                                  | Yes    | Fire Department                                        |                                                                           |
| Personnel Resources                                                                                | Yes/No | Department/Position                                    | Comments                                                                  |
| Grant Writer                                                                                       | No     |                                                        |                                                                           |
| Warning System/Services (Reverse 9-11, cable override, outdoor warning signals)                    | Yes    | Police Department & Fire Department                    | Outdoor Warning Sirens, Neighborhood Alert Telephone System, City Website |
| Reverse 9-11                                                                                       | Yes    | Police Department                                      | This system is provided by the Prairie Village P.D.                       |

Financial tools or resources that the City can use to help fund mitigation initiatives include the following:

- Capital Improvements Project Funding
- Johnson County Stormwater Management Program
- Taxes for Specific Purposes
- Impact Fees for New Development
- Debt through General Obligation Bonds

## Existing Plans and Policies

The City of Leawood joined the NFIP program on 09/30/1977. It also has the following plans and policies in place.

- Master Plan
- Zoning Ordinance

- Subdivision Regulations
- Floodplain Ordinance
- Capital Improvements Program
- Building Code
- Local Emergency Operations Plan
- Site Plan Review Requirements
- Capital Improvements Plan

### Other Mitigation Activities

None reported

### Property Valuation

Table 2.16 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.16. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 3,765,503,340               | 388,400                      |
| Agricultural                 | 819,630                     |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 492,164,230                 |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 2,134,580                   |                              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$4,260,621,780</b>      |                              |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

### City of Lenexa

In 1854, the members of the Shawnee Tribe owned the site which would become Lenexa. It remained tribal land until after the Civil War when the Shawnee wanted to sell their land and move to the Oklahoma Indian



Territories. Then many easterners and Europeans settled the area and spinach became one of their primary crops. Lenexa is operated by a mayor and 9 member city council. Departments within the City government are: Community Development, Courts, Code Enforcement, Fire, Licensing, Parks, Police, and Public Works.

## Land Use and Development Trends

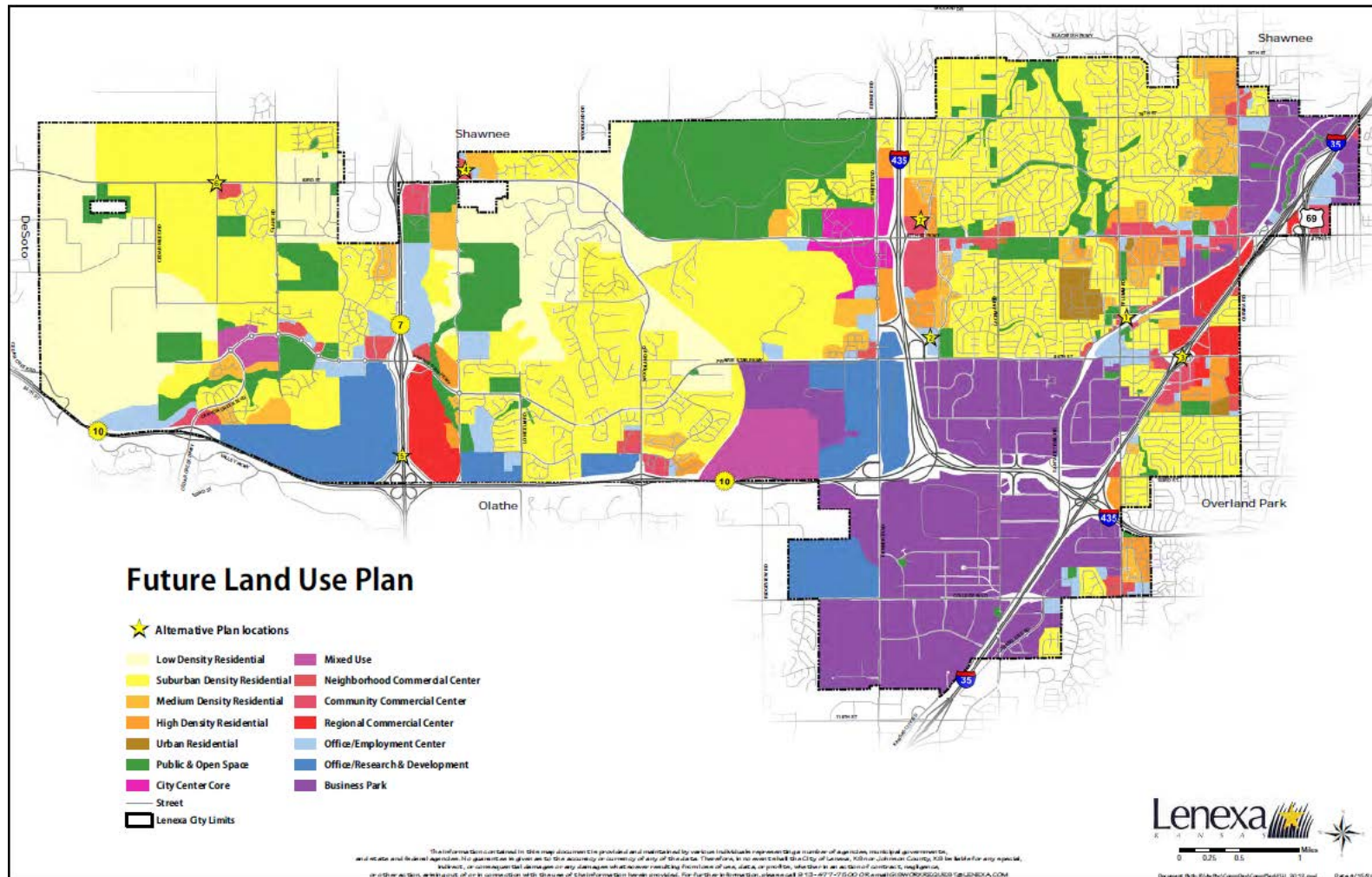
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2010 Lenexa's population was 48,190, an increase of 7,952 people since 2000. Land area is 34.4 square miles giving Lenexa a population density of 1,401 people per square mile. The City of Lenexa is landlocked by other municipalities, yet still has a lot of room to grow. East of I-435, much of the land is already developed, so new growth opportunities will come in the form of redevelopment and infill. Development is trending westward, with the property between I-435 and K-7 seeing renewed interest. West of K-7 the majority of property is either undeveloped or used agriculturally. [www.lenexa.com](http://www.lenexa.com)

Some of the Pending Plans and projects for the City of Lenexa are:

- 95<sup>th</sup> Street Corridor Study – an area of expected proposed improvements.
- Surface hydrologic conditions within Lenexa that should be considered with respect to land use and planning include perennial streams, intermittent streams, the 100-year flood plain, the 500-year flood plain, and ponds. These hydrologic features are among the most important environmental conditions because most other natural processes are dependent upon the area's hydrologic cycle. The major hydrologic features in Lenexa are Mill Creek, a perennial stream, and the 100-year floodplain located along Mill Creek. A number of intermittent streams wind through the area west of I-435, including Coon Creek branches. The City of Lenexa is committed to its floodplain management program. Development is restricted in the floodplain through use of their stream setback and floodplain development ordinances.

Following is a map of the Future Land Use for the City of Lenexa.

Figure 2.11. City of Lenexa Future Land Use Map



## Technical and Fiscal Resources

The Emergency Manager for Lenexa is the Fire Chief, and floodplain manager responsibilities belong to the Public Works Department. The City has a grant writer and GIS resource under the Department of Administration. Table 2.14 shows the staff and technical resources in more detail.

**Table 2.14. City of Lenexa Personnel Resources and Warning Systems**

| Personnel Resources                                                                                | Yes/No | Department/Position                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Planner/Engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices                      | Yes    | Community Development Director                                                    |
| Personnel Resources                                                                                | Yes/No | Department/Position                                                               |
| Engineer/Professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure | Yes    | Public Works/City Engineer and/or Community Development Engineering Administrator |
| Planner/Engineer/Scientist with an understanding of natural hazards                                | Yes    | Public Works/City Engineer                                                        |
| GIS personnel                                                                                      | Yes    | Administrations/GIS Manager                                                       |
| Building Official, full time                                                                       | Yes    | Community Development/Building Code Administrator                                 |
| Floodplain Manager                                                                                 | Yes    | Public Works/Stormwater Engineer                                                  |
| Emergency Manager                                                                                  | Yes    | Fire/Fire Chief                                                                   |
| Grant Writer                                                                                       | Yes    | All Departments/Various                                                           |
| Warning Systems/Services (Reverse 9-11, cable override, outdoor warning signals)                   | Yes    | Police Department/Communications                                                  |

Financial tools or resources that the City can use to help fund mitigation initiatives include the following.

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital Improvements project funding
- Johnson county Stormwater Management Program
- Taxes for Specific Purposes
- Impact fees for New Development
- Debt through General Obligation Bonds
- Debt through Special Tax Bonds
- Debt through Private Activities

## Existing Plans and Policies

Lenexa joined the NFIP on 08/01/1977. The city has the following plans and policies in place.

- Master Plan
- Zoning Ordinances
- Subdivision Ordinances
- Growth Management Ordinance
- Floodplain Ordinance
- Capital Improvements Plan
- Building code
- Site Plan Review Requirements
- Capital Improvements Plan
- Local Emergency Operations Plan
- Vision 2030

### Other Mitigation Activities

The City of Lenexa has continued with their ongoing Public Education and information programs since the last plan. This includes Fire Prevention, Rain-to-Recreation, Storm Water Run Off Education, and Emergency Preparedness Education. They have also completed hazard mitigation flood buyouts as follows:

#### Whispering Hills Buyout

6/12/01, 20706 Mill Road closing; \$260,096.12 5/07/01, 20702 Mill Road closing; \$238,008.97  
4/30/01, 20610 Mill Road closing; \$223,176.04

#### Clare Road Buyout

4/27/01, 8401 Clare Road closing; \$128,170.96

Pennycross ( 9/11/01-Overfield Property Closing; \$150,341.89 9/24/01-Stultz Property Closing; \$142,246.32 10/15/01-Nutt Property Closing; \$140,338.30 11/30/01 - Eggerman Property Closing; \$139,483.74.

### Property Valuation

Table 2.17 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.17. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 2,780,219,253               | 216,900                      |
| Agricultural                 | 13,081,140                  |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 1,133,232,251               |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 270,860                     |                              |

|              |                        |
|--------------|------------------------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>\$3,926,803,504</b> |
|--------------|------------------------|

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

## City of Merriam

Merriam was incorporated as a city of the third class in October 1950 and established status as a city of the second class in January 1957. The City is located in northeastern Johnson County and the city is bisected by Interstate-35.



The city of Merriam has an elected Mayor, a City Administer, as well as eight city council members from the four wards in Merriam. City Departments are Administration/Finance, Community Development, Fire Department, Municipal Court, Parks & Recreation, Police Department, and Public Works Department. As a part of these departments they have filled positions of building code official, building inspector, engineer, development planner, public works official, emergency management coordinator, and an NFIP floodplain administrator.

## Land Use and Development Trends

In 2010, the population of Merriam was 11,003, which reflects a loss of 3 people since the 2000 census. The land area of the city is 4.32 square miles, which makes for a population density of 2,547 people per square mile.

The City of Merriam is land-locked which restricts their development trends, however, there is projected development on W 67<sup>th</sup> Street and Interstate 35 for retail and auto dealerships in Merriam Point, and at Merriam Village at the intersection of Johnson Drive and Interstate 35, there are plans for construction to house IKEA, and other retail and restaurants.

[www.merriam.org](http://www.merriam.org).

## Technical and Fiscal Resources

Funding opportunities for the City of Merriam to fund mitigation activities are as follows.

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital Improvements Funding
- Taxes for Specific Purposes
- Debt through General Obligation Bonds

## Existing Plans and Policies

The City of Merriam has been a participant in the NFIP since 05/15/1978. Other plans and policies include the following.

- Comprehensive Plan
- Capital Improvement Plan

- City Emergency Operations Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Transportation Plan
- Land-use Plan

### Other Mitigation Activities

The City of Merriam has enacted the Project Impact, for the NFIP program, as well as a public education/information program geared toward area 5<sup>th</sup> graders called Aerial Andy.

### Property Valuation

Table 2.18 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.18. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 412,413,898                 | 157,500                      |
| Agricultural                 | 80,290                      |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 212,777,942                 |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 344,330                     |                              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$625,616,460</b>        |                              |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

### City of Mission

The City was once a stopping point for many settlers traveling west via the Santa Fe Trail. The area had a valuable resource to many settlers – clear blue water in free-flowing springs.

Today, the City of Mission, located in northeastern Johnson County, is mainly a suburban area of the Kansas City metropolitan area. One notable benefit to Mission is its access to Interstate-35 which is a major transportation corridor.



Mission operates under a Mayor-Council form of government with an appointed City Administrator, City Treasurer, City Attorney, and Municipal Judge. Departments include Administration, Animal Control, Community Development, Municipal Court, Neighboring Services, Parks & Recreation, Police Department and Public Works. Consolidated Fire District No.2 provides fire protection services for the City.

## Land Use and Development Trends

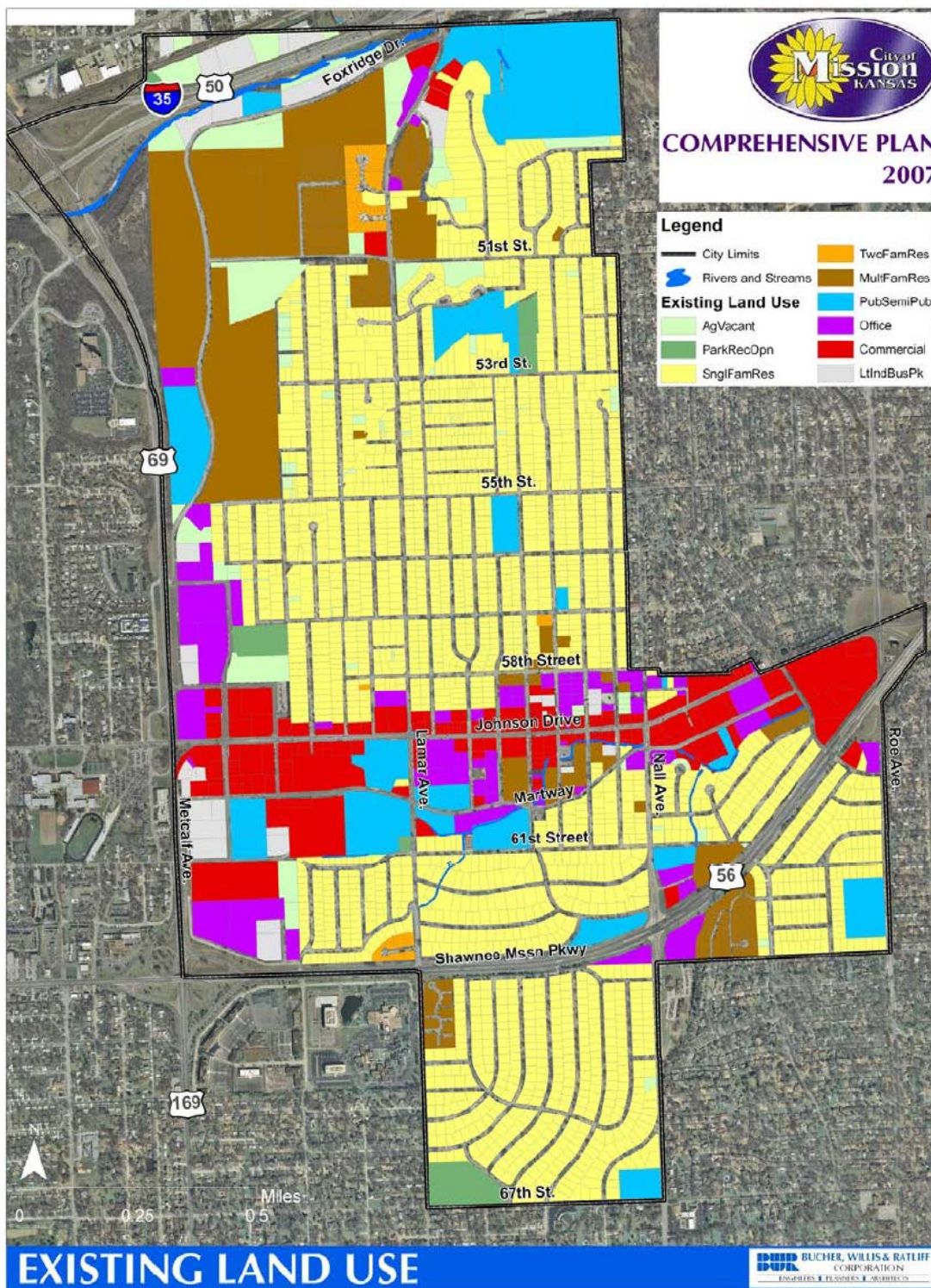
In 2010, the Census Bureau put the population in the City of Mission at 9,323 which is a loss of 404 people since the census of 2000. Land area of the city is 2.53 square miles, giving the City a population density of 3,685 people per square mile. The density of the population has led to the multi-modal development as key to creating walkable communities, which in turn is key to mixed use development, because these urban forms and modalities require higher-density development – denser than traditional suburban developments. The existing land use in the corporate limits of Mission are shown in the figure below, illustrating the centralized location of commercial uses along the Johnson Drive “spine” of the city; and the largely single-family residential neighborhoods. Higher-density residential land uses are planned in the Gateways and Downtown.

The City of Mission has goals, objectives and an action plan within their Comprehensive Plan which can be seen in its entirety at [www.missionks.org](http://www.missionks.org). Some of the objectives which cover natural features and the environment, including flooding, are below:

1. Objective: Make flood improvements environmentally responsible, ensuring against increases in peak flow at points downtown.
  - a. Action: Adopt standards and amend codes to require on-site storm water management methods so that improvement projects will, to the extent possible, include components which improve the storm water runoff quality and reduce the runoff quantity.
  - b. Action: Prohibit private improvements that cause an increase in peak flow, or other negative impact, to any property downstream and to the downstream reach of Rock Creek in Fairway.
2. Objective: preserve green space to minimize storm water runoff.
  - a. Action: Update subdivision and zoning regulations to require Low Impact Development standards to be met at the parcel level of development.
3. Objective: Provide redevelopment options for community consideration by adopting a City plan for the flood-affected area.
  - a. Action: The City Council should continue implementing the engineering and redevelopment concepts that address flooding issues for Rock Creek in the Central Business District according to plans recommended by study Task Forces and adopted by the City Council.

The following figure depicts the current land usage map for the City of Mission.

Figure 2.12. City of Mission Existing Land Use Map

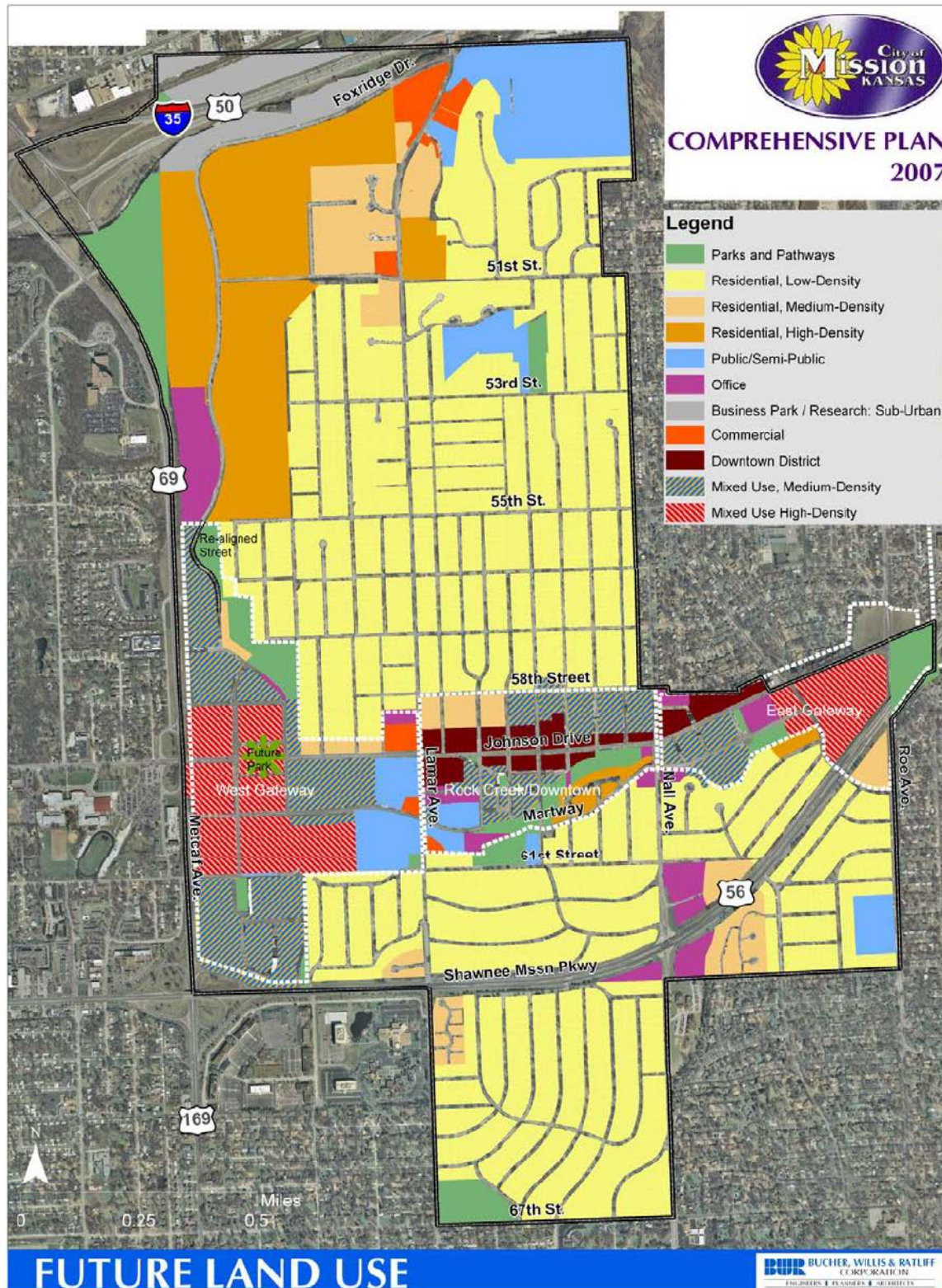


Future land use in the City of Mission is centered around two ideas:

1. The demographics of the City now make it imperative for an older, aged-in-place populace to manage their dependent care housing needs in new ways; and
2. The public and private response to these needs – true mixed use housing choices – makes it imperative for the City to provide for related needs, such as multimodal transportation.

Following is the map that depicts the future land use for the City of Mission.

Figure 2.13. City of Mission Future Land Use



## Technical and Fiscal Resources

The city of Mission has a planner, floodplain manager, and emergency manager. Other technical resources include personnel skilled in a land development, construction practices, GIS, and a grant writer. Mission has an outdoor siren warning system. Financial tools or resources that the City can potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital Improvements Project Funding
- Johnson County Stormwater Management Program
- Taxes for specific Purposes
- Fees for water or sewer
- Impact Fees for New Development
- Debt through General Obligation Bonds
- Debt through Special Tax Bonds
- Withholding spending in Hazard Prone Areas

## Existing Plans and Policies

The City of Mission has participated in the NFIP since 05/15/1978. The following plans and policies are also utilized in Mission:

- Master Plan
- Storm water Management Program
- Comprehensive Plan
- Local Emergency Management Plan
- Zoning Regulations
- Subdivision Regulations
- Floodplain Ordinance
- Capital Improvements Program
- Building Code
- Site Plan Review Requirements
- Capital Improvements Plan

## Other Mitigation Activities

In 2011 a large generator was added to the Sylvester Powell Jr. Community Center, via a DHS Grant through MARC, to incorporate the center as a full service safe room.

## Property Valuation

Table 2.19 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.19. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value<br>(2011)(\$) |

|                       |                      |         |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Residential           | 425,202,880          | 164,800 |
| Agricultural          | 0                    |         |
| Commercial/Industrial | 122,773,890          |         |
| Not for Profit        | 0                    |         |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>\$547,976,770</b> |         |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

## City of Mission Hills

Mission Hills is located in northeastern Johnson County and is known for their many county club golf courses. The City is surrounded by Mission Woods, Fairway, Prairie Village, and Kansas City, Missouri. It has maintained its original plan conceived in the early 1900s of being a garden community.



Mission Hills elects a Mayor and five citizens to the City Council. An appointed City Administrator is responsible for the City as the chief administrative officer. Consolidated Fire District No.2 provides fire protection services for the City.

## Land Use and Development Trends

In 2010, the population of Mission Hills was 3,498, a decrease of 95 people since the 2000 census. Land area of the city is 2.02 square miles, and the population density is 1,732 people per square mile.

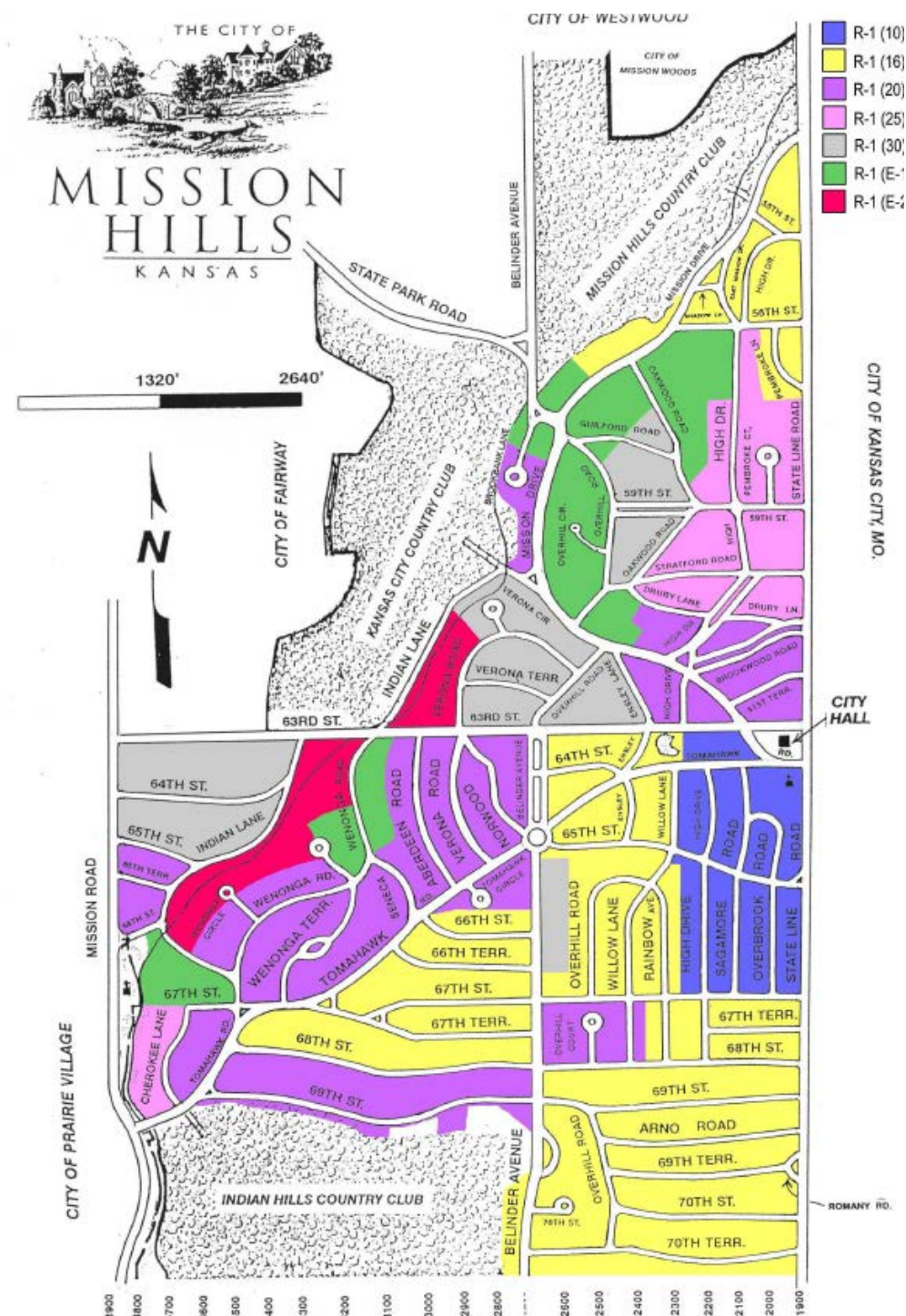
The City of Mission Hills is landlocked and completely built out for future developments of any kind. However, the City does have plans to build a garage and public restroom on City Hall property.

While the Comprehensive plan for Mission Hills can be found at [www.missionhillsks.gov](http://www.missionhillsks.gov) in its entirety, it is especially important to note in this plan of their environmental concerns. The three objectives for this area are:

- Objective 6- To encourage and promote energy conservation and use of renewable energy sources in the City.
- Objective 7- To improve water quality and recapture the natural environment of the City's open channels.
- Objective 8- To preclude the development of land, the result of which will substantially increase surface water run-off leading to further flood control problems.

The City of Mission Hills is committed via planning, mitigation, and actions to maintaining the integrity of the environment and in essence to preclude the act of flooding through man made development.

Figure 2.14. City of Mission Hills Zoning Map



## Technical and Fiscal Resources

Police protection is offered by the City of Prairie Village Police Department and fire protection is provided by Johnson County Consolidated Fire District No. 2. Mission Hills, in conjunction with

Prairie Village, has an ultra high speed telephone communications service for emergency notifications called Code RED. This is used to alert residents of emergency or life-threatening situations and public safety issues.

Financial tools and resources that could potentially help Mission Hills fund mitigation initiatives is as follows.

- Capital Improvements Funding
- Taxes for Specific Purposes
- Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services
- Impact fees for new development
- Debt through General Obligation Bonds
- Debt through Special Tax Bonds
- Debt through Private Activities
- Withhold spending in hazard prone areas

### **Existing Plans and Policies**

The City of Mission Hills joined the NFIP in 9/29/1979. It also has the following plans and policies in place.

- Comprehensive Plan
- Capital Improvement Plan
- City Emergency Operations Plan
- County Emergency Operations plan
- Local Recovery Plan (in EOP)
- Zoning Ordinance
- Building Code
- Floodplain Ordinance
- Site Plan Review Requirements
- Tree Trimming Ordinance
- Storm Water Ordinance
- Drainage Ordinance
- Wetlands/Riparian Areas Conservation Plan

### **Other Mitigation Activities**

Since the last plan, the identified project to reduce flooding on the roadway in Peetwood Park has been completed. The City also removed City Hall and a church from a flooding area through the Mission Drive Channel Project (2012). The City also has a public education program in place to educate the public on hazards. On their Capital Improvement Plan for 2013, they have identified various projects to fix catchbasins, pipes, etc., in order to facilitate the mitigation of flooding.

### **Property Valuation**

Table 2.20 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.20. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 607,110,170                 | \$836,032                    |
| Agricultural                 | 0                           |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 11,665,730                  |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 969,580                     |                              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$619,745,480</b>        |                              |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

## City of Mission Woods

This small residential community is completely landlocked in Northeastern Johnson County. There are no city buildings and all resources are provided by the City of Westwood and Consolidated Fire District No.2 provides fire protection services for the City.

### Land Use and Development Trends

In 2010, the population of Mission Woods was 178 people, which is an increase of 13 people since the 2000 census. Land area is .11 square miles, which makes the population density 1618 people per square mile.

Most development is in the form of redevelopment as Mission Woods is landlocked and highly densely populated. They are committed to managing the floodplain and restricting development in areas that are a high risk. [www.missionwoods-ks.org](http://www.missionwoods-ks.org).



### Technical and Fiscal Resources

The technical resources are provided by the City of Westwood.

The financial tools available to the City of Mission Wood to potentially fund mitigation activities are as follows:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Johnson county Stormwater Management program
- Taxes for Specific Purposes
- Debt through General Obligation Bonds
- Debt through special Tax Bonds
- Withholding spending in hazard prone areas.

### Existing Plans and Policies

Mission Woods joined the NFIP on 29 July 2009 and has the following plans and policies in place:

- Zoning Regulations
- Floodplain Ordinance
- Stormwater Ordinance
- Capital Improvements Program
- Building Code
- Emergency Operations Plan

### Other Mitigation Activities

None to report since last plan update.

### Property Valuation

Table 2.22 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.21. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 15,909,630                  | \$334,615                    |
| Agricultural                 | 0                           |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 6,614,980                   |                              |
| Not for Profit               |                             |                              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$22,524,610</b>         |                              |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

### City of Olathe

Olathe is located in the middle of Johnson County and is the County seat. The City was founded in 1857. The name “Olathe” is derived from the Shawnee Indian word “beautiful” because of all the wild flowers growing in the area.

Olathe voters selected a modified mayor-council-manager form of government. The 7 member City Council hires the city manager who is responsible for administering the city business. City Departments are City Clerk, City Council, Development Services, Fire, GIS/Maps, Human Resources, Legal, Municipal Court, Municipal Services, Parks & Recreation, Police, Public Works, and Strategic Financial Management.



There are several major highways that crisscross the City including Interstate-35 (which divides the City), K-10, K-7, and K-150 (locally known as Santa Fe Drive). For outdoor enjoyment, the City has two large public lakes, Lake Olathe and Cedar Lake, and smaller lakes at Waterworks

Park and Southlake Park.

## Land Use and Development Trends

In 2010, the population of Olathe was 125,872, and increase of 24,292 people since the census of 2000. The land area of Olathe is 54.16 square miles, and the population density is 2,324 people per square mile. Olathe is a quickly growing city and housing developments, building and shopping developments are on the rise. Johnson County has an intense screening program before any new development can be done, to include ensuring the floodplain is protected. The guidelines for the City of Olathe's land use and development can be found in its entirety in their Comprehensive Plan at [www.olathe.org](http://www.olathe.org). Following are a few of the guidelines as they relate to open storm drainage and detention:

1. Natural drainage areas should be preserved with adequate green space to protect existing riparian systems and to allow maintenance access. When natural areas are altered, landscaping should be planted to reestablish the previous riparian habitat. Walks are encouraged to facilitate pedestrian circulation throughout the site, to adjacent streets and properties, and to the city's trail system.
2. Detention basins serving multiple owners and/or development sites within a single large development are recommended in order to reduce the number of basins, to create watersheds of adequate size to support wet-bottom basins or wetlands, and to distribute the cost and maintenance of the basins.
3. All detention basins and open drainage areas shall be readily accessible for inspection, and to maintenance equipment. All detention basins shall be mowed routinely, unless designed as wetlands. Wetlands shall be defined as areas which are predominantly covered with shallow water or wet soils for the majority of the growing season for most years and be capable of supporting water tolerant plants.

The City of Olathe has adopted and integrated area and corridor plans to their Comprehensive Plan. As follows:

**Coffee Creek Master Plan:** The Coffee Creek Master Plan is the City's newest area plan and provides guidance for the development of an area south of the City. The area is generally bounded by existing development to the north, Black Bob Road, the half-section line south of 175th Street, and the half-section line west of Ridgeview Road. The Coffee Creek Master plan details the future road and greenway network that will serve this area in addition to the recommending future land uses.

**K-150 Corridor Study.** The K-150 (Santa Fe) Corridor Study was a joint study done by Leawood, Olathe, Overland Park, and Johnson County. The study corridor includes an area that is within one (1) mile of Santa Fe from Mur-Len Road to State Line Road. The majority of the corridor is fully built out, but there are a few remaining pockets of undeveloped property within the study area. One of the largest undeveloped areas is in Olathe from Black Bob Road to Pflumm Road.

Lone Elm Vicinity Plan. The Lone Elm Vicinity Plan examines an area south of the Olathe. The area can generally be described as being bounded by 159th Street, the half-section line east of US 169 Hwy, the half-section line south of 175th Street, Clare Road, and I-35. The Lone Elm Vicinity Plan discusses the infrastructure needs for the area and provides recommended land uses. The Plan was recently updated and adopted on August 21, 2007.

Woodland Road Corridor Plan. The Woodland Road Corridor Plan was implemented to guide new and in-fill development occurring in the Woodland Road Corridor. The Corridor is generally bounded by K-10, the BNSF railroad tracks, Harold Street, and Lone Elm Road.

The following map shows the current land use for the City of Olathe.

### Technical and Fiscal Resources

The Fire Chief serves as Olathe's Emergency Manager and floodplain manager duties are handled by the Public Works Department. The City does have a GIS manager that maintains their GIS data.

**Table 2.16. City of Olathe Personnel Resources and Warning Systems**

| Personnel Resources                                                                       | Yes/No | Department/Position                                                                       | Comments |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Building Code Official and Inspector                                                      | Yes    | Chief building Official<br>Development Srv-Coces                                          |          |
| GIS                                                                                       | Yes    | GIS Manager ITS                                                                           |          |
| Engineers                                                                                 | Yes    | Asst Director Development<br>Srv-Planning; Engineer<br>Development coord. Public<br>Works |          |
| Development Planner                                                                       | Yes    | Engineer Development<br>Coord. Public Works                                               |          |
| Public Works Official                                                                     |        | Public Works                                                                              |          |
| Emergency Mgmt Coord                                                                      | Yes    | Fire Administration                                                                       |          |
| NFIP Floodplain Mgr                                                                       | Yes    | Design Engineer Public<br>Works                                                           |          |
| Hazardous Material<br>Experts                                                             | Yes    |                                                                                           |          |
| Warning Systems/Services<br>(Reverse 9-11, cable<br>override, outdoor warning<br>signals) | Yes    | CityWatch Notification<br>System, called OCEANS.<br>34 outdoor warning<br>signals.        |          |

Financial tools or resources that the City can potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital Improvements Funding
- Taxes for Specific Purposes
- Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services
- Impact Fees for New Development
- Debt through General Obligation Bonds
- Debt through special Tax Bonds

- Withhold spending in hazard prone areas

### Existing Plans and Policies

Olathe became a member in good standing of the NFIP on 11/15/1978 and is also a participant of the Community Rating System (CRS). Olathe has the following plans and policies in place.

- Comprehensive Plan
- Capital Improvement Plan
- City Emergency Operations Plan
- County Emergency Operations Plan
- Local Recovery Plan
- County Recovery Plan
- Debris Management Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Transportation Plan
- Land-use Plan
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Plan
- Watershed Plan
- Critical Facilities Plan

### Other Mitigation Activities

The City of Olathe has an extensive history of mitigation activities that are completed and on-going. The following includes:

- A plant berm was elevated and extended as part of the Cedar Creek WWTP Expansion. This mitigated flooding of wastewater treatment plant which is now protected above the 100 year flood.
- A current project that is on-going is along the creek at 147<sup>th</sup> & Brougham to reduce road overtopping for safe vehicle access, and to reduce the risk of flooding for multiple homes.
- A projected project is the E. Mulberry Street and N. Cherry Street Storm Drainage Improvements, which is designed to reduce the risk of home and street flooding in the vicinity of E. Mulberry Street and N. Cherry Street. This project will include road culvert improvements, two home buy outs, and channel stabilization.
- The City of Olathe is pro-active when it comes to flood control issues, and has numerous projects on their Capital Improvement Plan.

### Property Valuation

Table 2.23 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.23. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

|                                       |       |      |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|
| Region L Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2013 | Final | 2.58 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 5,949,677,230               | 194,600                      |
| Agricultural                 | 5,251,460                   |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 858,348,620                 |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 1,547,040                   |                              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$6,814,824,350</b>      |                              |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

## City of Overland Park

Overland Park was incorporated as a city of the first-class in 1960. It is located in the southwest quadrant of the Kansas City Metropolitan area.

Overland Park operates under a Mayor, City Manager, and 12 elected council representatives.

### Land Use and Development Trends

Overland Park had a population of 173,372 people as of the 2010 census. This is an increase of 24,292 people since the 2000 census was taken. The land area of the city is 56.75 square miles, with a population density of 3,055 people per square mile. Construction and development are ongoing for Overland Park, in order to provide housing, business, and facilities for its growing population.



The major areas for future growth and development in Overland Park are in the southern portions of the city, especially south of 151<sup>st</sup> Street. Redevelopment is also anticipated, especially along the Metcalf corridor north of 123<sup>rd</sup> Street.

The Overland Park Fire Station 45 is planned for demolition and reconstruction at a new location which is to be determined.

The City of Overland Park is committed to a balance between natural and man-made environments to preserve and protect natural features while allowing for new development. Within their Comprehensive Plan they have stated goals and policies which address their open space land use, floodplain, and floodway. The goals of the Comprehensive Plan can be found in its entirety at [www.opkansas.org](http://www.opkansas.org), however, a few are listed below.

1. Preserve the Floodplain and Floodway. Preserve as much as possible the natural attributes of both the floodplain and floodway to avoid loss of life and property while providing open space.
2. Provide Nonrecreational Open Space Areas - Encourage the preservation of significant stands of trees, natural vegetation, wetlands, stream corridors, and environmentally sensitive areas as part of a passive use open space system and permit

other uses as allowed by the stream corridor and floodplain ordinances.

3. Maintain Close Relationship between Open Space and Development - Maintain a close relationship between the natural environment and developed areas through an extensive parks, recreation, and open space system connecting developed areas.
4. Preserve Natural Areas - Preserve stream corridors and other riparian areas to ensure habitat preservation, protection of water quality, stream bank stability and open space opportunities.
5. Preserve Park, Recreation, and Open Space Sites - Acquire or otherwise preserve future park, recreation, and open space sites within growth areas prior to extensive new development in order to ensure adequate land is available and to avoid prohibitive acquisition costs.
6. Preserve Special Landscapes - Preserve and protect special landscapes such as areas with sensitive slopes or dramatic topographic changes, waterways, floodplains, stream corridors, areas of dense natural vegetation, and sites of particular aesthetic or historic value.
7. Use Appropriate Transitional Methods - Appropriate transitional methods should be considered at all locations where the development or expansion of parks, recreation, and open space land uses abut residential property (either built or zoned). In general, transitions between different types of intensities of land use should be made gradually, particularly where natural or man-made buffers are not available. The City strives to meet the following additional objectives when compatible transition is necessary:
  - a. a. Land Features:
    - i. (1) Promote the retention of stands of trees, natural vegetation, wetlands, stream corridors, and environmentally sensitive areas whenever possible to separate residential developments from recreational facilities such as ball fields, golf driving ranges, swimming pools, tennis courts, and associated parking lots.
  - b. (2) Where possible, use existing differences in topography to naturally separate residential developments from active recreation areas.

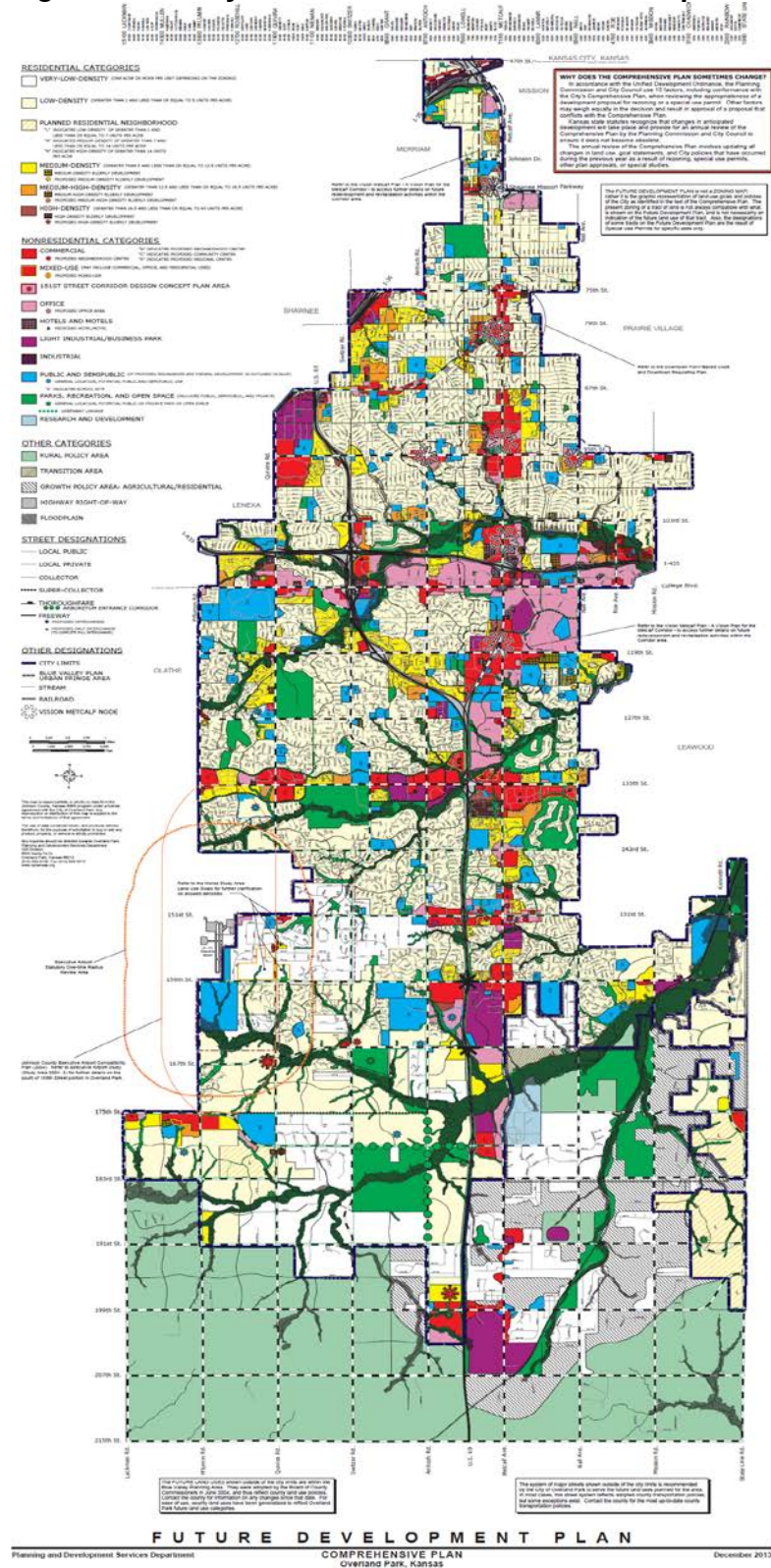
The City of Overland park has undertaken various studies to address special issues or needs such as neighborhood or corridor studies, design concept plans, and studies resulting in future land use plans and goals for newly annexed areas. These can be found at [www.opkansas.org](http://www.opkansas.org), however, a few are annotated below:

- Vision Metcalf Form-Based Code - Long term study of Metcalf Avenue, from Interstate 35 to 123rd Street, including some neighborhoods east and west of Metcalf, such as the downtown area, 95th and 103rd streets.
- West Aubry Study Area - Future land use plan and goals were developed by a task force as a commitment to residents and landowners in a 8.35 square-mile area south of the city annexed in 2008. Adopted as part of the city's Comprehensive Plan in 2009.

- The Blue Valley Plan / Urban Fringe Area - Joint study between Johnson County and Overland Park for a 21-square mile area south of the city; adopted as part of the county's Rural Comprehensive Plan.
- Blue Valley Study Area Future Land Use Plan and Goals - Developed by a task force as a commitment to areas residents and landowners in a 4.7 square-mile area south of the city annexed in 2002.
- 151st Street Corridor Design Concept Plan - Plan showing acceptable land uses and architectural and site plan design features for 151st Street as it runs through neighborhoods in the south part of the city.
- Morse Study Area - The Morse Neighborhood, along with the Stanley Neighborhood to the east, was annexed into the City of Overland Park in August 1985. A new study of the Morse Neighborhood is needed to determine if the existing future land use plan for the neighborhood is still appropriate.

The following is a map depicting the future development plan for the City of Overland Park.

Figure 2.16. City of Overland Park Future Development Plan



## Technical and Fiscal Resources

The City of Overland Park has an experienced staff in building safety, engineering services, GIS, and zoning enforcement.

**Table 2.17. City of Overland Park Personnel Resources and Warning Systems**

| Personnel Resources                    | Yes/No | Department/Position                                  | Comments                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Building code Official                 | Yes    | Code Administrator Title                             | Certified building Official by ICC                                                             |
| Building Inspector                     | Yes    | Planning and Development                             | 13 combination Plans examiners and Building Inspectors                                         |
| GIS                                    | Yes    | Planning and Development                             |                                                                                                |
| Engineer                               | Yes    | Planning and Development                             |                                                                                                |
| Development Planner                    | Yes    | Planning and Development                             |                                                                                                |
| Public Works Official                  | Yes    | Public Works Dept.                                   |                                                                                                |
| Emergency Management Coordinator       | Yes    | Emergency Management Administrator/Homeland Security |                                                                                                |
| NFIP Floodplain Administrator          | Yes    | Planning and Development Services                    | Also holds a Certified Flood Plain Manager (CFM) certification. The City has 4 CFM's on staff. |
| Emergency Response Team                | Yes    | Multiple Agencies                                    |                                                                                                |
| Hazardous Materials Expert             | Yes    | Fire Department                                      | Fire Department Technician Level Haz-Mat Team                                                  |
| LEPC                                   | Yes    | Mid-America LEPC                                     |                                                                                                |
| Economic Development Department        | Yes    | Chamber of Commerce                                  |                                                                                                |
| Transportation and Housing Departments | Yes    | County                                               |                                                                                                |

Financial Tools or resources that the city could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Community Development Block Grant
- Capital Improvements Funding
- Taxes for specific Purposes
- Impact Fees for New Development
- Debt through General Obligation Bonds
- Debt through Special Tax Bonds

## Existing Plans and Policies

The City joined the NFIP on 09/30/1977. They have the following plans and policies in place:

- Comprehensive Plan
- Capital Improvement Plan
- City Emergency Operations Plan
- County Emergency Operations Plan
- Local Recovery Plan
- County Recovery Plan
- Debris Management Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Transportation Plan
- Land-use Plan
- Firewise or other Fire Mitigation Plan
- Critical Facilities Plan

### Other Mitigation Activities

The City of Overland Park has a plethora of public education and information programs that are ongoing. These include: Juvenile Fire-Setters Program School Career Day Presentations, Fire Safety for Special Needs Community Program, FD Fund Day for special Needs Children, Explorer Program, Capt Inferno Program, Water quality and environmental education programs. The City also has provisions in the Floodplain Ordinance requiring 500 year flood protection for any new critical facilities including access routes to such facilities. As part of their participation in the CRS program they have completed and perform annual reviews to a Repetitive Flood Loss Area Analysis (RLLA) which reviews progress towards reducing or eliminating risks to properties with repetitive losses. The City is in the process of purchasing one of the repetitive loss properties in their jurisdiction to construct a flood control project in the vicinity of 103<sup>rd</sup> and Rosewood. This acquisition should be completed by the middle of 2013.

### Property Valuation

Table 2.24 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.24. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 11,177,465,740              | 224,200                      |
| Agricultural                 | 33,345,640                  |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 2,643,031,072               |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 12,018,950                  |                              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$13,865,861,402</b>     |                              |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

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## City of Prairie Village

Prairie Village became a city of the first class in 1957. It was the vision of the late J.C. Nichols to create a planned community of beautiful homes and shopping centers. Prairie Village is a land-locked, fully developed suburban city in northeastern Johnson County.

Prairie Village operates under the Mayor and 12 city council members form of government. The City Departments provide services in Management, Planning and Administrative Services, Public Works, Public Safety, Municipal Justice, Parks and Recreation, and Community Programs. The Prairie Village Police Department provides police protection services for Prairie Village and Mission Hills. Fire protection is provided by Consolidated Fire District No. 2



## Land Use and Development Trends

According the 2010 census, the City of Prairie Village has a population of 21,447 people, a loss of 625 people since the 2000 census. The land area is 6.7 square miles, and the population density is 3,201 people per square mile. During the planning process for their Master Plan, the City of Prairie Village encountered some key findings:

1. Maintaining a high quality of life for Prairie Village residents is a high priority.
2. As a landlocked community, Prairie Village has limited growth opportunities.
3. Prairie Village's population is declining.
4. Prairie Village's housing stock is aging.
5. Prairie Village's retail destinations are strong anchors in the community, but they are aging.
6. Prairie village should consider developing a citywide approach to redevelopment through neighborhood and site based planning, and should consider providing financial incentives to encourage redevelopment where appropriate.
7. Redevelopment and reinvestment can help stabilize the City's sales and property tax base.

Some of the proposed developments for the city include:

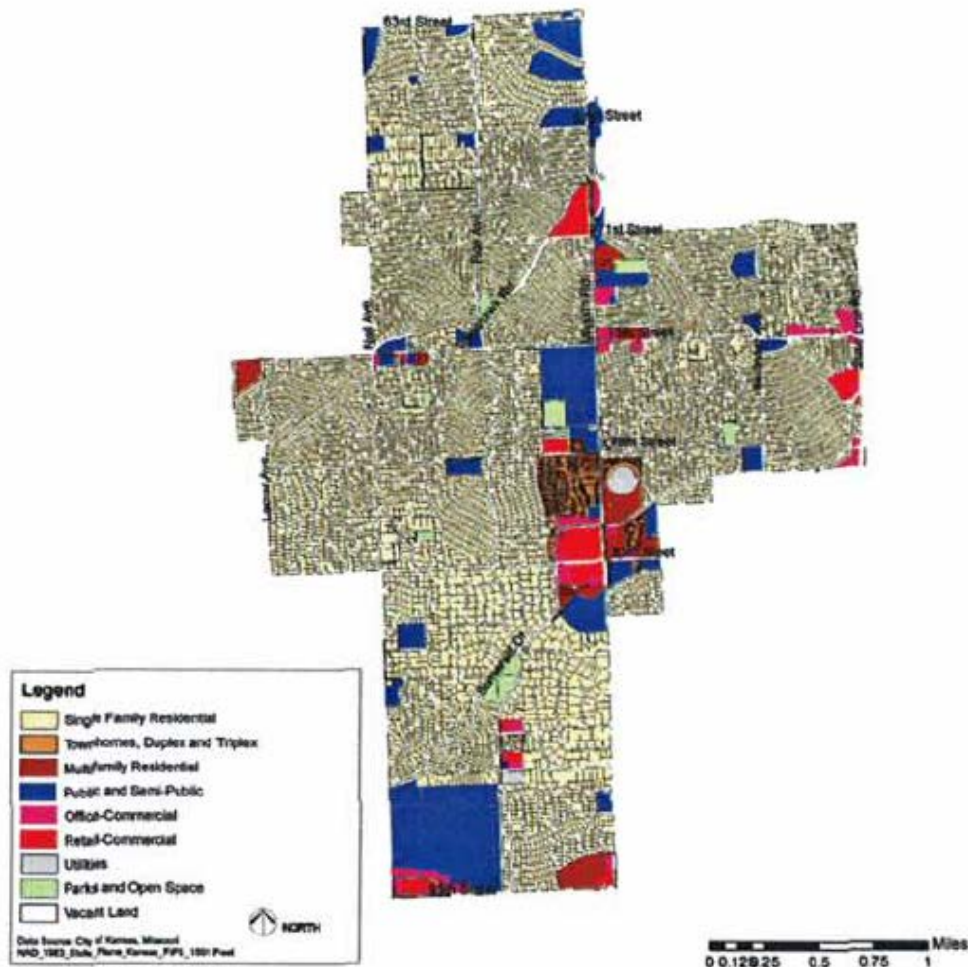
1. Make the 75<sup>th</sup> Street more attractive to motorists and pedestrians. Perhaps create a boulevard along the 75<sup>th</sup> Street corridor through elements such as narrowing traffic lanes and strategically locating landscaped medians within the roadway.
2. Exploring the redevelopment potential of the Corinth Square Shopping Center as a mixed-use center.

Within the plan, the City of Prairie Village stated some development principles to be adhered to:

1. Development should help “repair” or enhance existing neighborhoods or create new ones and should not take the form of an isolated project.
2. Areas within existing neighborhoods or along corridors should be reclaimed by using redevelopment strategically to leverage current investment and strengthen social fabric.
3. The creation of mixed-use developments should be promoted that support the functions of daily life: employment, recreation, retail and civic and cultural institutions.

The principles can be found in their entirety at [www.pvkansas.com](http://www.pvkansas.com). The following figure shows the City of Prairie Village composite land use.

**Figure 2.17. City of Prairie Village current Composite Land Use Map**



The City of Prairie Village is unique in that it has no downtown core. Instead there are several centrally located shopping centers that serve as the center hub of the city. Creating future development opportunities in a stable community where less than one percent of the total land is vacant points to making better use of land resources, i.e., locating neighborhood retail, office, and higher density housing at the edge of the neighborhoods on underutilized sites along corridors and at major intersections, subdivisions vs. neighborhoods, mobility vs. accessibility, etc. The list of ideas can be found at [www.pvkansas.com](http://www.pvkansas.com) in its entirety.

The City of Prairie Village has extensive zoning and building codes that define how and where development can be performed. The floodway and floodplain are no exceptions. Chapter 19.26 of the Zoning Regulations for the city goes into explicit detail about the floodway overlay and the floodway fringe overlay districts. This can be found at <http://pvkansas.com/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=53>.

### **Technical and Fiscal Resources**

Tools and resources that the City can use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital Improvements Funding
- Taxes for Specific Purposes

### **Existing Plans and Policies**

Prairie Village has participated in the NFIP since September 29, 1978 and has the following plans and policies in place:

- Capital Improvement Plan
- City Emergency Operations Plan
- Debris Management Plan
- Zoning Ordinance
- Building Code
- Storm Water Ordinance
- Site Plan Review Requirements

### **Other Mitigation Activities**

In 2011, the City of Prairie Village submitted an application, and was approved for two warning sirens. The funding was from the HMGP through FEMA.

### **Property Valuation**

Table 2.25 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.25. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 1,518,001,790               | 207,600                      |
| Agricultural                 | 2,613,500                   |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 89,546,850                  |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 118,280                     |                              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$1,610,280,420</b>      |                              |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

### City of Roeland Park

The City of Roeland Park was originally named after John Roe, an immigrant that settled in the area. Roeland Park is in the northeastern part of the County. The boundaries are 47th Street or County Line Road on the north, 53rd Street or Johnson Drive on the south, Mission Road on the east and Nall Avenue on the west.



Roeland Park has a mayor/city council form of government. The City Administrator is responsible for the daily operations of the City. Departments include: Administration, Building/Codes, Forestry, Municipal Court, Police Department, and Public Works. Consolidated Fire District No.2 provides fire protection services for the City.

### Land Use and Development Trends

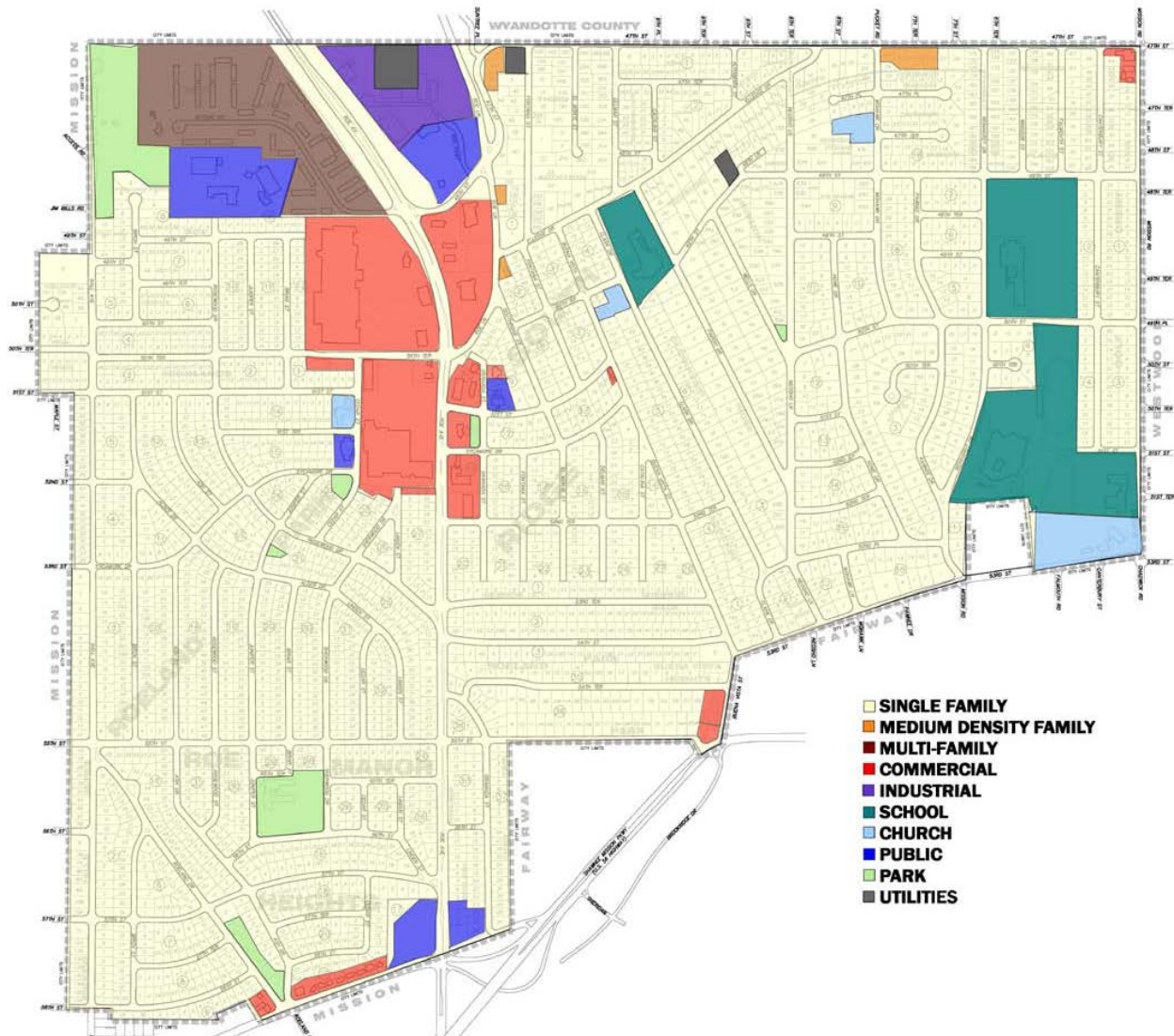
In 2010, the population of Roeland Park was 6,731, a decrease of 86 people from the census of 2000. The land area is 1.62 square miles, and the population density is 4,154 people per square mile. The City is landlocked by the surrounding jurisdictions of Kansas City, KS, Westwood, Fairway, and Mission. In the city's Comprehensive Plan they identified key issues as the focus of the plan: ([www.roelandpark.net](http://www.roelandpark.net))

- Support the redevelopment plans currently underway for the 47th and Mission Road Neighborhood Center. Refer to Section 3 (New & Neighboring Developments).
- Amend as necessary and adopt the recommendation of the East Gateway Redevelopment Plan. Refer to Section 3 (New & Neighboring Developments), for the description of this joint planning effort.
- Promote quality development at the two cloverleaf sites at Roe Boulevard and Johnson Drive.

- Utilize the development opportunity at Roe Boulevard and Johnson Drive as a formal southern gateway to the City and create a northern gateway to the City.
- Minimize the physical barriers for vehicles and pedestrians crossing Roe Boulevard.
- Promote somewhat higher densities of owner occupied residential redevelopment that adhere to the plan and direction set forth in this Comprehensive Plan. Examples of higher densities include townhouses and senior citizen facilities
- Redevelop the old City Pool site and Roe Lane corridor to be a more viable establishment within the Town Village Center.
- Implement the recommendations of the Park Master Plan on City park properties.
- Encourage upkeep and worth of the Bella Roe Plaza development at Town Center
- Support quality development in the City
- Encourage development that maximizes revenue for the City.
- Create and preserve revenue for the City in all development.

The City of Roeland Park is a community made up of neighborhoods. Town Center is its only commercial area, with the heart of the center at the 51<sup>st</sup> Street intersection. Other small businesses do exist in the city, but Town Center is the hub. The following figure shows the current land usage for the City of Roeland Park.

**Figure 2.18. City of Roeland Park Current Land Use Map**



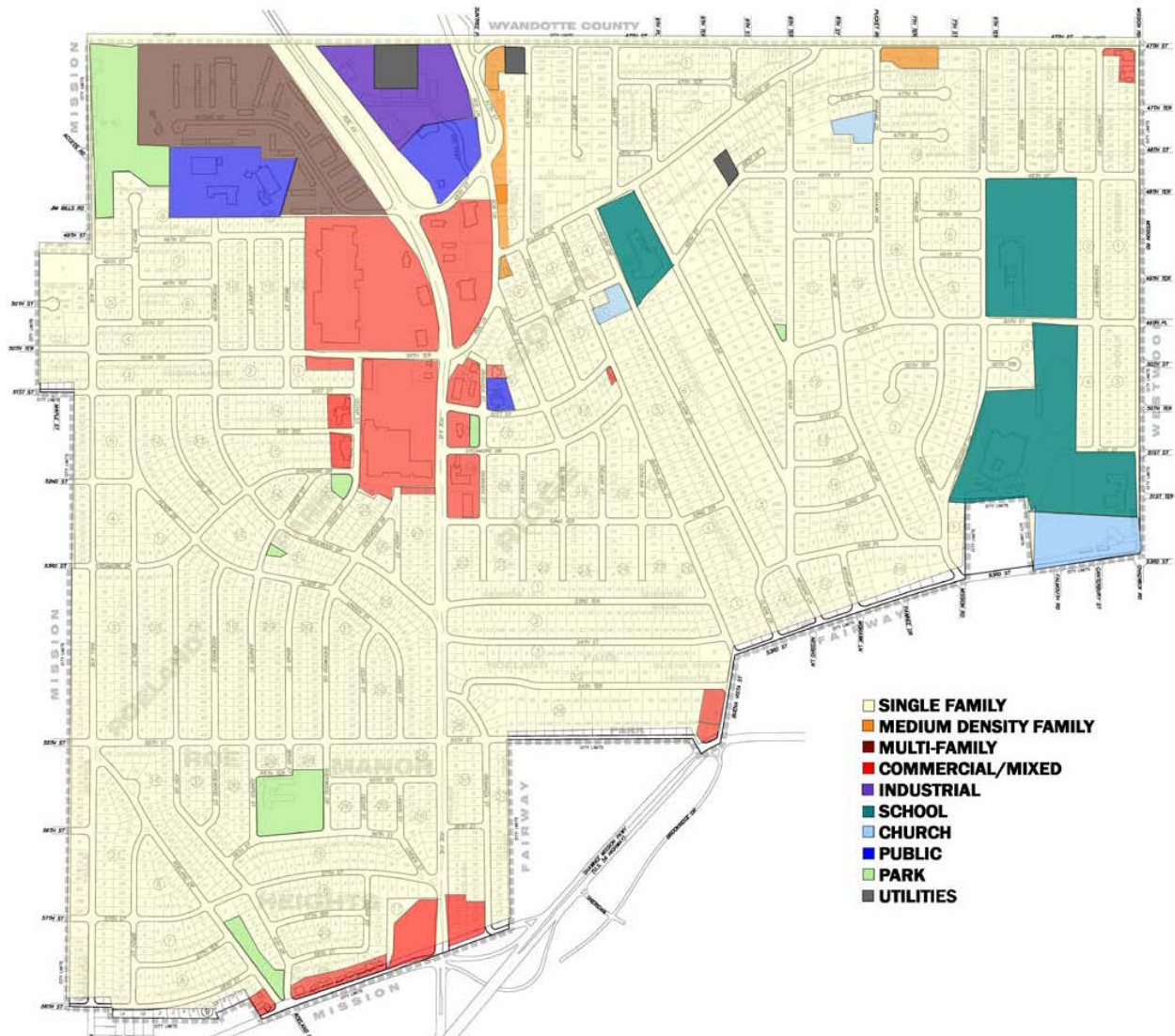
Future development and land use for Roeland park is guided by the ideas below:

- Preserve and enhance the existing single family residential neighborhoods
- Create a quality retail destination by transforming existing commercial from auto-oriented to pedestrian friendly development
- Promote owner occupied higher density uses, such as townhouses and senior citizen facilities, within and adjacent to the village centers
- Use existing churches, government institutions and other semi-public uses as anchors for the centers

- Connect neighborhoods to other neighborhoods and to commercial activities through a pedestrian/bicycle trail system
- Minimize the physical and perceived divide that Roe Blvd creates through such means as pedestrian crosswalks, landscaping and other traffic calming methods stated in this plan

The following figure depicts the future land use for the City of Roeland Park.

**Figure 2.19. City of Roeland Park Future Land Use**



The City of Roeland Park maintains its commitment to the NFIP. In addition, in the early 1990's the City created one of its first benefit districts to construct storm water improvements in the Elledge Drive / Fontana Drive (Turkey Creek Drainage areas). To date nine benefit districts have been created encompassing approximately 2260 properties or 80% of the City. The

purpose of any storm water improvement project is to reduce flooding and potentially redefine certain properties that are no longer in designated flood zones.

### Technical and Fiscal Resources

The city of Roeland Park is a combination of local staff and contracted out staff. Following is a Table of the details for the staff and resources for the city:

**Table 2.18. City of Roeland Park Personnel Resources and Warning Systems**

| <b>Personnel Resources</b>                                                                         | <b>Yes/No</b> | <b>Department/Position</b>                | <b>Comments</b> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Planner/Engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices                      | Yes           | Administration/City Administrator         | NA              |
| Engineer/Professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure | Yes           | Contract Engineer                         | NA              |
| Planner/Engineer/Scientist with an understanding of natural hazards                                | No            |                                           | NA              |
| GIS                                                                                                | No            |                                           | NA              |
| Full Time Building Official                                                                        | Yes           | Administration/Building Inspector         | NA              |
| Floodplain Manager                                                                                 | No            |                                           | NA              |
| Emergency Manager                                                                                  | Yes           | Police/Chief of Police                    | NA              |
| <b>Personnel Resources</b>                                                                         | <b>Yes/No</b> | <b>Department/Position</b>                | <b>Comments</b> |
| Grant Writer                                                                                       | No            |                                           | NA              |
| Warning Systems (Reverse 9-11, cable override, outdoor warning signals)                            | Yes           | Outdoor Warning (911 with Johnson County) | NA              |

Financial tools or resources that the city could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital Improvements Project Funding
- Johnson County Stormwater Management Program
- Taxes for specific Purposes
- Debt through General Obligation Bonds
- Debt through Special Tax Bonds
- Withholding spending in hazard prone areas

### Existing Plans and Policies

Roeland Park participates in the NFIP since 06/30/1976. Roeland Park has the following plans and policies in place.

- Comprehensive Plan
- Zoning Regulations
- Subdivision Regulations
- Floodplain Ordinance
- Capital Improvements program
- Building Code
- Site Plan Review Requirements
- Capital Improvements Plan

### Other Mitigation Activities

No information available

### Property Valuation

Table 2.26 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report

**Table 2.26. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 310,135,520                 | 158,200                      |
| Agricultural                 | 0                           |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 19,900,220                  |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 74,480                      |                              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$330,110,220</b>        |                              |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

### City of Shawnee

Shawnee is located in northern Johnson County surrounded by Kansas City, Kansas, Merriam, Lenexa, and De Soto. Shawnee has a part time mayor/City Manager, and a city council form of government. The City Administrator is responsible for the daily operations of the City. City departments are City Clerk, Codes, Development Services/Engineering, Finance, Fire, Government/City Manager, Human Resources, Municipal Court, Parks & Recreation, Planning, Police, Public Works, and Shawnee Town.



## Land Use and Development Trends

According to the 2010 Census, the City of Shawnee's population was 62,209, an increase of 14,213 people since the 2000 census. Land area is 41.74 square miles, with a population density of 1,490 people per square mile.

Growth over the past few years since the last plan update has been fairly stagnant due to the downturn in the economy; however development has slowly picked up. The City is expected to develop in a westerly direction as far as new housing is concerned. In their Comprehensive Plan, the City of Shawnee outlined their general land use policies:

1. Apparent or actual changes in any plan concept, whether on narrative or graphics, will be formally incorporated into the plan. Such formal changes shall be incorporated on at least an annual basis.
2. All areas designated as subject to flooding in or a drainage course, shall generally be promoted for use as agricultural, open space, recreations or similar use which will be most compatible to intermittent flooding. Fill in the floodway fringe will be discouraged, especially in areas which has witnessed rises in the floodplain elevation in the past.
3. Steep slopes (topography having an incline in excess of 15%) generally will not be permitted to be used for urban or suburban development. However, on review, the Planning Commission may permit limited development where due to the unique character of the site or the development itself the environmental, ecological and open space concerns of this plan will not be jeopardized. This does not mean that steep slopes cannot be integrated into a development proposal. It can be expected that such proposals will provide environmental easements to protect the slopes and natural vegetation.
4. The approval process of site development proposals for uses other than single family dwellings shall emphasize the need for buffering of adjacent uses from: dust, litter, light glare, noise, water runoff, undue traffic problems, and safety or health hazards. In addition, the visual character shall receive critical review with emphasis on screening and landscaping.
5. Forested areas and windbreaks should be preserved wherever possible.
6. Ponds and natural drainage ways should be preserved in natural condition and dedicated as open space wherever feasible.
7. Where intensive development forms are designated in an area adjacent to low density residential, site planning shall provide for a lessening of activity along these areas relative to other portions of the site, and be complimented by large setbacks and extensive screening and buffering features.

The corridor plans for the City of Shawnee were originally adopted as addenda to the comprehensive Plan. They establish a rationale for anticipated land use patterns, and establish

a design criteria for development along the corridor acting as a means to achieve the desired land use results.

- Johnson Drive Corridor - Improvements to Johnson Drive provide the City of Shawnee with a northern arterial route from the eastern City limits to Clare Road. In addition to providing residents of northwestern Shawnee ready access to the eastern portion of the City and its services, Johnson Drive provides the opportunity for growth in a variety of land use sectors. This section provides a rationale for land use decisions along this corridor. The goal is to provide orderly and sequential growth. Other factors such as the provision of adequate water and sewer facilities will have an effect on the location of new development. Currently, most development is located at the eastern and western edges of the study boundary. This narrative was initially adopted as Addendum C of the Comprehensive Plan.

Topography within the Johnson Drive corridor plays a large role in the type of development which will occur. The topography is rolling between Rosehill Road and Barker Road. The slope direction off Johnson Drive varies from primarily downward slopes east of I-435 to upward slopes along the street west of I-435. The land use narrative for the Johnson Drive corridor will proceed from east to west beginning at Rosehill Road. The Land Use Guide adopted in 1989 provides the basis for comparison in this narrative.

- Rosehill Road to Lackman Road - The opening of Pflumm Road between Johnson Drive and 51st Street should spur continued development in the area east of Alden extended. This area, unlike other portions of the corridor, is sewered providing the opportunity for fairly rapid development in the area. Johnson Drive becomes an even more important arterial carrying new Pflumm Road collected traffic from the north. This portion of the street is also a major carrier of traffic from Broken Arrow Elementary School located at Alden and Johnson Drive.
- Lackman Road to Maurer Road - This area is one of two along the corridor which has a relatively thick stand of trees on both sides of the street. In order to protect this natural environment and to retain the pleasing vistas afforded by Johnson Drive, the creation of an environment easement is recommended. Subdivision design should be made with lots backing up to Johnson Drive with no access, except at entrance points to the subdivision as a whole. This not only limits the number of curb cuts in the area along Johnson Drive, but also will allow for the establishment of a 100' environmental easement along Johnson Drive. Environmental easements have been used in the past to ensure the preservation of existing trees and steep slopes. Subdivisions platted in this area should note on the final plat, as well as in covenants and restrictions for these subdivisions that within the environmental easements the ground area must remain in a natural state with no fence enclosure and no removal of trees or natural vegetation.

A medium density residential use is recommended at the northeast corner of Maurer Road and 63rd Street. This would provide for a uniform density on the east side of Maurer. A lower density recommendation at this corner not only reduces traffic generation near the intersection, but also utilizes Maurer as a boundary between intense commercial and residential development and less dense residential development. Low density residential uses are indicated east of Maurer between 55th and 57th Streets to

buffer the City of Lake Quivira and to take advantage of two small lakes and a stream providing a basis for quality development. Timing of development in this area hinges on the provision of sewers. Landowners are working with engineering firms providing information to the Board of County Commissioners to determine needs and costs for sewerage the area.

- Maurer Road to I-435 - The dominant future land use feature in this area is the proposed regional mall site on the south side of Johnson Drive. It is the intent of this area to develop with retail and office uses as opposed to warehousing or self storage units. The area also is the selected location for creation of a biosciences technology campus. Additionally, this area features office/service development and a variety of residential development. A strip of low density residential development is recommended between Maurer Road and Renner Road north of 57th Street. This provides for consistent development in land uses bordering in Lake Quivira, and also the ability to develop a heavily wooded terrain at a low density.
- I-435 to A.T.&S.F. Railroad - Unlike the intersection of I-435 and Shawnee Mission Parkway which provides access constraints due to right-of-way necessary at that location to accommodate the three leafed clover type intersection, the I-435 and Johnson Drive intersection was constructed in a different manner which allows access to Johnson Drive relatively near the interstate. The entire area contains the most rugged terrain along the route, and also provides some of Shawnee's most scenic views for residential development. Due to the terrain, we can expect development of large lot residential development as infrastructure costs will be expensive and limited due to the topography. Development of the Shawnee West Industrial Park will provide initial extensions of water and sewer lines into the area. The Deffenbaugh landfill on the north side of the road represents the only significant land use in the study area. The settlement of a lawsuit between Deffenbaugh and the City of Shawnee governs the future for the land immediately south of the landfill along Johnson Drive as an industrial park. A greenbelt of open space is proposed to encircle the landfill site to buffer other development from that site.
- A.T. & S.F. Railroad to Woodland Road - This short portion of the study provides a variety of land uses in a small area. An old existing manufacturing area exists on the south side of Johnson Drive near the railroad tracks. Except for a 300-foot wide strip along Woodland Road, the land is zoned Planned Industrial. There are no spur lines along the route making a large portion of the land questionable for industrial use, given its distance from K-7 Highway and I-435. The northeast corner of Johnson Drive and Woodland is designated for commercial development. Small retail uses should be encouraged to locate on the site, which can serve not only the residents in the area, but also those attending sporting events at the Johnson County Parks and Recreation venues nearby. Millwood Business Park provides a buffer between the residential structures along Woodland and the sports complex.
- K-7 Highway to Clare Road - Commercial development should focus upon 55th Street and not strip out along K-7 Highway to the north. Single family residential development continues in the Monticello Meadows and City View Farms. Additional commercial development will add to the desirability of the neighborhood. The Land Use Guide also

indicates an area for office/service development east of the Heartland Hills subdivision. Commercial development on the north side of 55th Street should be limited to the existing depth as currently developed. Single family residential development occurring between Gleason Road and Mize Road will be expected, at a minimum, to be platted meeting Residential Suburban zoning district standards.

- Shawnee Mission Corridor - Shawnee Mission Parkway is the City of Shawnee's major east/west arterial street. The initial beginning point of the parkway is at Ward Parkway in Kansas City, Missouri and extends to Hedge Lane Road in Shawnee. Eight and one-half miles of its length are in the City of Shawnee. The parkway is a divided four lane highway, taking on interstate highway features west of Pflumm Road with a wide divided grass median strip and limited access points. The road will be widened to a six lane thoroughfare during 1994 between the eastern City limits and Halsey. The road is a former link in the State of Kansas highway system. The information provided in this report was previously approved as Addendum E of the Comprehensive Plan. Intense commercial development has occurred between the east City limits and Pflumm Road. Residential development has occurred between Pflumm Road and Lackman Road on both sides; between I-435 and Midland Road on the south, and at the northwest corner of Woodland Road. Remaining development is scattered.

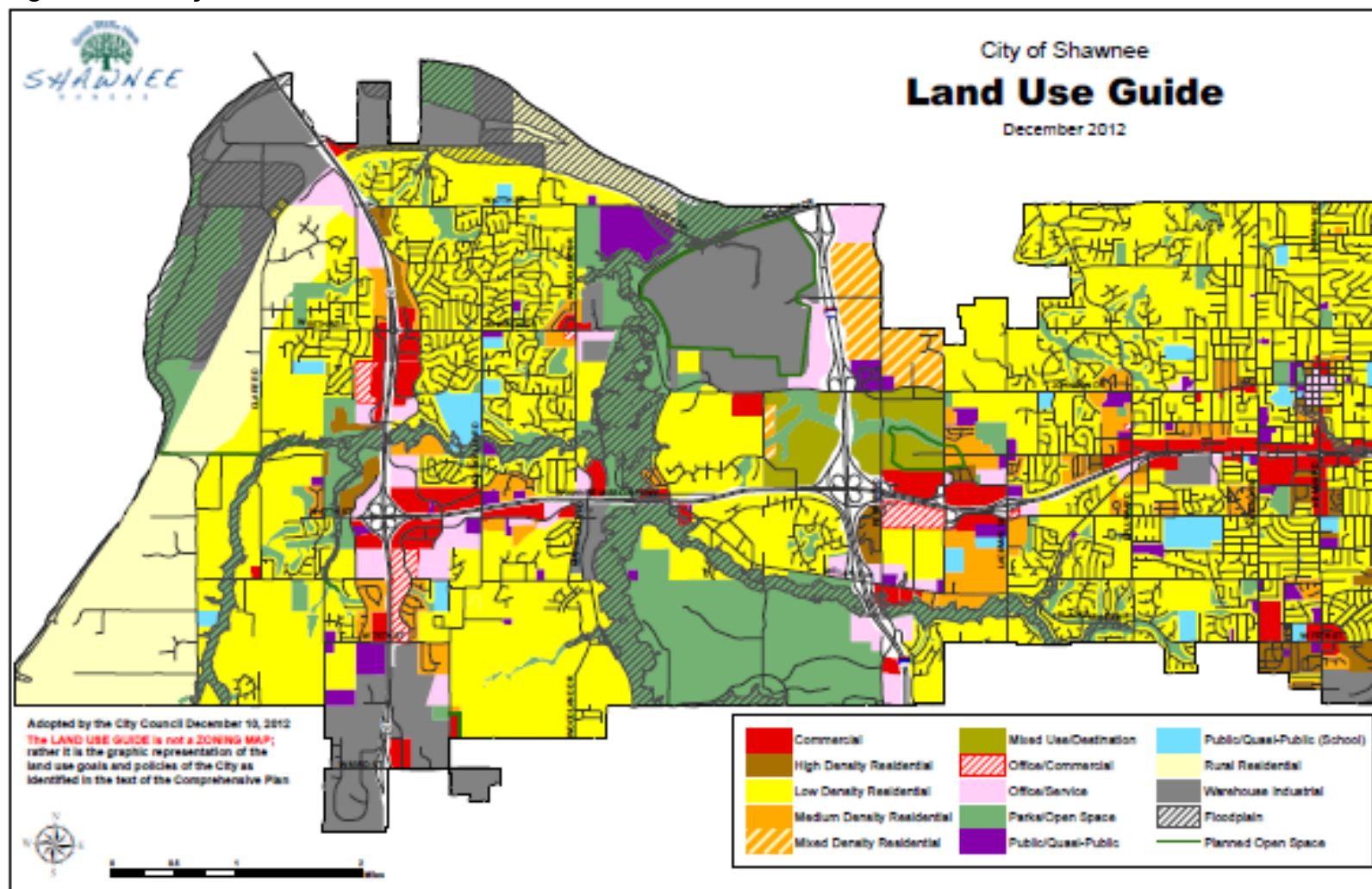
The Corridor plans can be viewed in their entirety at [gsh.cityofshawnee.org](http://gsh.cityofshawnee.org). The plan also shows the commitment by the City of Shawnee in its floodplain management program:

The following development policies are adopted for land located in the Mill Creek floodplain and at elevations susceptible to being included in the floodplain as development continues to occur:

1. Allow development in floodplain which will not require the ground to be raised, such as ball diamonds, jogging trails, farming, etc., provided the existing elevation of the site is not raised;
2. Allow construction of accessory buildings in the floodplain which will not raise the base flood elevation on the owner's property, or on other's property; and
3. If free discharge into the 100-year floodplain is allowed for a development, the developer shall also be required to pay into the stormwater detention fund to assist in construction of upstream or downstream improvements.

The following map shows the land use guide for the City of Shawnee.

Figure 2.20. City of Shawnee Land Use Guide



## Technical and Fiscal Resources

The Floodplain Manager continues to be located in the Engineering Department and the Emergency Manager is the Fire chief. The staff for all departments are knowledgeable about land development and have an understanding of natural hazards. Table 2.19 details the staff and technical resources for the City of Shawnee.

**Table 2.19. City of Shawnee Personnel Resources and Warning Systems**

| Personnel Resources                                                                                | Yes/No | Department/Position              | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|----------|
| Planner/Engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices                      | Yes    | Planning Dept.                   |          |
| Engineer/Professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure | Yes    | Engineering                      |          |
| Planner/Engineer/Scientist with an understanding of natural hazards                                | Yes    | Engineering                      |          |
| GIS                                                                                                | Yes    | IT Dept/GIS Division             |          |
| Full Time Building Official                                                                        | Yes    | Codes Department                 |          |
| Floodplain Manager                                                                                 | Yes    | Engineering                      |          |
| Emergency Manager                                                                                  | Yes    | Emergency Management Coordinator |          |
| Grant Writer                                                                                       | Yes    | Various Departments              |          |
| Warning Systems (Reverse 9-11, cable override, outdoor warning signals)                            | Yes    | IT Dept/GIS Division             |          |

Financial tools and resources that the City of Shawnee could use to fund mitigation initiatives:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital Improvements Project Funding
- Johnson County Stormwater Management Program
- Taxes for Specific Purposes
- Impact Fees for New Development
- Debt through General Obligation Bonds
- Debt through Special Tax Bonds
- Withholding spending in the hazard prone areas

## Existing Plans and Policies

The City of Shawnee participates in the NFIP since 11/15/1978, allowing its residents to purchase flood insurance. It is also a participant in the Community Rating System. In addition, Shawnee has the following plans and policies in place:

- Comprehensive Plan
- Zoning Regulations
- City Emergency Operations Plan
- Debris Management Plan
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Plan
- Critical Facilities Plan
- Building code
- Floodplain Ordinance
- Storm Water Ordinance
- Site Plan Review Requirements
- Drainage Ordinance

## Other Mitigation Activities

The City of Shawnee has an extensive mitigation program that has earmarked various projects to help control flooding. Following are some of these projects:

Justice Center Stormwater Quality BMP Retrofit – project includes adding stormwater quality rain gardens, retention areas, bioswales, and restored native vegetation on the Justice Center Campus. The initial installation of all the Stormwater Treatment Facility units is complete and re-seeding will be complete in the spring of 2013.

55<sup>th</sup> and Earnshaw Drainage Project is to alleviate flooding of several homes and streets by replacing inadequate and deteriorated storm waste from Monrovia and 55<sup>th</sup> Terrace to the new sewer at 57<sup>th</sup> and Quivira. The project will be completed in Spring 2013.

Edgewood & Larsen Drainage Project Phase II is to alleviate flooding of Edgewood Blvd and to correct deteriorated pipe and an inadequate collection system. Phase II has begun and will be complete in June 2013.

## Property Valuation

Table 2.27 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.27. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 3,348,295,599               | 200,200                      |
| Agricultural                 | 28,881,250                  |                              |

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Commercial/Industrial | 366,435,737            |
| Not for Profit        | 915,220                |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>\$3,744,527,806</b> |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

## City of Spring Hill

Spring Hill is located along highway 169 and on both sides of southern Johnson County and northern Miami County. Spring Hill has a mayor/city council form of government. The City



Administrator is responsible for the daily operations of the City. City departments are Administration, Animal Control, City Clerk, Community Development, Economic Development, Finance, Municipal Court, Police, Public Works, and Utilities.

## Land Use and Development Trends

In 2010, the population of Spring Hill was 5,437 people, an increase of 2,710 since the 2000 census. Land area of the City is 3.45 square miles, with a population density of 1,576 people per square mile. Spring Hill is growing at a steady pace. Their Comprehensive Plan suggest five sites that were selected for development analysis based on three key factors:

([www.springhillks.com](http://www.springhillks.com))

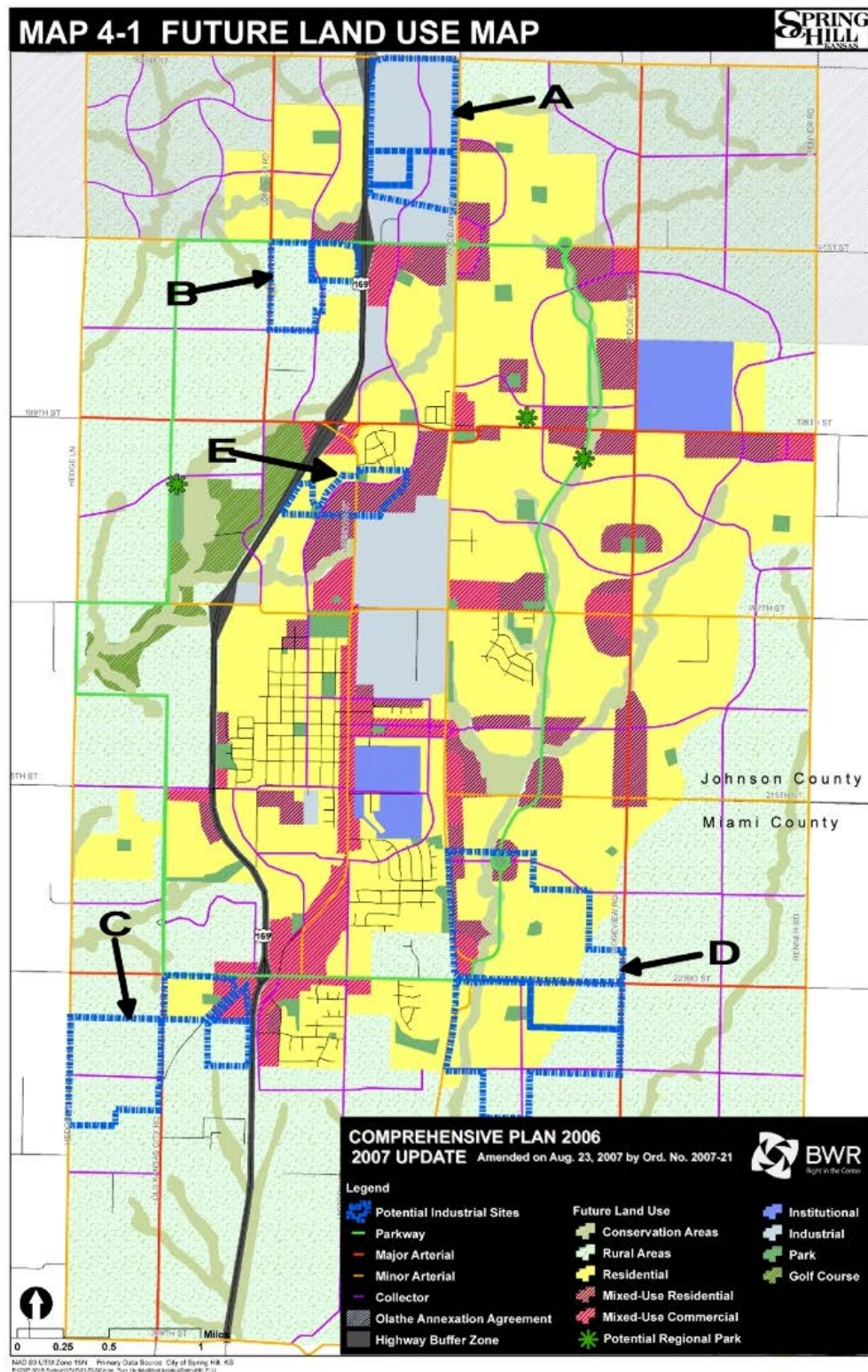
- Access to U.S. 169 Highway and to a local arterial road,
- Access to City of Spring Hill sanitary sewer service, and
- Related development considerations, such as water service and land conditions.

The five site the city has identified as potential areas of development are:

- A: 183rd Street east of U.S. 169 Highway
- B: 191st Street west of U.S. 169 Highway
- C: 223rd Street west of U.S. 169 Highway
- D: 223rd Street east Woodland Road, and
- E: N. Webster Street on west side, south of 199th Street/U.S. 169 Highway

The following map shows the future land use for the City of Spring Hill. Identifying the potential areas of development.

Figure 2.21. City of Spring Hill Future Land Use Map



Key issues identified during the Comprehensive Plan process for land usage were the following principles:

- Any new site must be planned based on both local and regional market trends.
- The business park must help support the goals of the Spring Hill long range land use plan and economic development strategy, education and training,
- Each park plan site must be planned to minimize development problems that hinder that goal or add undue costs.
- Each opportunity must benefit the greater Spring Hill community.
- Key arterial roads, water, City sanitary sewer, and other infrastructure investments must be planned to maximize standing public investments in those systems.

Spring Hill is committed to maintaining its NFIP status, and actively engages in floodplain management via its plans, policies, and actions.

### Technical and Fiscal Resources

The Planning Coordinator holds many positions in the City of Spring Hill, serving as Floodplain Manager, Emergency Manager, and is knowledgeable of land development and management practices for the City. Johnson County Fire District No. 2 provides fire and rescue services to the City. Table 2.20 details staff and technical resources for Spring Hill.

**Table 2.20. City of Spring Hill Personnel Resources and Warning Systems**

| Personnel Resources                                                                                | Yes/No | Department/Position                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------|
| Planner/Engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices                      | Yes    | Planning Coordinator                    |
| Engineer/Professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure | Yes    | City Engineer                           |
| Planner/Engineer/Scientist with an understanding of natural hazards                                | Yes    | Planning coordinator                    |
| GIS                                                                                                |        |                                         |
| Full Time Building Official                                                                        | Yes    | Chief Building Inspector/Bldg Inspector |
| Floodplain Manager                                                                                 | Yes    | Planning Coordinator                    |
| Emergency Manager                                                                                  | Yes    | Planning Coordinator                    |
| Grant Writer                                                                                       | No     |                                         |
| Warning Systems (Reverse 9-11, cable override, outdoor warning signals)                            | Yes    | Johnson County                          |

Financial tools and resources that the City can use to fund mitigation initiatives include the following:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital Improvements Project Funding
- Johnson County Stormwater Management program

- Taxes for Specific Purposes
- Fees for water or sewer
- Impact Fees for New Development
- Debt through General Obligation Bonds
- Debt through Special Tax bonds

### Existing Plans and Policies

Spring Hill joined the NFIP program in Johnson County on 09/03/2003. They also have and maintain the following plans and policies in place:

- Comprehensive Plan
- Unified Zoning Ordinance
- Unified subdivision Ordinance
- Floodplain Ordinance
- Emergency Management Plan
- Capital Improvements program
- Building code
- Site Plan Review Requirements
- Capital Improvements Plan

### Other Mitigation Activities

None identified

### Property Valuation

Table 2.28 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.28. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 64,354,170                  | 159,100                      |
| Agricultural                 | 0                           |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 28,499,850                  |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 0                           |                              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$92,854,020</b>         |                              |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

## City of Westwood

Westwood is situated in the Northeast corner of Johnson County & shares its borders with the Cities of Roeland Park, Fairway, Mission Woods, Mission Hills, Westwood Hills, Kansas City, Kansas and Kansas City, Missouri on the east. Westwood has a mayor/city council form of government and the city departments include: administration, parks & recreation, public safety, and public works. Consolidated Fire District No. 2 provides fire protection services for the City.



## Land Use and Development Trends

The census of 2010 shows Westwood with a population of 1,506, a decrease of 27 people since the 2000 census. Land area is .40 square miles and population density is 3,765 people per square mile. The City of Westwood has approved growth in development within its limits, one of the most recent being the 47<sup>th</sup> and Mission Road Redevelopment project, as well as the Woodside Village Development near 47<sup>th</sup> and Rainbow Boulevard.

The City of Westwood is committed to maintaining its NFIP status and the integrity of its floodplain and stormwater ordinances. In addition, chapter 15 of its City Code, the city details in depth its surface water management policies and guidelines. [www.westwoodks.org](http://www.westwoodks.org).

## Technical and Fiscal Resources

The Public Works Director serves as the floodplain manager and Police Chief serves as the Emergency Manager. All engineering services are outsourced to private companies.

Financial tools that the City can use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Community Development block Grants
- Johnson county Stormwater Management Program
- Taxes for Specific Purposes
- Debt through General Obligation Bonds
- Debt through Special Tax Bonds
- Withholding spending in hazard prone areas

## Existing Plans and Policies

Westwood became a member of the NFIP on 06/25/1976 and has a NSFHA status. The city has the following plans and policies in place:

- Comprehensive Plan
- Zoning Regulations
- Floodplain Ordinance
- Stormwater Ordinance
- Capital Improvements Program

- Building Code
- Emergency Operations Plan

### Other Mitigation Activities

None identified at this time

### Property Valuation

Table 2.29 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.29. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 88,753,930                  | \$155,900                    |
| Agricultural                 | 0                           |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 15,340,300                  |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 1,145,150                   |                              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$105,239,380</b>        |                              |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

### City of Westwood Hills

This small residential community is completely land-locked in Northeastern Johnson County. There are no city buildings and all resources are provided by the City of Westwood and Consolidated Fire District No.2 provides fire protection services for the City.



### Land Use and Development Trends

The 2010 census shows Westwood Hills has a population of 359 people, a decrease of 19 since the 2000 census. The land area is .07 square miles and the population density is 5,128 people per square mile. There has not been any significant development in this residential community. The city continues to be committed to its participation in the NFIP, and maintains a floodplain ordinance and zoning regulations that reinforce their position. While no development for the future is currently being considered, the City of Westwood Hills is concerned about the development of the Westwood Village by the City of Westwood as it pertains to ground water runoff and sewage. [www.westwoodhills.org](http://www.westwoodhills.org).

### Technical and Fiscal Resources

The City of Westwood provides all technical resources, or they are outsourced to private entities.

Financial tools and resources that could help the city fund mitigation activities include:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Johnson County Stormwater Management program
- Taxes for Specific Purposes
- Debt through General Obligation Bonds
- Debt through special Tax Bonds
- Withholding spending in hazard prone areas

### Existing Plans and Policies

The City of Westwood Hills has adopted the plans and policies from the city of Westwood. It has been a member of the NFIP since 08/03/1984, and has a NSFHA status.

- Comprehensive Plan
- Zoning Regulations
- Floodplain Ordinance
- Capital Improvements Program
- Building Code
- Emergency Operations Plan

### Other Mitigation Activities

None at this time

### Property Valuation

Table 2.30 below depicts the appraised values from the 2013 Abstract of Appraised and Assessed Values report.

**Table 2.30. Appraised Property Valuation, 2013**

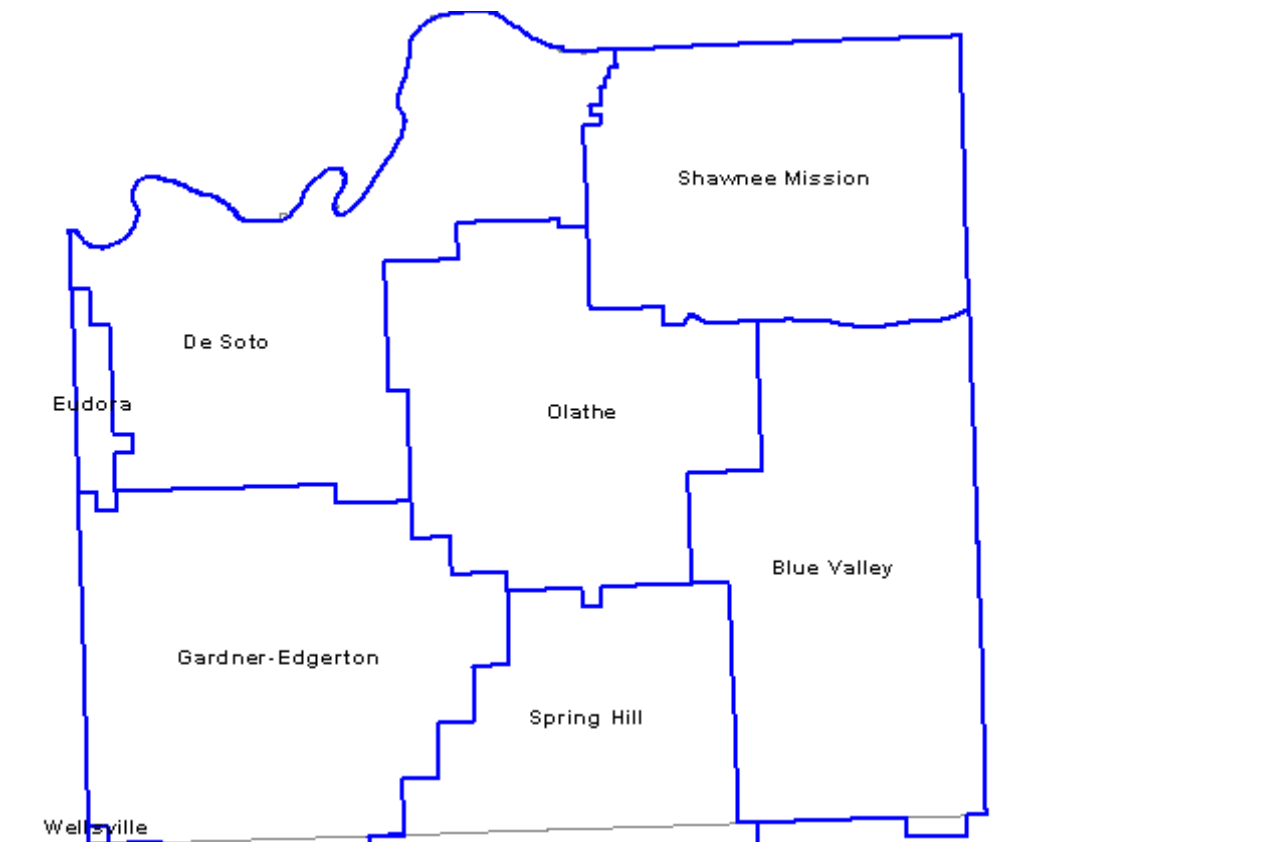
| Appraised Property Valuation |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Building Type                | Real Estate Structures (\$) | Median Home Value (2011)(\$) |
| Residential                  | 37,029,050                  | \$219,000                    |
| Agricultural                 | 0                           |                              |
| Commercial/Industrial        | 214,750                     |                              |
| Not for Profit               | 0                           |                              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$37,243,800</b>         |                              |

Source: Johnson County Assessor Office/U.S. Census Bureau

## 2. 2.9. Unified School Districts

Johnson County has six Unified School Districts (USD), as well as a State School, the Kansas School for the Deaf in Olathe. Figure 2.21 shows the USD boundaries.

**Figure 2.22. USD's in Johnson County**



### **U.S.D. 229 Blue Valley**

USD 229 serves the cities of Olathe, Leawood, and Overland Park, in addition to Johnson County. It covers 91 square mile and has five high schools, nine middle schools and 20 elementary schools. The enrollment for the 2012-2013 school year is 22,392 students.

### **Technical and Fiscal Resources**

The District employs the following staff:

- Building Official – Principal
- Emergency Manager
- Grant Writer
- Public Information Officer



### **Fiscal Resources**

Fiscal resources that the district can draw upon for the funding of mitigation activities are:

- Capital Improvements Project Funding
- General Obligation Bonds
- Special Tax bonds
- State and Federal Funds

### Existing Plans and Policies

USD 229, Blue Valley has plans and policies in places. These are as follows:

- Master Plan
- Capital Improvement Plan
- School Emergency Plan
- Shelter in Place Protocols
- Evacuation Protocols
- Weapons Policy

### Other Mitigation Activities

USD 229 conducts fire, tornado, and evacuation drills on a scheduled basis. Fire drills are monthly, and tornado drills are three times per year. They have also completed an upgrade to their school safe rooms.

In addition, USD 229 has an on-going public education programs, such as responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education, and fire and severe weather safety.

**Table 2.31. USD 229 Blue Valley Asset Inventory**

| Facility | Name                       | Address            | City           | Insured Value (\$) |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| School   | Blue River Elementary      | 5101 W 163rd Ter   | Overland Park  | 10,126,150         |
| School   | Blue Valley Academy        | 7500 W 149th Ter   | Overland Park  | 15,010,999         |
| School   | Blue Valley High           | 6001 W 159th St    | Johnson County | 47,793,303         |
| School   | Blue Valley Middle         | 5001 W 163rd Ter   | Overland Park  | 19,279,200         |
| School   | Blue Valley North High     | 12200 Lamar Ave    | Overland Park  | 62,717,640         |
| School   | Blue Valley Northwest High | 13260 Switzer Rd   | Overland Park  | 53,093,193         |
| School   | Blue Valley West High      | 16200 Antioch Road | Overland Park  | 72,386,767         |
| School   | Cedar Hills Elementary     | 9100 W 165th St    | Johnson County | 11,180,925         |

|        |                             |                      |                |            |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|
| School | Cottonwood Point Elementary | 10521 W 129th St     | Overland Park  | 8,858,300  |
| School | District Office Campus      | 15020 Metcalf Ave    | Overland Park  | 8,917,713  |
| School | Harmony Elementary          | 14140 Grant St       | Overland Park  | 8,658,300  |
| School | Harmony Middle              | 10101 W 141st St     | Overland Park  | 18,714,120 |
| School | Heartland Elementary        | 12775 Goodman St     | Overland Park  | 8,835,000  |
| School | Indian Valley Elementary    | 11600 Knox St        | Overland Park  | 10,546,200 |
| School | Lakewood Elementary         | 14600 Lamar Ave      | Overland Park  | 10,008,195 |
| School | Lakewood Middle             | 6601 Edgewater Dr    | Overland Park  | 20,409,360 |
| School | Leawood Elementary          | 2400 W 123rd St      | Leawood        | 8,947,840  |
| School | Leawood Middle              | 2410 W 123rd St      | Leawood        | 17,171,285 |
| School | Liberty View Elementary     | 14800 S Greenwood St | Olathe         | 11,655,690 |
| School | Mission Trail Elementary    | 13200 Mission Rd     | Leawood        | 9,316,585  |
| School | Morse Elementary            | 15201 Monrovia St    | Overland Park  | 7,756,200  |
| School | Oak Hill Elementary         | 10200 W 124th St     | Overland Park  | 7,998,000  |
| School | Overland Trail Elementary   | 6225 W 133rd St      | Overland Park  | 8,658,300  |
| School | Overland Trail Middle       | 6201 W 133rd St      | Overland Park  | 18,714,120 |
| School | Oxford Middle               | 12500 Switzer Rd     | Overland Park  | 16,083,174 |
| School | Pleasant Ridge Middle       | 9000 W 165th St      | Overland Park  | 19,910,760 |
| School | Prairie Star Elementary     | 3800 W 143rd St      | Leawood        | 8,658,300  |
| School | Prairie Star Middle         | 14201 Mission Rd     | Leawood        | 19,406,675 |
| School | Stanley Elementary          | 6121 W 158th St      | Overland Park  | 8,075,500  |
| School | Stilwell Elementary         | 6410 W 199th St      | Johnson County | 10,222,250 |
| School | Sunrise Point               | 15800 Roe Ave        | Overland Park  | 11,780,000 |
| School | Sunset Ridge Elementary     | 14901 England Ave    | Overland Park  | 9,610,000  |
| School | Valley Park Elementary      | 12301 Lamar Ave      | Overland Park  | 10,059,500 |

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## U.S.D. 230 Spring Hill

USD 230 serves 71 square miles in the southern Johnson and Northern Miami County which includes the Spring Hill area. Enrollment for the 2013-2014 school year is 3,000 students. The district has three elementary schools, one middle school, one high school and one virtual high school.



### Technical and Fiscal Resources

The school currently employs the following positions as technical resources for the purpose of this plan:

- Full Time Building Official (all Principals)
- Emergency Manager (Superintendent)
- Grant Writer (Administration)
- Public Information Officer (Director of Communications)

Fiscal Resources available to the school district include:

- Capital Improvements Project Funding
- Local Funds
- General Obligation Bonds
- State and Federal Funds

### Existing Plans and Policies

The following plans and policies are in place at USD 230:

- Master Plan
- Capital Improvement Plan
- School Emergency Plan
  - Shelter in Place protocols
  - Evacuation Protocols
- Weapons Policy

### Other Mitigation Activities

The following activities are on-going at the school district:

|                          |                     |              |                         |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Water conservation       | Bullying Prevention | Safe Driving | Alcohol Awareness       |
| Electricity Conservation | Stranger Danger     | Recycling    | Environmental Education |
| Narcotics Awareness      | Gun Safety          | Fire Safety  | Swimming Education      |

In addition, USD 230 conducts fire drills monthly, and tornado drills four times a year, are equipped with weather radios, and conduct lock-down security training for the staff and students. Another mitigation activity currently on-going is the upgrading of the entrances in

every building within the district. These upgrades include: line-of-sight entrances, cameras, sound system, protective glass, etc.

**Table 2.31. USD 230 Asset Inventory**

| Name of Asset                                                                                | Address                                        | Square Feet | Replacement Value (insured) | Contents Value | Occupancy/Capacity #             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Board of Education Office                                                                    | 101 E. South Street<br>Spring Hill, KS 66083   | 10,000      | \$1,106,694                 | \$286,110      | 256 cap.                         |
| Spring Hill High School                                                                      | 19701 Ridgeview Rd,<br>Spring Hill, KS 66083   | 181,670     | \$28,000,000                | \$5,800,000    | Student cap. 850 Total cap. 1816 |
| Spring Hill Middle School - South                                                            | 301 E. South Street<br>Spring Hill, KS 66083   | 98,130      | \$13,942,330                | \$3,000,000    | Student cap. 528 Total cap. 622  |
| Spring Hill Intermediate School will become Spring Hill Middle School - North in August 2013 | 300 E. South Street<br>Spring Hill, KS 66083   | 62,260      | \$8,452,755                 | \$2,001,392    | Student cap. 400 Total cap. 622  |
| Spring Hill Elementary School                                                                | 300 S. Webster Street<br>Spring Hill, KS 66083 | 84,000      | \$13,290,345                | \$2,658,069    | Student cap.616 Total cap. 840   |
| Prairie Creek Elementary                                                                     | 17077 W. 165th Street                          | 52,150      | \$8,680,000                 | \$2,081,329    | Student cap.528 Total cap. 528   |
| *Wolf Creek Elementary School will open in August 2013                                       | 19250 Ridgeview Rd,<br>Spring Hill, KS 66083   | 52,150      | \$8,680,000                 | \$8,680,000    | Student cap.528 Total cap. 529   |

## U.S.D. 231 Gardner/Edgerton

USD 231 serves the communities of Gardner and Edgerton. The school district has six elementary schools, two middle schools, and one high school. It also has one alternative education attendance center. The enrollment for the 2012-2013 school year is approximately 5,450 students.



### Technical and Fiscal Resources

The Superintendent and the Director of Secondary Education can serve as the Emergency Manager. The district also has a Community Relations Director.

Financial resources that the district can use to facilitate mitigation activities include the Capital Improvements Project Funds, General Obligation Bonds, and State and Federal Funds.

### Existing Plans and Policies

In partnership with public safety agencies and crisis consultants, the school district has a

complete Crisis Communication and Response Plan for the safety and security of district students and staff. It includes such topics as utility failure, off-site emergencies, hazardous materials, severe weather, fire, and code red and yellow.

### Other Mitigation Activities

USD 231 conducts routine fire, tornado, intruder, and evacuation drills in each of their school buildings. The district also provided CPR/AED training and re-certification training offered free-of-charge to all staff members.

### Asset Inventory

**Table 2.32. USD 231 Asset Inventory**

| Facility | Name                       | Address              | City     | Occupancy |
|----------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|
| School   | Edgerton Elementary        | 400 W. Nelson        | Edgerton |           |
| School   | Education Admin. Office    | 314 E. Washington St | Gardner  |           |
| School   | Gardner Elementary         | 218 E Shawnee St     | Gardner  | 405       |
| School   | Gardner-Edgerton High      | 425 N Waverly Rd     | Gardner  | 1275      |
| School   | Madison Elementary         | 800 W Madison St     | Gardner  | 450       |
| School   | Moonlight Elementary       | 17960 S Moonlight Rd | Gardner  | 566       |
| School   | Nike Elementary            | 19500 S Gardner Rd.  | Gardner  | 393       |
| School   | Pioneer Ridge Middle       | 16200 Kill Creek Rd  | Gardner  | 695       |
| School   | Sunflower Elementary       | 775 N Center St      | Gardner  | 365       |
| School   | Wheatridge Middle          | 318 E Washington St  | Gardner  | 806       |
| School   | Maintenance/Transportation | 1950 S. Gardner Rd   | Gardner  |           |

### U.S.D. 232 De Soto

The largest school district in Johnson County, USD 232 covers 100+ square miles. It services the jurisdictions of the City of De Soto, Lenexa (40%), a portion of Olathe and Shawnee (60%), and the Lexington and Olathe Townships. The enrollment for the 2012 – 2013 school year was 6,977 students. The school district has seven elementary schools, three middle schools, and two high schools.



## Technical and Fiscal Resources

USD 232 has a Director of Operations that serves as the Emergency Manager and a Director of Communications for public information. Fiscal resources consist of Capital Improvements Project Funding, Local Funds, General Obligation Bonds, Private activities/donations, and State and Federal Funds.

## Existing Plans and Policies

USD 232 has established plans and policies which include a Capital Improvement Plan, School Emergency Plan (Shelter in place protocols, Evacuation protocols) and a Weapons Policy.

## Other Mitigation Activities

USD 232 conducts the routine fire, tornado, and evacuation drills in all of their school buildings. Each school facility is secure during school days with an ADT security system and there is a district-wide email alert system to keep parents informed.

USD 232 submitted an application and was approved for a FEMA Approved Safe room during this planning period. It is estimated to be complete during the 2013 – 2014 school year.

## Asset Inventory

**Table 2.32. USD232 Asset Inventory**

| Facility              | Name                           | Address                | City    | Insured Value  | Occupancy |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| School                | Clear Creek Elementary         | 5815 Monticello Rd     | Shawnee | \$ 12,832,400  | 600       |
| School                | Horizon Elementary             | 7210 Chouteau St       | Shawnee | \$ 15,600,000  | 600       |
| School                | Mill Creek Middle              | 8001 Mize Rd           | Lenexa  | \$ 21,000,000  | 750       |
| School                | Mill Valley High               | 5900 Monticello Rd     | Shawnee | \$ 31,500,000  | 1450      |
| School                | Mize Elementary                | 7301 Mize Rd           | Shawnee | \$ 13,504,600  | 600       |
| School                | Monticello Trails Middle       | 6100 Monticello Rd     | Shawnee | \$ 20,314,400  | 750       |
| School                | Prairie Ridge Elementary       | 22405 Clear Creek Pkwy | Shawnee | \$ 16,100,000  | 600       |
| School                | Riverview Elementary           | 21550 W 47th St        | Shawnee | \$ 13,543,400  | 600       |
| Transportation Center | Bus Depot                      | 8020 Monticello Terr   | Shawnee | \$ 2,000,000   |           |
| School                | Starside Elementary            | 35400 W 91st           | De Soto | \$ 128,324,000 | 600       |
| School                | Lexington Trails Middle School | 8800 Denver            | De Soto | \$ 21,751,600  | 750       |
| School                | DeSoto High School             | 35000 W 91st           | De Soto | \$ 23,708,600  | 750       |
| School                | Country Side Learning Center   | 10120 Lexington        | De Soto | \$ 5,339,400   | 250       |
| School                | Administration Office          | 35200 W. 91st          | De Soto | \$ 3,400,000   | 200       |
| School                | Technology Center              | 8305 Peoria            | De Soto | \$ 755,850     | 100       |

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## U.S.D. 233 Olathe

USD 233 serves Olathe with 34 elementary schools, nine middle schools, four high schools and seven specialty school programs. It continues to be one of the fastest growing school districts in the area. The enrollment for the 2012 – 2013 school year is 29,031 students.



### Technical and Fiscal Resources

The Principal serves as the full-time building official, and the Manager of Safety and Security serves as the Emergency Manager for the school district.

Fiscal resources available to the district for mitigation activities include:

- Capital Improvements Project Funding
- Local Funds
- General Obligation Bonds
- Private activities/donations
- State and Federal Funds

### Existing Plans and Policies

The established plans and policies for the school district include a capital improvement plan, school emergency plan, weapons policy and a master plan.

### Other Mitigation Activities

The Olathe School District continues their Safe Schools for All policy that emphasizes a safe environment. They work hand-in-hand with the community, including the Olathe Police Department and other law enforcement agencies to support safe schools. There is also a certified law enforcement officer in the high schools and one per two middle schools with the School Resource Officer (SRO) program.

USD 233 also holds regular fire, tornado, and evacuation drills on a scheduled basis.

### Asset Inventory

**Table 2.33. U.S.D. 233 Asset Inventory**

| Facility | Name                   | Address             | City          |
|----------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| School   | ACCESS Program         | 650 SLindenwood Dr  | Olathe        |
| School   | Activity Center        | 21201 W 159th St    | Olathe        |
| School   | Arbor Creek Elementary | 16150 S Brougham Dr | Olathe        |
| School   | Bentwood Elementary    | 13000 Bond St       | Overland Park |

| School   | Black Bob Elementary              | 14701 S Brougham Dr       | Olathe |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| School   | Briarwood Elementary              | 14101 S Brougham Dr       | Olathe |
| School   | Brougham Elementary               | 15500 S Brougham Dr       | Olathe |
| School   | California Trail Middle           | 13775 W 133rd St          | Olathe |
| School   | Cedar Creek Elementary            | 11150 S Clare Rd          | Olathe |
| School   | Central Elementary                | 324 S Water St            | Olathe |
| Facility | Name                              | Address                   | City   |
| School   | Chisholm Trail Middle             | 16700 W 159th St          | Olathe |
| School   | Clare Alternative Learning Center | 540 S Rogers Rd           | Olathe |
| School   | Clearwater Creek Elementary       | 930 S Clearwater Creek Dr | Olathe |
| School   | College Blvd Activity Center      | 11031 S. Valley Rd        | Olathe |
| School   | Countryside Elementary            | 15800 W 124th Ter         | Olathe |
| School   | Education Admin. Office           | 14160 Black Bob Rd        | Olathe |
| School   | Fairview Elementary               | 600 N Marion St           | Olathe |
| School   | Food Production Center            | 14140 Black Bob Rd        | Olathe |
| School   | Forest View Elementary            | 12567 S Canyon Dr         | Olathe |
| School   | Frontier Trail Middle             | 15300 W 143rd St          | Olathe |
| School   | Green Springs Elementary          | 14675 S Alden St          | Olathe |
| School   | Harmony Early Childhood Center    | 14030 S Black Bob Rd      | Olathe |
| School   | Havencroft Elementary             | 1700 E Sheridan St        | Olathe |
| School   | Heartland Learning Center         | 1700 W Sheridan St        | Olathe |
| School   | Heatherstone Elementary           | 13745 W 123rd St          | Olathe |
| School   | Heritage Elementary               | 1700 E Pawnee Dr          | Olathe |
| School   | Indian Creek Elementary           | 15800 W Indian Creek Pkwy | Olathe |
| School   | Indian Trail Middle               | 1440 E 151st St           | Olathe |
| School   | Instructional Materials Center    | 14090 Black Bob Rd        | Olathe |
| School   | Jo Co Detention Center            | 915 W Spruce St           | Olathe |
| School   | Mission Trail Middle              | 1001 N. Persimmion Dr.    | Olathe |
| School   | Lone Elm Service Building         | 21800 W 107th St          | Olathe |
| School   | Madison Place Elementary          | 16651 S Warwick St        | Olathe |
| School   | Mahaffie Elementary               | 1300 N Nelson Rd          | Olathe |
| School   | Manchester Park Elementary        | 9810 Prairie Creek Rd     | Lenexa |
| School   | Meadow Lane Elementary            | 21880 College Blvd        | Olathe |
| School   | Millcreek Center                  | 311 E Park St             | Olathe |
| School   | N. Lindenwood Support Center      | 315 N Lindenwood St       | Olathe |
| School   | Northview Elementary              | 905 N Walker St           | Olathe |
| School   | Olathe East High                  | 14545 W 127th St          | Olathe |

|        |                              |                       |               |
|--------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| School | Olathe North High            | 600 E Prairie St      | Olathe        |
| School | Olathe Northwest High School | 21300 W College Blvd  | Olathe        |
| School | Olathe South High            | 1640 E 151st St       | Olathe        |
| School | Operational Service Center   | 1500 W 56 Hwy         | Olathe        |
| School | Oregon Trail Middle          | 1800 W Dennis Ave     | Olathe        |
| School | Pioneer Trail Middle         | 15100 W 127th St      | Olathe        |
| School | Pleasant Ridge Elementary    | 12235 Rosehill Rd     | Overland Park |
| School | Prairie Center Elementary    | 629 N Persimmon Dr    | Olathe        |
| School | Prairie Learning Center      | 1400 W Santa Fe St    | Olathe        |
| School | Prairie Trail Middle         | 21600 W 107th St      | Olathe        |
| School | Ravenwood Elementary         | 12211 S Clinton St    | Olathe        |
| School | Regency Place Elementary     | 13250 S Greenwood St  | Olathe        |
| School | Ridgeview Elementary         | 1201 E Elm St         | Olathe        |
| School | Rolling Ridge Elementary     | 1500 W Elm Ter        | Olathe        |
| School | Santa Fe Trail Middle        | 1100 N Ridgeview Rd   | Olathe        |
| School | Scarborough Elementary       | 2000 S Lindenwood Dr  | Olathe        |
| School | Sunny Side Elementary        | 16025 S Lindenwood Dr | Olathe        |
| School | Tomahawk Elementary          | 13820 S Brougham Dr   | Olathe        |
| School | Walnut Grove Elementary      | 11800 Pflumm Rd       | Olathe        |
| School | Washington Elementary        | 1202 N Ridgeview Rd   | Olathe        |
| School | Westview Elementary          | 601 S Lee St          | Olathe        |
| School | Woodland Elementary          | 11601 S Woodland Rd   | Olathe        |

## U.S.D. 512 Shawnee Mission

The Shawnee Mission USD covers 72 square miles of northeastern Johnson County with almost 27,500 students and over 3,500 faculty/staff. It serves the cities of Fairway, Lake Quivira, Lenexa, Merriam, Mission, Mission Hills, Mission Woods, Prairie Village, Roeland Park, Shawnee, Westwood, Westwood Hills and sections of Overland Park with three school buildings; 33 elementary schools, five middle schools, and five high schools. The District is comprised of three departments - administrative services, operations, and educational services.



## Technical and Fiscal Resources

Shawnee Mission USD has their own Campus Police at each of the five high schools.

Fiscal resource include: Capital improvements project funding, local funds, general obligation bonds, private activities/donations, and State and Federal Funds.

## Existing Plans and Policies

USD 512 has a master plan, capital improvement plan, crisis management plan, and a weapons policy.

## Other Mitigation Activities

Security measures at all the schools include visitor check-in requirements, designated safe areas in each building, with School Resource Officers and Campus Police at the high schools. Schools practice fire, tornado, lockdown, and evacuation procedures yearly.

## Asset Inventory

Table 2.34. U.S.D. 512 Shawnee Mission

| Facility | Name                            | Address           | City            | Insured Value |
|----------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| School   | Antioch Middle                  | 8200 W 71st St    | Overland Park   | \$14,248,450  |
| School   | Apache Elementary               | 8910 Goddard St   | Overland Park   | \$9,931,763   |
| School   | Arrowhead Administrative Center | 6601 Santa Fe Dr  | Overland Park   | \$6,106,146   |
| School   | Belinder Elementary             | 7230 Belinder Ave | Prairie Village | \$9,978,966   |
| School   | Bluejacket-Flint Elementary     | 11615 W 49th Ter  | Shawnee         | \$13,383,499  |
| School   | Briarwood Elementary            | 5300 W 86th St    | Prairie Village | \$11,250,490  |
| School   | Broadmoor Technical Center      | 6701 W 83rd St    | Overland Park   | \$12,660,342  |
| School   | Broken Arrow Elementary         | 5901 Alden Rd     | Shawnee         | \$11,525,371  |
| School   | Brookridge Elementary           | 9920 Lowell St    | Overland Park   | \$9,990,093   |
| School   | Brookwood Elementary            | 3411 W 103rd St   | Leawood         | \$8,304,956   |
| School   | Christa McAuliffe Elementary    | 15600 W 83rd St   | Lenexa          | \$4,717,150   |
| School   | Comanche Elementary             | 8200 Grant St     | Overland Park   | \$11,734,938  |
| School   | Corinth Elementary              | 8301 Mission Rd   | Prairie Village | \$10,313,989  |
| School   | Crestview Elementary            | 6101 Craig Rd     | Merriam         | \$8,337,088   |
| School   | Crestview Elementary trailers   | 6102 Craig Rd     | Merriam         | \$25,628      |
| School   | Don Bonjour Elementary          | 9400 Pflumm Rd    | Lenexa          | \$88,842,344  |

|        |                                            |                     |                 |              |
|--------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| School | Dorothy Moody Elementary                   | 10101 England       | Overland Park   | \$9,520,808  |
| School | East Antioch Elementary                    | 7342 Lowell St      | Overland Park   | \$9,463,847  |
| School | Highlands Elementary (existing)            | 6200 Roe Ave        | Mission         | 9,037,387.00 |
| School | Highlands Elementary (New)                 |                     |                 | -            |
| School | Hocker Grove Middle                        | 10400 Johnson Dr    | Shawnee         | \$14,696,041 |
| School | Horizons High                              | 5900 Lamar Ave      | Mission         | \$11,029,166 |
| School | Indian Creek Technology Center             | 4401 W 103rd St     | Overland Park   | \$22,381,650 |
| School | Indian Hills Middle                        | 6400 Mission Rd     | Prairie Village | \$16,863,660 |
| School | Indian Woods Middle                        | 9700 Woodson St     | Overland Park   | \$18,059,867 |
| School | John Diemer Elementary                     | 9600 Lamar Ave      | Overland Park   | \$8,497,602  |
|        | McAuliffe Elementary                       | 15600 W. 83rd St.   | Lenexa          | \$12,244,192 |
| School | McEachen Admin. Center                     | 7235 Antioch Rd     | Overland Park   | \$6,265,501  |
| School | Merriam Park Elementary                    | 6100 Mastin St      | Merriam         | \$11,798,437 |
| School | Mill Creek Elementary                      | 13951 W 79th St     | Lenexa          | \$9,437,164  |
| School | Mission Valley Middle                      | 8500 Mission Rd     | Prairie Village | \$16,706,604 |
| School | Nieman Elementary                          | 10917 W 67th St     | Shawnee         | \$12,495,967 |
| School | Oak Park-Carpenter Elementary              | 10000 Nieman Rd     | Overland Park   | \$12,686,871 |
| School | Overland Park Elementary                   | 8150 Santa Fe Dr    | Overland Park   | \$11,370,582 |
| School | Pawnee Elementary                          | 9501 W 91st St      | Overland Park   | \$10,620,746 |
| School | Prairie Elementary                         | 6642 Mission Rd     | Prairie Village | \$10,655,372 |
| School | Raymond Marsh Elementary                   | 5642 Rosehill Rd    | Shawnee         | \$11,589,133 |
| School | Rhein Benninghoven Elementary              | 6720 Caenen St      | Shawnee         | \$9,524,598  |
| School | Rising Star Elementary                     | 8600 Candlelight Ln | Lenexa          | \$14,785,521 |
| School | Roesland Elementary                        | 4900 Parish Dr      | Roeland Park    | \$12,131,628 |
| School | Rosehill Elementary                        | 9801 RoseHill Rd    | Lenexa          | \$13,923,736 |
| School | Rushton Elementary                         | 6001 W 52nd St      | Mission         | \$811,932    |
| School | Santa Fe Trail Elementary                  | 7100 Lamar Ave      | Overland Park   | \$9,836,846  |
| School | Shawnee Elementary                         | 11230 W 75th St     | Shawnee         | \$8,757,744  |
| School | Shawnee Mission Operations and Maintenance | 11475 W 93rd St     | Overland Park   | \$7,049,441  |
| School | SM East High                               | 7500 Mission Rd     | Prairie Village | \$52,490,747 |

|        |                                                  |                        |                 |              |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| School | SM Instructional Support Center                  | 9700 W 96th St         | Overland Park   | \$8,543,386  |
| School | SM North High                                    | 7401 Johnson Dr        | Overland Park   | \$66,685,085 |
| School | SM Northwest High                                | 12701 W 67th St        | Shawnee         | \$54,572,614 |
| School | SM South High                                    | 5800 W 107th St        | Overland Park   | \$62,049,137 |
| School | SM West High                                     | 8800 W 85th St         | Overland Park   | \$55,331,108 |
| School | Soccer Complex                                   | 9300 Nieman Road       | Overland Park   | \$280,577    |
| School | Softball Complex                                 | 6101 Maurer            | Shawnee         | \$770,732    |
| School | Somerset Elem (closed after 2003-04 school year) | 2700 Somerset Dr.      | Prairie Village | \$6,352,020  |
| School | South Park Elementary                            | 8715 W 49th Terrace    | Merriam         | \$5,952,420  |
| School | Stadium North                                    |                        |                 | \$7,063,629  |
| School | Stadium South                                    | 5800 W. 107th St.      | Overland Park   | \$9,188,279  |
| School | Sunflower Elementary                             | 8955 Loiret Blvd.      | Lenexa          | \$13,262,052 |
| School | Supply Center                                    | 14850 W. 101st Terrace | Lenexa          | \$11,599,648 |
| School | Tomahawk Elementary                              | 6301 W. 78th           | Overland Park   | \$9,322,323  |
| School | Trailridge Middle                                | 7500 Quivira Rd        | Lenexa          | \$20,254,925 |
| School | Trailwood Elementary                             | 5101 W. 95th St.       | Overland Park   | \$10,883,926 |
| School | Westridge Middle                                 | 9300 Nieman Rd         | Overland Park   | \$21,492,432 |
| School | Westwood View Elementary                         | 2511 W. 50th           | Westwood        | \$7,012,035  |

## 2.2.10 Kansas School for the Deaf (KSD)

The Kansas School for the Deaf is located in Olathe between Santa Fe and Park Drive and today includes nine buildings on approximately 12 acres. KSD serves 130 deaf students in grades pre- K through 12th grade. There is approximately 150 staff that provides services to teach, house, feed, and provide health services during the week for ten months of the year. Dormitory housing is available for approximately 60 students that live more than 25 miles from the KSD.

### Technical and Fiscal Resources

The Human Resources/Capital Improvements Director serves as a full-time building official and the Superintendent serves as the Public Information Officer for KSD. The Maintenance Specialist serves as the Emergency Manager. KSD can access capital improvements funds along with state and federal funds for fiscal resources.

### Existing Plans and Policies

KSD has an existing capital improvements plan and a school emergency plan that addresses

shelter in place and evacuation protocols that are revised annually.

#### **Other Mitigation Activities**

None at this time.

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### **2.2.11 Community College and University**

#### **Johnson County Community College**

Johnson County Community College (JCCC) is a participating jurisdiction in this multi-hazard mitigation plan. As a public institution, it has a shared interest in public safety and in achieving the county's mitigation goals.

JCCC is centrally located in Johnson County on 234 acres with 25 major buildings on the main campus. Each semester, it averages 34,000 students enrolled in credit and continuing education classes.

#### **Technical and Fiscal Resources**

JCCC has a warning and emergency notification system for faculty, staff, and students and has upgraded the cell phone alert system. There is an emergency manager, building official, grant writer, and public information officer. Fiscal resources available include capital improvements project funds, local funds, general obligation bonds, special tax bonds, private donations, and state and federal funds.

#### **Existing Plans and Policies**

All the existing plans have been updated as of January 2008. Plans maintained by the college include a master plan, capital improvement plan, shelter in place, and evacuation policies as well as site security protocols.

#### **Other Mitigation Activities**

None available at this time.

#### **University of Kansas Edwards Campus**

As a public institution in Johnson County since 1993, the University of Kansas (KU) Edwards Campus has designed itself for the adult learner, not the full-time student, with many evening and weekend classes. The enrollment has varied each semester ranging from a 1,000 to 1,557 students in 2007. The 30 acre campus is located in Overland Park and currently has three buildings, but there are no dormitories.

#### **Technical and Fiscal Resources**

Personnel resources for the Edwards Campus include the Vice Chancellor who serves as a building official as well as a Facilities Operations Manager and a Director of Public Relations. All the financial resources are provided by the KU Lawrence campus.

## **Existing Plans and Policies**

Existing plans include master plan, school emergency plan, and a weapons policy.

## **Other Mitigation Activities**

The administrative staff reviews the crisis management plan on a yearly basis. There is also fire safety training and security training for staff and students as an on-going safety measure.

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### **2.2.12**

#### **Fire Districts**

There are four (4) fire districts participating as special districts in the development of the Johnson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. They include Consolidated Fire District No. 2, Johnson County Fire District No. 1, Johnson County Fire District No. 2, and Fire District No. 3. The cities of Leawood, Lenexa, Merriam, Olathe, Overland Park, and Shawnee have their own fire fighting capabilities. Figure 2.5 on the next page depicts the fire districts in Johnson County.

**Figure 2.23. Johnson County Fire Districts**



of 10, with 1 being the highest score possible. The fire district is engaged in public education and provides free fire inspections for all the homes in the district. They participate in many public functions such as station tours, block parties, and festivals.

### **Johnson County Fire district No. 1**

Through the consolidation of Edgerton Community Fire Department, Gardner Rural Fire Department, and Johnson County Fire Rescue in 1992 Johnson County Fire District No. 1 was created.

The communities Fire District No. 1 serves encompass approximately 100 square miles in South Central Johnson County and a variety of environments. It is the primary Fire Department for the cities of Edgerton and Gardner, and the unincorporated areas surrounding these cities. The service areas consist primarily of farmland and a rural population of approximately 7,000 residents. It also services the busiest airport in Kansas at New Century Air Center. In addition to air traffic, New Century has an extensive industrial park and office complex with a daytime population of approximately 5,000 people. The fire district also has responsibility to the cover nearly 13 miles of Interstate 35.

Currently the fire district has the only true Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting vehicle in the county. All of the front line engines are equipped with extrication equipment to deal with the many rescue possibilities that could present themselves from incidents on the highway or the industrial complex. The fleet also includes four grass fire fighting rigs and three tankers to help in the rural environment.

### ***Technical and Fiscal Resources***

Fire District No. 1 has 3 fire stations with the main station located at the New Century Airport. The District is equipped with 1 crash truck for the airport location, and 3 tanker trucks, 3 brush trucks, and 3 engine trucks for each fire station in the district.

### ***Existing Plans and Policies***

Their Public Protection Classification (ISO) rating is a 5 out of 10 for 90 percent of the jurisdiction and an ISO rating of a 9 in 6 to 9 square mile area. Ten percent of this score is based on how well the fire district receives fire alarms and dispatches fire fighting resources. Fifty percent of the score is based on the number of engine companies available and the amount of water the community needs to fight a fire. Forty percent of the ISO rating is based on the community's supply of available water for fire suppression purposes.

Fire District No. 1 is involved with the public in many different avenues. It provides CERT training, CPR and First Aid Training to the public, public safety messages, issues burn permits, and education during fire prevention week.

### **Johnson County Fire District No. 2**

Fire District No. 2 serves unincorporated southern Johnson County, portions of southern Overland Park, the city of Spring Hill, and approximately 70 square miles of north central Miami County, which includes most of Hillsdale Lake. This District is responsible for providing fire and

rescue services to a mixture of agricultural areas, residential areas, light industry, and other commercial development located within the service area of the Fire District.

### **Technical and Fiscal Resources**

Fire District No. 2 provides fire and rescue services from four locations all staffed 24/7 by full-time personnel. The District also operates a water rescue team consisting of two boats and 15 personnel trained in swift water rescue. The Fire District operates two, type 2a licensed ambulances and has advanced life support capabilities. The Fire District has a total of 45 full-time personnel, 15 part-time personnel, and 5 volunteer firefighters. Fiscal resources are the ability to levy taxes and the ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds to fund facilities, equipment, or apparatus.

### **Existing Plans and Policies**

The Public Protection Classification (ISO) rating is a three for all areas served that are located within five road miles of a fire station. All areas served in the Johnson County response district are rated as a class three. The District provides life safety fire inspections in the city of Spring Hill and provides public education programs throughout the District. The District operates under the County's (Johnson and Miami) ordinances, codes, and plans outside the city of Spring Hill and the Overland Park area served.

### **Johnson County Fire District No. 3.**

Fire District No. 3 serves Northwestern Johnson County and merged with the De Soto Fire District on January 1, 2010.

### **Technical and Fiscal Resources**

Fire District No. 3 has two stations with 10 full-time, 17 part-time, and 20 volunteer fire fighters. Fiscal resources are the ability to levy taxes and the ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds to be used on the fire station buildings and the purchase of apparatuses.

### **Existing Plans and Policies**

The Public Protection Classification (ISO) rating is a six out of 10 in the hydrated areas and a nine rating in the non-hydrated areas of the jurisdiction. The district is engaged in providing fire prevention presentations at USD 232 schools and issues burn permits for residents.