

Barbara A. Clark  
Maggie's Farm  
2050 E. 1550 Road  
Lawrence, KS 66044

August 12, 2008

Lawrence City Commission  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

Re: Airport Business Park Proposal

Dear Mayor Dever, Commissioners Amyx, Chestnut, Hack, and Highberger;

I am writing to you as a member of Citizens for Responsible Planning (CRP). Over the last year I have focused my study on the soils of Douglas County. This study has been aided by various local and state offices of the United States Department of Agriculture/Natural Resource Conservation Service (USDA/NRCS) as well as Kansas State University – Sustainable Agriculture Department. Soil scientists from both organizations have helped in generating maps and reports that identify, quantify and locate the Capability Class 1 and 2 Soils of Douglas County. These soils are the rarest and highest quality agricultural soils known. See attached map: Land Capability Class 1 and 2 in Douglas County, Kansas.

Every minute of every day, we lose two acres of agricultural land to development in the United States (American Farmland Trust, 2007). Douglas County has been gifted through geologic time with a concentration of the finest soils found anywhere on earth. To further complement this extraordinary gift, the Capability Class 1 and 2 Soils of Douglas County have been predominantly clustered in one contiguous area. These soils are supremely suited to agriculture. They also fill an extremely important ancillary roll as an absorptive sponge for stormwater run-off saving millions of dollars in flood mitigation for North Lawrence.

I feel that it is imperative for us as a community to recognize the economic development potential for these finest of agricultural soils. Dr. Rhonda Janke of Kansas State University has done studies to look at what economic potential might be realized if residents of the Kaw River Valley were given the option of eating more local fruits and vegetables. According to her research, people in the 10-county region in 2006 spent more than \$260 million on fruit and vegetables but only 8 percent of that was for locally grown produce. Douglas County's citizenry make their preference known through their purchase dollars at our Downtown Lawrence Farmers' Market and all of the stores and restaurants in our community that promote the use of local produce because they know it is good for their businesses. We have the opportunity, with some innovative thought and visionary planning, to expand what is already a recognized trend and growth industry sector. A regional food system for Douglas County and the Kaw River Valley could be a great economic engine both for Downtown Lawrence and the County. This type of development requires no new infrastructure, eliminates extremely costly flood mitigation both in real dollars and personal property loss, and best of all allows Lawrence citizens to realize the continued benefits of consuming locally produced

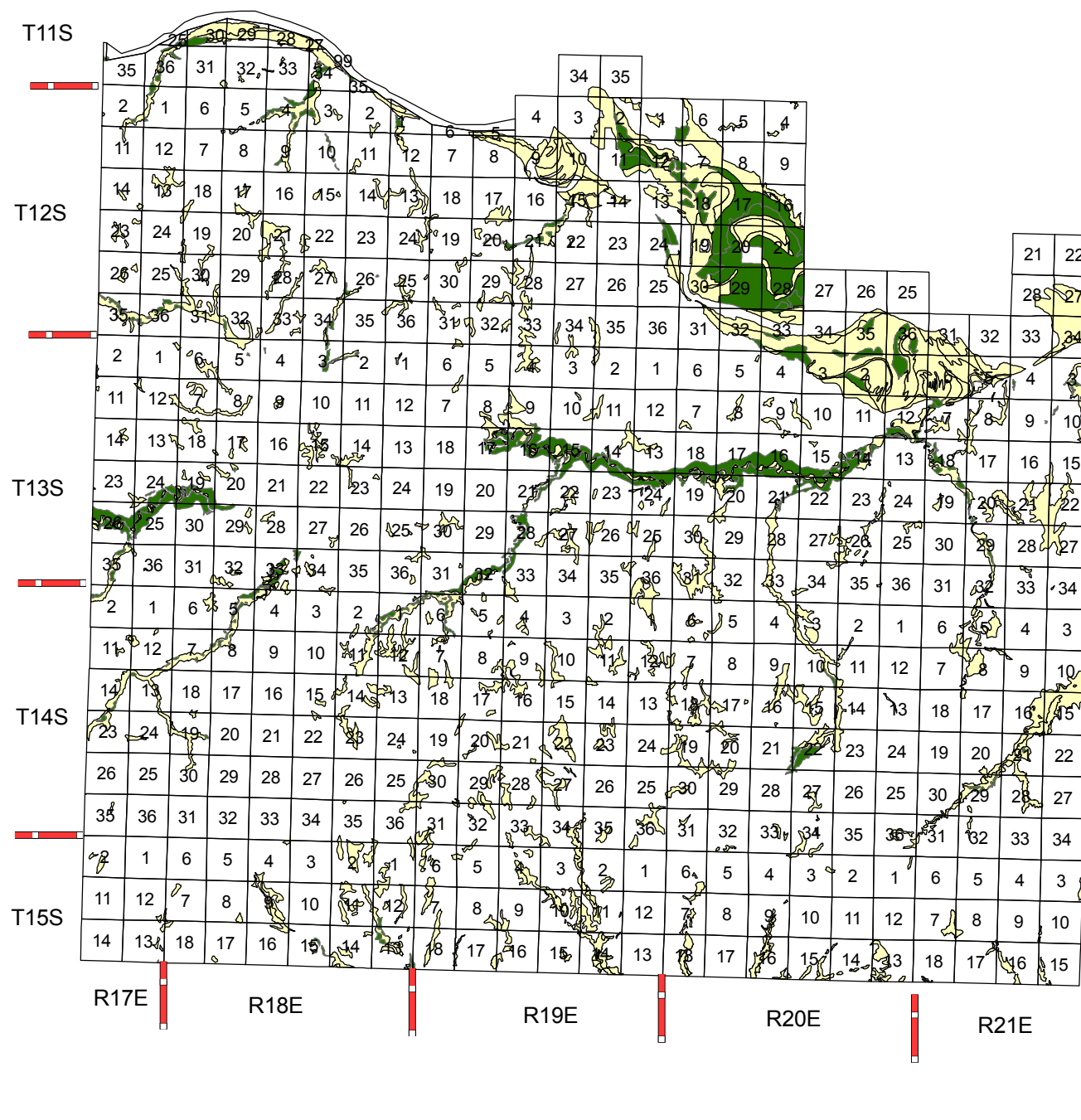
foods. This is a preference that has already been demonstrated by our citizens and will become an even more important part of all our lives as we go forward.

I request that the Airport Business Park be denied annexation and rezoning. We have no second chances or time for reconsideration if we decide to allow hundreds of cubic yards of fill and concrete to be dumped on what could be our county's greatest economic asset. I respectfully request that you think beyond our perceived immediate need, and to the needs of our childrens' generation and beyond. We have identified other potential industrial and employment centers in Horizon 2020, Chapter 7 that are far better choices to consider. Our legacy can be so much more than speculative warehouses built on Capability Class 1 and 2 soils.

With great respect,

Barbara A. Clark  
Maggie's Farm  
2050 E. 1550 Road  
Lawrence, KS 66044

# Land Capability Class 1 and 2 in Douglas County, Kansas



## Bobbie Walthall

---

**From:** Nuts2sell@aol.com  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 06, 2008 7:25 AM  
**To:** Bobbie Walthall  
**Subject:** Airport Industrial Park  
**Attachments:** Airport Area.pdf

Ms. Walthall:

Re: Airport Industrial Park

Attached is a copy of the USDA-NRCS Custom Soil Resource Report for the Lawrence Airport area (48pp).

I am submitting this for the City Commission concerning the Pine-Santaularia combined applications for rezoning and annexation, the so-called Airport Industrial Park, which I am informed is scheduled for the August 19 agenda. If you please, could you make this part of that file available to the Commissioners and the public. It is my intention to refer to this government study in my comments.

Could you please confirm that this has been received and filed in good order by return email.

Charles NovoGradac  
**Chestnut Charlie's**  
Organic Tree Crops  
P.O. Box 1166  
Lawrence, KS 66044  
785-841-8505  
www.chestnutcharlie.com  
nuts2sell@aol.com

---

Looking for a car that's sporty, fun and fits in your budget? [Read reviews on AOL Autos.](#)





# Preface

---

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Soil Data Mart Web site or the NRCS Web Soil Survey. The Soil Data Mart is the data storage site for the official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

# Contents

---

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>Preface</b> .....   | 2  |
| <b>How Soil Surveys Are Made</b> .....   | 4  |
| <b>Soil Map</b> .....  | 6  |
| Soil Map.....  | 7  |
| Legend.....  | 8  |
| Map Unit Legend.....   | 9  |
| Map Unit Descriptions.....   | 10 |
| Douglas County, Kansas Version date:12/21/2007 7:33:37 AM.....                     | 12 |
| 7035—Eudora-Bismarckgrove fine sandy loams, overwash,<br>occasionally flooded..... | 12 |
| 7050—Kennebec silt loam, occasionally flooded.....                                 | 13 |
| 7051—Kennebec silt loam, frequently flooded.....                                   | 14 |
| 7089—Stonehouse-Eudora fine sandy loams, overwash, occasionally<br>flooded.....    | 16 |
| 7090—Wabash silty clay loam, occasionally flooded.....                             | 18 |
| 7106—Eudora-Bismarckgrove silt loams, rarely flooded.....                          | 19 |
| 7119—Eudora-Urban land complex, rarely flooded.....                                | 20 |
| 7123—Eudora silt loam, rarely flooded.....   | 22 |
| 7127—Eudora-Kimo complex, overwash, rarely flooded.....                            | 23 |
| 7155—Kimo silty clay loam, rarely flooded.....                                     | 24 |
| 7176—Rossville silt loam, very rarely flooded.....                                 | 26 |
| 7213—Reading silt loam, moderately wet, very rarely flooded.....                   | 27 |
| 7282—Konawa fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes.....                           | 28 |
| 7423—Morrill clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes.....                                 | 29 |
| 7425—Morrill clay loam, 7 to 12 percent slopes.....                                | 30 |
| 7441—Morrill-gravelly loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes, stony.....                     | 31 |
| 7502—Pawnee clay loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes.....                                  | 32 |
| 7649—Thurman complex, 4 to 10 percent slopes.....                                  | 34 |
| 9982—Fluvents, frequently flooded.....   | 35 |
| 9983—Gravel pits and quarries.....   | 36 |
| 9999—Water.....  | 36 |
| <b>Soil Information for All Uses</b> .....   | 37 |
| Suitabilities and Limitations for Use.....   | 37 |
| Land Classifications.....  | 37 |
| Nonirrigated Capability Class.....   | 37 |
| Farmland Classification.....   | 42 |
| <b>References</b> .....  | 47 |

# How Soil Surveys Are Made

---

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the

individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

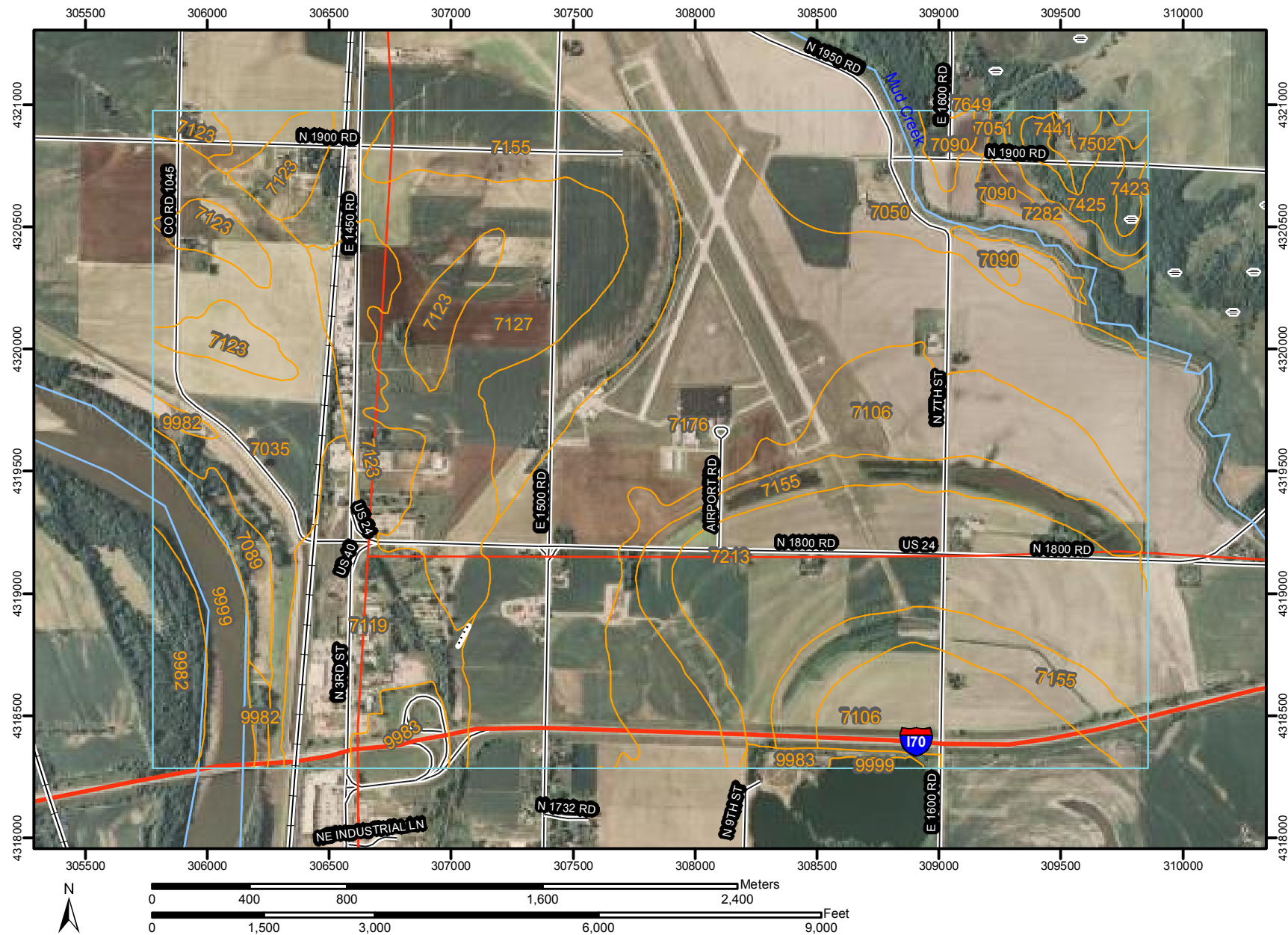
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

# Soil Map

---

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.


|        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 305500 | 306000 | 306500 | 307000 | 307500 | 308000 | 308500 | 309000 | 309500 | 310000 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|



# Custom Soil Resource Report Legend

## MAP LEGEND






















### Area of Interest (AOI)




 Area of Interest (AOI)

### Soils




 Soil Map Units

### Special Point Features

-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot
-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot



-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other

### Special Line Features



-  Gully
-  Short Steep Slope
-  Other

### Political Features

#### Municipalities

-  Cities
-  Urban Areas






### Water Features

-  Oceans
-  Streams and Canals

### Transportation

-  Rails

### Roads

-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  State Highways
-  Local Roads
-  Other Roads

## MAP INFORMATION

Original soil survey map sheets were prepared at publication scale. Viewing scale and printing scale, however, may vary from the original. Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for proper map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>  
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 15N

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Douglas County, Kansas  
Survey Area Data: Version 5, Dec 21, 2007

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 1991

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.



## Map Unit Legend

| Douglas County, Kansas (KS045)    |   |              |                |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------|
| Map Unit Symbol                   | Map Unit Name   | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
| 7035                              | Eudora-Bismarckgrove fine sandy loams, overwash, occasionally flooded | 192.1        | 7.1%           |
| 7050                              | Kennebec silt loam, occasionally flooded                              | 152.2        | 5.6%           |
| 7051                              | Kennebec silt loam, frequently flooded                                | 2.7          | 0.1%           |
| 7089                              | Stonehouse-Eudora fine sandy loams, overwash, occasionally flooded    | 30.5         | 1.1%           |
| 7090                              | Wabash silty clay loam, occasionally flooded                          | 29.7         | 1.1%           |
| 7106                              | Eudora-Bismarckgrove silt loams, rarely flooded                       | 286.2        | 10.6%          |
| 7119                              | Eudora-Urban land complex, rarely flooded                             | 144.2        | 5.3%           |
| 7123                              | Eudora silt loam, rarely flooded                                      | 177.8        | 6.6%           |
| 7127                              | Eudora-Kimo complex, overwash, rarely flooded                         | 269.7        | 9.9%           |
| 7155                              | Kimo silty clay loam, rarely flooded                                  | 354.4        | 13.1%          |
| 7176                              | Rossville silt loam, very rarely flooded                              | 566.6        | 20.9%          |
| 7213                              | Reading silt loam, moderately wet, very rarely flooded                | 271.9        | 10.0%          |
| 7282                              | Konawa fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes                        | 16.3         | 0.6%           |
| 7423                              | Morrill clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes                              | 8.7          | 0.3%           |
| 7425                              | Morrill clay loam, 7 to 12 percent slopes                             | 32.5         | 1.2%           |
| 7441                              | Morrill-gravelly loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes, stony                  | 7.2          | 0.3%           |
| 7502                              | Pawnee clay loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes                               | 12.7         | 0.5%           |
| 7649                              | Thurman complex, 4 to 10 percent slopes                               | 0.5          | 0.0%           |
| 9982                              | Fluvents, frequently flooded  | 55.1         | 2.0%           |
| 9983                              | Gravel pits and quarries  | 38.4         | 1.4%           |
| 9999                              | Water   | 62.0         | 2.3%           |
| Totals for Area of Interest (AOI) |   | 2,711.3      | 100.0%         |

## Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly

indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

**Douglas County, Kansas Version date:12/21/2007  
7:33:37 AM**

**7035—Eudora-Bismarckgrove fine sandy loams, overwash,  
occasionally flooded**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 750 to 980 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 47 inches*

*Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 55 degrees F*

*Frost-free period: 175 to 215 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Eudora and similar soils: 55 percent*

*Bismarckgrove and similar soils: 25 percent*

*Minor components: 20 percent*

**Description of Eudora**

**Setting**

*Landform: Terraces*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Coarse-silty alluvium*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Drainage class: Well drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately  
high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: More than 80 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: Occasional*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent*

*Available water capacity: High (about 11.1 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w*

*Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 7 inches: Fine sandy loam*

*7 to 14 inches: Silt loam*

*14 to 40 inches: Silt loam*

*40 to 48 inches: Silt loam*

*48 to 80 inches: Very fine sandy loam*

**Description of Bismarckgrove**

**Setting**

*Landform: Terraces*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Silty alluvium

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Occasional  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 10.6 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 2w  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

### Typical profile

*0 to 6 inches:* Fine sandy loam  
*6 to 14 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*14 to 19 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*19 to 29 inches:* Silt loam  
*29 to 44 inches:* Silt loam  
*44 to 80 inches:* Stratified loamy fine sand to fine sandy loam

## Minor Components

### Bourbonais

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent  
*Landform:* Flood-plain steps  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)  
*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37) (106XY004KS\_1)

### Kimo

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Meander scars on flood-plain steps  
*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37) (106XY004KS\_1)

### Stonehouse

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Flood-plain steps  
*Ecological site:* Sandy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY023KS)

### Aquolls

*Percent of map unit:*  
*Landform:* Depressions, drainageways, hillslopes  
*Down-slope shape:* Concave  
*Across-slope shape:* Concave

## 7050—Kennebec silt loam, occasionally flooded

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 400 to 1,300 feet

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 45 to 64 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Kennebec and similar soils:* 95 percent  
*Minor components:* 4 percent

### Description of Kennebec

#### Setting

*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Fine-silty alluvium

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 40 to 44 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Occasional  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Very high (about 12.8 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 2w  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (Draft) (PE 35-42) (R112XY013KS)

#### Typical profile

*0 to 10 inches:* Silt loam  
*10 to 36 inches:* Silt loam  
*36 to 48 inches:* Silt loam  
*48 to 60 inches:* Silt loam

### Minor Components

#### Wabash

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent  
*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37)  
(106XY004KS\_1)

#### Aquolls, ponded

*Percent of map unit:*  
*Landform:* Depressions  
*Down-slope shape:* Concave  
*Across-slope shape:* Concave

## 7051—Kennebec silt loam, frequently flooded

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 400 to 2,000 feet

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 59 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Kennebec and similar soils:* 88 percent  
*Minor components:* 12 percent

### Description of Kennebec

#### Setting

*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Silty alluvium

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 40 to 44 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Frequent  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Very high (about 12.8 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 5w  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

#### Typical profile

*0 to 10 inches:* Silt loam  
*10 to 22 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*22 to 38 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*38 to 60 inches:* Silty clay loam

### Minor Components

#### Wabash

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37)  
(106XY004KS\_1)

#### Vinland

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Upland (Draft) (PE 35-42) (R112XY015KS)

#### Sogn

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Ecological site:* Shallow Limy (PE 35-42) (R112XY028KS)

#### Martin

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes

*Ecological site:* Loamy Upland (Draft) (PE 35-42) (R112XY015KS)

**Aquolls, ponded**

*Percent of map unit:*

*Landform:* Depressions

*Down-slope shape:* Concave

*Across-slope shape:* Concave

**Aquolls**

*Percent of map unit:*

*Landform:* Depressions, drainageways, hillslopes

*Down-slope shape:* Concave

*Across-slope shape:* Concave

**7089—Stonehouse-Eudora fine sandy loams, overwash,  
occasionally flooded**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 750 to 980 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 55 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*Stonehouse and similar soils:* 50 percent

*Eudora and similar soils:* 30 percent

*Minor components:* 20 percent

**Description of Stonehouse**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Terraces

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Sandy alluvium

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Excessively drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Occasional

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent

*Available water capacity:* Low (about 5.4 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4s

*Ecological site:* Sandy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY023KS)

**Typical profile**

*0 to 9 inches:* Fine sandy loam

*9 to 23 inches:* Loamy fine sand



## Custom Soil Resource Report

23 to 31 inches: Stratified loamy sand  
31 to 45 inches: Stratified fine sand  
45 to 71 inches: Stratified sandy loam  
71 to 80 inches: Stratified loamy fine sand

### Description of Eudora

#### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Coarse-silty alluvium

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Occasional  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 11.1 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 2w  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

#### Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Fine sandy loam  
7 to 14 inches: Silt loam  
14 to 40 inches: Silt loam  
40 to 48 inches: Silt loam  
48 to 80 inches: Very fine sandy loam

### Minor Components

#### Kimo

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent  
*Landform:* Meander scars on flood-plain steps  
*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37)  
(106XY004KS\_1)

#### Bourbonais

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Flood-plain steps  
*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37)  
(106XY004KS\_1)

#### Bismarckgrove

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Flood-plain steps  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

#### Aquolls

*Percent of map unit:*

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Landform:* Depressions, drainageways  
*Down-slope shape:* Concave  
*Across-slope shape:* Concave

### 7090—Wabash silty clay loam, occasionally flooded

#### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 400 to 1,300 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 59 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

#### Map Unit Composition

*Wabash and similar soils:* 91 percent  
*Minor components:* 9 percent

#### Description of Wabash

##### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Clayey alluvium

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Poorly drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 2 to 9 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Occasional  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 3w  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY019KS)  
*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37)  
(106XY004KS\_1)

##### Typical profile

*0 to 5 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*5 to 16 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*16 to 52 inches:* Silty clay  
*52 to 70 inches:* Silty clay

#### Minor Components

##### Kennebec

*Percent of map unit:* 6 percent  
*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

**Reading**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (Draft) (PE 35-42) (R112XY013KS)

**7106—Eudora-Bismarckgrove silt loams, rarely flooded**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 800 to 1,050 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 55 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*Eudora and similar soils:* 55 percent  
*Bismarckgrove and similar soils:* 30 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent

**Description of Eudora**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Coarse-silty alluvium

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Rare  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 11.8 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 1  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

**Typical profile**

*0 to 7 inches:* Silt loam  
*7 to 14 inches:* Silt loam  
*14 to 40 inches:* Silt loam  
*40 to 48 inches:* Silt loam  
*48 to 80 inches:* Very fine sandy loam

**Description of Bismarckgrove**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Silty alluvium

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Rare  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 11.2 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 2w  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

### Typical profile

*0 to 6 inches:* Silt loam  
*6 to 14 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*14 to 19 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*19 to 29 inches:* Silt loam  
*29 to 44 inches:* Silt loam  
*44 to 80 inches:* Stratified loamy fine sand to fine sandy loam

## Minor Components

### Bourbonais

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Flood-plain steps  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)  
*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37) (106XY004KS\_1)

### Kimo

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Meander scars on flood-plain steps  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37) (106XY004KS\_1)

### Stonehouse

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Flood-plain steps  
*Ecological site:* Sandy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY023KS)

## 7119—Eudora-Urban land complex, rarely flooded

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 750 to 980 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 55 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Eudora and similar soils:* 45 percent

*Urban land:* 40 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

### Description of Eudora

#### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Coarse-silty alluvium

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Well drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Rare

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent

*Available water capacity:* High (about 11.8 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 2w

*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

#### Typical profile

*0 to 7 inches:* Silt loam

*7 to 14 inches:* Silt loam

*14 to 40 inches:* Silt loam

*40 to 48 inches:* Silt loam

*48 to 80 inches:* Very fine sandy loam

### Description of Urban Land

#### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Frequency of flooding:* Rare

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 8

### Minor Components

#### Bismarckgrove

*Percent of map unit:* 15 percent

*Landform:* Flood-plain steps

*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

## 7123—Eudora silt loam, rarely flooded

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 800 to 1,050 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 55 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Eudora and similar soils:* 85 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

### Description of Eudora

#### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Coarse-silty alluvium

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Well drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Rare

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent

*Available water capacity:* High (about 11.8 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 1

*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

#### Typical profile

*0 to 7 inches:* Silt loam

*7 to 14 inches:* Silt loam

*14 to 40 inches:* Silt loam

*40 to 48 inches:* Silt loam

*48 to 80 inches:* Very fine sandy loam

### Minor Components

#### Bismarckgrove

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent

*Landform:* Flood-plain steps

*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

#### Bourbonais

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Landform:* Flood-plain steps

*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37)  
(106XY004KS\_1)

**Aquolls, ponded**

*Percent of map unit:*  
*Landform:* Depressions  
*Down-slope shape:* Concave  
*Across-slope shape:* Concave

**Aquolls**

*Percent of map unit:*  
*Landform:* Depressions, drainageways, hillslopes  
*Down-slope shape:* Concave  
*Across-slope shape:* Concave

**7127—Eudora-Kimo complex, overwash, rarely flooded**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 400 to 1,200 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 59 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*Eudora and similar soils:* 60 percent  
*Kimo and similar soils:* 30 percent  
*Minor components:* 10 percent

**Description of Eudora**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Coarse-silty alluvium

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Rare  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Very high (about 12.2 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 2w  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

**Typical profile**

*0 to 12 inches:* Silt loam  
*12 to 72 inches:* Silt loam

## Description of Kimo

### Setting

*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Clayey over loamy alluvium

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 22 to 26 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Rare  
*Frequency of ponding:* Occasional  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 11.4 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 2w  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)  
*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37) (106XY004KS\_1)

### Typical profile

*0 to 6 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*6 to 28 inches:* Silty clay  
*28 to 60 inches:* Silt loam

## Minor Components

### Sarpy

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Ecological site:* Sandy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY023KS)

### Wabash

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37) (106XY004KS\_1)

## 7155—Kimo silty clay loam, rarely flooded

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 750 to 980 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 55 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Kimo and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent



## Description of Kimo

### Setting

*Landform:* Meander scars on terraces  
*Down-slope shape:* Concave, linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Concave, linear  
*Parent material:* Clayey over loamy alluvium

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 22 to 26 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Rare  
*Frequency of ponding:* Occasional  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 11.4 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 2w  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

### Typical profile

*0 to 7 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*7 to 15 inches:* Silty clay  
*15 to 23 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*23 to 27 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*27 to 60 inches:* Silt loam  
*60 to 80 inches:* Silt loam

## Minor Components

### Eudora

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

### Bismarckgrove

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

### Kiro

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Depressions on flood-plain steps  
*Down-slope shape:* Concave  
*Across-slope shape:* Concave  
*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37)  
(106XY004KS\_1)

## **7176—Rossville silt loam, very rarely flooded**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 920 to 1,080 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 55 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

### **Map Unit Composition**

*Rossville and similar soils:* 85 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

### **Description of Rossville**

#### **Setting**

*Landform:* Terraces

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Fine-silty alluvium

#### **Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Well drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Very rare

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent

*Gypsum, maximum content:* 5 percent

*Available water capacity:* Very high (about 13.0 inches)

#### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 1

*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

#### **Typical profile**

*0 to 7 inches:* Silt loam

*7 to 14 inches:* Silt loam

*14 to 21 inches:* Silt loam

*21 to 39 inches:* Silt loam

*39 to 57 inches:* Silt loam

*57 to 80 inches:* Silt loam

### **Minor Components**

#### **Reading**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Landform:* Flood-plain steps

*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37)  
(106XY004KS\_1)

#### **Muscotah**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Landform:* Flood-plain steps  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

### Eudora

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Flood-plain steps  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

## 7213—Reading silt loam, moderately wet, very rarely flooded

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 920 to 1,080 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 55 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Reading and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent

### Description of Reading

#### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Fine-silty alluvium

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 40 to 44 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Very rare  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 11.6 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 2w  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)  
*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37)  
(106XY004KS\_1)

#### Typical profile

*0 to 8 inches:* Silt loam  
*8 to 14 inches:* Silt loam  
*14 to 21 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*21 to 29 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*29 to 42 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*42 to 60 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*60 to 80 inches:* Silty clay loam

## Minor Components

### Muscotah

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Landform:* Flood-plain steps

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

### Rossville

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Landform:* Flood-plain steps

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

*Other vegetative classification:* CLAY LOWLAND (PE30-37)  
(106XY004KS\_1)

### Muscotah

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Landform:* Flood-plain steps

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

*Ecological site:* Loamy Lowland (PE 30-37) (R106XY013KS)

## 7282—Konawa fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 1,000 to 1,200 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 43 to 66 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Konawa and similar soils:* 90 percent

*Minor components:* 10 percent

### Description of Konawa

#### Setting

*Landform:* Hillslopes

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope, crest

*Down-slope shape:* Convex

*Across-slope shape:* Convex

*Parent material:* Fine-loamy glaciofluvial deposits

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 8 to 20 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Well drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately  
high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* None

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Available water capacity:* Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 6e

*Ecological site:* Savannah (PE 30-37) (R106XY025KS)

**Typical profile**

*0 to 4 inches:* Fine sandy loam  
*4 to 19 inches:* Fine sandy loam  
*19 to 39 inches:* Clay loam  
*39 to 47 inches:* Clay loam  
*47 to 60 inches:* Loam

**Minor Components**

**Gymer**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Crest, side slope  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY015KS)

**Welda**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Ecological site:* Savannah (PE 30-37) (R106XY025KS)

**7423—Morrill clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 700 to 1,500 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 59 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*Morrill and similar soils:* 90 percent  
*Minor components:* 10 percent

**Description of Morrill**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Convex  
*Parent material:* Fine-loamy glaciofluvial deposits

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 3 to 7 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 10.3 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 3e  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY015KS)

**Typical profile**

*0 to 10 inches:* Clay loam  
*10 to 16 inches:* Clay loam  
*16 to 56 inches:* Clay loam  
*56 to 66 inches:* Clay loam

**Minor Components**

**Oska**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Upland (Draft) (PE 35-42) (R112XY015KS)

**Pawnee**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Ecological site:* Clay Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY007KS)

**Aquolls**

*Percent of map unit:*  
*Landform:* Depressions, drainageways, hillslopes  
*Down-slope shape:* Concave  
*Across-slope shape:* Concave

**7425—Morrill clay loam, 7 to 12 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 700 to 2,000 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 59 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*Morrill and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent

**Description of Morrill**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Convex  
*Parent material:* Fine-loamy glaciofluvial deposits

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 7 to 12 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 10.3 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e*

*Ecological site: Loamy Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY015KS)*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 8 inches: Clay loam*

*8 to 13 inches: Clay loam*

*13 to 56 inches: Clay loam*

*56 to 66 inches: Clay loam*

**Minor Components**

**Martin**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

*Landform: Hillslopes*

*Ecological site: Loamy Upland (Draft) (PE 35-42) (R112XY015KS)*

**Pawnee**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

*Landform: Hillslopes*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope*

*Ecological site: Clay Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY007KS)*

**Thurman**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Landform: Hillslopes*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope*

*Ecological site: Savannah (PE 30-37) (R106XY025KS)*

**Basehor**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*

*Landform: Hillslopes*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope*

*Ecological site: Shallow Savannah (PE 30-37) (R106XY031KS)*

**Aquolls**

*Percent of map unit:*

*Landform: Depressions, drainageways, hillslopes*

*Down-slope shape: Concave*

*Across-slope shape: Concave*

**7441—Morrill-gravelly loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes, stony**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 800 to 2,000 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 47 inches*

*Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 57 degrees F*

*Frost-free period: 175 to 215 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Morrill, stony, and similar soils: 85 percent*

*Minor components: 15 percent*

## **Description of Morrill, Stony**

### **Setting**

*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Convex  
*Parent material:* Fine-loamy glaciofluvial deposits

### **Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 4 to 20 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 9.8 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 6e  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY015KS)

### **Typical profile**

*0 to 10 inches:* Gravelly loam  
*10 to 15 inches:* Gravelly clay loam  
*15 to 42 inches:* Gravelly clay loam  
*42 to 60 inches:* Gravelly sandy clay loam

## **Minor Components**

### **Sogn**

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Ecological site:* Shallow Limy (PE 35-42) (R112XY028KS)

### **Pawnee**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Crest, side slope  
*Ecological site:* Clay Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY007KS)

### **Aquolls**

*Percent of map unit:*  
*Landform:* Depressions, drainageways, hillslopes  
*Down-slope shape:* Concave  
*Across-slope shape:* Concave

## **7502—Pawnee clay loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 700 to 1,600 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 59 degrees F



## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Frost-free period: 175 to 215 days*

### Map Unit Composition

*Pawnee and similar soils: 85 percent*

*Minor components: 15 percent*

### Description of Pawnee

#### Setting

*Landform: Hillslopes*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope*

*Down-slope shape: Convex*

*Across-slope shape: Convex*

*Parent material: Clayey drift*

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope: 3 to 7 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Drainage class: Moderately well drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: About 12 to 17 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: None*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent*

*Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)*

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e*

*Ecological site: Clay Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY007KS)*

#### Typical profile

*0 to 7 inches: Clay loam*

*7 to 12 inches: Clay loam*

*12 to 34 inches: Clay*

*34 to 54 inches: Clay loam*

*54 to 72 inches: Sandy clay loam*

### Minor Components

#### Oska

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

*Landform: Hillslopes*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder*

*Ecological site: Loamy Upland (Draft) (PE 35-42) (R112XY015KS)*

#### Morrill

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

*Landform: Hillslopes*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope*

*Ecological site: Loamy Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY015KS)*

#### Martin

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

*Landform: Hillslopes*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope*

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope

*Ecological site:* Loamy Upland (Draft) (PE 35-42) (R112XY015KS)

### **Aquolls**

*Percent of map unit:*

*Landform:* Depressions, drainageways

*Down-slope shape:* Concave

*Across-slope shape:* Concave

## **7649—Thurman complex, 4 to 10 percent slopes**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 700 to 2,000 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 59 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

### **Map Unit Composition**

*Thurman and similar soils:* 35 percent

*Minor components:* 65 percent

### **Description of Thurman**

#### **Setting**

*Landform:* Hillslopes

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope

*Down-slope shape:* Convex

*Across-slope shape:* Convex

*Parent material:* Sandy eolian sands

#### **Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 4 to 10 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Excessively drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* None

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Available water capacity:* Low (about 4.7 inches)

#### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4e

*Ecological site:* Savannah (PE 30-37) (R106XY025KS)

#### **Typical profile**

*0 to 13 inches:* Loamy sand

*13 to 22 inches:* Loamy sand

*22 to 60 inches:* Fine sand

### **Minor Components**

#### **Unnamed, coarse-loamy**

*Percent of map unit:* 30 percent

*Landform:* Hillslopes

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Base slope

*Down-slope shape:* Convex

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Across-slope shape:* Convex

*Ecological site:* Savannah (PE 30-37) (R106XY025KS)

### **Unnamed, fine-loamy minor component**

*Percent of map unit:* 25 percent

*Landform:* Hillslopes

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope

*Ecological site:* Savannah (PE 30-37) (R106XY025KS)

### **Morrill**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

*Landform:* Hillslopes

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope

*Ecological site:* Loamy Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY015KS)

### **Sharpsburg**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Hillslopes

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Summit

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Crest

*Ecological site:* Loamy Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY015KS)

### **Gymer**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Terraces

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Riser

*Ecological site:* Loamy Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY015KS)

## **9982—Fluvents, frequently flooded**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 50 to 57 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

### **Map Unit Composition**

*Fluvents and similar soils:* 100 percent

### **Description of Fluvents**

#### **Setting**

*Landform:* Flood plains

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Fine-silty alluvium

#### **Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* About 33 to 38 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Frequent

*Frequency of ponding:* None

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Available water capacity:* Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 6w

### **Typical profile**

*0 to 60 inches:* Silty clay loam

### **Minor Components**

#### **Aquolls**

*Percent of map unit:*

*Landform:* Depressions, drainageways

*Down-slope shape:* Concave

*Across-slope shape:* Concave

## **9983—Gravel pits and quarries**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 41 to 64 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

### **Map Unit Composition**

*Pits, borrow:* 100 percent

### **Description of Pits, Borrow**

#### **Setting**

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Summit, backslope, shoulder

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope, head slope

*Down-slope shape:* Convex

*Across-slope shape:* Convex

## **9999—Water**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 47 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 59 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 175 to 215 days

### **Map Unit Composition**

*Water:* 100 percent

# **Soil Information for All Uses**

---

## **Suitabilities and Limitations for Use**

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

## **Land Classifications**

Land Classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

## **Nonirrigated Capability Class**

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations that show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for woodland, or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels-capability class, subclass, and unit. Only class and subclass are included in this data set.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

## Custom Soil Resource Report

Class 1 soils have few limitations that restrict their use.

Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.

Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

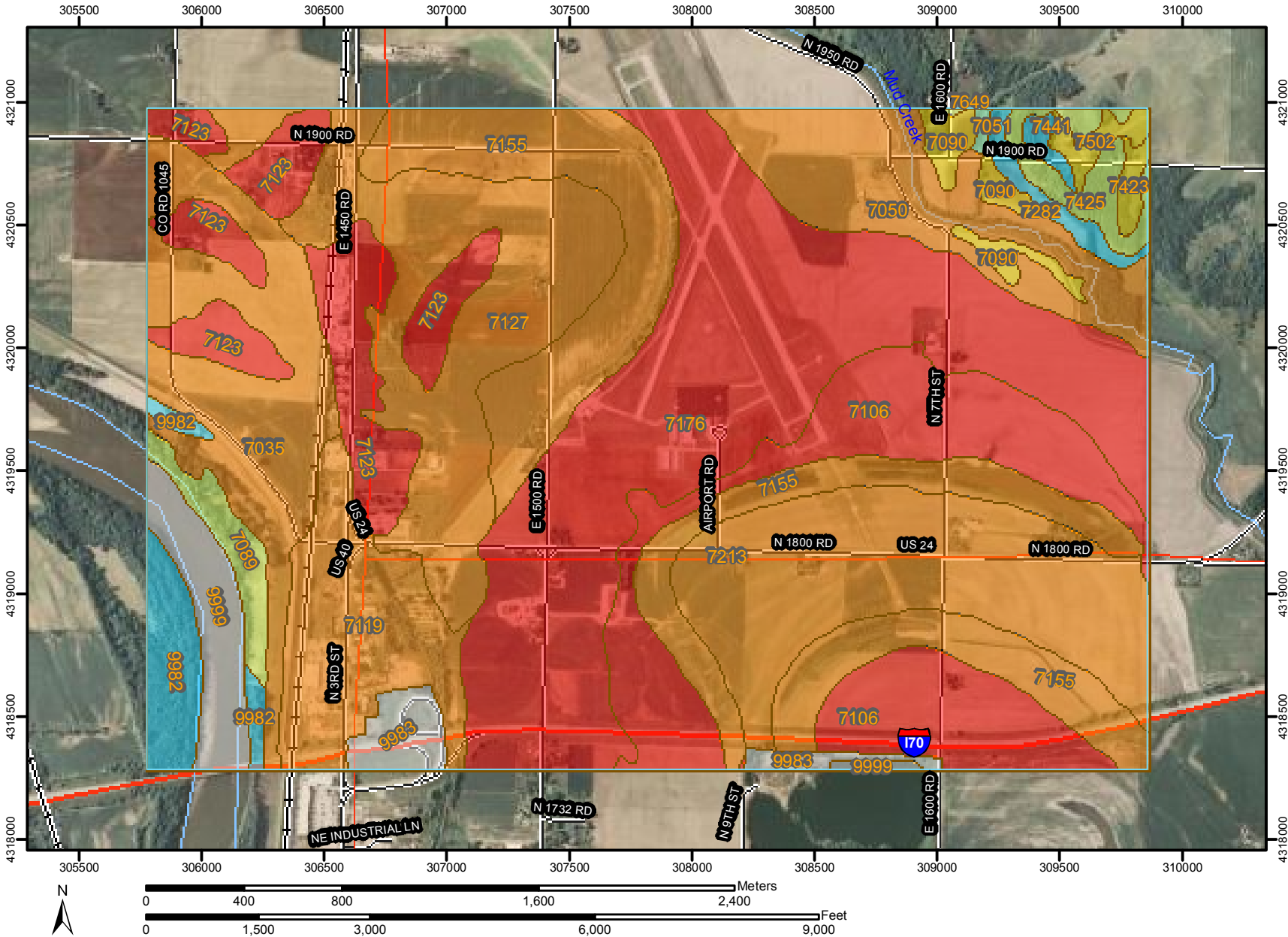
Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

## Custom Soil Resource Report


### Map—Nonirrigated Capability Class



Custom Soil Resource Report  
Legend—Nonirrigated Capability Class

## MAP LEGEND










### Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

### Soils



 Soil Map Units

### Soil Ratings



 Capability Class - I  
 Capability Class - II  
 Capability Class - III  
 Capability Class - IV  
 Capability Class - V  
 Capability Class - VI  
 Capability Class - VII  
 Capability Class - VIII  
 Not rated or not available

### Political Features

#### Municipalities

 Cities  
 Urban Areas



### Water Features

 Oceans  
 Streams and Canals

### Transportation

 Rails

### Roads

 Interstate Highways  
 US Routes

 State Highways  
 Local Roads  
 Other Roads

## MAP INFORMATION

Original soil survey map sheets were prepared at publication scale. Viewing scale and printing scale, however, may vary from the original. Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for proper map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>  
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 15N

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Douglas County, Kansas  
Survey Area Data: Version 5, Dec 21, 2007

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 1991

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.



**Table—Nonirrigated Capability Class**

| <b>Nonirrigated Capability Class— Summary by Map Unit — Douglas County, Kansas</b> |  |               |                     |                       |
|--|--|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Map unit symbol</b>   | <b>Map unit name</b>   | <b>Rating</b> | <b>Acres in AOI</b> | <b>Percent of AOI</b> |
| 7035   | Eudora-Bismarckgrove<br>fine sandy loams,<br>overwash, occasionally<br>flooded | 2             | 192.1               | 7.1%                  |
| 7050   | Kennebec silt loam,<br>occasionally flooded                                    | 2             | 152.2               | 5.6%                  |
| 7051   | Kennebec silt loam,<br>frequently flooded                                      | 5             | 2.7                 | 0.1%                  |
| 7089   | Stonehouse-Eudora fine<br>sandy loams,<br>overwash, occasionally<br>flooded    | 4             | 30.5                | 1.1%                  |
| 7090   | Wabash silty clay loam,<br>occasionally flooded                                | 3             | 29.7                | 1.1%                  |
| 7106   | Eudora-Bismarckgrove<br>silt loams, rarely<br>flooded                          | 1             | 286.2               | 10.6%                 |
| 7119   | Eudora-Urban land<br>complex, rarely flooded                                   | 2             | 144.2               | 5.3%                  |
| 7123   | Eudora silt loam, rarely<br>flooded  | 1             | 177.8               | 6.6%                  |
| 7127   | Eudora-Kimo complex,<br>overwash, rarely<br>flooded                            | 2             | 269.7               | 9.9%                  |
| 7155   | Kimo silty clay loam,<br>rarely flooded  | 2             | 354.4               | 13.1%                 |
| 7176   | Rossville silt loam, very<br>rarely flooded                                    | 1             | 566.6               | 20.9%                 |
| 7213   | Reading silt loam,<br>moderately wet, very<br>rarely flooded                   | 2             | 271.9               | 10.0%                 |
| 7282   | Konawa fine sandy loam,<br>8 to 12 percent slopes                              | 6             | 16.3                | 0.6%                  |
| 7423   | Morrill clay loam, 3 to 7<br>percent slopes                                    | 3             | 8.7                 | 0.3%                  |
| 7425   | Morrill clay loam, 7 to 12<br>percent slopes                                   | 4             | 32.5                | 1.2%                  |
| 7441   | Morrill-gravelly loam, 4 to<br>20 percent slopes,<br>stony                     | 6             | 7.2                 | 0.3%                  |
| 7502   | Pawnee clay loam, 3 to 6<br>percent slopes                                     | 3             | 12.7                | 0.5%                  |
| 7649   | Thurman complex, 4 to 10<br>percent slopes                                     | 4             | 0.5                 | 0.0%                  |
| 9982   | Fluvents, frequently<br>flooded  | 6             | 55.1                | 2.0%                  |
| 9983   | Gravel pits and quarries   |               | 38.4                | 1.4%                  |

## Custom Soil Resource Report

| Nonirrigated Capability Class— Summary by Map Unit — Douglas County, Kansas |               |        |              |                |
|---|---------------|--------|--------------|----------------|
| Map unit symbol   | Map unit name | Rating | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
| 9999  | Water         |        | 62.0         | 2.3%           |
| Totals for Area of Interest (AOI)   |               |        | 2,711.3      | 100.0%         |

### Rating Options—Nonirrigated Capability Class

*Aggregation Method:* Dominant Condition

*Component Percent Cutoff:* None Specified

*Tie-break Rule:* Higher

### Farmland Classification

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.




# Custom Soil Resource Report

## Legend—Farmland Classification

### MAP LEGEND









#### Area of Interest (AOI)








 Area of Interest (AOI)

#### Soils

 Soil Map Units



#### Soil Ratings

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season



-  Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance
-  Farmland of local importance
-  Farmland of unique importance
-  Not rated or not available

#### Political Features







##### Municipalities

-  Cities
-  Urban Areas

#### Water Features

-  Oceans
-  Streams and Canals

#### Transportation

-  Rails
- Roads**
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  State Highways
-  Local Roads
-  Other Roads

### MAP INFORMATION

Original soil survey map sheets were prepared at publication scale. Viewing scale and printing scale, however, may vary from the original. Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for proper map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>  
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 15N

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Douglas County, Kansas  
Survey Area Data: Version 5, Dec 21, 2007

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 1991

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

**Table—Farmland Classification**

| <b>Farmland Classification— Summary by Map Unit — Douglas County, Kansas</b> |  |                                     |                     |                       |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Map unit symbol</b>   | <b>Map unit name</b>   | <b>Rating</b>                       | <b>Acres in AOI</b> | <b>Percent of AOI</b> |
| 7035   | Eudora-Bismarckgrove<br>fine sandy loams,<br>overwash, occasionally<br>flooded | Not prime farmland                  | 192.1               | 7.1%                  |
| 7050   | Kennebec silt loam,<br>occasionally flooded                                    | All areas are prime<br>farmland     | 152.2               | 5.6%                  |
| 7051   | Kennebec silt loam,<br>frequently flooded                                      | Not prime farmland                  | 2.7                 | 0.1%                  |
| 7089   | Stonehouse-Eudora fine<br>sandy loams,<br>overwash, occasionally<br>flooded    | Not prime farmland                  | 30.5                | 1.1%                  |
| 7090   | Wabash silty clay loam,<br>occasionally flooded                                | Prime farmland if drained           | 29.7                | 1.1%                  |
| 7106   | Eudora-Bismarckgrove<br>silt loams, rarely<br>flooded                          | All areas are prime<br>farmland     | 286.2               | 10.6%                 |
| 7119   | Eudora-Urban land<br>complex, rarely flooded                                   | Not prime farmland                  | 144.2               | 5.3%                  |
| 7123   | Eudora silt loam, rarely<br>flooded  | All areas are prime<br>farmland     | 177.8               | 6.6%                  |
| 7127   | Eudora-Kimo complex,<br>overwash, rarely<br>flooded                            | All areas are prime<br>farmland     | 269.7               | 9.9%                  |
| 7155   | Kimo silty clay loam,<br>rarely flooded  | Not prime farmland                  | 354.4               | 13.1%                 |
| 7176   | Rossville silt loam, very<br>rarely flooded                                    | All areas are prime<br>farmland     | 566.6               | 20.9%                 |
| 7213   | Reading silt loam,<br>moderately wet, very<br>rarely flooded                   | All areas are prime<br>farmland     | 271.9               | 10.0%                 |
| 7282   | Konawa fine sandy loam,<br>8 to 12 percent slopes                              | Not prime farmland                  | 16.3                | 0.6%                  |
| 7423   | Morrill clay loam, 3 to 7<br>percent slopes                                    | All areas are prime<br>farmland     | 8.7                 | 0.3%                  |
| 7425   | Morrill clay loam, 7 to 12<br>percent slopes                                   | Farmland of statewide<br>importance | 32.5                | 1.2%                  |
| 7441   | Morrill-gravelly loam, 4 to<br>20 percent slopes,<br>stony                     | Not prime farmland                  | 7.2                 | 0.3%                  |
| 7502   | Pawnee clay loam, 3 to 6<br>percent slopes                                     | All areas are prime<br>farmland     | 12.7                | 0.5%                  |
| 7649   | Thurman complex, 4 to 10<br>percent slopes                                     | Farmland of statewide<br>importance | 0.5                 | 0.0%                  |
| 9982   | Fluents, frequently<br>flooded   | Not prime farmland                  | 55.1                | 2.0%                  |
| 9983   | Gravel pits and quarries   | Not prime farmland                  | 38.4                | 1.4%                  |

## Custom Soil Resource Report

| Farmland Classification— Summary by Map Unit — Douglas County, Kansas |               |                    |              |                |
|---|---------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Map unit symbol   | Map unit name | Rating             | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
| 9999  | Water         | Not prime farmland | 62.0         | 2.3%           |
| Totals for Area of Interest (AOI)                                     |               |                    | 2,711.3      | 100.0%         |

### Rating Options—Farmland Classification

*Aggregation Method:* No Aggregation Necessary

*Tie-break Rule:* Lower

# References

---

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.

Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deep-water habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FWS/OBS-79/31.

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

National Research Council. 1995. Wetlands: Characteristics and boundaries.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18. <http://soils.usda.gov/>

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436. <http://soils.usda.gov/>

Soil Survey Staff. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. <http://soils.usda.gov/>

Tiner, R.W., Jr. 1985. Wetlands of Delaware. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Wetlands Section.

United States Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers wetlands delineation manual. Waterways Experiment Station Technical Report Y-87-1.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National forestry manual. <http://soils.usda.gov/>

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. <http://www.glti.nrcs.usda.gov/>

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. <http://soils.usda.gov/>

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296. <http://soils.usda.gov/>

## Custom Soil Resource Report

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210.



---

**From:** Laurie Ward [mailto:ltward@sunflower.com]  
**Sent:** Friday, May 23, 2008 2:17 PM  
**To:** Barry Walthall  
**Subject:** May 27 City Commission Meeting

38 Winona Ave.  
Lawrence, KS 66046  
May 23, 2008

Lawrence City Commission  
City Hall  
6 E 6th St.  
Lawrence, KS 66044  
Dear City Commissioners:

Regarding the proposed "Airport Business Park," I write in opposition to building on prime agricultural land.

According to The ECO2 Plan, "The concept of net equity was adopted as a funding strategy to assure that the investment of public funds in industrial/business parks and open space preservation was equal and that both economic development and ecological stewardship would be advanced without favoring one over the other, as directed by the Douglas County and City of Lawrence Commissions."

When public funds are to be spent on an industrial/business park development, ECO2 calls for an equal amount to be spent on the preservation of a selected open-space site in the county.

Using farmland for farming is an economic development opportunity. Expanded farming will not trigger a parallel ECO2 open space preservation project.

The practice of trucking goods is certain to change, due to high costs of fuel. In a tightening national economy, fewer warehoused items will be consumed. For the first time in recent history, living habits will not resemble those of the present, rendering certain current industrial park activities irrelevant.

Similarly, the cost of trucked food over many miles will only continue to rise. In the next few decades, with rising energy prices and resource depletion, Douglas Countians (and people everywhere) will almost certainly need to grow, produce, and process more food locally. Encouraging farming and food production jobs to feed the people of Lawrence and Douglas County makes good financial sense.

Sincerely yours,  
*Laurie Ward*

5/23/08

Mayor Dever and City Commissioners,

**(This is a copy of my public comment—with a few revisions—from the Planning Commission meeting of May 21, 2008. During the public hearing Commissioner Lawson asked me to submit this to you prior to your meeting on the Airport Business Park on 5/27/08. I told him I would.)**

Good evening commissioners. My name is Nancy Thellman and I'm here to make a brief comment about this ongoing process of re-shaping the industrial chapter of Horizon 2020. The very first meeting I ever attended in City Hall was about a year ago when re-writing Chapter 7 was under discussion having just been kicked back to you from the County Commission because it was described as "too negative." Since then Chapter 7 has undergone numerous revisions. The yet-to-be-adopted new Chapter 7 is described, now, as "more inclusive," "more positive," and according to the wishes of the Planning Commission's industrial sub-committee, free of "negative locational criteria" which might be construed as deterrents to development.

While it is good to create an industrial chapter that does not scare developers away—because we need developers—it is problematic to create a document that provides a wholly positive picture just for the sake of marketing. For instance, to remove from the general locational criteria all prohibitive language about flood plain would send a false positive signal to the developer who will later learn that his or her site selection is rejected precisely because of flood plain problems. In the same way, removing language prohibiting development on certain types of prime agricultural soil accomplishes the same thing—encouraging development, in some cases, where it doesn't belong.

Choosing site selection criteria based on their positive or negative "feel" rather than on objective, measurable information risks a site selection process rife with wishful thinking at best, and contention and failure of the process at worst. Clear, measurable, forthright, factual locational criteria—the good, the bad, and the ugly—objective guidelines set out from the very beginning might improve the chances of a successful site selection which is, afterall, the ultimate goal of Chapter 7.

In the same way, when the Planning Commission's industrial sub-committee suggests minimizing or even removing all reference to prime agricultural

farm land Chapter 7 because it is about “farming,” not “industry,” is a serious misunderstanding of the usefulness of the industrial chapter. If this chapter is about helping developers pursue sites that are best suited to their industrial interests, then should we not create a document that provides them with the best factual information we have about a given site? What good does it do a developer to look at Chapter 7, see only green lights ahead, pursue permits and applications, spend money, time and reputation only to find serious drawbacks to a site—drawbacks that might have been identified early on in the process had Chapter 7’s writers not been so intent to please?

**Minimizing and/or removing the language about preserving prime agricultural farm land from Chapter 7 will not make the issue go away. If anything, it will likely come up as a chronic point of contention. After all, in what other chapter of Horizon 2020 is prime soil more vulnerable to intense development speculation than Chapter 7—the industrial chapter? Who else seeks to locate large buildings on low-lying, flat, cheap, treeless land but developers of industry? It is precisely this topography where the very best agricultural soils (Class 1 and 2) are often found! It follows, then, it is the industrial developer who needs a heads up that some—not all—but some prime farm land (Class 1 and 2) must be preserved for it’s best land use: agricultural industry (rapidly becoming identified as an important economic development engine for a growing local food and agribusiness economy).**

As such, I ask you not to remove the prime agricultural reference from Chapter 7’s general locational criteria, not to minimize or remove language about Class 1 and 2 soil preservation, and I commend to you Charlie Novagradic’s commentary on a text amendment to Chapter 7 which will improve the document’s factual language about Class 1 and 2 soils. This will be helpful to potential developers and planners alike---and will cause citizens to have some sense of confidence that Horizon 2020 and particularly Chapter 7 is not written solely for the purpose of waving any and all projects along.

Thank you for your consideration.

Nancy Thellman  
1547 N. 2000 Rd.  
Lawrence, KS 66044



RECEIVED

MAY 22 2008

CITY MANAGERS OFFICE  
LAWRENCE, KS

May 21, 2008

Mayor Mike Dever  
City Hall  
6 East 6th Street  
PO Box 708  
Lawrence, KS 66044

Dear Mike:

I am writing this letter in support of Jess Santaularia's Industrial Project out by the airport.

As you know, I have been a deep supporter of new industry for Lawrence, KS, for some 30+ years. Property values in Lawrence have probably decreased in some areas 15-30%. Therefore, we are probably going to have to raise the mill levy to collect the same amount of money in taxes that we have been collecting. Without new industry or new companies moving to Lawrence, this will be a great burden on our local taxpayers.

I truly hope that the commission will support this project.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Bob Stephens'.

Bob Stephens  
Chairman of the Board and CEO

jb

**PRICE T. BANKS**

ATTORNEY AT LAW  
P.O. BOX 442341  
901 KENTUCKY STREET  
SUITE 206  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044  
785/842-7900  
FAX 785/841-2296

January 7, 2007

**RECEIVED**  
**JAN 09 2008**  
**CITY MANAGERS OFFICE**  
**LAWRENCE, KS**

Lawrence City Commission  
PO Box 708  
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Re: Airport Business Park

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Commission:

I am writing on behalf of the Douglas County Kaw Drainage District to provide preliminary comments regarding the above-described item, which I understand will appear on your January 15, 2008 agenda.

The Directors of the Drainage District have reviewed preliminary plans of the business park, as they relate to the drainage issues. Primary concerns are as follows:

1. As stake-holders with substantial investment in the drainage facilities in the area, the district is concerned about the public costs of the development, and future ramifications to the drainage district of necessary drainage and stream flow improvements.
2. If the property is developed as proposed, it is imperative that internal storm drainage is designed so that there is not adverse impact on the function of the Maple Grove Drainage Channel.
3. The district wishes to be integrally involved in the planning of the project and all its phases as they relate to drainage.

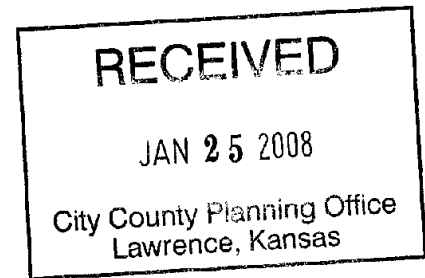
Should you have questions regarding these comments, we will be pleased to discuss them with you.

Sincerely,



Price T. Banks, Counsel  
Douglas County Kaw Drainage District

Chet Fitch  
Trustee, Grant Township  
2073 E. 1550 Rd.  
Lawrence, KS 66044  
(785) 749-3840



January 24, 2008

Scott McCullough, Director  
Lawrence Douglas County Planning Dept.  
6 E. 6th  
Lawrence, KS 66044

Dear Scott,

Much has happened since our last communications, but first of all, I thank you for your letter dated December 6, 2007.

Now that the Airport Business Park has been put on "indefinite hold" by the Mayor, Grant Township would like to formally ask for an Area Plan. We would also like to ask for a Watershed Plan. As a total package from data gleaned by these two studies, we might explore the idea of asking that the Urban Growth Area be changed as it exists within our borders.

We feel the time is right for this to happen, and that a reasonable approach will bring reasonable results. I think that it is time for the people of Grant Township to be consulted on these matters, since they weren't when the UGA was originally imposed on them.

Scott, we look forward to working with you, and we appreciate the countless hours you and your staff have already put forth on this issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chet Fitch".

Chet Fitch  
Trustee, Grant Township

Cc Craig Weinaug, Douglas County Administrator

Karbaumer Farm  
12200 Missouri 92 Highway  
Platte City, Missouri 64079

Mayor Sue Hack  
C/O Bobby Walthall, City Manager Executive Secretary  
City Hall  
6 East 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

January 14, 2008

Dear Mayor Hack:

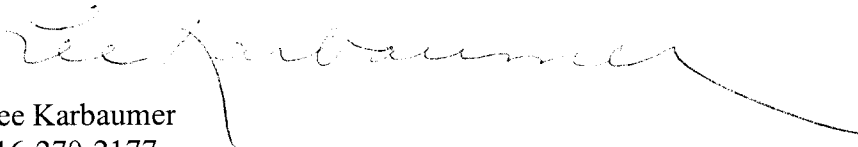
I am writing to express my concern about the proposed annexation of prime farm land north of North Lawrence. The concrete pastures planned by private developers will destroy local farm ground our region needs to secure our own food supply. Our farm land must be preserved.

Although our seventeen-acre farm is across the state line in Missouri, we share the alarm of those who are aware of the increased risks to our safe, local food system. We support the premise that this farmland could be profitable for farmers, employees and the City of Lawrence. We have a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program on our farm, growing vegetables for 70 families. We farm only with draft horses and do not use tractors to work our land. We sell free-range eggs right from our kitchen door. As we prepare our tax reports and complete the USDA farm census, my husband tells me with some amazement that based on our half-acre or more of vegetable rows, we could earn \$30,000 per acre growing food for families who live near us. Even corn and soybeans at their current inflated prices cannot deliver that kind of yield.

I am working on a third graduate degree at the University of Kansas. Over the years, I have come to admire Lawrence as a conscientious city with a special concern for the future. Protecting sustainability is progressive. Local food systems are progressive. Small farms are the pathways as we go "back to the future" and re-introduce our communities to the farmers who grow their food.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Lee Karbaumer  
816-270-2177  
[karbaumerfarm@yahoo.com](mailto:karbaumerfarm@yahoo.com)  
[www.karbaumerfarm.com](http://www.karbaumerfarm.com)

**RECEIVED**

**JAN 18 2008**

**CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE  
LAWRENCE, KS**

Judy G. Burch  
4620 Royal Birkdale Ct.  
Lawrence, Kansas 66049  
785-842-3581

January 9, 2008,  
Lawrence City Commission,  
County Commission

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing to oppose Diversified Concepts' request to annex and re-zone 144 acres of Pine Family Farms for the Airport Business Park No. 1.

Each year the EPA awards the National Award for Smart Growth Achievement, based on their ten Smart Growth Principles. The sixth principle is: **"Preserve open space, farmland, natural beauty and critical environmental area"** (National Award for Smart Growth Achievement, EPA, Office of Policy Economics and Innovation, 2005). These 144 acres are all of these. Lawrence has other areas of open space and natural beauty. However, this land's incredibly rare fertility and flood-prone characteristics should summarily dismiss it from development considerations, particularly costly infrastructure.

In her well-respected publication, *Restoring Streams in Cities: a guide for planners, policymakers, and citizens*, 1998, Ann L. Riley says, "The basic message from the government documents, however, is that there is an ongoing sequence or cycle associated with flood damages that **we as a society need to break**. This cycle is: flooding; flood losses; disaster relief; flood control projects attempting to modify the flood damage by storing, accelerating blocking, or diverting floodwaters; renewed encroachment and development onto the floodplain and watershed; flooding; flood losses and continuation of the cycle. Thus, the current data and reports support the assertion from several decades earlier that although the construction of dams, levees, and channel works have saved lives and prevented some damage, the protective works have not been able to keep pace with floodplain development rates, and in some cases, **flood-control works have provided a false sense of security and encouraged additional unsound floodplain development in hazardous areas, resulting in even more damage**", (Riley, p. 223).

Lawrence has a bright future if informed decision-making guides its development. You have the opportunity to allow tax-payers to benefit from the knowledge of dedicated scientists such as Ann Riley and the Office of Policy Economics and Innovation at the EPA. Their knowledge can help you guide Lawrence by the stars, not by the headlights, and secure true economic viability for our future.

Sincerely,

Judy G. Burch





**From:** Mahlon Strahm [mailto:mstrahm@hotmail.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 10, 2008 1:06 PM  
**To:** Bobbie Walthall  
**Subject:** Mayor Sue Hack, "Re: Airport Business Park", "for distribution to City and County Commissioners and

Dear Ms Mayor:

Please add my name to the list opposing the airport business park and supporting the preservation of prime farmland in Douglas County. Whereas I believe the office park will benefit a few for a short time (unless it becomes another Tanger mall, in which case it won't do even that), properly managed farming of the land will benefit all Douglas County indefinitely.

Sincerely,  
Mahlon Strahm  
83 E.100 Rd.  
Baldwin, KS 66006

\*\*\*\*\*

*Chestnut Charlie's*

P.O. Box 1166, 945 Ohio St., Lawrence, KS 66044  
785-841-8505, nuts2sell@aol.com  
www.chestnutcharlie.com,

January 10, 2008

City of Lawrence, Kansas  
City Commission and Staff  
City Hall, at 6 E. 6th Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

Re: airport industrial park

Dear City Commissioners and Staff:

Urban expansion into the North Lawrence floodplains will harm our property and our existing agri-business project. Although our project *might* survive this immediate project, it will almost certainly not survive the next one.

If the City of Lawrence intends to turn the agricultural bottomlands into an urban industrial zone, then we absolutely need to know now! Shall we continue investing in our tree project (after 13 years) or will conventional development make our work untenable?

I grew up in a developer's family and literally drove a bulldozer on my father's lap. As a real estate lawyer I have aided in the paving of paradise for general commercial business, beach-front hotels and garment factories. My wife, a CPA, has consulted for golf courses and casinos. We are not naïve or anti-

development. We have learned that there can be good development and also bad development, a right place and a wrong place. Developers and businesses come and go but the community lives with and bears their failures and the resulting blight and embarrassment. Tangier Mall is but one example we all know.

We are trying to do a good thing north of Lawrence that will endure and instruct the future. Urban development is a threat and a danger to the long-term success of our project.



For an introduction to our agri-business demonstration project, please review our letter to the Planning Commission on this matter dated October 18, 2007.



Our orchard is located just north of TeePee junction on US 24/59. Shown in the above photo on the right, our land lies across from long-established commercial/industrial uses.

When we commenced planting trees in 1995 we relied upon longstanding agricultural uses and land-use policy. Exceptions were the small parcels on the west of the highway (left in above photo). These small tracts were too small to farm and, besides, access to the adjacent railroads and sidings made them ideal for lumber yards, grain elevators and the like. For as long as I can remember, if not from the inception of zoning in Douglas County, the west side of 24/59 has been zoned *industrial* while the east side has been zoned *agricultural*.

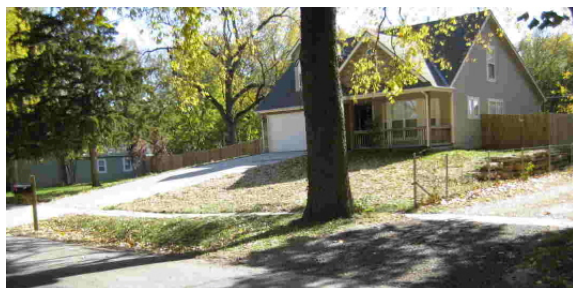
Ever mindful of the great flood of 1951, during the near repeat in 1993 I made a point to observe standing water on our (then) corn field. It turned out that our Eudora-Kimo silty loam soils quickly absorb heavy rainfall. Also, we get no runoff from our neighbor farms except in the worst downpours. Based on my observations, I concluded that with some minor drainage improvements we could go forward with our chestnut trees. Admittedly, we live with, and accept, the risk and fear of another great flood someday overtopping the levees. But we did not plan for, and we do not accept, increased flooding from local development on the floodplain.



The above photo of our project site is taken from a point on the Miller farm near the outer edge of the FEMA 100-year flood zone. Maple Grove Creek, East Branch is behind the photographer. We are looking west toward US 24/59—the buildings are on the farther (west) side of the highway. Run your eyes along the edge of the plow-ground along our shelterbelt. You will observe a subtle but definite depression midway to the highway. This swale, which already tends toward wetness and ponding in rainy periods, is actually lower in elevation than some elevations within the regulatory floodplain, although it is not connected to or within the regulatory floodplain per se.

The key feature of the North Lawrence Drainage study is raising the US 24/40 roadbed for a levee, blocking the existing culvert, and re-directing Maple Grove East Branch to a proposed pump. This proposal is a matter of grave concern to us. Although I have never been able to obtain from the City Engineer any specifics for elevation of the new raised 24/40 roadbed, it appears that these changes will back water up to the place where the preceding photograph is taken. Should the culvert under 24/40 be blocked, no doubt the retained flood-waters will break over through Carl Trebom's and Vivian Miller's land and spill over into my property. And the underlying silt and sand is so highly-permeable<sup>1</sup> that hydraulic pressure behind any new retention device will drive the shallow water table up for hundreds of yards around.

We have spoken to Matt Bond. According to Mr. Bond, there is no need for us to fear flooding. But money talks, as they say. What does the smart money in North Lawrence say?



“Infill” on new fill, new residential in North Lawrence.

---

<sup>1</sup> I have personally augured test holes throughout my. I have also studied available well drilling reports on file, including my own irrigation well and dozens within the vicinity. I have consistently found water-laden fine to coarse sands at levels from 8 to 15 feet below the surface, shallow water tables from 3 to 15 feet deep, and well recharge and recover rates from 100 to over 1,000 gal/min. Soil descriptions from the USDA soil surveys are also corroborative of my experience. Eudora-Kimo soils have a very high water transmission rate (Ksat) of .60-2.00 inches/hour. The agricultural bottoms north of Lawrence share a highly permeable, highly mobile common underground aquifer.



Typical new construction in North Lawrence, on a terrace 4-6 feet above neighbors.



Another—where does this house drain? Onto the older neighbor, of course. Strange as this may seem, the City of Lawrence building codes not only allow but encourage this practice.

Again, on the issue of flooding, what does the smart money in North Lawrence think?

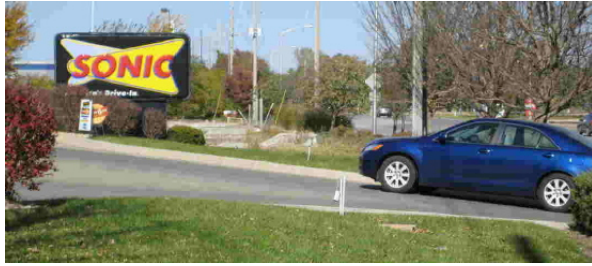


fill and pave.



Build high on concrete, fish off the front porch.





fill and ramp up.



Burger Island!



Bring more clay! (Maple Grove Industrial Park last December just off the Maple Grove East Branch floodway--the Pine Family Farm grain elevators are seen in the background—this is adjacent to the project property).

These photos show why we have no confidence in City plans to alleviate storm waters and flooding.

It is clear that throughout the historic floodplain, whether in the FEMA plain or not, the aim of all new construction is to raise itself up regardless of the problems to the neighbors. Consider the two following situations from North Lawrence near the proposed industrial park:



How do you suppose the property on the left hand side, at grade, is going to handle the water draining off the new houses on fill to the right?



The newer property on the left is the defunct filling station, now Dangermond liquor store. The property on the right is the older Jayhawk Motel. This community has allowed a situation where the older

property, built on-grade--standard practices when built--cannot help but be flooded by the neighboring development, built on at least 6 - 7 feet of imported fill and entirely impermeable. I have asked Mr. Bond what the engineering term for this practice is but he had no idea. For lack of a technical term, I have called it the "Jayhawk Motel Syndrome." I define it as the tendency for newer development to be raised above older developments particularly where flooding is an issue--so that the new development stays dry, flooding its neighbor instead.

What we foresee, and what gives us the most concern, is the likelihood of increased development all around our project site on the east side of 24/59. Proximity to the highways and to existing zoning is equal to the Pine proposal. Our immediate neighbor, we have learned, has been approached by the same developer. Without getting too specific or personal, we have reason to expect succession of ownership on all three sides of us in the not-too-distant future. Without a specific area plan to guide or restrain anyone, if the present proposal is approved new proposals will come like dominoes falling down 24/59 towards Midland Junction. It may be County-rules development (no sewers, limited water usage) but will be urban-style nonetheless.

The tree project we have established over 13 years is our vocation, our pension, and our legacy. If the orchard becomes a victim of the Jayhawk Motel Syndrome, surrounded by development and impermeable surfaces, our property will have to absorb the drainage off our neighbors' rooftops and parking lots. But our trees can neither be raised up, nor filled up, nor ramped up, nor put on concrete foundations. Neither can they be insured. But it is not our intention to be sacrificed for our neighbor's enrichment.

Many citizens, notably the Citizens for Responsible Planning, the North Lawrence Improvement Association, and the Land Institute have articulated sound public policy arguments for opposing the proposed Airport Industrial Park in the flood-prone agricultural bottoms. We endorse and support their arguments, particularly those for preservation of "prime agricultural land." Were we not out-of-town for the hearing, we would stand up with them.

To their message, we wish to add a personal and poignant message. Please do not allow our forward-thinking, carbon-sequestering, flood-ameliorating, perennial-based, non-polluting agri-business project to be sacrificed for conventional fill-and-pave development.

Tree plantations take a long time. Tree research takes a long time. For tree planters a human lifetime is short and does not offer many successive opportunities. If our area is going to become the "industrial bottoms," we need to know so that we can move the focus of our life's work elsewhere. But we would not welcome any such decision.

The historic floodplain is ill suited for either residential or industrial uses. Development is problematic and expensive, mainly due to drainage issues and the ever-present threat of another great flood. But the historic floodplain is eminently well suited for the industry of agriculture.

If you look at the changes and trends in agriculture over the last 15 years, including restricted irrigation in the west, increasing fuel costs, WTO pressures against farm subsidies, bio-engineering, food contamination scares and security issues, local and organic consumer trends, bio-fuels, and weather instability, all trends point toward a more and more vigorous and diversified adaptive agriculture. While conventional agriculture is being squeezed all over the country between rising production costs and low commodity prices, adaptive, high-value, and niche crops are making more money on less land. It is this kind of industry that is best adapted to our prime farmland.

Kansas is full of flat land, much of which has access to free interstate highways. Lawrence has no particular natural advantage over any other area in the field of trucking and warehouse centers.

However, there is very little prime farm land of such high quality having plentiful irrigation water which is so close to a population center.

Finally, green space is an amenity that makes a community attractive to professional and high-end taxpayer-residents. Riverwalks and parklands in floodplains are often extolled as regional attractions. High value, local agriculture contributes color, economic diversity, and community identity.

Let us cease looking at agricultural zoning as a low-tax holding pattern for speculators awaiting development. Sometimes agriculture already is the highest and best use of land. Sometimes agriculture zoning is flood control. Sometimes, as in Lawrence, agriculture is give us a wholesome, clean, and welcoming gateway vista over a distinctive community.

We urge disapproval of the proposed annexation and zoning change.

Yours truly,

/s/

Charles NovoGradac



-----Original Message-----

From: Bellovich, Tena J. [mailto:BellovichT@umkc.edu]  
Sent: Sunday, January 06, 2008 6:30 PM  
To: Bobbie Walthall  
Subject: More land, more food

We need farm land for food and for wildlife. An airport would destroy the stability of the soil for crops. I think your imagination can foretell what it will do to the wildlife.

Tena Bellovich  
Research Associate/Instructor  
University of Missouri at Kansas City

\*\*\*\*\*

**From:** stevenleeq@aol.com [mailto:stevenleeq@aol.com]  
**Sent:** Sunday, January 06, 2008 3:11 PM  
**To:** Bobbie Walthall  
**Subject:** food

Dear Sirs:

I am a farmer that was taught to bring along the next generation. When I was growing up everyone taught the next generation their trade. I am currently working to recruit young people to farm. Guess what? No success. We will be out of farmers as soon as the current crop is done. I've been active for about 20 years and have maybe 10 years left. About half of the local farmers are older, half are younger. If the younger ones stay in business we will see local food shortages in about 3 years. Please consider every occupation is hurt during these times, but without farmers, we starve. Please do everything you can to save farmland in fertile areas around your community. You have an opportunity to be a hero to future generations of eaters. I have always considered Lawrence to be progressive.

Steven Lee Quarles  
The Organic Garden  
18804 Y Hwy  
Belton Mo. 64012  
816 322 4530  
stevenleeq@aol.com

\*\*\*\*\*

**From:** jdruemm7@juno.com [mailto:jdruemm7@juno.com]  
**Sent:** Sunday, January 06, 2008 11:23 AM  
**To:** Bobbie Walthall  
**Subject:** farm land preservation

Bobby Walthall, City Manager Executive Secretary  
City Hall

6 E. 6th Street, Lawrence,  
KS 66044

Dear Mr. Walthall:

The annexation of the Airport Business Park is still pending with the City Commission, after several postponements. It is not too late for you to make a significant contribution to preserving this land. Please stop this project in its tracks as it will be much harder to prevent additional prime farm ground from being swallowed up by expanding industrial development in this neighborhood.

Those of us concerned about future food security wish to prevail against short-sighted, profit-minded developers. We've pulled together a group with diverse professional backgrounds, expertise, and experience to back up their values. Citizens for Responsible Planning (CRP) has done a great job of rallying local support for preserving this farm ground.

Are you aware that our food security is deeply entwined with that of the entire KC region? If our very best soil is paved over, the entire region loses the fruits of that soil...forever. Do the City Commission members know that they are making a regional, not a local, decision in this matter? It is urgent that the City Commission refuse this proposal.

Please respond with your opinion in this matter. I appreciate your considering my request.

Sincerely, Jean Drumm

\*\*\*\*\*

**From:** pamela young [mailto:pamabelle@yahoo.com]  
**Sent:** Sunday, January 06, 2008 8:26 AM  
**To:** Bobbie Walthall  
**Subject:** Airport Business Park

Dear Sir,

Please look to the future before you vote to allow valuable crop land to be paved over for warehouses. We must preserve our best land for our food supply. Not only would you be losing cropland but you will also be giving up a carbon neutralizing greenspace in favor of more concrete and roads. This is an important issue for all Kansans.

Thank you for your consideration,

Pam Young  
Belvue, Kansas

\*\*\*\*\*

To the Lawrence City Commission:

My name is Bob Lominska. I came to Lawrence in 1966 to attend KU. After graduating, my wife and I served in the Peace Corps for two years and returned to live in rural Lawrence. We bought a farm in southern Jefferson County in 1976. I farmed on the side while I taught school for 31 years. In 2005 I took early retirement from teaching to focus on farming and local food production.( I am also and investor in Central Soyfoods.) We have been selling produce from our farm at the Downtown Lawrence Farmers' Market almost since its inception. I am a founding member of Rolling Prairie Farmers' Alliance, which is a subscription vegetable service marketing vegetable in Lawrence and Kansas City. We also sell some produce to restaurants and grocery stores. I took the time to write all this so you understand that I have a lot of experience growing and selling produce in this area and have a good understanding of the rewards and challenges of farming for a portion of my livelihood.

Given this background, I consider it to be incredibly short sighted to destroy prime farmland on the outskirts of a major population center by putting an industrial park around the Lawrence Airport. As time goes on, and fuel becomes scarce the long distance transportation of produce is going to become more difficult and expensive. We need to preserve this excellent farmland for the growing of real food for the people of this region.

Proximity to consumers give value to this land, proximity to labor, adds more value still. It is some of the best soil on the Planet. At this time, coming off of a dry summer, the fact that there is abundant water available for irrigation makes this an exceptional location for growing high value produce.

I understand that making a living growing commodity crops such as corn and soybeans is difficult. Farmers have had to "Get big or get out." Small businesses are often more innovative and creative than large ones. The same seems to be true of farms. Most of the innovation in US agriculture is taking place on small farms. If large landholders are wanting to sell, they should consider selling to people who want to farm on a smaller scale and can meet some of the demand for local produce that exists in Lawrence and Kansas City. Once this land is built on and paved over, this will not be an option.

I urge you to save this prime farmland to meet the needs of future generations and to put your efforts into developing the old Farmland Industry site into an industrial park. That site is suited for little else and is a much better choice.

Sincerely,

Bob Lominska  
1954 Union Rd.  
Lawrence, KS 66044

\*\*\*\*\*

January 5, 2008

Re: Airport Business Park

Dear Commissioners and Mayor Hack:

Our climate has changed – permanently - and not for the better. Extreme weather events such as the flooding experienced in neighboring Osawatomie last spring are going to be coming more frequently and with more intensity. It is irresponsible not to consider this when planning for growth in our community.

The proposed development of Roger Pine's acreage adjacent to our municipal airport by developer Jes Santaularia & company is an example of a project that fails to take into consideration the need to protect and prepare for flooding as well as for food supply. Converting prime agricultural soil into light industrial development obliterates our capacity as a community to produce local food and protect North Lawrence from flooding.

Please do not be seduced by the prospect of enhancing our economic growth by sacrificing soil for food that we may badly need to survive in the future. There is money to be made by using this land for the greater good of local food production, watershed restoration and flood control. We have a prime business park site poised to be launched for a project like Mr. Santaularia's – the old Farmland Industries site on K10. With thoughtful planning, this site can support such development without compromising our safety.

We are at a time in history when transportation of goods is about to change due to excessive carbon dioxide emissions and escalating cost of fuel. The current proposal does not address these changes.

So it falls to you to consider the global issues that our current planning strategies have not had the chance to address. Please consider them now as you address the health and safety concerns of our community as impacted by global climate change.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Carey Maynard-Moody  
1645 Barker Ave  
Lawrence, KS 66044  
785.842.6517

\*\*\*\*\*

January 4, 2008

Lawrence City Commission  
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

City Commissioners,

I am a citizen living in northeast Douglas County. I have followed the evolving details of the Airport Business Park Proposal. I am a steering committee member of the Citizens for Responsible Planning. I have the following objections to this proposal.

⇒ The City of Lawrence estimated costs for sewer, water, storm water drainage and road improvements to the Airport Business Park are \$8,340,250. This projected cost to the City of Lawrence comes at a time when Lawrence has a budget crisis. I as a tax payer do not want my tax dollars going for an ill conceived business park in what appears to be a constructed “bathtub”. The City of Lawrence, in my opinion, has much more important budget priorities, such as those listed below, than this Airport Business Park.

- This past summer the City Commission voted a 4% funding cut for over twenty social service providers. These cuts should be restored.
- Lawrence needs and deserves a new Library.
- Within the North Lawrence Drainage Study, the City of Lawrence has identified a priority to spend \$16M to address storm water mitigation to provide emergency evacuation for North Lawrence. All the students at Woodlawn School and North Lawrence residents deserve access to emergency evacuation during flooding.

⇒ Placing this business park on the flood prone area of North Lawrence could result in significant additional flooding and drainage costs to the City of Lawrence.

⇒ This business park is a mixture of retail, commercial and industrial businesses. With a vacancy rate around 40% for retail and commercial businesses in North Lawrence, this business proposal will only add to vacancies in the area.

⇒ Douglas County has better options for a business park than in the north Kansas River bottoms. A better option would be creating a business park at the old Farmland Industry site.

⇒ The proposed Airport Business Park would be located on some of the best agricultural land in Kansas. As fossil fuel supplies diminish, the cost for agricultural inputs, transportation and processing of our food will escalate. The current global food system will shift, over time, toward more regional and local food systems. Such future economic shifts will place greater value on prime farmland near urban areas. This land should rather be preserved as green space for agriculture and as an ecological habitat to moderate the natural cycles of flooding and drought. Rather than limiting our options in concrete, we must preserve our options with space for the Lawrence community to adapt to a changing energy and food economy.

I implore the City Commission of Lawrence to vote against this development.

I request my letter be placed in the public comment file and circulated to the city commissioners and city staff. Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Jerry Jost

2002 East 1600 Road, Lawrence, Kansas 66044 (785) 865-2555 jerry.jost@yahoo.com

\*\*\*\*\*

---

**From:** melissa warren [mailto:warren9201@hotmail.com]

**Sent:** Friday, January 04, 2008 1:48 PM

**To:** Bobbie Walthall

**Subject:** airport development

Dear City Commissioners

I am against rezoning prime agricultural land for industry... there are other less valuable areas to put parking lots...this land can never be replaced.

Please vote against this...the money could be used elsewhere like for public transit and city street maintenance

Thanks,

Melissa Warren

1809 Louisiana

Lawrence KS 66044

\*\*\*\*\*

1/3/2008

Dear Lawrence City Commissioners,

I am writing to express my opposition to the Airport Development Park - Phase 1 that has been proposed to the City of Lawrence. There are three areas of concern that I would like to address that outweigh the benefit of this proposal to the community.

1. The bottom land of the Kansas River is purported to be some of the most fertile in the country, if not the world. That would make it a unique natural resource and not one to casually squander by putting it out of production, especially in this time of diminishing natural resources, continued population growth and questionable world markets. Paving it over for warehouses and parking lots seems very shortsighted and fool hearty.

2. The second concern is in regard to its location in the flood plain. River bottom land IS flood plain land. Even though the developers claim and the Planning Commission apparently concurs that this development will not increase flooding potential in the area one would have to have their head buried in the sand to accept that analysis. Over and over again there are examples of man's hubris in his belief that he can control his environment with engineering ingenuity. The ravages of Katrina, of course, are an obvious example but the flooding of the Kaw in 1993 happened right here of where we speak.

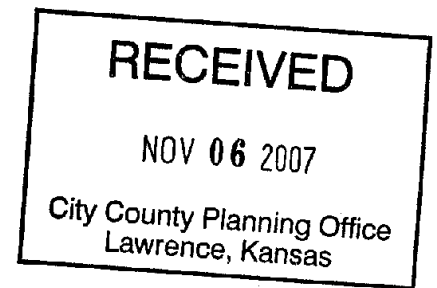
3. And of course the third thing is the money. This developer claims to being open and transparent in his presentation to the community. If that were so how come he is unable to tell us, the lowly taxpayer, how much this project is going to cost us? However, he is able to tell us how much revenue for the city it will produce. Who knows? Leave it up to the city and they may even ante up more than he would of asked for. So much for transparency. He talks the talk alright. What I find most offensive about this proposal is that again the developer expects, in fact feels downright entitled to, the taxpayer paying for this project. It's business as usual. And why not? We as citizens allow them to get away with this time and again because of their threats to move on down the road. Well, I for one am ready to call their bluff. I am tired of being the chump. Aren't you?

Sincerely,

Carol Schmitt  
2031 E 1250 Rd.  
Lawrence, KS 66044  
785-842-7004

\*\*\*\*\*

**RONALD SCHNEIDER**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
900 MASSACHUSETTS, SUITE 600  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044  
OFFICE: (785) 841-2040  
FAX: (785) 856-0243



November 6, 2007

Scott McCullough  
Director of Planning  
Lawrence-Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Department  
City Hall  
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

HAND DELIVERED

RE: Proposed Annexation and Changes  
of Zones Concerning the Lawrence  
Airport Business Park

Dear Mr. McCullough:

Oh behalf of my client, Citizens for Responsible Planning, I request **ALL** information and records regarding the proposed costs or financial assistance which the applicant is seeking from the City of Lawrence, Douglas County, and the State of Kansas in this process.

In addition, I request **ALL** information and records regarding the development costs and expenses which the applicant expects to provide on this proposed project.

Based upon previous disclosures, it has been revealed that the applicant has had extensive communications with your planning staff and other City employees concerning public funding, tax abatements, tax credits, and related subjects. These communications have apparently occurred well before public notice of the proposed project was ever published. It appears that City employees or representatives have participated in private meetings with the developer, property owner, and other entities concerning extensive issues related to funding and taxes on this project. These proposals and discussions have not been provided to my client or other interested members of the community. This information and identification of the persons who participated in these discussions and meetings is essential for proper and legitimate public consideration. Please provide, in detail, the following: 1) The date and location of all meetings between City employees and the applicant or its representatives; 2) A thorough explanation of the subjects discussed at all meetings; 3) Identification of all employees and staff who participated in these meetings or discussions regarding public funding, assistance, or tax issues; 4) Requests or proposals made by the applicant regarding all financial issues; 5) Proposals and offers concerning any financial issues



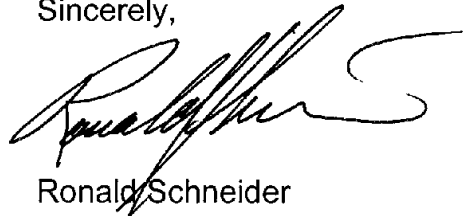
Page 2  
November 6, 2007

associated with the City of Lawrence, Douglas County, and the State of Kansas; and 6) Copies of all communications and records (including e-mails) which are **NOT** included in the zoning file exchanged between any City employee, the applicant, or any other entity regarding financial issues associated with this project.

Please confirm when this information will be directed to my office. Since time is of the essence, I will be happy to pick up the information from your office when available.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ronald Schneider", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Ronald Schneider

RS:cw

cc: David Corliss, City Manager  
Sue Hack, Mayor and City Commission

Dear Planning Commission,

I am writing in reference to the application for annexation and rezoning of the land near the Lawrence Airport for the Airport Business Park. I have lived just north of this area for over thirty years, drive through regularly and consider myself a part of the community although I live in southern Jefferson County. This proposed development could have a profound impact on southern Jefferson County. I also work and shop in Lawrence.

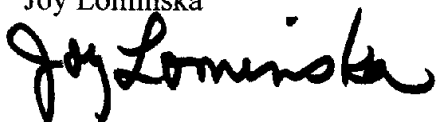
I object to the annexation and rezoning for three primary reasons: infrastructure cost, aggravation of flooding, and loss of prime farmland.

In a time of tight budgets and cuts to programs, it does not seem reasonable to encourage a project that will cost the city potentially millions of dollars in infrastructure, including sewer and water. It would make more sense to redevelop the Farmland Industries site or more fully develop underused business areas in town, such as the former Tanger Mall and many other business sites in North Lawrence. These sites already have water and sewer access.

We are all aware of the flood problems of North Lawrence. Paving over 140 acres (or potentially 900 acres) with parking lots and large expanses of roof can only aggravate the problem for everyone already living in North Lawrence. No flood protection can make up for the loss of absorption of rain by the light sandy soil of the proposed development. Levees and pumps fail (as well as costing a lot of money), and when they fail, millions of dollars of homes and industry will be damaged.

My family raises crops (vegetables) for a significant portion of our income. The demand for our crops has expanded tremendously in recent years as people demand fresh food that has not traveled thousands of miles. It seems shortsighted to pave over some of the best farmland in Kansas, and maybe the world, when Lawrence may well need that land to feed its population in the near future. Let's develop land that is already spoiled for agriculture (like the Farmland Industries site) or that is less valuable for growing food for people.

Respectfully,  
Joy Lominska



RECEIVED

SEP 18 2007

City County Planning Office  
Lawrence, Kansas



# **Lawrence Association of Neighborhoods**

*Neighborhoods Working Together*

**September 4, 2007**

**Lawrence Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Commission  
P.O. Box 708  
Lawrence, KS 66044**

**Re: Pine Family Farms Development Project**

**Commissioners,**

**The Lawrence Association of Neighborhoods (LAN) wants to express its concern over the lack of information and failure to involve the public about the proposed 140-acre Lawrence Airport Business Park.**

**LAN supports the North Lawrence Improvement Association (NLIA) and the residents of North Lawrence in their concerns over the storm water runoff problems that will be generated by this development. North Lawrence currently suffers from inadequate infrastructure to handle normal storm water runoff. The proposed development will significantly worsen the existing problem. In the August 31, 2007, letter from the developer, the taxpayers are asked to provide the infrastructure to manage this runoff. LAN believes that the costs and engineering issues related the development of this infrastructure require extensive additional study before the Planning Commission is able to make an informed decision regarding this proposal.**

**LAN also supports the Citizens for Responsible Planning (CRP) representing Grant Township, residents of North Lawrence and of Lawrence, in its opposition to the Lawrence Airport Business Park. The need for additional retail development is questionable given the large surplus of vacant retail space that currently exists in the district. The projected employment figures are unsubstantiated and demand further study prior to any action by the Planning Commission. It is unclear why the City would want to participate in the development of new industrial and business parks, in and around a flood plain, when ample industrial space already exists elsewhere in the community outside of the flood plain.**

**LAN is concerned that the public has not been given sufficient time or information on the proposed Lawrence Airport Business Park to provide meaningful input on the project. LAN believes that this development proposal should be tabled until more studies can be completed.**

**Sincerely,**

**Gwen Klingenberg  
Lawrence Association of Neighborhoods - President**

Dear Planning Commissioners,

I understand that you will soon be making recommendations on the annexation the Pine farmland property into the City of Lawrence for the purpose of development. I have attended several meetings to try to learn about the issues and what is at stake here. At the 9/17 meeting with Jes Santaularia and Roger Pine, it struck me that both men stated that “others” had slated this prime farmland for development and that they were just going along with with plans that had been set in motion 15-20 years ago by “politicians”, as Mr. Santaularia called them. Fifteen to twenty years ago, someone thought the Tanger mall was a viable idea. Today more recently built retail and office space along North Second Street remains empty.

I do not think that it is too late to revisit plans for industrialization of this area. We have other options that we did not have several years ago, notably the Farmland Industries site, which already has significant infrastructure in place. The Pine site would also likely be in competition with Gardner Intermodal, as even the developer admits. I believe it would be a shame to sacrifice some of the most productive soil in our area for this ill-advised project. Costs to the City of Lawrence have not yet been finalized, but drainage issues alone are projected to be in the millions of dollars, and as we know, there are multiple other drainage projects already in the city awaiting funding.

Surely, plans discussed 15-20 years ago can and should be reevaluated. I am hoping that the present planning commission is able to look at this with fresh eyes, and give some consideration to the value of preserving excellent farmland and greenspace.

Sincerely, Sally McGee 9/24/2007

**From:** Burgess, Anne L [mailto:aburgess@ku.edu]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 04, 2007 2:32 PM  
**To:** Denny Brown  
**Subject:** proposed north lawrence development

Dear commissioner,

I would like to add my opinion on the proposed development by Mr. Santalauria in North Lawrence near the airport.

As a resident who lives several miles north of Lawrence, I am saddened every day when I drive past the two developments on North Second Street which now lie virtually empty.

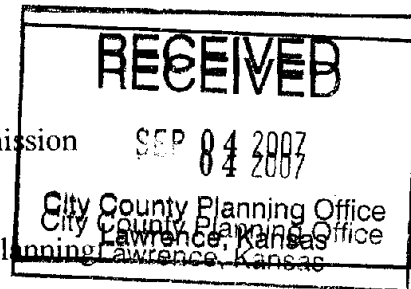
One of those developments took away a beautiful green view of the levy (north of Lyon). The other took away a huge space by the turnpike. Both of them are reminders that development, especially commercial development, needs to be scrutinized very carefully before proceeding.

In my mind, there s no need for more commercial development in North Lawrence until the two mentioned above are full and thriving.

Sincerely,  
Anne Burgess  
18641 Stairstep Road  
Lawrence, Ks.

For: Grant Eichhorn, Chair, Metropolitan Planning Commission  
City Hall, 6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Lawrence, Kansas 66044

From: Nancy Thellman, Chair, Citizens for Responsible Planning  
CC: Chet Fitch, Lisa Pool, Jes Santaularia



August 30, 2007  
Dear Mr. Eichhorn,

I write to express serious concern about the "public" process thus far with the Airport Business Park plan.

As you know, annexation and re-zoning requests for this project are on your September 24/26 agenda. Mr. Santaularia's one and only offer for a public meeting with Grant Township and North Lawrence is September 17—just one week in advance of your members' vote.

While I am grateful, finally, for the chance to hear Mr. Santaularia's presentation, the timing of his neighborhood meeting is problematic in that it severely curtails public response. It also precludes Planning Staff from submitting comments or concerns raised at the neighborhood meeting since their formal departmental reports will have been submitted days before.

Holding the first and only public meeting one week prior to a critical Planning Commission meeting is not only bad public relations on the part of the developer but it is reckless, inviting speculation that the project calendar has been manipulated to preclude proper public process. The city Planning Staff is on record strongly advising the developer to meet with Grant Township in early August! (Plan Review Comments from the desk of Lisa Pool, July 18, 2007, item 23.)

Months have gone by since this proposal was made public by a Journal World article (June 23, 2007). Since that date many formal project presentations have been made in other venues. Why is it now, at the last hour, Mr. Santaularia finds the time to post a mailing to thousands of households in North Lawrence and Grant Township, inviting them to a venue that holds one hundred people at best, just seven days before the crucial decision-making Planning Commission meeting suggesting in his letter that he will share "timely" information?

What is proposed is not timely. The Airport Business Park plan should be deferred until this situation is made right. But that request made on August 30, 2007 by the president of the Grant Township Board, Mr. Chet Fitch, was summarily denied.

I expect my concern to be made part of the public record. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

*Nancy Thellman*

*(Sept 17 mtg announced attached)*

August 31<sup>st</sup> 2007

Dear Neighbors,

Having recently completed our initial engineering and market studies on the Lawrence Airport Business Park development we are excited about sharing our story with you. We are anxious to begin the process of having the plan reviewed by the city, county and other interested parties. We would like to take this opportunity to provide accurate information and hopefully correct misperceptions about the project.

My name is Jes Santaularia and I am the managing member for the Lawrence Airport Business Park proposed development. I have maintained a residence in Lawrence and have lived in this wonderful community for more than 37 years. I attended the University of Kansas and have raised my family here. I care deeply about the future of Lawrence and I am certain this development will have a beneficial long lasting impact on our community.

I have developed a variety of real estate projects in numerous states across the country. These projects include: master planned residential communities, luxury condominiums, office/warehouse buildings, retail developments, self storage facilities and industrial parks. I am aware that there has been much discussion about the proposed development, and am pleased to see so much interest in our proposal. I would like to take the opportunity to share details and offer thoughts on why we are excited about this plan for our community.

I know there are many questions about the plan, and I have addressed some of those in the enclosed letter. There are likely to be other questions that we are not able to address in this short informational piece. We look forward to communicating this with you and timely information to the residents of North Lawrence and Grant Township.

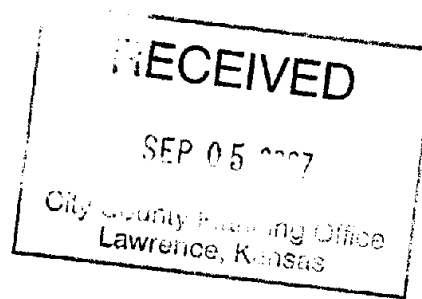
We have scheduled a meeting for those of you who would like to gather information and ask questions in an informal setting, prior to the Planning Commission hearing in late September. The informal meeting will be at Grant School on September 17<sup>th</sup> 2007 at 7:00pm. City staff and the development team will be present. In the future you will also be able to check our website at [www.LawrenceAirportPark.com](http://www.LawrenceAirportPark.com) for information and updates.

Regards,

Jes Santaularia

Diversified Concepts

Chet Fitch  
Trustee, Grant Township  
2073 E. 1550 Rd.  
Lawrence, KS 66044  
(785) 749-3840



September 5, 2007

Lawrence, Douglas County Planning Commissioners  
C/o Lawrence, Douglas County Planning Dept.  
6 E. 6th  
Lawrence, KS 66044

Dear Madams / Sirs:

This letter is in reference to the proposed Lawrence Airport Business Park.

The Grant Township Board has tried for some time to coordinate a meeting with the developer (Diversified Concepts) of the Lawrence Airport Business Park and the Community in this area. Two meetings were previously set with the developer; one for July 11 and one for August 1. Both were subsequently cancelled by the developer. Even though the developer did not make the July 11 meeting, the Planning Staff was kind enough to come and answer questions. It was our hope that when a meeting was scheduled with the developer that there would be enough time before the hearing that any comments arising from the meeting would be available to you. Currently there is a meeting scheduled with the developer for September 17. It is my understanding that this will not allow enough time for the Planning Staff to include comments arising from the meeting. Our pleas to the developer to move the meeting up or to request a deferral fell upon deaf ears.

We are quite disappointed that the developer was unwilling to schedule an open meeting with the community with enough lead time to provide meaningful community feedback to the planning process.

After the September 17 meeting (hopefully this meeting will come to fruition) we will have further written comments.

Sincerely,  
  
Chet Fitch  
Trustee, Grant Township



---

**From:** grant eichhorn [mailto:grant@eichus.com]

**Sent:** Wednesday, September 05, 2007 5:45 PM

**To:** 'Anthony Santaularia - Diversified Concepts, LLC'; nthellman@hughes.net

**Cc:** ChetandDeanna@aol.com; Lisa Pool; jes@dconcepts.biz; Brad Finkeldei; Chuck Blaser; Lawson, Dennis; Greg Moore; Jeff Chaney; Joe Harkins; Lisa Harris; Rick Hird; Sadie Robb; Tom Jennings

**Subject:** RE: Lawrence Airport Business Park

Dear all- While I appreciate the sentiment and being copied in correspondence- I have to forward this on to other planning commissioners as well. I do not believe this will cause any great ripples in the ocean. To be clear, I have not received any other correspondence concerning this matter from any of the above copied individuals. If I was to receive something please send a copy to staff as well as all of our commission. I see a reference to a meeting on the 17<sup>th</sup>- If you are wishing discussion I believe our rules prohibit such I also do not have a time or addresses to be invited to. I am sincerely glad that the inference to the planning process has been beneficial. (At least I read it that way.) Thank you and we look forward to a great discussion- on all points.

J. Grant Eichhorn

PS- Lisa, please include this in our correspondence but given the amount of time available you do not have to print it for each commissioner. Thanks

Rueschhoff Security Eichus Building Services  
3727 W. 6th Street  
Lawrence, KS 66049

---

**From:** Anthony Santaularia - Diversified Concepts, LLC [mailto:anthony@dconcepts.biz]

**Sent:** Wednesday, September 05, 2007 2:54 PM

**To:** nthellman@hughes.net

**Cc:** ChetandDeanna@aol.com; 'Lisa Pool'; jes@dconcepts.biz

**Subject:** Lawrence Airport Business Park

September 5, 2007

TO: Grant Eichhorn, Chair Metropolitan Planning Commission,  
Nancy Thellman, Chair Citizens for Responsible Planning

CC: Chet Fitch, Lisa Pool

Thank you for copying me on your note to Mr. Eichorn. I would like to take this opportunity to address some of your statements and hopefully clarify some misconceptions.

The process for any zoning and annexation request in the city of Lawrence starts with an applicant submitting a request to the planning department. The various departments of the city review and respond to the application, and the applicant typically meets with staff after receipt of those comments. An application is often revised following that meeting, and once the application is considered "final," a public hearing is scheduled before the Lawrence Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Commission. We did make our original submittal in June, but have only recently completed the revisions that were requested by staff. As a result, our application is scheduled to be on the planning commission agenda later this month.

As we have been revising and improving our application over the course of the last few months, we have tried to schedule meetings with various groups and individuals regarding our plans for the Lawrence Airport Business Park. Though we have been able to meet with many of the neighboring farm families, representatives of the North Lawrence Improvement Association, the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, and others, we realize we have not been able to visit with everyone who has an interest in this project. None of these meetings have been a "formal" presentation, but rather a sharing of our overall concept, listening to any voiced concerns, and an exchange of ideas.

We have been looking forward to scheduling the neighborhood meeting, but did not want to commit to a date until we knew that the plan we had submitted would be the one actually considered by the planning commission. I hope that you would agree that having as much specificity as we can provide will allow us to have a more productive dialogue. We

plan to share our plan with you and your neighbors and give you an opportunity to address questions to us, our technical team, and members of the city staff that will be present.

We remain hopeful that the Lawrence Airport Business Park will provide an opportunity for the community to come together to support what we believe will be an outstanding project. We look forward to seeing you on the 17<sup>th</sup> and if you have any direct concerns or questions in advance of the meeting that you know you would like answered please feel free to email, mail or call at anytime.

Respectfully yours.

Jes Santaularia

Enclosures: Printable Copy



September 5, 2007

TO: Grant Eichhorn, Chair Metropolitan Planning Commission,  
Nancy Thellman, Chair Citizens for Responsible Planning

CC: Chet Fitch, Lisa Pool

Thank you for copying me on your note to Mr. Eichorn. I would like to take this opportunity to address some of your statements and hopefully clarify some misconceptions.

The process for any zoning and annexation request in the city of Lawrence starts with an applicant submitting a request to the planning department. The various departments of the city review and respond to the application, and the applicant typically meets with staff after receipt of those comments. An application is often revised following that meeting, and once the application is considered "final," a public hearing is scheduled before the Lawrence Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Commission. We did make our original submittal in June, but have only recently completed the revisions that were requested by staff. As a result, our application is scheduled to be on the planning commission agenda later this month.

As we have been revising and improving our application over the course of the last few months, we have tried to schedule meetings with various groups and individuals regarding our plans for the Lawrence Airport Business Park. Though we have been able to meet with many of the neighboring farm families, representatives of the North Lawrence Improvement Association, the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, and others, we realize we have not been able to visit with everyone who has an interest in this project. None of these meetings have been a "formal" presentation, but rather a sharing of our overall concept, listening to any voiced concerns, and an exchange of ideas.

We have been looking forward to scheduling the neighborhood meeting, but did not want to commit to a date until we knew that the plan we had submitted would be the one actually considered by the planning commission. I hope that you would agree that having as much specificity as we can provide will allow us to have a more productive dialogue. We plan to share our plan with you and your neighbors and give you an opportunity to address questions to us, our technical team, and members of the city staff that will be present.

We remain hopeful that the Lawrence Airport Business Park will provide an opportunity for the community to come together to support what we believe will be an outstanding project. We look forward to seeing you on the 17<sup>th</sup> and if you have any direct concerns or questions in advance of the meeting that you know you would like answered please feel free to email, mail or call at anytime.

Respectfully yours.

Jes Santaularia

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT \* DEVELOPMENT SERVICES \* BUSINESS MANAGEMENT \* CONSULTING

---

P.O. BOX 1753 \* LAWRENCE, KS 66044 \* PHONE: 785.749.0000 \* FAX: 785.749.7222 \* WWW.DCONCEPTS.BIZ

---

**From:** Nancy Thellman [mailto:nthellman@hughes.net]  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 06, 2007 8:28 AM  
**To:** Anthony Santaularia - Diversified Concepts, LLC  
**Cc:** ChetandDeanna@aol.com; Lisa Pool  
**Subject:** Re: Lawrence Airport Business Park

Jes and Anthony,

I appreciate your rapid response to my letter but I find your explanation disingenuous. That you would find time to speak to so many groups ("neighboring farm families, representatives of the North Lawrence Improvement Association, the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, and others") yet not find time to meet with Grant Township is problematic--especially when the Planning Department's own notes suggest strongly that you do. We would have gladly participated in hearing your "overall concept," sharing "voiced concerns," and having an "exchange of ideas" and, in fact, scheduled two such opportunities with you, both of which were cancelled by you.

The truth is, whether your plans were final or not, you saw fit to share them in their imperfect state many times over--privately and publicly--for many months, but never with our neighborhood which is impacted by your proposal in many ways. You offered to talk privately with our Grant Township Trustee, Chet Fitch, but that is not an appropriate venue. Holding a private meeting with an elected neighborhood leader does not constitute a neighborhood meeting--at least not in Grant Township. You must know that kind of exclusionary approach to information sharing only sets up distrust. The very best thing you and the Pine family could have done from the beginning would have been to be forthcoming with both North Lawrence and Grant Township. Maybe you could have garnered our excitement, trust, and support which you now want. As it is, you have little support and a lot of distrust.

Now my greatest concern in all this is for your partners, the Pine family. Roger and Sue are now in a situation (maybe of their own choosing) where their actions are in complete contradiction to who they are--one an elected public official who should respect transparent public process, and the other, a former planning commissioner who should know what proper public process looks like. Though they do not live in the area any more, they must know their former neighbors and constituents expect better. Simply put, their reputations are in the balance now.

I plan to attend the September 17 meeting and will be very interested to hear your presentation in its final form, apparently. I look forward to meeting you then.

Nancy Thellman

---

On Sep 5, 2007, at 2:54 PM, Anthony Santaularia - Diversified Concepts, LLC wrote:

September 5, 2007

TO: Grant Eichhorn, Chair Metropolitan Planning Commission,  
Nancy Thellman, Chair Citizens for Responsible Planning

CC: Chet Fitch, Lisa Pool

Thank you for copying me on your note to Mr. Eichorn. I would like to take this opportunity to address some of your statements and hopefully clarify some misconceptions.

The process for any zoning and annexation request in the city of Lawrence starts with an applicant submitting a request to the planning department. The various departments of the city review and respond to the application, and the applicant typically meets with staff after receipt of those comments. An application is often revised following that meeting, and once the application is considered "final," a public hearing is scheduled before the Lawrence Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Commission. We did make our original submittal in June, but have only recently completed the revisions that were requested by staff. As a result, our application is scheduled to be on the planning commission agenda later this month.

As we have been revising and improving our application over the course of the last few months, we have tried to schedule meetings with various groups and individuals regarding our plans for the Lawrence Airport Business Park. Though we have been able to meet with many of the neighboring farm families, representatives of the North Lawrence Improvement Association, the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, and others, we realize we have not been able to visit with everyone who has an interest in this project. None of these meetings have been a "formal" presentation, but rather a sharing of our overall concept, listening to any voiced concerns, and an exchange of ideas.

We have been looking forward to scheduling the neighborhood meeting, but did not want to commit to a date until we knew that the plan we had submitted would be the one actually considered by the planning commission. I hope that you would agree that having as much specificity as we can provide will allow us to have a more productive dialogue. We plan to share our plan with you and your neighbors and give you an opportunity to address questions to us, our technical team, and members of the city staff that will be present.

We remain hopeful that the Lawrence Airport Business Park will provide an opportunity for the community to come together to support what we believe will be an outstanding project. We look forward to seeing you on the 17<sup>th</sup> and if you have any direct concerns or questions in advance of the meeting that you know you would like answered please feel free to email, mail or call at anytime.

Respectfully yours.

Jes Santaularia

Enclosures: Printable Copy

September 9, 2007

Planning Office  
Chairman of the Planning Commission  
Grant Eichhorn

Mr. Eichhorn,

I am a citizen living in northeast Douglas County. I have followed the evolving details of the Airport Business Park Proposal. I have the following objections to this proposal.

- ⇒ Diversified Concepts repeatedly resisted meeting with citizens of Douglas County. Finally, upon the requirement of the City of Lawrence, Diversified Concepts set a date for a public meeting for Monday, September 17. This date is too late for citizens to incorporate whatever information they gather from this September 17 meeting into their formal written comments to the Planning Commission. This in effect means public comments drawn from this meeting can not be included in the considerations of city staff as they make their written report to the Planning Commission. Diversified Concepts refused any change in date to accommodate the interests of neighboring citizens. This lack of transparency by Diversified Concepts is unacceptable. I believe this is a public due process issue.
- ⇒ Placing this business park on and around the flood plains of North Lawrence will result in significant flooding and drainage costs to the City of Lawrence.
- ⇒ This business park is a mixture of retail, commercial and industrial businesses. With a vacancy rate around 40% for retail and commercial businesses in North Lawrence, this business proposal will only add to vacancies in the area.
- ⇒ Across the nation, two airports closed down each month due to encroaching development. This proposed development threatens the survivability of our airport.
- ⇒ The City of Lawrence costs for sewer, water, storm water drainage and road improvements are unknown as of this date.

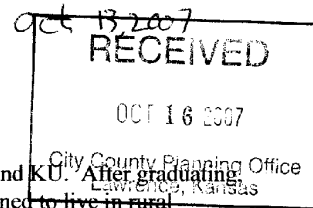
I ask the Planning Commission to delay any discussion and decision about the Airport Business Park proposal until the citizens of Douglas County have a reasonable period of time to hear from Diversified Concepts and understand the costs to the City of Lawrence so they can register their comments in a fair and reasonable manner to the Planning Commission.

I request my letter be placed in the public comment file. Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Jerry Jost  
2002 East 1600 Road  
Lawrence, Kansas 66044  
(785) 865-2555  
jjost@myvine.com

To the Douglas County Planning Commission:



My name is Bob Lominska. I came to Lawrence in 1966 to attend KU. After graduating my wife and I served in the Peace Corps for two years and returned to live in rural Lawrence. We bought a farm in southern Jefferson County in 1976. I farmed on the side while I taught school for 31 years. In 2005 I took early retirement from teaching to focus on farming and local food production. (I am also an investor in Central Soyfoods.) We have been selling produce from our farm at the Downtown Lawrence Farmers' Market almost since its inception. I am a founding member of Rolling Prairie Farmers' Alliance, which is a subscription vegetable service marketing vegetable in Lawrence and Kansas City. We also sell some produce to restaurants and grocery stores. I took the time to write all this so you understand that I have a lot of experience growing and selling produce in this area and have a good understanding of the rewards and challenges of farming for a portion of my livelihood.

Given this background, I consider it to be incredibly short sighted to destroy prime farmland on the outskirts of a major population center by putting an industrial park around the Lawrence Airport. As time goes on, and fuel becomes scarce the long distance transportation of produce is going to become more difficult and expensive. We need to preserve this excellent farmland for the growing of real food for the people of this region.

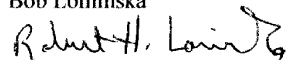
Proximity to consumers give value to this land, proximity to labor, adds more value still. It is some of the best soil on the Planet. At this time, coming off of a dry summer, the fact that there is abundant water available for irrigation makes this an exceptional location for growing high value produce.

I understand that making a living growing commodity crops such as corn and soybeans is difficult. Farmers have had to "Get big or get out." Small businesses are often more innovative and creative than large ones. The same seems to be true of farms. Most of the innovation in US agriculture is taking place on small farms. If large landholders are wanting to sell, they should consider selling to people who want to farm on a smaller scale and can meet some of the demand for local produce that exists in Lawrence and Kansas City. Once this land is built on and paved over, this will not be an option.

I urge you to save this prime farmland to meet the needs of future generations and to put your efforts into developing the old Farmland Industry site into an industrial park. That site is suited for little else and is a much better choice.

Sincerely,

Bob Lominska



1954 Union Rd.  
Lawrence, KS 66044

Please add this to the file of public  
comment re. The North Lawrence Industrial park.

Citizens for Responsible Planning  
Position Paper: Lawrence Airport Business Park  
October 14, 2007

RECEIVED

OCT 16 2007

City County Planning Office  
Lawrence, Kansas

Citizens for Responsible Planning, a local grassroots organization with members representing Grant Township, North Lawrence, and city residents asks the Lawrence and Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Commission to consider these concerns when deliberating annexation and rezoning requests for the proposed 144 acre Airport Business Park:

1. WE NEED FARSIGHTED PLANNING
2. HORIZON 2020 AND THE "INEVITABILITY" FACTOR
3. THE HIGH PRICE OF FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT
4. OTHER INDUSTRIAL SITE OPTIONS
5. LIGHT INDUSTRY: RISKY BUSINESS
6. LOSS OF PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND

1. WE NEED FARSIGHTED PLANNING

The Lawrence Airport Business Park, a joint project of Pine Family Farms and Diversified Concepts, LLC is the result of at least two years' preparation by the landowner and developer, now partners. Encouraged by the Lawrence-Douglas County Economic Development Board's pledge to bring 1,000 acres of industrial ground online in the next five to six years, Diversified Concepts announced its intention to develop an industrial park/employment center on 900 acres of agricultural land north of Lawrence, promising 10,000 new employees over 25 years. Light industry, heavy-transportation and trucking industry, distribution centers, aviation industry and warehousing were the aim of this future light industrial "lifestyle center."<sup>1</sup> However, on September 13, 2007, Diversified Concepts announced it would no longer pursue the 900 acre plan because it could, for the moment, find no willing partners for the full scale plan. The developer's immediate attention remains on the first 144 acres of the Pine's nearly 350 acre farm.

Since learning about this ambitious proposal in the local newspaper, significant community opposition has arisen. Residents of Grant Township and North Lawrence have had a steep learning curve as they've quickly sought to understand the impact of such a development on both neighborhoods and the broader community. Too easily labeled a "not in my backyard" opposition, the members of Citizens for Responsible Planning remind the Planning Commission and City Commission that any private development requiring generous city funds causes it to land squarely in the back yard of every tax paying citizen. The future of the Airport Business Park depends entirely on city funds.

---

<sup>1</sup> Lawrence Journal World, June 23, 2007



For present purposes the Planning Commission is limited to considering the annexing and re-zoning requests for the Airport Business Park, No. 1. However, Horizon 2020 makes it clear that part of the city's responsibility in maintaining its industrial inventory includes evaluating "infrastructure service delivery and phasing plans."<sup>2</sup> Meaning, not only this first phase but future phases must be part of the Commissioners' deliberations—especially as they impact the type, amount, and especially cost of the infrastructure the city will be committed to provide now and in the future. The City Planning Department's own Plan Review Comments reflect this concern as well: "As several of the improvements identified within this concept are not within the current CIP [Capital Improvement Plan] I believe there should be some overall discussion/agreement on the funding of the required projects for all Phases as part of the current Planning process."<sup>3</sup> The Airport Business Park has far reaching implications beyond Phase No. 1 carrying the city into future costs unknown.

Therefore, Citizens for Responsible Planning asks the Planning Commission to take the long view when considering this first industrial project. It would be naïve at best, and disingenuous at worst, to treat the Airport Business Park, No. 1 as anything less than what it is: the city's first step toward what the North Lawrence Drainage Study calls the "full build out scenario" of the North Lawrence watershed.

## 2. HORIZON 2020 AND THE "INEVITABILITY" FACTOR

Identified for industrial zoning by Horizon 2020 because it is flat and lies in close proximity to various transportation modes, the land around the Lawrence Municipal Airport is not so simply defined. There are also good reasons contained within Horizon 2020 to rethink and retract this industrial designation. In Chapter 3, under the heading, "Key Features of the Plan":

- \*The plan recommends the protection and preservation of extensive floodplains and riparian ways throughout the planning area. These resources often are a constraint to urban development.

- \*The plan promotes the maintenance of a strong and clear distinction between the urban and rural characters of Lawrence-Douglas County.

- \*The plan encourages the conservation of sensitive natural and environmental features and discourages development where two or more features exist in combination or would result in costly public improvement projects."<sup>4</sup>

And, were all the planets in the heavens to align, and the County, City, and Planning Commissioners to agree on the Revised Chapter 7 of Horizon 2020, they would find even stronger language to question the advisability of naming the Lawrence Airport a future industrial site:

---

<sup>2</sup> Horizon 2020, Chapter 7, Policy 3.4, p. 118

<sup>3</sup> Plan Review Comments, Public Utilities Department, July 18, 2007

<sup>4</sup> Horizon 2020, Chapter 3, Key Features of the Plan, page 22

“6. Encourage industrial and employment-related development to locate on sites that are not considered prime agricultural farmland for cultivation or ranching.

8. Consider floodplain, wetlands, and drainageways. Avoid intensive industrial and employment-related development in flood prone areas. Encourage the retention of such areas for natural stormwater management and open spaces that can be used to buffer and/or connect adjacent development.

10. Review criteria should be designed in a weighed manner so that extraordinary costs or expenses to develop parcels are identified and used in the evaluation process for determining the eligibility of parcels for industrial land use and development.”<sup>5</sup>

Horizon 2020, though not “despositive”—as Commissioners are often reminded—is important to the discussion of the Airport Business Park because it contains the guiding principles for comprehensive planning for our future. On the one hand it makes industrialization around the airport seem “inevitable” by the historical placement of one dot on a map. On the other hand, Horizon 2020 makes that same dot ill-advised because in contradiction to good, comprehensive planning, industrializing land around the airport would mean developing the very kind of land Horizon 2020 warns against: flood plain and flood prone; full of sensitive natural and environmental features; arguably the best prime agricultural soil in the region; and subject to extreme cost if development is attempted.

Only 10 months ago the Planning Commission voiced reluctance to industrialize this particular area. Minutes from the Planning Commission’s November 10, 2006 meeting reflect a conversation laden with concerns about drainage problems, lack of money for infrastructure investment, politically sensitive K.U. Endowment land, and the risks inherent in building on low lying land surrounded by rivers, creeks and aging levees.<sup>6</sup> Further making the point Commissioner Harkins, in reference to the airport discussion, indicated, “we need to be careful not to make mistakes that were made in New Orleans where the system was built on dikes and pumps.”<sup>7</sup> The end result of that discussion was the Commission’s recommendation to change the future land use map in this way: “Reduce the future industrial in North Lawrence and retain areas in agriculture.”<sup>8</sup>

Political winds have changed in Lawrence, and some faces around the Planning Commission table have changed as well. But in the ten months gone by the flood plain, shortage of public funds, sensitive environmental issues, and risks inherent in the airport site remain the same. This development should not move forward based on the

---

<sup>5</sup> Horizon 2020, Revised Chapter 7, policy 2.1: Utilize Locational Criteria for All Industrial and Employment-related Development

<sup>6</sup> Lawrence and Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Commission Minutes, November 10, 2006

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

landowner's belief that such development is "inevitable."<sup>9</sup> Lawrence's own comprehensive planning document and Lawrence's own planners are not so clear on the matter.

### 3. THE HIGH PRICE OF FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT

"Floods are 'acts of God.' But flood losses are largely acts of man."

Gilbert F. White, Geographer, 1942

Sometimes we are victims of our own audacity. The specter of large-scale development on flood prone and floodplain land north of Lawrence has the look of New Orleans in miniature. Gilbert F. White, considered the "father of floodplain management" voiced his land use concern many years ago as advances in engineering made building on the floodplain more and more palatable for developers. White argued that dams, levees, and other flood protections actually increase flood losses by spurring new development in the floodplain, incurring catastrophic losses when man-made flood protections fail. This floodplain development came to be known as the "levee effect".<sup>10</sup> The Airport Business Park is the first step toward floodplain development on the North Lawrence watershed—a floodplain already relying on aging levees, dams, pumping stations and waterways. If the recommendation to raise Highway 24/40 as a levee is carried out, the floodplain development north of Lawrence will actually accomplish the most dangerous development scenario of all: building in a bowl.

At the time of this writing the cost of the Airport Business Park to the city (and ultimately the taxpayer) is unknown. Diversified Concepts expects the city to pay for all infrastructure leading up to the project. Much of these costs represent projects meant to protect North Lawrence residents from the natural consequences of development on the floodplain. Landplan Engineering outlines what Diversified Concepts expects the city to provide: at least 5,000 feet of iron pipe for water, 4,900 feet of pipe for a temporary pump station, off-site storm sewer improvements, and 1,300 feet of roadway improvements to Highway 24/40 and 7<sup>th</sup> Street, along with annexation issues surrounding parcels of land not controlled by the developer.<sup>11</sup>

At first reading this laundry list of infrastructure expenses seems ordinary. But one item on the list is phenomenally important: "off-site storm sewer improvements." Anyone who knows North Lawrence knows that storm water and sewer improvements represent anything but an ordinary challenge. So significant are the problems of storm water and flooding for North Lawrence that the City of Lawrence commissioned a \$280,000 engineering study to determine what must be done to resolve current drainage problems, and then what must be done to prevent future drainage problems in the event of

---

<sup>9</sup> Sen. Roger Pine, Lawrence Journal World, June 23, 2007

<sup>10</sup> "New Orleans: A Perilous Future", National Geographic, August 2007, p 43

<sup>11</sup> Phil Struble, Landplan Engineering correspondence to Dave Corliss, City Manager, August 2, 2007

development on the northern watershed. The North Lawrence Drainage Study, published in 2005 is the result.

The North Lawrence Drainage Study (NLDS) estimates the cost of fixing existing stormwater drainage problems in the interior of North Lawrence at \$16 million. That figure represents money the city must spend to correct ongoing drainage issues in North Lawrence before new development commences north of North Lawrence.<sup>12</sup> Some of these capital improvements are included in the CIP but none are funded except for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Street Maple Grove Pumping Station. As industrial development presses outward onto the northern watershed, the NLDS outlines exterior projects with an estimated price tag of \$25 million to prevent development-related flooding in North Lawrence.<sup>13</sup> The most substantial of these projects is the elevation of Highway 24/40 to serve as a levee, a project identified as “key” to the whole drainage plan<sup>14</sup> and the \$11 million force pump to force the gathered water toward the river.<sup>15</sup>

To its credit, the North Lawrence Drainage Study is farsighted, looking to what extensive development of the watershed means for drainage issues and subsequent future costs: “The recommendation for future development in the watershed is to maintain the current conveyance levels in the 100 year floodplain. This will mean allowing no development in these areas that would reduce the capacity for floodplain storage, and may require the purchase of small parcels of land to set aside exclusively for ponding.

“As the area develops, it will become necessary to provide emergency services to the homes and businesses that populate the area. This will require the improvement of the major roads in the area and a significant improvement of the hydraulic structures which carry flow under the roads.”<sup>16</sup>

Purchasing land for ponding, raising roads, improving hydraulic structures to move water over and around the raised roads, and even the provision of emergency services including a new fire station all represent significant future expenditures not yet addressed but certainly worth noting. It is also important to note the NLDS makes the disclaimer that all costs are only estimates and do not represent actual construction costs of the projects outlined. Add two years of inflation to that disclaimer and the actual costs for stormwater mitigation will easily exceed the estimated \$41 million total—possibly even eclipsing the \$54 million the developer believes this project will make for the city over 20 years.<sup>17</sup>

And there is another hidden cost concern: According to ECO<sup>2</sup> policy, “the Commission will be guided by a principle known as ‘net equity’ which says that the same amount of public funding invested in a new business park that is not recouped over time

---

<sup>12</sup> North Lawrence Drainage Study, Page 5

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, page 4

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, page 2

<sup>15</sup> Ibid, page 4

<sup>16</sup> Ibid, page 8

<sup>17</sup> Jes Santaularia, Lawrence Airport Business Park Background Paper, page 6

will be invested in open space preservation.”<sup>18</sup> So, if the development is unsuccessful, not only would the city bear the cost of building and maintaining infrastructure, according to ECO<sup>2</sup> the city would also have to spend money for open space preservation to make amends for its first failed investment. This represents the potential for a doubly bad investment for city and taxpayers alike.

While the Diversified Concepts development team may want to publicly minimize the floodplain risks this development poses, planners must take seriously the financial implications of taking the first step into full build out scenario. The City of Lawrence already finds itself in lean times where maintenance of current city infrastructure is a challenge, public service programs are frequently on the chopping block, and life-enhancing projects such as a new library are on hold for lack of funds. Is it wise planning to commit our city and its taxpayers to pay for a speculative project on a risky site in hopes of a future return that likely will not equal the cost of the infrastructure investment? No.

#### 4. OTHER INDUSTRIAL SITE OPTIONS

Along with the land around the Lawrence Airport, other sites are also identified by the city as well suited for industry. These include sites on the south side of Lawrence: The Santa Fe Railroad Corridor, the remaining acreage at East Hills Business Park, and the old Farmland Industries site. These sites go a very long way toward fulfilling the Economic Development Board’s desire for 1,000 more industrial acres.

- ALL of these southern sites are in close proximity to K-10 highway.
- ALL of these southern sites are in close proximity to the east Lawrence industrial corridor.
- All of these southern sites are close to rail transportation.
- ALL of these southern sites have city infrastructure in place or fairly easily made so.
- ALL of these southern sites are currently surrounded by commercial and industrial development and redevelopment.
- ALL of these southern sites take advantage of the new Wakarusa Water Reclamation Facility.
- NONE of these southern sites have floodplain drainage problems to the extent of the airport site.
- NONE of these southern sites have the distinction of being “prime” agricultural river basin land, rated I-1, the best kind of topsoil in the world.

Here, it is especially important to note that the largest lot at the Airport Business Park will be 20 acres; the next largest, 12 acres; the rest three to five acres respectively. In no way does the Airport Business Park meet the Chamber of Commerce Economic Development goal to add large industrial lots of 100+ acres to Lawrence’s industrial inventory. If the Chamber of Commerce is serious about its goal to acquire 1,000 acres of

---

<sup>18</sup> Kansas Land Trust Stewardship Notes, Summer 2007

new, large industrial sites with special emphasis on 100+ acre sites,<sup>19</sup> then their goal is far better met by the aforementioned southern sites. These sites represent less infrastructure cost to the taxpayer, less flood risk to property and public, and they meet the Chamber's desire for large industrial sites in close proximity to highway and rail.

## 5. LIGHT INDUSTRY: RISKY BUSINESS

The Airport Business Park project presupposes the advisability of building a light industrial center in Lawrence at this time. But the Kansas City based real estate investing firm of Grubb & Ellis/Winbury Group raises serious concern whether it's wise for any new investor to step into the light industrial fray at this point when close by are two major inter-modal competitors well under way. Gardner, Kansas will by 2010 complete its mass-transit road and railway inter-modal super center. And another inter-modal development near Kansas City's International Airport—the KCI Inter-modal Business Centre—is “anticipated to become a nearly 1,000 acre powerhouse in light industry including air cargo, air freight, light industry, and distribution centers.”<sup>20</sup>

The Grubb & Ellis report continues, “Given the pending development of logistics parks with inter-modal capabilities by both CenterPoint Properties and BNSF, there will be some risk associated with going head to head with these developments.”<sup>21</sup> Grubb & Ellis gives us fair warning about the risk to investors of stepping into this highly competitive light industrial market. This raises the question: Can a 144 acre business park divided into 18 small lots compete with two major inter-modal mass transit, rail, and air freight facilities both within one hour's drive? The Lawrence satellite branch of Grubb & Ellis (which represents the landowner) says yes. The Kansas City home office says doubtful.

Another question is worth asking: When Lawrence has so few dollars to invest in economic development, should light industry, warehousing, and light manufacturing be what our city invests in? According to the Kansas Department of Labor, jobs in the light industry/manufacturing sector are shrinking across the nation as more manufacturing jobs are outsourced overseas. Lawrence's manufacturing sector shrunk from 12% to 8% from 1996 to 2002.<sup>22</sup> And in a city where the decision was made years ago to invest in high wage jobs, warehousing, which provides little property tax revenue, few jobs, little to no job growth, little to no upward mobility, and low wages is a questionable investment at best. In 2002, the average wage for truck transportation and warehousing employees was

---

<sup>19</sup> Laverne Squier, President, Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, Lawrence Journal World, June 23, 2007

<sup>20</sup> Industrial Market Trends, Grubb & Ellis Research, Second Quarter, 2007

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Kansas Department of Labor Statistics, 2002 report

just over \$30,000.<sup>23</sup> What does that mean in Lawrence? An annual gross income of \$30,000 is barely enough for a family of four to qualify for a Habitat house.<sup>24</sup>

But if city leaders are determined to invest in warehousing and heavy transit industry many such sites are already available such as the Davol, E & E, and Serological buildings on the south side. In North Lawrence a new, 65,000 square foot speculative structure sits largely empty. The three year old Maple Grove Industrial Park on Highway 59 North sits largely empty. Drivers entering the northern Gateway of Lawrence can see many light industrial and commercial buildings sitting vacant. Why not redevelop and infill these sites—a key principle of Horizon 2020—before venturing out onto prime agricultural land?

It is also the intention of the Airport Business Park to open a 60,000 square foot commercial retail center to service employees and North Lawrence shoppers. But Lawrence's own Inventory of Retail Space shows that 41% of North Lawrence's commercial retail buildings are vacant.<sup>25</sup> And though that number sounds high, a visual inspection of storefronts from Elm Street Midland Bend on Highway 59 N proves it out. "For Lease" and "For Sale" signs nearly equal signs advertising stores open for business. To be sure, there is debate whether Lawrence's retail space is overbuilt. But let there be no debate about the surplus of retail space in North Lawrence. Though there are pockets of promising redevelopment, empty storefronts, empty Morton buildings, empty strip malls, and empty offices are readily and easily seen from the road. With so much retail space sitting empty in North Lawrence it cannot be wise for the city to invest in a project which promises even more.

#### 6. LOSS OF PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND:

All farm land is not equal. Some is best for grazing animals; some is best for cultivating crops. The farm land of Pine Family Farms is cultivatable land of the highest order: "Judson silt loam" which is the very best kind of soil. According to the USDA county soil survey, "Judson" is less than one-tenth of its soil group, the "Eudora-Kimo association," which, overall, comprises only 7 percent of Douglas County.<sup>26</sup> It is deep soil, easily tilled, well drained, has an ideal pH, high fertility and high available water capacity. Stated clearly, the farm land that will be lost to speculative warehousing is rated "Capability 1-1." There is no higher topsoil rating and once it is gone we cannot get it back.

---

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Habitat for Humanity Income Guidelines

<sup>25</sup> City of Lawrence, Inventory of Retail Space, 2007

<sup>26</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Douglas County Soil Survey

Over the years, tens of thousands of Douglas County agricultural acres have been given over to development, sometimes at a rate as high as 4,000 acres per year.<sup>27</sup> Large suburban subdivisions, commercial retail centers, light and heavy industry now sit where true green space, pastures and cropland once existed. ECO<sup>2</sup>, a consortium of development proponents and environmental experts was commissioned to assure some balance between two concerns: the need for nature, and the need for economic growth. In order to fairly assess which land is best left green and which land is best converted for industry the ECO<sup>2</sup> Commission established weights to be given various factors associated with the land in question. Factors given the most weight are: “proximity to transportation, total acreage, average slope, extraordinary costs, and existing plans for the area.”<sup>28</sup>

Let’s talk about “extraordinary costs.” One way to look at “extraordinary costs” is the most obvious—the dollar sign affixed to stormwater mitigation projects for which this development proudly boasts it will be the catalyst. But there is another “extraordinary cost” associated with this project which is not calculable in terms of money. It is the social cost felt by our community when one of the last remaining rural fingers of Lawrence is turned over from agriculture to the warehousing and heavy transit industry. Lawrence has a great agricultural heritage which it stands to lose in the name of economic development.

Almost a 1,000 acres of the very best agricultural land in Douglas County is now at risk for development--starting with this first 144 acres. In decades past, when these green acres were identified as suitable for industrialization, there were few thoughts of preservation because there was no energy crisis, there were no hints of changing weather patterns with more and more frequent devastating floods, there was no 9/11 with local Homeland Security concerns and its directive for regional sustainability, there was no destabilization of the world’s food production chain, there were seemingly no worries. But times have changed. Common sense dictates we must think pro-actively about our future, taking wise steps toward economic viability alongside wise steps toward actual viability in a rapidly changing world. To intentionally reduce our best soil which could profitably produce local food in favor of subsidizing an industrial venture that is risky at best, is not only short sighted but might be viewed by future generations as blind.

Development in and of itself is not bad. But development that replaces the industry for which this soil is supremely suited—agriculture—with large flat roofs and acres of impervious surfaces directly upstream of an already flood prone community is foolish, especially when other more adequate sites exist, and when other local farmers would like a chance to buy and progressively farm those acres to help meet Lawrence’s growing demand for locally grown food. At some point our leaders must look far enough into the future to see that our remaining prime agricultural land is one of Douglas County’s most precious commodities—not something to be traded for a future of warehouses and strip malls. To push forward such ordinary development at a Gateway to

---

<sup>27</sup> Douglas County Preservation Alliance Newsletter, County Conservation, 1998

<sup>28</sup> Kansas Land Trust, Stewardship Notes, Summer 2007



our community overlooks the opportunity to display Lawrence's extraordinary agricultural heritage and beauty. Surely one Gateway to Lawrence should be truly green.

#### IN CONCLUSION

A common business dictum says you have to spend money to make money. And when money is scarce, making money becomes an urgent task. That is where Lawrence finds itself today—in lean economic times with a strong urge to build. Because economic development dollars are scarce, how we spend them, and where we spend them, becomes ever more important. The City of Lawrence cannot now afford a misadventure in development at the Lawrence Airport Business Park. Our leaders take a terrible risk if they invest large sums of taxpayer money on this speculative industrial development that may very well cost more to actualize than it will ever earn in return. Citizens watch how their tax dollars are spent. Mayor Sue Hack acknowledges this when she says about Lawrence residents, “They want to know we are planning for the future with care and concern for tax dollars.”<sup>29</sup>

If we have to spend money to make money, let's spend it wisely on land where infrastructure already exists, where flood risks are low, and where industrialization is already part of the landscape. Citizens for Responsible Planning recognizes the Planning Commission has a difficult job deciphering the pros and cons of this significant project. Our hope is for a thorough, transparent public dialogue on this land use issue that seeks primary consideration of the public good now and far into the future. That, in our minds, would lead to a rejection of the Diversified Concepts request to annex and re-zone 144 acres of Pine Family Farms for the Airport Business Park, No. 1.

Respectfully submitted by Citizens for Responsible Planning, Steering Committee:

Nancy Thellman  
Ted Boyle  
Ron Schneider  
Barbara Clark  
Mary Ann Stewart  
Lane Williams  
Jim Smith  
Jerry Jost  
Bob Lominska  
Michael Almon  
Carey Maynard-Moody  
Rich Bireta

---

<sup>29</sup> Mayor Sue Hack, quotation under “Support from our Mayors and County Chair,” Transportation 2030 flyer, September, 2007



Committee to Protect Prime Farmland From Sprawl

P.O. Box 1512 Lawrence, KS 66044

RECEIVED

OCT 16 2007

15 October 2007

City County Planning Office  
Lawrence, Kansas

Lawrence-Douglas County Planning Commission  
Lawrence City Hall  
6th & Massachusetts Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

re: October 2007 agenda items: A-06-05-07, Z-06-09-07, Z-06-10-07, Z-06-11-07, PP-06-06-07

Chairman Eichhorn and Commissioners:

Seven years ago, The Committee to Protect Prime Farmland From Sprawl was one of the principle groups opposing Douglas County Development, Inc in their plans to expand the hilly part of the East Hills Business Park out into the prime agricultural bottomland east of East 1750 Road.

As you may recall, that proposal ended in a form of stalemate. The land was annexed and rezoned to IG, but American Eagle Corp. pulled out due to the controversy about development in the flood plain and on prime agricultural land. DCDI has yet to attract a client for the site.

But the stalemate was precipitated by a larger issue, the absence of clear policies and plans to govern the location of future industrial development in areas of the County that all parties could agree were appropriate. As a result, DCDI and the Chamber of Commerce conceded to defer their push for large lot industrial acreage in the County, and they agreed to negotiate with the opposition groups about devising such policies. From this grew the ECO<sup>2</sup> initiative, the ECO<sup>2</sup> Commission, and ultimately the ECO<sup>2</sup> Plan.

As you know, the ECO<sup>2</sup> Plan was completed in early 2007, and to date there have been presentations to both the City and County Commissions. However at this stage, this so called "plan" is merely a study, because it has not been adopted by either Commission, nor incorporated into our Comprehensive Plan. Additionally, implementation of it's generalized guidelines are entirely dependent on funding by either the Douglas County Economic Development Board, or by contributions by land developers or others.

The ECO<sup>2</sup> Study investigated eleven "mock project areas" for features appropriate for large lot industrial use and/or ecological preservation. Of these hypothetical areas, one was generally in the vicinity of the Lawrence Airport. We must be clear that the ECO<sup>2</sup> Study did not earmark any sites for industrial development, but only compiled a set of criteria against which industrial sites might be evaluated.

The most glaring omission of the ECO<sup>2</sup> Study is that the criteria of "Agricultural Lands" is reserved for the Open Space Preservation Program only, and not applied as a negative factor for siting industrial development. The very issue of prime agricultural land preservation which prompted the creation of the ECO<sup>2</sup> Study is of no concern when evaluating industrial sites. This supposed policy guide for our twenty five year industrial plan omitted any component to protect prime agricultural land.

So now, with industrial development proposed in the North Bottoms on top of the exact same prime agricultural soils as are in the East Bottoms, the developer is using the ECO<sup>2</sup> Study as their justification to fill and pave over these prime soils. The Planning Commission is ill advised to accept this claim.

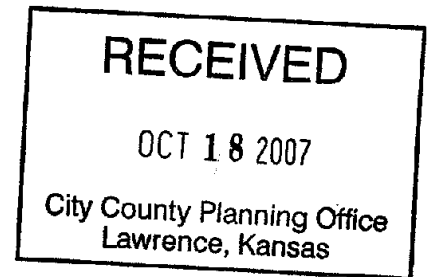
The Committee to Protect Prime Farmland From Sprawl is opposed to the annexation, plat, and rezoning of the 145 acre Airport Business Park #1 proposal. The appropriate land use of these soils is flood plain and prime farmland. Our future food security depends on their continued productivity.

Sincerely,

Michael Almon



***Chestnut Charlie's***  
P.O. Box 1166, Lawrence, KS 66044  
785-841-8505, nuts2sell@aol.com  
www.chestnutcharlie.com,



October 18, 2007

Lawrence and Douglas County  
Metropolitan Planning Commission  
Attn: Paul Patterson  
City Hall, 6 E. 6th Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

Re: Pine Family Farms annexation/rezoning request (so-called Airport Industrial Park)  
Comments for Planning Commission consideration, Oct.24, 2007 meeting

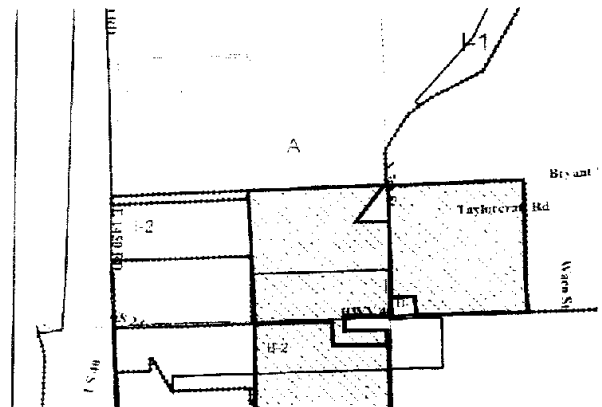
Planning Commission members:

We don't ask much from our city and county planners. We just want to be left alone to continue our lawful agricultural project in our agricultural zone without being harmed or placed in danger.

***Who we are:***

My wife and I own the 20-acre tree plantation just north and west of the proposed development and fronting on US 24/59. Specifically: N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 18-12-20 E, 19.527 acres, m/l, (see drawing). Our crop is tree nuts, our focus is chestnuts.

Although the applicants and city planning staff dismiss our area as "vacant" farmland, actually our fixed capital improvements are more substantial than buildings. We have established over 1,500 orchard nut trees (both productive and pre-productive). Valuation is difficult because equivalents of our established chestnut trees cannot be



purchased or replaced for any amount of money this side of the Mississippi. To make a wild guess, \$350/tree x 1500 nut trees equals \$525,000 in rooted production equipment. We also have many hundreds of windbreak/shelterbelt trees and shrubs necessary for organic certification, an irrigation well, and machinery and processing sheds. Each year we expect this fixed capital value to grow instead of depreciate.

Although entirely private, we have received support and assistance from the Center for Agroforestry of the University of Missouri and from the Pecan Experiment Station of Kansas State University. We are collecting performance and hardiness data in a program for selecting superior trees. The next generation of Kansas-hardy nut trees may come from our selections growing at our site.

Our orchard has 13 years of investment and is only now beginning to be productive. In coming decades, based on other growers experiences, we expect an annual harvest of at least 1000 pounds, or \$4,000 worth of chestnuts per acre ( about 7-8 times as much as corn, at today's prices). We do not expect repayment of our investment for years to come but the project should remain productive, without costly inputs, for 50-100 years.

But our efforts could all be wiped out by the effect of local area development on soil moisture and drainage.

***The source of our concern: Phytophthora (root rot) and relation to drainage***

Phytophthora root rot is an incurable and fatal disease of chestnut trees. It is a fungus that occurs in wet soils. One species of Phytophthora is responsible for potato blight, cause of the historical Irish potato famine. Roger Pine once told me that he lost his own potato crop to the potato blight one rainy year. This isn't surprising. Phytophthora occurs in soils that remain wet for long periods of time. Once the fungus arrives, it is impossible to eradicate.

Chestnuts require well-drained soils—perched water tables are bad. The Eudora-Kimo soil association is generally thought to be well-drained although level. However, the Kimo component contains a silty-clay which can get swampy—you find it in ponding areas, such as immediately north of my farm in front of my neighbor's residence. These areas are marginal.

In a nutshell, our concern is that by adding impermeable surfaces, compacted fill, rooftops, parking lots, etc., the development will burden adjacent and nearby farmland, including our own, with increased storm water. This will increase the risk of loss to our orchard from Phytophthora. Since Roger Pine has experienced this disease with potatoes, we already know that our soils are susceptible to this disease fungus.

***Some further information you may not know which is relevant to our concerns:***

First, our land lies downhill from the Pines in elevation. The Pine farm elevation appears to be mostly about 828 to 830 feet, while our property runs from a high of 828 down to 822, which is just about the same elevation of the base of the historic Teepees which bear the "high water" mark of the 1951 flood.

Second, the project plans to take fill soil from the northwest corner, the part closest to our orchard and that will become an expansion of Maple Grove, East Branch for water retention—meaning more water standing closer to our orchard.

Third, the key element of the North Lawrence Watershed Drainage Study, Executive Summary, Part II A provides for:

Drainage from north of 24/40 Highway should be cutoff by the highway embankment and the water should be pumped over the levee at a point just east of the 24/40 intersection to reduce the burden on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Street Pump Station

This calls for the highway to become a dam to back up more water closer to our orchard, again.

Fourth, our water table is very shallow, normally 10-13 feet, which is marginal for tree crops. From my own test holes and from our irrigation well performance, I know from personal experience that the underlying soil is coarse sand. Sand is very porous for underground water movement.

Fifth, the natural drainage of the western portion of our orchard property is already cut off by the existing US 24/59 roadbed—there is no way for us to discharge surface water from about 3/5 of our property—no place for rain but down into the soil.

***A change of zoning should not harm nearby properties:***

Prior to authorizing a large zoning change the city and county governments should ensure that existing property and businesses will not be harmed.

Furthermore, the burden of persuasion should be upon the developer to ensure that no harm will come to neighboring property.

We are not absolutely certain that this development will increase wet soil conditions that cause harm our trees and capital investment. We are not feeling safe, either. I doubt that anyone has the expertise in the City to say. The planning staff has not addressed this concern in any way.

On the other hand, we are certain that development will have a substantial impact on flooding and soil moisture, that it will become a substantial burden on all neighboring properties, and that it will mean an increased risk for us.

***The “tipping point”, or how will you handle the next rezoning request?***

If this rezoning request is to be granted, we have difficulty seeing by what criteria you can say “no” to industrial uses on any other property along the 24/59 highway. For example, could you deny county industrial zoning to our 20 acres, or either of our neighbors, seeing them situated across the street from long-time retail industrial or warehouse uses, and in the shadow of Maple Grove Industrial Park and Pine’s proposed development. Is the generosity of the Planning Commission going to suddenly cease after the Pine family gets theirs approved?

This is first time that a large viable farm north of the Turnpike will have become an industrial real estate speculation. This application will, if successful, spawn a succession of similar applications for farm parcels on Hwy 24/59, and possibly across 24/40 as well. What criteria will you use? Where will it stop?

***The Jayhawk Motel syndrome***

We have made the observation that every new business in the floodplain is built upon substantial fill, often several feet above grade. Obviously, this is to reduce flood risk to the new investment. Just as obviously, this increases flood risk to surrounding properties.

I have mentioned this to the City storm water engineer, Mr. Bond, and asked him what the technical term for this problem was. He had no name, no term for what I described. So I call it the "Jayhawk Motel syndrome."

If you will drive down North 2<sup>nd</sup> to North 3<sup>rd</sup> street, as I do on my way to the orchard, you will observe the Jayhawk Motel. To the left is the failed gas station, now Dangermond Liquor store, sitting upon about 6 feet of fill topped with asphalt. The Sonic Drive-In across the street is also sitting several feet high. That old motel, sitting on the natural ground level (standard acceptable practice at the time built), must now absorb the rainfall that runs off the elevated parking lots and roofs of these neighboring businesses. Further, the Tangier Mall, the Presto gas station, the Burger King, all these add up to acres and acres of impermeable pavement draining out to the now raised North 3<sup>rd</sup> street with its inadequate gutters and storm sewers --small wonder the poor Jayhawk Motel suffers frequent floods.

For this point, assume that we have 20 acres and our neighbor has 20 acres, and our neighbor builds a warehouse on fill with surrounding pavement. When it rains 8 inches in one night, as it has done, then our property will have to absorb 16 inches of precipitation. It is not acceptable. But it is what we do in North Lawrence.

If the City is to spread out north of the Turnpike in the same fashion as it has done on North 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, allowing every new business to create a new flooding problem for every old business--the Jayhawk Motel syndrome--we want no part of it.

***We recommend that the storm drainage problems of the area be studied more thoroughly by staff before opening the area north of the Turnpike up to further development, and that the proposed rezoning and annexation be denied at this time.***

The North Lawrence Drainage Study is deficient in many respects. The staff recommendation that this proposed development is consistent with the Study is a gross oversimplification of the issues and concerns.

It will be prohibitively expensive to protect North Lawrence from unnecessary flooding from extreme or persistent rainfall. We have no confidence that the City has the financial ability to protect us from the adverse consequences of development north of the Turnpike.

For all the reasons above, until we fully understand the effects of this development on the neighborhood, we recommend the Planning Commission disapprove this application in its entirety.

Yours truly,



Charles NovoGradac



*Mailing Address* PINES International, Inc., PO Box 1107, Lawrence KS 66044-8107  
*Street Address* PINES International, Inc., 1992 East 1400 Road, Lawrence KS 66044-9303  
*Phone* 785-841-6016 *Orders* 800-697-4637 *Fax* 785-841-1252 *Website* [www.wheatgrass.com](http://www.wheatgrass.com)

October 15, 2007

Planning Commission  
City Commission  
County Commission  
c/o City Hall  
6 East 6th  
Lawrence, KS 66044

Dear Commissioners,

I am President of Pines International and the Wilderness Community Education Foundation. These two organizations own about 1,600 acres north and northwest of the proposed business park. We share common goals with the University of Kansas Field Station and Ecological Reserves, which represents an additional 1,800 acres.

I should mention that Pines International has absolutely no connection with the Pine Family Farms or their related development activities. Pines International is committed to improving the soil and to a kind of sustainable agriculture that was once commonly practiced by responsible farmers in our valley.

My comments below represent my own thoughts and feelings; however, I suspect that many of our 25 employees and many of our one hundred local stockholders would agree with me. I am opposed to this development for at least nine reasons:

**1. This proposal would break a long-standing covenant**

Besides Pines International, the WCEF and the Ecological Reserves, many individuals and families also own property near the proposed business park. Most these properties overlook the prime farmland that is the proposed location for this development.

Because this land is so productive and important for food production and because it is prone to flooding, previous long-range planning documents have said this land should "never to be developed." All of us purchased our properties based on the belief that future Planning Commissions, City Commissions and County Commissions would be honorable people and not violate the promises made by previous elected and appointed officials.

We could never imagine that future officials would consider developing the extremely fertile farmland in the valley below our properties. It was that scenic vista that caused many of us to pay premium prices for our land. Now several hundred people are concerned that our properties will lose value and that we will lose our magnificent views. It seems totally un-American that hundreds of people will lose their quality of life just so a select few can benefit financially, especially when there are so many other more suitable locations for this kind of development.

## **2. This proposal represents fiscal irresponsibility**

Much has already been said about the fiscal irresponsibility of development in the bottoms, especially near a major creek that is prone to flood. Even given the optimistic projections currently being made by the developers, we know that the costs of draining storm water runoff from all those roofs, roads and parking lots will be significantly greater than building on higher ground.

The taxpayers will be paying for flood control measures that we would not have to pay for on a more appropriate site. Further, as I will discuss later in this letter, no one is taking into account the massive rains from “super storms” that are predicted by nearly every climatologist. There are no preparations being made for these storms. There are no cost projections for what the taxpayers may have to ultimately pay to protect against these almost certain possibilities.

But my concerns go beyond the increased taxes to subsidize additional flood control measures at this location. My concerns also go beyond the obvious loss of our scenic views and property values.

## **3. This proposal demonstrates ignorance and a lack of foresight.**

For those who do not know our area or the people involved, it must appear absurd that our community would consider building on bottomland along a frequently-flooding creek. They would find it even more absurd that we are considering building on our most productive farmland. The most uneducated farmer from the most isolated place on Earth would never be so foolish to build on his best soil.

## **4. This proposal is based on cheap fuel, and cheap fuel is rapidly coming to an end.**

Increased fuel prices will dramatically change the economic landscape. Rapid increases in fuel costs are already making many locally-produced products less expensive. Those of you who shop at the Farmer’s Market know that locally-grown food costs much less than food imported from California and Mexico. We are already seeing an explosion of commercial gardens and orchards, and this trend will continue as the cost of shipped-in food increases. We will soon see locally-owned processing plants that will preserve summer produce to supply our community with food during the winter months at a fraction of the cost of shipped in food.



The days of air-lifting produce from Chili and California and importing cheap goods from China and Mexico and selling them at a competitive price are rapidly coming to an end. Up until recently, these imports have cost less because of cheap labor; however, lower labor cost will soon be offset by increased costs of shipping. It won't take too many more oil price increases before the costs of almost all imports will be more than locally produced foods and materials.

Our leaders need to wake up to these new economic realities. We need to look forward and not base present decisions on past realities. For example, efforts by local officials and developers to attract more commuters to our community and to build additional highways for them will become increasingly irrelevant due to the new reality of increased fuel costs.

Further, efforts to attract distribution warehouses for NAFTA will be as short lived as the factory outlet shopping centers that were all the rage by the City and County officials only a few years ago. In the years ahead, the desired increase in our community's employment base will not come from big box warehouses that sort goods coming down the pike on NAFTA highways. It will not come from industries that ship materials out of Lawrence. New jobs will be created by an increase in local enterprise, which will produce our own food, fuel and goods at a fraction the cost of shipped in materials.

#### **5. This proposal threatens the safety and economic future of our community.**

If you do not believe that fuel prices are going to continue to rise rapidly and if you do not believe that rapidly increasing fuel prices are going to dramatically change the economic landscape, you may want to look again at the economic forecasts. You owe it to the future of this community to look very carefully at these trends. Your wise decision to deny this business park and to keep the door closed to development of the bottoms is critical to the positive economic future of our community.

Given the effects of rapidly increasing fuel prices, we must recognize that a major component for the future success of our community will be our food-producing resources. Our best soils are the world-renowned soils north of the City in the Kaw bottoms. Protecting such soils is as important to homeland security as any other preparation. In terms of both quantity and quality, there are no soils anywhere in our region that can match the soils of the Kaw bottoms.

If you open the door to development of the bottoms, the bottoms will soon be filled with Tanger Malls, failed business parks and other boondoggles that were based on the belief that cheap fuel would last forever. As the cost of shipping goods and materials increases from the inevitable and dramatic increases in the price of oil, it would be a tragedy if the Kaw bottoms were filled with mostly-vacant warehouses, unused roads and nearly empty parking lots and were not available for essential food production.

When the price of fuel becomes so high that only homegrown food is affordable, it would be a tragedy if all we had left for food production were poor soils on high ground, which should have been the location for this business park in the first place.

**6. This proposal fails to address the predicted floods brought on by global warming.**

It is bad enough that costs of flood control had to be added to this project when there are so many places to build that would not require these costs. What is worse is the planners are basing their flood control costs on historical models, which are no longer relevant. Their plans fail to address the changes in our weather that are predicted by nearly every climate scientist. Other communities across the United States are taking steps to address these very real issues. Why should we in Lawrence/Douglas County do any less?

Future “super storms” are now an accepted reality. These hurricanes will be larger than anything in recorded history. Right now Category 5 are the strongest storms. Up until recently, very few storms have been that big. Meteorologists are now talking about Category 6 “super storms,” whose remnants will reach Lawrence and dump several feet of rain on our community in only a few hours.

After the first flood of this kind, the taxpayers will be forced to decide whether to abandon the buildings in the flood plain or raise taxes and spend vast sums on higher levees and larger pumping stations.

**7. This proposal fails to address the predicted extreme droughts brought on by global warming.**

Once the door is opened to development, the entire Kaw bottoms near Lawrence will eventually be lost. During years of extreme drought, the only land with a viable water table for irrigation will be the Kaw bottoms, but if the doors are opened to development, the bottoms may be covered with parking lots, roads and buildings at a time when we really need quality farmland that can be irrigated. Those who try to grow crops to provide reasonably priced food for our community will lament that water is too distant and fuel costs too high to pump water from the bottoms upslope for irrigation. Further these upland soils will produce a fraction of the yield that used to come from the bottoms, and the foods will have a lower nutritional content.

**8. This proposal fails to answer the question of why other sites are not being explored.**

| Except as a way for the few to benefit at the expense of the many, and as a way to increase taxes to pay for elaborate pumping stations, higher levees and other storm water infrastructure, this proposed business park is a very bad idea. There is plenty of land that is too poor for cultivation on higher ground. There are plenty of places to build a business park without destroying some of the world’s best farmland. Building on high

ground costs less and protects our most valuable soils for the future needs of our community.

**9. Those supporting this proposal will be leaving a terrible legacy for themselves.**

Are quick profits for the few really worth causing all the rest of us to have to pay higher taxes to cover the costs of dealing with both anticipated and unanticipated runoff from roofs, roads and parking lots?

Are quick profits for the few really worth forcing future commissioners to discuss the foolishness of your decision when they have to address upgrading pumping stations and levees to deal with super storms?

Are quick profits for the few really worth the legacy of being known as one of those who started the process of destroying the most productive soil in the region?

Are quick profits for the few really worth your violating the covenants made by previous officials for more than 100 years?

Are quick profits for the few at the expense of present and future citizens really worth your support of this project?

Do you really want historians to associate your name with this very bad idea?

I hope you will make a responsible decision and deny this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ron Seibold". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Ron Seibold  
President

**From:** Laurie Ward [mailto:ltward@sunflower.com]

**Sent:** Thursday, October 18, 2007 10:25 PM

**To:** Denny Brown

**Subject:** October 24, 2007 L-DCMPC Meeting

38 Winona Ave.  
Lawrence, KS 66046

October 18, 2007

Lawrence-Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Commission  
City Hall  
6 E 6th St.  
Lawrence, KS 66044

Dear Planning Commissioners:

I write to request that you deny the rezoning requests for land at E 1500 Road and US Highway 24/40--Items 16B, 16C, 16D for your October 24, 2007, meeting.

Among the reasons for my request are:

\* We live in a rapidly changing world, yet rely on past regulations to determine future living patterns. In the next few decades, with rising energy prices and effects of climate change, Douglas Countians (and people everywhere) will almost certainly need to grow and produce more food locally.

Planning documents could benefit from amendments to regard land as three-dimensional, not just two-dimensional: Soil should be taken into consideration as well as surface trends. The soil of the proposed Santaularia/Pine Family/Landplan industrial development is rated among the best agricultural land in the country.

The introduction to Chapter Seven of Horizon 2020 states, "Of particular interest to the community is the attraction of industries and employment-related uses that are based in biosciences, ***agricultural and natural resources***, technology, and communications." Planning for farming and food production jobs to feed the people of Lawrence and Douglas County makes sense.

\* As a society, transportation patterns are certain to be altered not only by higher prices but depleted resources, which in turn will affect the prices of trucked goods. This likely will lead to less consumption and more local manufacturing. For the first time in recent history, living habits will not resemble those of the present, rendering certain current industrial park activities irrelevant.

In the requests to you, the applicant made the statement that "No detrimental effect will occur with the approval of this rezoning," but staff noted, "Denial would maintain high quality agricultural land and open space"--the most basic and lasting gift we can leave for future generations.

Sincerely yours,

*Laurie Ward*

Douglas County Planning Commission

Re: Airport Industrial Park  
Comments for the October 24, 2007 meeting

Dear Sirs:

Lawrence and Douglas County are not alone in grappling with sprawl and agricultural land use. Many communities and States are recognizing that prime agricultural land is a resource to save, not pave.

In response, they have developed a variety of methods to use to preserve farmland. A quick internet search for “preserving agricultural land” will provide you with plenty of information on how Portland, Chicago, Louisville, other cities and many states address the issue. Zoning is a primary tool, which is already in effect in the proposed area. Other tools include farmland protection ordinances, purchase of development rights, transfer of development rights, and agricultural trusts. See for example:  
[http://cepm.louisville.edu/Pubs\\_WPapers/practiceguides/PG16.pdf](http://cepm.louisville.edu/Pubs_WPapers/practiceguides/PG16.pdf)

The planning documents that Douglas County has developed do not distinguish between open space, green space, and prime ag land. The fact is, not every open and green space is good for agriculture. And not all agricultural land is equal. I am suggesting that the planning commission take a more sophisticated, nuanced approach when they are looking for a good space for an industrial park and show vision for the future of food.

The sad irony is that we are just breaking into a new era of agricultural possibilities which Lawrence is well suited to exploit. The increasing market-share for organic foods, the renewed enthusiasm for “local” produce and farmers markets across the nation, the increasing costs of fuel, trucking, and anhydrous ammonia fertilizer (tied to increasing oil and natural gas), the reduced supplies of water in the west, and a host of other factors including poisoning scares with imported foods and the likelihood of a federal guest worker program, all tend to make market gardening locally more competitive. At the same time, biofuel, which is driving corn to record high prices, has made good farmland more in demand, and there is more to come. Consider also carbon sequestration credits for no-till farming or permaculture. Where all these competing trends point is to more and more money in Kansas agriculture. That means good farm land is a thing not to be wasted.

The funds that the city and county will have to use on extra flood control and roads in the proposed development area can be focused on cleaning up our “brown” fields or developing a north-south corridor road east of Lawrence. Let us focus our limited resources on doing one thing right instead of spreading out and doing nothing well.

Rumor is that this development is already a “done deal” with our newly elected city commissioners and that the planning commission has no objections. Perhaps, but I choose to hope that there is still time to think about the options before putting in asphalt, the final crop.

Deborah Milks  
945 Ohio, Lawrence, KS 66044

To City of Lawrence Annexation board

RECEIVED

OCT 22 2007

10/22/07

Our home is situated directly inside the proposed annexation site for the industrial park being proposed by the planning committee. With this in mind we feel there is a direct impact on our lives as property owners & as neighbors to the proposed development.

The Proposed North development that is currently being considered by the city of Lawrence may need more clarification of costs to all the taxpayers in the city of Lawrence. How much is the developer going to be asked by the city for utility improvements, road improvements & infrastructure upgrades? When will the taxpayers know the cost of annexation, hopefully before the city council votes on this annexation? It is well known that the 144 + acres lie within the maple grove drainage district and a portion is in the 100 yr flood zone. However all drainage is to be diverted to the mud creek drainage channel. This will take extensive engineering resources. Who will pay for this expensive water diversion? Additionally can the city guarantee that the diverted water won't back up into the North Lawrence Channel as it does not with moderate rain fall. Is this really a good location for an industrial park considering the costs & risk the city will be asked to incur just to make the site a feasible location?

As home owners for almost 20 years in the effected area we have experienced the benefits of an agriculture community as those we call are neighbors. Seeing this area change to an industrial park would be a shame but that in itself is not enough to oppose the change of zoning & loss of superior farm land.

The loss of property value of our home which will occur as we become surrounded by industrial building that can be built as close as 15' to our property.

The city planners & Landplan engineering have stated publicly that no owners of property would be affected by this development. The rezoning by itself will have negative impact on the value of our property. At this late date neither the developer nor the owners have made contact with us on a resolution to our loss of value to our property. This is disingenuous at the least.

The type of soil in the proposed site is river bottom "silty loam", by its very nature is very permeable and will allow any pollutants to reach ground water quite easily. As an industrial park chances for ground water pollution will increase dramatically as diesel fuel will be stored on site as well as chemicals and bi-products from manufacturing process can easily reach the water table. The contamination will affect wells for irrigation, drinking water, private use.

Traffic will be severely affected on Highway 24, 59 & north Seventh Street with the advent of long trailer haulers entering & exiting the highway & surface street access points. The roadway infrastructure in the area is totally substandard and may take the State of Kansas many years to bring into standard compliance. Much of the right away will be taken for road improvement and will diminish the size & scope of the developer's intent.

The inevitable increase in scope of the project will transform a once quiet pastoral area into an area to avoid because of traffic congestion & industrial sprawl.

So the city must decide with all the natural obstacles of flood plain issues, public opposition, North Lawrence existing drainage storm drainage issues & the cost associated

with this site both realized & unrealized is it worth it. Just because the area is designated in Horizon 2020 as zoned light industrial does not mean it is economically feasible. A quick money making land deal for a few should not be subsidized by the city especially when the natural obstacles create cost to the taxpayers that far out weigh the benefits for the whole.

Sincerely,  
Bruce & Nancy McKee  
1821 E. 1500 rd.  
Lawrence, Ks

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be a stylized combination of the names Bruce and Nancy McKee.

**League of Women Voters of Lawrence-Douglas County**

P.O. Box 1072, Lawrence, Kansas 66044

October 21, 2007

Grant Eichhorn, Chairman  
Members  
Lawrence-Douglas County Planning Commission  
City Hall  
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

RE: 16A,B,C,D, & E: ANNEXATION, REZONING, AND PRELIMINARY PLAT FOR  
AIRPORT BUSINESS PARK NO.1, E 1500 ROAD AND US HIGHWAY 24/40

Dear Chairman Eichhorn and Planning Commissioners:

Our position on land use of the LWV L-DC that we have had since 1973 clearly supports the avoidance of building on hazardous sites such as floodplains and especially supports the preservation of prime agricultural land. For these reasons and others listed below we ask that you deny the annexation, rezoning and preliminary plat for the Airport Business Park No. 1.

Although much of the subject property at this time is not technically in the federal regulatory floodplain, this is in a dangerous area to develop. The reason for this is because a floodplain will inevitably flood, regardless of the degree of protection; and this is true of almost all of the North Lawrence area. (Please see the enclosed map, which is for a 100 year flood showing areas that would be inundated should the levee be breached. This is a screen print of the original map.) This development can predictably precipitate further development of those areas around it which would be more severely affected.

Because of the extremely high cost of the supporting infrastructure and needed stormwater management that the public is expected to provide for this proposal, development here would create the need for further development to recover the public investment costs, leading to development that is even more subject to flooding. This development would begin the hazardous, costly development of the natural North Lawrence floodplain, which up to now has been carefully protected.

In addition, almost the entire North Lawrence floodplain area is prime farmland. This soil has been described by our Regional Soil Scientist for the Natural Resources Conservation Service as the "best in the world." Agricultural land use has been determined to be one of the most cost-effective a county can have. Agricultural land requires far less in costs to the county than the county gains from it in taxes. Farmland also provides many environmental benefits, whereas in terms of the environment, industrial land use can be very problematic and costly.

Beyond these reasons for asking for denial for this proposal, there are many more.

1. The Kansas River levee has only temporary certification for its safety.
2. If the 26-acre floodplain area becomes permanently ponded, such as for a barrow pit, it will be a hazard to the airport because of the birds and wildlife it would attract.
3. The issue of who pays for the required improvements is pending. If this involves



public costs, then the issue of cost v.s. benefits becomes crucial. Because of the environmental effects and losses that this development will create, these environmental costs must also be factored into any calculations. Under any circumstances, this information should be known before any development requiring public investment receives a recommendation for approval or disapproval. This issue becomes particularly significant because of the high costs of stormwater management identified in the North Lawrence Drainage Study and the street and highway improvements that would be needed as a result of this project. Warehousing, proposed for this development, uses comparatively much more space (and roofing over) than it returns in employment benefits and property taxes than do other industrial and business land uses.

4. The Staff analysis should be more accurate.

- (a) Horizon 2020 currently is neutral on the issue of developing North Lawrence in that location (except for the neighborhood business site), although it mentions repeatedly the importance of preserving floodplains from development.
- (b) The area plans that might support this project have not been made official—the North of North Street Plan, and the North Lawrence Drainage Study have not been adopted officially. The Draft Chapter 7 of Horizon 2020 has not been adopted and officially published.
- (c) The proposal by the developer to condition the conventional IL zoning to eliminate certain uses is not a process supported by State law or by our Land Development Code. In order to accomplish this, a text amendment to the IL District would be needed and the developer would then have to apply for rezoning to the new district, or ask for a PD Overlay District in addition to the IL District. The PD Overlay District would then allow conditioning the zoning. The Staff Report should explain this process.

These are some of the reasons that we ask you to deny this proposal for the Airport Business Park.

Thank you for your consideration.

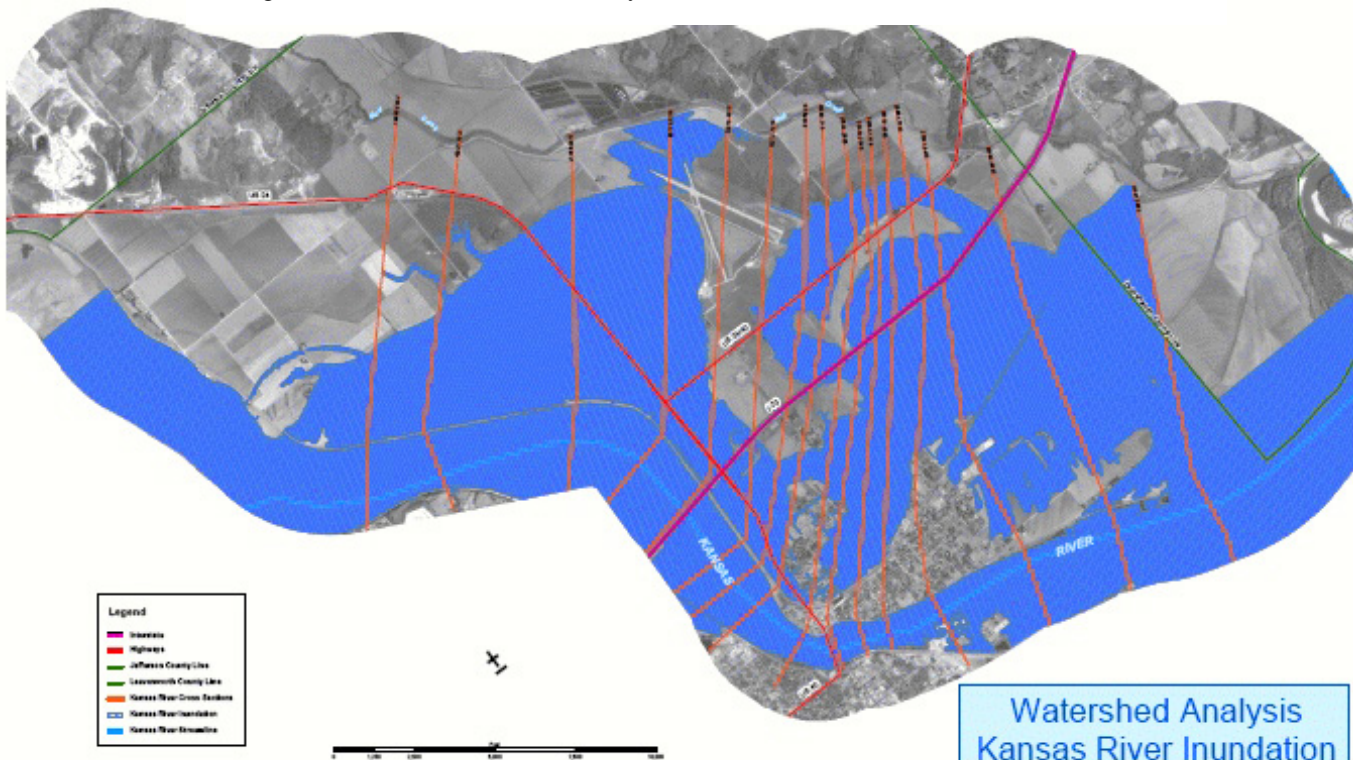
Sincerely yours,

Paula Schumacher  
President

Carrie Lindsey  
Land Use Committee

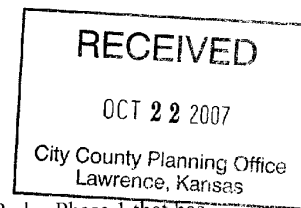
*Attachment*

NOTE: This is a screen print of the original map from the North Lawrence Drainage Study showing the areas of inundation in a 100-year flood if the levee is breached.



10/21/07

Dear Lawrence-Douglas County Planning Commission,



I am writing to express my opposition to the Airport Development Park - Phase I that has been proposed to the City of Lawrence. There are three areas of concern that I would like to address that outweigh the benefit of this proposal to the community.

1. The bottom land of the Kansas River is purported to be some of the most fertile in the country, if not the world. That would make it a unique natural resource and not one to casually squander by putting it out of production, especially in this time of diminishing natural resources, continued population growth and questionable world markets. Paving it over for warehouses and parking lots seems very shortsighted and fool hearty.
2. The second concern is in regard to its location in the flood plain. River bottom land IS flood plain land. Even though the developers claim and the Planning Commission apparently concurs that this development will not increase flooding potential in the area one would have to have their head buried in the sand to accept that analysis. Over and over again there are examples of man's hubris in his belief that he can control his environment with engineering ingenuity. The ravages of Katrina, of course, are an obvious example but the flooding of the Kaw in 1993 happened right here of where we speak.
3. And of course the third thing is the money. This developer claims to being open and transparent in his presentation to the community. If that were so how come he is unable to tell us, the lowly taxpayer, how much this project is going to cost us? He is able to tell us how much revenue for the city it will produce. How is able to come up with that number and not how much it will cost? Of course he KNOWS the costs, any decent business man figures that out from the get go, before get go even. He obviously is not telling us because he doesn't HAVE to and he doesn't WANT to. Who knows? Leave it up to the city and they may even ante up more than he would of asked for. So much for transparency. He talks the talk alright. What I find most offensive about this proposal is that again the developer expects, in fact feels downright entitled to, the taxpayer paying for this project. It's business as usual. And why not? We as citizens allow them to get away with this time and again because of their threats to move on down the road. Well, I for one am ready to call their bluff. I am tired of being the chump. Aren't you?

Sincerely,

Carol Schmitt  
2031 E 1250 Rd.  
Lawrence, KS 66044  
785-842-7004

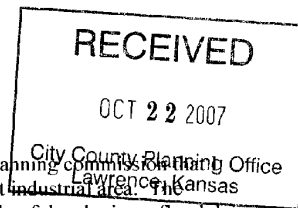
10/21/07

To: Lawrence-Douglas County Planning Commissioners

These are some thoughts and points I would like to share with the planning commission. I think need to be considered while making decisions about the airport industrial area. The exorbitant cost to taxpayers for this kind of development and the folly of developing a floodplain should be enough to direct efforts to areas that already have the infrastructure that will be required. Please don't overlook the value of the existing use of this land.

1. Productive farmland is a finite and irreplaceable natural resource. America has been losing its farmland too fast and studies show that the best agricultural soils are being developed fastest. Fertile soils take thousands of years to develop and no one has figured out how to replace them once they're lost.
2. The U.S. food and farming system contributes nearly \$1 trillion to the national economy--more than 13% of the GDP. The rapidly increasing world population and climate changes make saving our farmland a prudent investment for any community including Douglas County.
3. Agricultural land supplies cultural and ecological importance as well. Besides the social heritage, it provides scenic views, open space and community character. Environmental benefits include wildlife habitat, clean air and water, flood control, ground-water recharge and carbon sequestration.
4. Saving farmland is an investment in community infrastructure. Development imposes direct costs to communities, as well as indirect costs associated with the loss of rural lands and open space. Privately owned and managed agricultural land generates more in local tax revenues than it costs in services.
5. Examining local budgets in Cost of Community Services (COCS) studies show that nationwide farm, forest and open lands more than pay for the municipal services they require, while taxes on residential uses consistently fail to cover costs. Related studies measuring the effect of all types of development on municipal tax bill find that tax bills generally go up as communities become more developed. Even those with the most taxable commercial and industrial properties have higher-than-average taxes.
6. Converting productive agricultural land to developed uses creates negative economic and environmental impacts.

Eileen Larson  
2043 E.1250 Road  
Lawrence, KS 66044  
785-843-3648  
egl52@sunflower.com



**PRICE T. BANKS**

ATTORNEY AT LAW  
P.O. Box 442341  
901 KENTUCKY STREET  
SUITE 206  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044  
785/842-7900  
FAX 785/841-2296

RECEIVED

OCT 19 2007

City County Planning Office  
Lawrence, Kansas

October 19, 2007

Lawrence Douglas County Planning Commission  
PO Box 708  
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Re: Agenda Items A-06-05-07, PP-06-07-07, Z-06-09-07, Z-06-10-07, and  
Z-06-11-07

Dear Commissioners:

I am writing on behalf of the Douglas County Kaw Drainage District to provide preliminary comments regarding the above-described agenda items.

The Directors of the Drainage District have reviewed preliminary plans, as they relate to the drainage issues. Primary concerns are as follows:

1. As stake-holders with substantial investment in the drainage facilities in the area, the district is concerned about the public costs of the development, and future ramifications to the drainage district of necessary drainage and stream flow improvements.
2. If the property is developed as proposed, it is imperative that internal storm drainage is designed so that there is not adverse impact on the function of the Maple Grove Drainage Channel.
3. The district wishes to be integrally involved in the planning of the project and all it's phases as they relate to drainage.

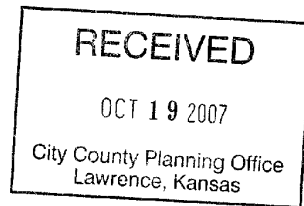
Should you have questions regarding these comments, we will be pleased to discuss them with you.

Sincerely,



Price T. Banks, Counsel

Douglas County Kaw Drainage District



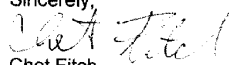
Chet Fitch  
Trustee, Grant Township  
2073 E. 1550 Rd.  
Lawrence, KS 66044  
(785) 749-3840

October 17, 2007

Lawrence, Douglas County Planning Commissioners  
C/o Lawrence, Douglas County Planning Dept.  
6 E. 6th  
Lawrence, KS 66044

Dear Madams / Sirs:

The Grant Township Board would like to go on record as opposing the proposed Lawrence Airport Industrial Park. Perhaps the most troubling topic (among others), is the potential for increased flooding in the township. However, Nancy Thellman, Chairperson of CRP, has authored a very thorough position paper which we would like to defer to, in the hope of avoiding repetitiveness.

Sincerely,  
  
Chet Fitch  
Trustee, Grant Township



## JEFFERSON COUNTY RURAL WATER DISTRICT # 13

1951 Wellman Road  
Lawrence, KS 66044

(785) 842-1502  
FAX: (785) 842-6315

October 22, 2007



J. Grant Eichhorn, Chairman  
Scott McCullough, Director of Planning  
Lawrence and Douglas County Metropolitan  
Planning Commission  
Planning Department  
City Hall  
Lawrence, KS 66044  
HAND DELIVERED

RE: Request for Annexation and  
Change of Zone for the Proposed  
Lawrence Airport Business Park

Dear Chairman Eichhorn and Mr. McCullough:

The Board of Directors of the Rural Water District #13 is concerned about the proposed annexation and application for rezoning referenced above. To date, this Board has not received any direct information or communication regarding this project from the applicant, the City of Lawrence, or Douglas County.

The Board encourages the Planning Department and City of Lawrence to closely evaluate any potential harm to the District's water supply which is derived from the aquifer below the proposed industrial park. The District's wells are located just East of the airport. The Board is concerned that the construction process may contaminate and adversely impact this aquifer, as well as cause potential long term harm associated with industrial/commercial activities in the proposed industrial park.

Your thorough consideration and study of these issues are important to more than 1300 Benefit Units composed of families, small businesses, and farms, and all of the residents of McClouth.

In addition, K.S.A. 12-527 provides conditions and procedures for compensation to water districts for its facilities and property which may be annexed by the City. There have been no communications regarding this subject, and the District trusts that the City is aware of its responsibilities as required by law.

Page 2  
October 22, 2007

Please contact the Board if you have any questions or comments.

Board of Directors for  
Rural Water District #13  
Jefferson County, Kansas

By: Bruce McKee  
Dennis Horstman  
East Van Meter  
Ronald Schneider  
Mel Williams  
Jim Woods  
George Pogge



Lawrence Douglas County Planning Commission

22 October 2007

I am writing to oppose the Pine/Santularia Development in North Lawrence. Although I believe property owners have the right to do with their property what they want as long as that activity doesn't adversely effect others. This project impacts the city budget and its population in an adverse way.

My concern is with the "leap frog" development that requires city services to catch up to development that is beyond existing service. Instead of a logical and reasonable expansion of services this project expects the city to pay for extending services out to this development site. I don't think this is justified.

Consider the extensive and exceptional property closer in that provides all the space and access to highways and railways that Santularia needs for success. Plus city services already exist there. The Tangeir Outlet Mall site is just one of those sites that comes to mind. There are other locations along 59 Highway on the east and west side that might be more economical for the city and serve this project better.

I commend the efforts to bring better and diverse jobs to our area, I cannot support a plan that begs the city to take this kind of risk when there are other properties closer in that need to be better utilized.

Thank you for you attention to this matter.

David Thiel  
1644 New Hampshire

LAW OFFICES  
**BARBER EMERSON, L.C.**

1211 MASSACHUSETTS STREET  
POST OFFICE BOX 667  
**LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044**  
(785) 843-6600  
FACSIMILE (785) 843-8405

JOHN A. EMERSON  
BYRON E. SPRINGER  
RICHARD L. ZINN  
CALVIN J. KARLIN  
JANE M. ELDREDGE  
MARK A. ANDERSEN\*  
CHERYL L. TRENHOLM\*  
TERENCE E. LEIBOLD\*  
TERRENCE J. CAMPBELL\*

\*ADMITTED IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI

MATTHEW D. RICHARDS\*  
LINDA K. GUTIERREZ  
MATTHEW S. GOUGH\*  
CATHERINE C. THEISEN  
KRISTOPHER S. AMOS

RICHARD A. BARBER  
(1911-1998)

GLEE S. SMITH, JR.  
OF COUNSEL

October 22, 2007

Matthew S. Gough  
E-Mail: [mgough@barberemerson.com](mailto:mgough@barberemerson.com)

**VIA FACSIMILE AND E-MAIL**

Mr. Grant Eichhorn, Chair  
Lawrence-Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Commission  
P.O. Box 708  
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Re: Diversified Concepts, LLC  
Items 16A, 16B, 16C, 16D and 16E on the October 24, 2007  
Planning Commission Agenda

Dear Chairperson Eichhorn:

We represent Diversified Concepts, LLC ("Diversified") the lead developers of the Lawrence Airport Business Park (the "Park"). We believe it is necessary to respond to some of the legal issues raised by the Citizens for Responsible Planning (the "CRP") in their position paper (the "CRP Position"). Preliminarily, we note that the annexation request described in Item 16A will connect the Lawrence Municipal Airport, which was an island annexation, with the "mainland" City boundary, in accordance with the City's Administrative Annexation Policy.<sup>1</sup>

1. CONFORMANCE WITH HORIZON 2020.

The CRP position regarding lack of conformance with the Comprehensive Plan is erroneous. The CRP alleges the proposed Park fails to conform to three "key features" of Horizon 2020 in that it:

- (1) Does not protect and preserve flood plains;
- (2) Does not promote the maintenance of a strong and clear distinction between the urban and rural characters of Lawrence-Douglas County; and

---

<sup>1</sup>See City of Lawrence Administrative Policy AP-74, section 2.4.

(3) Fails to conserve sensitive natural and environmental features.<sup>2</sup>

These arguments ignore the facts applicable to this development. First, as shown on the Preliminary Plat for Airport Business Park No. 1, development will not occur within the 100-year flood plain boundary. Second, there are already numerous structures and facilities in the vicinity of the Park, including “. . . the Lawrence Municipal Airport to the north and east, a mix of commercial uses to the west, rural residential and agricultural uses to the east, and Interstate 70 to the south,”<sup>3</sup> and consequently the Park will not further confuse the boundary between rural Douglas County and the City of Lawrence (in fact, the annexation request will effectively connect the Lawrence Municipal Airport to the rest of the City). Third, if the unimproved farmland within the Park is considered “environmentally sensitive”, then each undeveloped parcel in the County (regardless of whether such parcel is in the UGA) would likewise be environmentally sensitive--a result that would have serious implications for any future development, regardless of size or type.<sup>4</sup> The subject property has been consistently planned for industrialization since 2000.<sup>5</sup>

## 2. URBAN GROWTH AREA.

The CRP's position paper ignores the fact that the Airport Business Park is in Service Areas 2 and 4 of the Urban Growth Area (“UGA”) and that some of the “Key Features” of Horizon 2020, Chapter 3 with which the Park complies are:

- The Plan promotes development in the UGA through an adopted annexation policy which anticipates well-planned development of fringe areas.

---

<sup>2</sup>CRP Position page 2 and footnote 4: Horizon 2020 p. 3-1, 3-2.

<sup>3</sup>PC Staff Report dated October 24, 2007 for Item No. 16B, available at <http://www.lawrenceplanning.org/documents/Airport-Rezone-IL.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup>Furthermore, the CRP Position's references to the proposed revisions to Chapter 7 of Horizon 2020 are irrelevant legally, because the revisions were duly rejected by the Board of County Commissioners.

<sup>5</sup>See Revised Chapter 7 of Horizon 2020 as approved by the Lawrence City Commission; Draft of North of North Street Area Plan dated November 2000.

- The Plan defines the urbanizing areas of the county and directs development to these areas.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS.

The CRP argues that the City's undetermined infrastructure costs should form the basis of a Planning Commission decision to recommend denial of the Park.<sup>6</sup> In support of that argument, the CRP cites Policy 3.4 in Chapter 7 of Horizon 2020, which states:

**Policy 3.4: Maintain an Inventory of Industrial Land**

Maintain an appropriate supply of industrially zoned land so that site choices are available and infrastructure expansion can occur in an efficient and orderly manner. Annually evaluate current and approved planned land uses and land availability. The evaluation should consider, but not be limited to: approved planned development not yet constructed, compatibility with existing nearby development, parcel size and infrastructure service delivery and phasing plans.

(Emphasis added.) By quoting the underlined text only, the CRP ignores the policy "to maintain an inventory of industrial land." Furthermore, financial issues are discussed and resolved by the elected governing body.<sup>7</sup>

The CRP also ignores two of the principal strategies for industrial use which are: (1) "Increase the community's involvement in economic development in order to secure a job growth goal of 20,000 new jobs in Douglas County by the year 2020"; and (2) "Work with

---

<sup>6</sup>CRP Position, page 2 and footnote 2 ("... not only this phase but future phases must be part of the Commissioners' deliberations—especially as they impact the type, amount, and especially cost of the infrastructure the city will be committed to provide now and in the future."). The CRP Position also quotes from the Plan Review Comments, Public Utilities Department (CRP Position footnote 3). Such concerns are not germane to a rezoning request.

<sup>7</sup>"The issue of who pays is not a land-use issue. The Planning Commission's role traditionally has not been to get involved in the issue of whether the city at-large pays or a particular development pays." *City's planning staff backs park*, Lawrence Journal-World, October 16, 2007, quoting City Manager David Corliss, available at: [http://www2.ljworld.com/news/2007/oct/16/citys\\_planning\\_staff\\_backs\\_park](http://www2.ljworld.com/news/2007/oct/16/citys_planning_staff_backs_park).

developers and industrialists to make available sites, improvements and annexations which best respond to market demands while meeting community objectives for the type and quality of development".<sup>8</sup>

The oft-quoted Grubb & Ellis|The Winbury Group stated in its Mid-year 2007 Market Trends Report<sup>9</sup> that the industrial vacancy rate is a "tight" 3.18 percent. "Limited options for expansion caused a number of [industrial] businesses to either locate outside of Lawrence, or put their plans on hold."<sup>10</sup> Contrary to the CRP's argument, large lot industrially zoned land is in short supply.

With the adoption of the ECO<sup>2</sup> Report, the City and County Commissions recognized the need for at least 1,000 acres of newly designated industrial land for the benefit of the entire community. The large lots necessary to meet the demand cannot be accommodated with commercial in-fill development. The extension of sanitary and storm sewers to the Park is contemplated in the latest draft of the North of North Street Area Plan.<sup>11</sup>

#### 4. ALTERNATIVE SITES.

The CRP advocates the use of alternative industrial site options in lieu of permitting industrial development around the Lawrence Municipal Airport.<sup>12</sup> Alternative sites are not before the Planning Commission at this time. The only site being reviewed is the subject site. The development of alternative sites, in addition to the Airport Business Park, would be favored by the goals stated in Horizon 2020. New employers would then have choices of location depending upon the employers' particular needs and desires.

#### 5. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

---

<sup>8</sup>Horizon 2020, Chapter 7, p. 7-1.

<sup>9</sup>Available online at <http://www.winbury.com/PDF/Q32007LawrenceMarket.pdf>.

<sup>10</sup>*Id.*

<sup>11</sup>"With the planned expansion of the airport, N 7<sup>th</sup> St may serve as a major corridor for the conveyance of services, such as sewer, from the city to the airport." Draft of the North of North Street Area Plan, p. 25.

<sup>12</sup>CRP Position, page 6.

*Eichhorn, Chairman Grant*

October 22, 2007

Page 5

The nature and costs of any storm water, sanitary sewer, water or street concerns will be resolved with the applicant's public improvement plans which must be approved prior to a final plat being recorded. The allocation of costs is not a land use matter, but a matter for the City Commission to determine. *Please see* memo from City Manager, Dave Corliss, dated October 16, 2007.

A drainage letter has been approved by the City's Stormwater Engineer. The letter states that the Airport Business Park No. 1 Preliminary Plat follows the recommendations outlined in the North Lawrence Drainage Study.<sup>13</sup>

6. COMPETITION.

The CRP is pessimistic about the Park's ability to compete with various inter-modal facilities that are being constructed in northeast Kansas.<sup>14</sup> This is a red herring. The CRP's disapproval of light industrial development, such as the American Eagle Outfitters, Inc. warehousing and distribution centers in Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas, is revealing. American Eagle now employs over 625 individuals--all of which are new jobs since year 2001. Perhaps the CRP will inquire with the City of Ottawa, Kansas about whether that city's investment in those facilities have been worthwhile.

We encourage you to follow the Kansas statutes, the City of Lawrence Development Code, and the advice of your professional staff in your deliberations about the annexation, zoning and preliminary plat that are before you for the Airport Business Park. We believe that you will conclude that these are appropriate requests that should be recommended for approval to the City Commission and that the Lawrence Airport Business Park will provide the entire community with new opportunities for economic development.

---

<sup>13</sup>PC Staff Report dated October 24, 2007 for Item No. 16E, available at <http://www.lawrenceplanning.org/documents/Airport-Pre-Plat.pdf>.

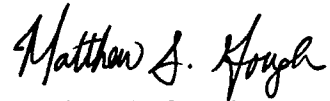
<sup>14</sup>CRP Position, page 7.

*Eichhorn, Chairman Grant*

October 22, 2007

Page 6

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Matthew S. Gough". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "M" and "G".

Matthew S. Gough  
of Barber Emerson, L.C.

MSG:klb

# NORTH LAWRENCE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

---

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

July 23, 2007

Lawrence Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Commission  
P.O. Box 708  
Lawrence, KS 66044

**Re: Pine Family Farms Development Project**

The North Lawrence Improvement Association and the residents of North Lawrence are concerned about storm water run-off from the proposed development north of the turnpike on the Pine Family Farms property. Phase one of the development is to be approximately one hundred acres, with the full development to encompass 900 acres. The NLIA and the residents of North Lawrence do not want any of the storm water runoff from this development to flow into North Lawrence.

The pump at North 2<sup>nd</sup> Street backs up after a 2"-3" rain creating flooding at 3<sup>rd</sup> and North Street covering the road. North Lawrence does not have storm water infrastructure north of the railroad tracks and east of North 3<sup>rd</sup> Street. All of the runoff in that area drains east to 5<sup>th</sup> & Maple and the Lyon Park area.

The storm water study that was completed by HNTB in early 2006, recommends that a large pump be installed at the intersection of Highways 24-40-59. The NLIA and the residents of North Lawrence request that the proposed Pine Family Farms development be denied approval until that pump is installed.

Sincerely,



**Ted Boyle, President**  
**North Lawrence Improvement Association**

**CC: Lawrence City Commission**  
**City of Lawrence Planning Dept**  
**David Corliss, City Manager**  
**Douglas County Commission**



**RONALD SCHNEIDER**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
900 MASSACHUSETTS, SUITE 600  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044  
OFFICE: (785) 841-2040  
FAX: (785) 856-0243



October 22, 2007

J. Grant Eichhorn, Chairman  
Lawrence and Douglas County Metropolitan  
Planning Commission  
Planning Department  
City Hall  
Lawrence, KS 66044  
HAND DELIVERED

RE: Request for Annexation and  
Changes of Zones known as the Airport  
Business Park

Dear Chairman Eichhorn:

I represent an association of a large number of local residents who have identified themselves as Citizens for Responsible Planning. Nancy Thellman has previously submitted a letter to the Commission and planning staff outlining the opposition of this organization to the above referenced request for annexation and changes of zones.

As legal counsel for this organization, I request that the hearings scheduled for October 24, 2007 be continued for the following reasons:

1. As of this date, the costs to the City for the proposed annexation and zoning changes have not been determined, or even estimated. The staff's report is unable to address these issues without this fundamental information. This information should be clearly and thoroughly set forth in a detailed plan for annexation and the rezoning request.
2. The applicants have failed to identify the costs which they expect the City, community, and State to assume, and have failed to confirm what costs they will provide to this project.
3. The traffic, intersection, and road issues appear to be unresolved between the various governmental authorities. We have no idea what road and highway plans are required at this time, and the huge costs that will, no doubt, be associated with these projects.

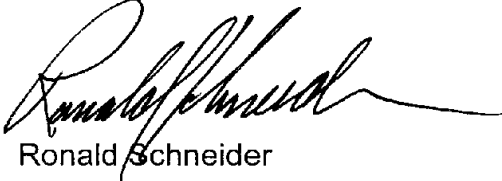
4. It appears that the planning staff did not analyze the retail and commercial report prepared by the applicant in comparison to the recently released Retail Market Report for the metropolitan area. This new Retail Market Report addresses issues directly affecting the proposed project which the applicant relies upon in its application. This information should be more thoroughly assessed as part of planning staff's report to the Commission.

5. I question whether all notice and procedural requirements for annexation and change of zone have been met. Further, I question if the City can even consider a change of zone to this property until the annexation is first completed, pursuant to K.S.A. 12-519, et. seq.

This information and procedural issues are fundamental and should be addressed prior to the public hearing. Objective decisions on the application cannot be made by the Commission until **ALL** of the important and relevant factors are available for public consideration and comment to the Commission.

As counsel for Citizens for Responsible Planning, I respectfully request a continuance until the public and private costs associated with this project are confirmed, that all relevant factors are adequately addressed by the planning staff, and that all procedural requirements have been met as required by law.

Sincerely,



Ronald Schneider

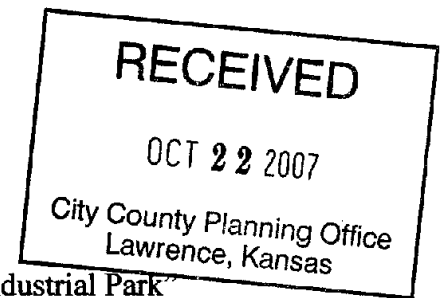
RS:cw

To: Lawrence-Douglas County Planning Commissioners

C/O: Denny Brown, PC Secretary.

Date: October 22, 2007

Re: Public Comment on the proposed annexation of 144 A "Airport Industrial Park"



Dear Planning Commissioners,

Please vote to REJECT the proposal for the annexation and rezoning of the 144 A proposed as the "Airport Industrial Park". Insufficient information is available to make such a far-reaching and irreversible decision that affects all future generations.

As a nearby landowner, my residence and agricultural property (11 A at 1480 N. 1700 Rd.) and farm business (Pinwheel Farm) would be seriously adversely affected in many ways by the proposed annexation, rezoning and changes in land use. My long-range plan, established in 1996 and documented in the file pertaining to the rezoning of our property in 1996, is to live on and work this farm, raising sheep, poultry and vegetables, until I die. I realistically expect to live another 40 or 50 years, based on my families' longevity. Your decision will affect the rest of my life, and that of my descendants.

Furthermore, my experience living in this neighborhood shows that this annexation will have direct negative impacts on the entire North Lawrence area, as well as all of Lawrence.

A) FLOODING ISSUES. Please examine the photos of extensive flooding (in the fall event, approximately 10 A under water along Maple Grove Tributary south of I-70, including approximately 3 A of my own property) taken during three different (note the foliage on the trees) significant rainfall events, two in 1998 or 1999, and one in 2007. These events were all AFTER the N. 2<sup>nd</sup> St. pump station was placed in service. That this occurred not once but twice within a year or two makes it hard to consider this a "100-year" event—it would seem to be at least a 50-year event. The cover map shows the approximate locations and directions of various shots, as well as colloquial names for various features.

In a flood situation like this, my north pasture, along with much of the 3 A pasture I'm currently leasing south of the Juvenile Detention Center is, in effect, being forcibly taken from me temporarily and used as a default storm water detention pond for all properties in the Maple Grove watershed that allow storm water to run off into Maple Grove. Other businesses must not be allowed to take my property for their own use in this manner!

Increasingly higher average water tables and increasing frequency of flooding of my north pasture are likely to result if any new development in the Maple Grove watershed is allowed to create run-off into Maple Grove.

This could result, over time, in a wetland ecology developing in my north pasture. This could result in increased populations of a snail which serves as a host for a deadly parasite in sheep, the liver fluke. If my pasture became infested with this fluke, I would be deprived of my use of my property for its zoned, historical and intended use, as I could no longer graze sheep there. Diagnosis and treatment for infested sheep is expensive. There is no feasible way of treating the

pasture to eradicate snails or flukes once the ecology shifts to encourage their proliferation.

My own farm development plan minimizes and even reduces run-off from my property to Maple Grove. I have 2.3 A enrolled in the USDA Riparian Protection Program of the Conservation Reserve Program. This land is planted with native grasses, trees and shrubs to form a “filter strip” slowing the flow of surface water off of my land, and encouraging slow infiltration into the soil. I’ve converted about 6 A from cultivated row crops to permanent pasture and cover crops. I strive to keep impermeable improvements to a bare minimum, and will have rainwater catchment and reuse systems for any new improvements.

B) GROUNDWATER ISSUES. My residence and farm business depend on a small shallow well for all water, including household, livestock watering, and post-harvest handling of vegetables. This well has been excellent in both quality and quantity of water. Its exact location and depth are unknown, since it was installed in the mid-1950s. Nearby recent wells are about 20' deep.

Any changes in stormwater management could easily have adverse effects on my well. If water is held in detention ponds at developments with extensive impermeable surfaces (i.e. parking lots), such as the proposed Airport Industrial Park, it may be contaminated by fuel, oil, antifreeze, lawn care chemicals, and other contaminants before it filters into the ground to become my drinking water and the water I use to wash my vegetables for sale.

Alternatively, if stormwater is channeled rapidly off of large areas of land without being allowed to filter into the groundwater, the groundwater level in the area south of I-70 could drop enough to partially or entirely cut off the water supply to wells in the area.

Despite my specific request, City staff have been unable to provide any specific data about groundwater flow in the area proposed for annexation relative to the numerous household and agricultural wells between I-70 and North Street. This information must be obtained and carefully evaluated before placing existing wells at risk. If necessary, monitoring wells should be drilled and monitored over time to collect sufficient data.

My understanding is that if household wells became unuseable due to contamination or lack of supply, Douglas County residents along E. 1500 Rd. and N. 1700 Rd. might have no choice but to apply for annexation of their properties. Such “voluntary” annexation would subject these people, many of them elderly and on fixed incomes, to paying for installation of city services. Some of these people could be forced out of their homes by the considerable expense. If they manage to make those improvements, they would then be faced with significant increases in monthly bills for services they currently provide for themselves at low cost. Also, it’s likely that a tax benefit district—yet another expense for people on limited budgets--would be created to help fund the public infrastructure needed to supply these homes with City sewer and water service.

C) POSSIBILITY OF ANNEXATION OF NEIGHBORING LANDOWNERS: If City sewer and water services were laid down E 1500 Rd., it’s likely that some landowners along that road would ask to annex into the city to have services—in fact, as mentioned above, this could be required if someone’s septic system or well malfunctioned. It seems unlikely that random non-contiguous homes would be annexed, thus, it seems most likely that at some point an effort

would be made to annex all homes along the entire street.

Furthermore, there is an approximately 20 A parcel of land immediately north of my property that, according to the grapevine, has for several years been more or less earmarked by its owner(s) for eventual annexation residential development.

This would leave my property entirely surrounded by city property. While City staff repeatedly tell me that they have no current policy of forcible annexation of rural properties that become surrounded by the City, they also make it clear that the City has the right to do so at any time.

If my property were annexed, my understanding is that I could continue to use my septic system and well as long as they functioned properly. Then, instead of being allowed to repair or replace them, I would be forced to connect to City services. However, City staff is unable to tell me whether I would be forced to pay the resulting frontage and construction costs. About 10 years ago, we had the house in front of us (509 North St.) annexed and connected to City services. The costs for this ran around \$15,000 then. At that time, we inquired about the feasibility of connecting my existing home to the city sewer if such a situation would ever arise. Because the depth of my basement, and the shallow level of the existing City sewer line on North Street, we would need to install a lift station/sewage pump in order to connect to the sewer. This would rely on electricity, creating a potentially devastating flooding hazard should electrical service fail due to storm damage, etc. Costs of hooking up to City services some years in the future could easily run \$20,000, \$30,000 or even more.

My religious convictions prompt me to continually work to reduce my reliance on public services. Forcing me to give up my private septic system and well would be a violation of my First Amendment right to the free practice of my religion.

D) REGULATORY DIFFERENCES. Drawing an analogy from our agricultural heritage, annexing this prime farm ground prior to a commitment from the City for the funds to build the infrastructure essential for the first phase of this proposed development to be built is “putting the cart before the horse.” If the land is annexed, and then for any reason the development is not able to proceed, the landowners would be left with significant impediments to carrying out their existing farming business. Annexation should not ever be considered until all necessary City and other funding is committed, and firm commitments are obtained from occupants for the development.

I have spoken with several City staff over the past few months, and have been unable to get clear answers about how City codes could negatively affect a farming business such as mine or the Pines’. While the basic operations of planting and harvesting might be unaffected, many seemingly minor impediments might arise in trying to develop and operate a full-scale agricultural business under City regulations. The City needs to make sure they are providing ALL potentially affected landowners with full disclosure of the potential outcomes of annexation.

In my own case, if I were required to “voluntarily” annex due to failure of my septic system or well, or forcibly annexed by the City, my ability to carry on and to develop my farm business according to my established business plans would be severely limited. Lacking a thorough

understanding of all the current codes, and without the cooperation of City staff to provide such information, it is difficult for me to predict all the effects, but they may include things such as:

- Not being allowed to use electric fencing for my livestock;
- Having to comply with stricter City sign ordinances;
- Not being allowed to operate a retail business, i.e., farm stand, when State law requires that raw milk be sold only at the farm where it is produced (my long-term business plan includes an ultra-small sheep dairy, based on a pilot milking/marketing project conducted for several years);
- Any “grandfathering” of my right to keep animals would end when title to my land transferred out of my name, meaning that improvements for animal agriculture (such as a small dairy operation, stable, or chicken house) could not serve as collateral for financing to expand my business; also this could prevent the sale or transfer of my real estate and/or business to pass it on to future generations as a working farm;
- Not have building code exemptions for ag use buildings, thus being required to build to inappropriate standards and to employ architects, licensed builders, etc., making future expansion of my farm business prohibitively expensive;
- Not being allowed to have more than 3 unrelated adults sharing the residence, limiting my ability to exchange labor for housing through programs like WWOOF;
- Being subject to shut-off of water and therefore forced vacation of residence should I fail to comply with City regulations, i.e., more than 3 unrelated adults living together.

Additionally, I’ve been told that if City neighbors ever complained about my livestock facilities (barn, etc.) that I could be required to tear down my barn even if it had been constructed in compliance with applicable County codes and setbacks and was there before the neighbors.

E) FOOD SECURITY ISSUES. Good farm land is being developed at an alarming rate, and fuel prices are increasing at an alarming rate. As agricultural land near cities is taken out of production, the people living in those cities increasingly rely on remote food sources, which in turn rely on cheap, abundant transportation. This puts Lawrence’s entire population at risk of having its food supplies cut off by any number of possible events: transportation strike, cut-off of oil supplies, terrorism, or simply economics.

North Lawrence soil is legendary. The subject farm ground is known to be some of the very best agricultural land in the world—not just in the area. My farm has proven for nearly 10 years that this land, due to its unique combination of soil structure and hydrology, can produce excellent and profitable vegetable crops without the use of fossil fuels and without irrigation. As global warming increases and new production methods such as high tunnel cold frames are developed, this land could produce 3 or even 4 crops of high-value vegetables per year using non-polluting organic methods.

The City of Lawrence should make every possible effort to preserve the best land in the surrounding area for food production. The subject property is especially critical for the City’s long-term food security because of its proximity to existing residential areas; food produced on this land could be accessible to people without the use of fossil fuels in the event of a severe fuel shortage. If additional industrial developments are truly needed, they should be sited on land that

is not suited to intensive food production.

F) TRAFFIC ISSUES. If the proposed development were, in fact, successful in providing the promised number of jobs, these people would need to get to work. Likely many of them would live on the south side of the river. With hundreds of additional cars crossing the river, probably at peak traffic hours, intense congestion would be created. New bridges are extremely expensive.

The bridges are already a vulnerable link between two parts of the city. Any disaster befalling these bridges would be significantly worse in direct proportion to the number of people relying on them to get to work and to necessary services.

Many other significant and expensive improvements to roads would be needed for the proposed development to feasibly support the number of workers it is supposed to serve.

G) BUDGET ISSUES. The City of Lawrence has faced serious budget problems this year, leading the City Commission to consider drastic cuts to essential services including the public transportation system, the public library, and the swimming pool. Many existing roads are in extremely poor condition. If the city cannot afford to provide such basic services to its citizens, it would be irresponsible for the City to commit to millions of dollars of additional infrastructure that would primarily benefit the developers. The City should not invest in new infrastructure until it can properly maintain what it already has.

Before additional land in North Lawrence is annexed, the City needs to commit to funding the necessary improvements. This is a matter that taxpayers should be able to vote on, since it could significantly increase their taxes.

It is especially important that the City prioritize its spending to provide services to people of all ages and abilities: children, elderly people, people with disabilities, people who are economically disadvantaged. Developers should shoulder the full costs of all improvements necessary for them to make their profits, rather than asking taxpayers to subsidize their profit-making enterprises.

E) FEMA FALLACIES: FEMA flood maps showing drainage in the “North of North Street” area simply do not reflect reality. While it appears that the floodway comes down Maple Grove to the north end of my property and then flows east to Clark’s Pond and on east, in fact, E 1500 Rd. would act as a dike preventing water from flowing east until the it had risen approximately 10' above the banks of Maple Grove Tributary. Most of North 3<sup>rd</sup>/North 2<sup>nd</sup> would be flooded 2-3' deep before water actually followed FEMA’s floodway. I believe the map in Attachment “A” was obtained from the City Stormwater Engineer around the time of the annexation of Bismark Gardens (North St. east of E. 1500/N. 7<sup>th</sup> St).

It is irresponsible to base such a far-reaching and irreversible decision as annexation on obviously flawed data/data analysis. New, exact data on the existing elevations on the subject property and the entire watershed should be obtained and carefully analyzed based on actual floodwater flow, especially considering that the elevations of the subject property are constantly changing due to the nature of recent farming operations which strip off topsoil along with the sod.

F) HISTORICAL USE AND ZONING DECISIONS: My home was purchased in 1994. At that time, it had been on the market for over a year because it required a commercial loan (two houses on one parcel) and no one thought it was a worthwhile investment, although it was basically two houses for the price of one. This demonstrates that even that recently, North Lawrence wasn't seen as a prime development area. After we purchased the adjacent farm ground in 1995, we had it rezoned from "Light Industrial" to "Agricultural" in 1996. All public comment concerning our rezoning request was favorable, after we addressed a false rumor. One County Commissioner commented that this was the kind of rezoning application they liked to see.

It is telling that virtually none of the existing land south of I-70 along E. 1500 Rd., which has been zoned I-1 and I-2 since the late 1960s, has been developed industrially. Real demand for industrial land use in this location would mean it would have already have occurred in the areas presently zoned for such use...after the industrial space along N. 2<sup>nd</sup> /N. 3<sup>rd</sup> was all occupied.

My intended use of my land for the next 50 years is consistent with its existing zoning AND with its historical use. My right to pursue my long-term development plans for my land should not be in any way threatened or compromised by another property owner seeking to change his zoning and land use for short-term profit at the City's (i.e., taxpayers') expense.

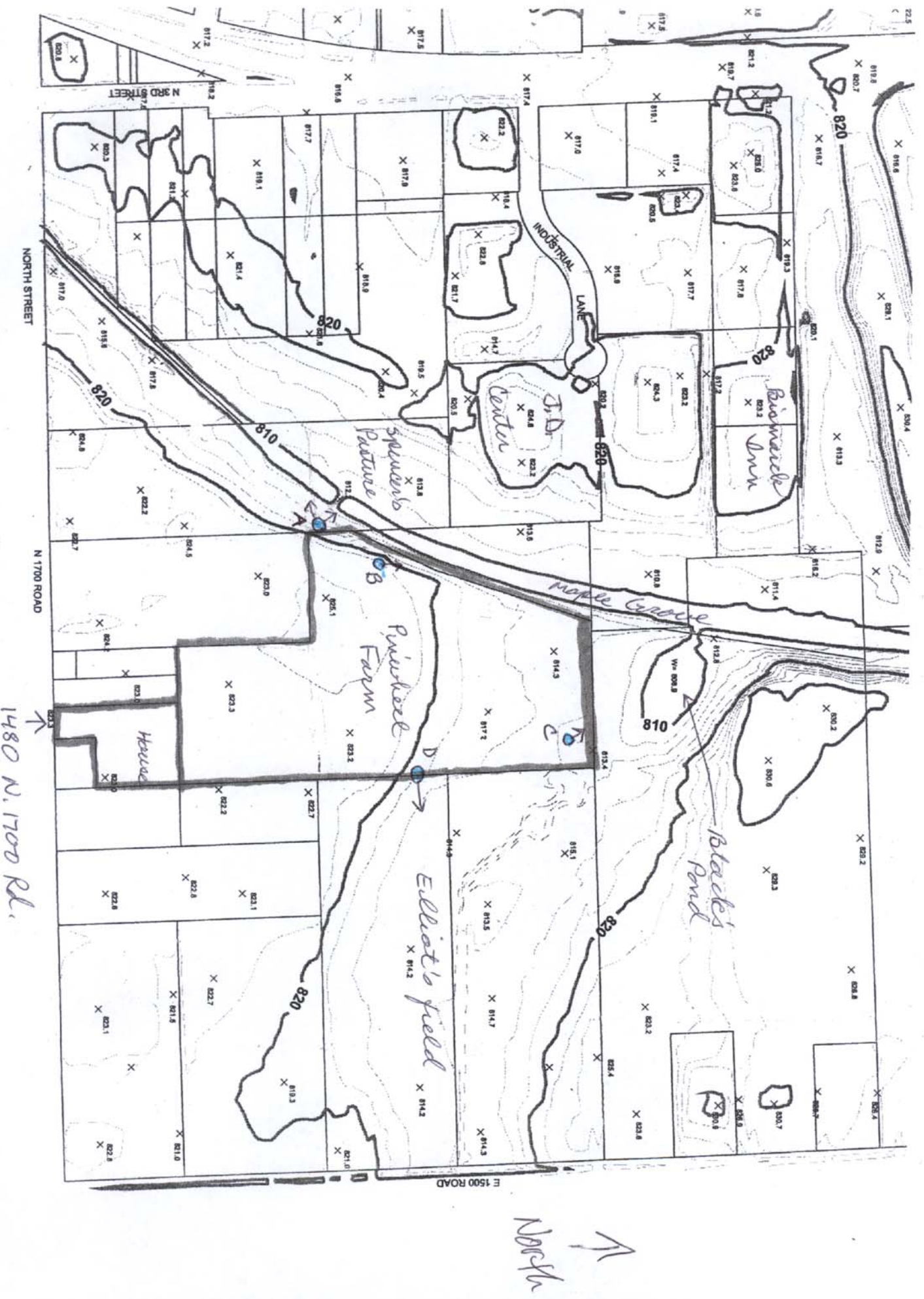
IN SUMMARY, I hope that the Planning Commissioners will recognize that the highest and best use of this particular 144 A of land is for it, and the rest of the river bottom lands north of the river, to remain in productive agriculture as a future "salad bowl" and "breadbasket" for the City of Lawrence, and to play their essential part in buffering stormwater runoff and recharging groundwater. Annexation of any land is an irreversible step that should not be taken without a very clear demonstration of the need. In this case annexation is clearly not supportable.

Thank you for standing up for the long-term needs of our community's citizens.

Sincerely,

Natalya Lowther  
1480 N. 1700 Rd.  
P.O. Box 1561  
Lawrence, KS 66044  
785-979-6786





Attachment "B"

There is a roughly 3' culvert  
under water here (drive way  
across Maple Grove Tributary)



Florida along Maple Grove -  
Summer event



Spencer's Pasture  
looking west from Old Grove - point "A"



Attachment "C"



3" of rain!



Looks north from point "B"  
Summer street



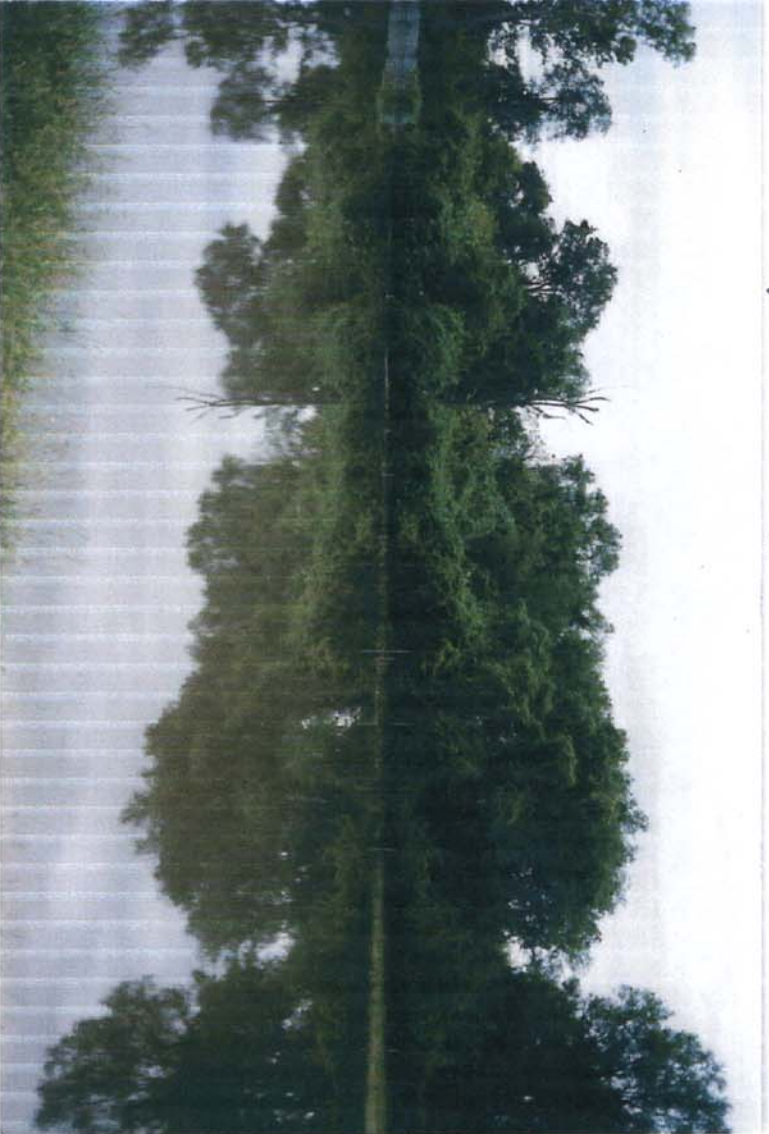
Attachment "8"



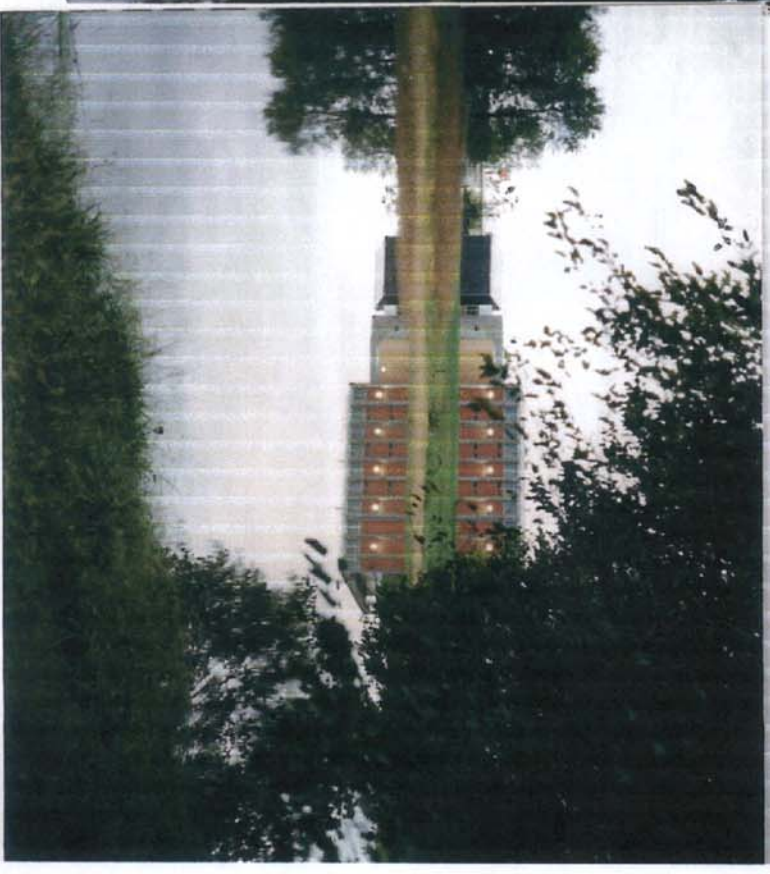
Looking north from point "A". Later in the day  
~~Spring~~ Summer flooding reced.

Attachment "E"

white vertical lines are 3' tall  
posts - pole one is nearly  
↓ submerged here



Juvenile Detention  
↓ Center



Flooding on Spencer's Pasture -  
looking west from Old house  
(point of "A").  
Fall event



# Attachment "F"

Bismale Run



Flooding along Maple Grove -  
looking north from point "B"  
Fall event



^ Flooding in CRP and  
Black's Pond - looking  
N-NW from point "C"  
Fall event

Attachment "5"



Flooding in Dean Elliott's soy bean field -  
looking east from point "D".  
Fall flooding event



Attachment "H"



May 2007 went - looking north from point "A"



May 2007 event



Top of 3' culvert barely out of water  
Spencer's pasture



Bad print - Pink flag marks actual  
water level under tall grass.  
Looking west from point "A"

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

*I am a home owner and  
this would be in our  
back yard - Please help  
us to keep this from  
happening - Thank You -*

*Shirley Tarpin.....  
625 Lake St  
Lawrence KS 66044*

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

*Velma Pini Skinner.....  
533 Elm St.  
Lawrence, KS. 66044*

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

*Jamara H. Cash*  
.....  
P.O. Box 324  
Lawrence, KS 66104

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

*Ellen Paulsen*  
.....  
321 Pleasant St  
Lawrence, KS 66044

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

Valerie Lanius  
.....  
702 Randall Road  
Lawrence, KS 66049

.....  
City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

Gerry L. Wallace  
.....  
Gerry L Wallace

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commisisoners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

*Eva Jo Wallace*  
.....  
EVA Jo Wallace

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commisisoners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

*John W. Clifford*  
.....  
Lawrence KS 66044

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

.....Carleen Nowison.....  
513 Lincoln  
Lawrence, KS 66044

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

.....Zed Boyle.....  
318 Elm  
Lawrence KS  
66044



City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

*Richard Leebe*  
.....  
3033 University Dr.  
Lawrence, KS.

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

*A R Boyle*  
.....  
786 Ash Law, KS 66044

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

*James B. Liggins* ..... *69 Lake*  
*Law KS*

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

*Kelly Boyle* .....  
*3415 Harvard Rd #B*  
*66049*

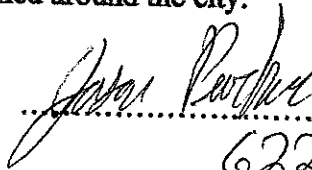


City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

  
.....

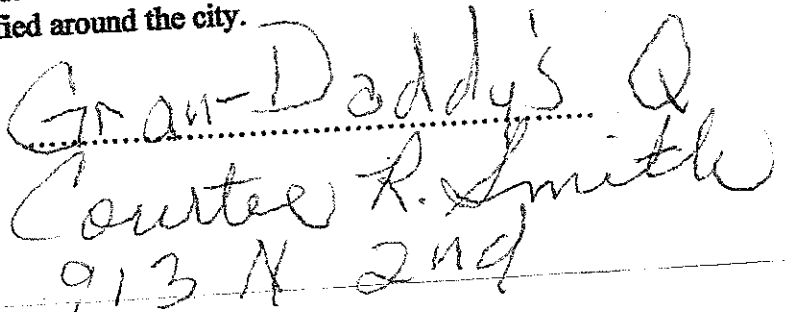
622 North St

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

  
.....  
Carter R. Smith  
913 N 2nd

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

*Radell M. Lester.....*  
*#68 Hwy 40*  
*Leecapton, Ks 66050*

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

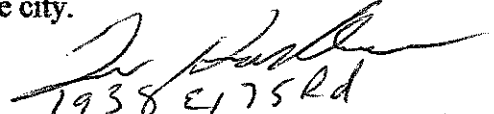
*Robert E. Beebe.....*  
*2500 West 6<sup>th</sup> apt 137*

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.


  
1938 E 175 Rd  
Lawrence KS 66050

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

  
Victor D Wortman II  
1311 Rhode Island St  
Lawrence KS 66044

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

..... Patricia Boyle  
310 Elm  
Lawrence KS

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

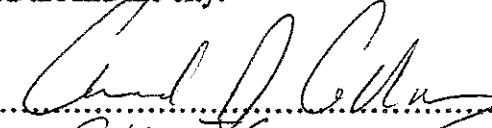
..... Jessica Collins  
315 Stratton Drive  
Eudora, KS 66025

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.


  
CHAD COLLINS  
315 STRATTON DR.  
EUDORA KS 66025

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

  
346 Locust St  
66044

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

*William F. Johnson*  
313 Furston St  
Lawrence, KS 66044

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

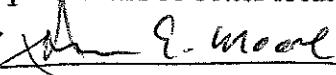
*James Cipri*  
2209 Vermont  
Lawrence KS

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.


  
1947 Vermont  
Lawrence, KS 66046

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

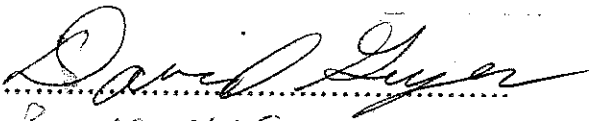
  
902 RIVERSIDE CT  
Lawrence 66044

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

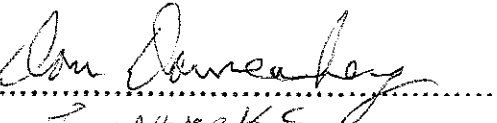
X   
Lawrence KS

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

X   
Lawrence KS

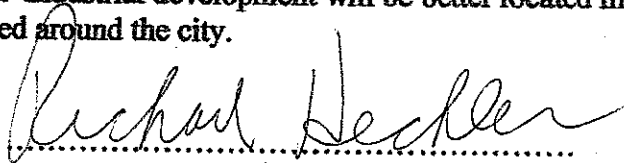


City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.



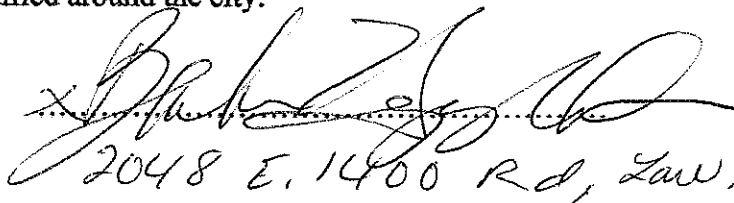
1217 Prospect  
Lawrence KS 66044

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.




2048 E. 1400 Rd, Law, KS.

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

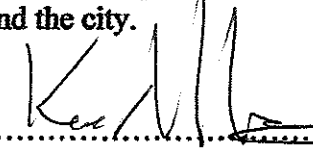
  
.....  
947 Louisiana  
Lawrence KS 66044

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.


  
.....  
KIRK MCCLURE  
707 Jenn  
Lawrence KS 66044

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.


  
332 Locust St.

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

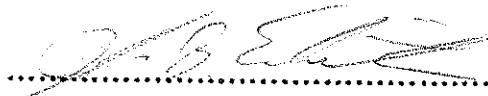
  
Nat Marshall  
730 Ash

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commisisoners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

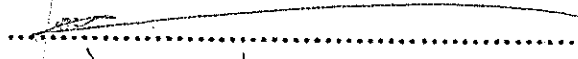
  
.....  
326 Locust #4

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commisisoners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

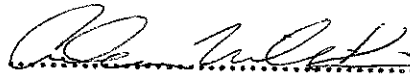
  
.....  
Joe Montgomery  
326 locust Apt 1

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

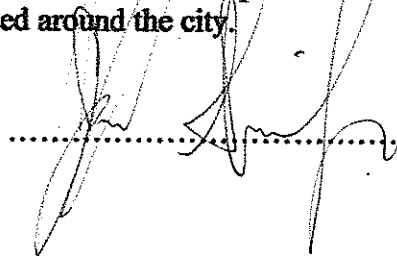
  
.....  
321 ELM ST.

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

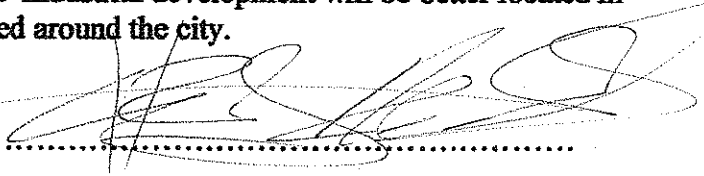
  
.....  
321 Elm St.  
Lawrence, KS 66044

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Bobbie Walthall", written over a dotted line.

1000 N. 7th street

---

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commisisoners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

X *[Signature]*  
533 Elm St

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commisisoners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

X *[Signature]*  
533 Elm St

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

David Z. Mitchell 326 Lyon St.

City Commission  
c/o Executive Secretary Bobbie Walthall  
City Hall  
6 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lawrence, KS 66044

RE: Airport Industrial Park, application of Pine Family Farms for Rezoning/Annexation

Dear City Commissioners:

I oppose the plan to annex and rezone the historic Pine farm for an industrial park. The development would destroy prime agricultural land, it would increase the likelihood of flooding in established parts of North Lawrence, and it would require large expenditures for infrastructure that the city, and its taxpayers, cannot afford. Industrial development will be better located in other less sensitive locations already identified around the city.

ALAN DEROMETE 434 Lincoln St.  
Lawrence, KS 66044