



2 PLANNING AREA PROFILE AND CAPABILITIES

Chapter 2 provides a profile of the Kingman County planning area and identifies capabilities already in place in the County and the participating jurisdictions to help mitigate hazards addressed in this plan.

2.1 Kingman County Planning Area Profile

The planning area for this hazard mitigation plan consists of seven incorporated cities:

- Cunningham
- City of Kingman
- Nashville
- Norwich
- Penalosa
- Spivey
- Zenda

It also includes 17 unincorporated towns and communities:

- Adams
- Alameda
- Basil
- Belmont
- Calista
- Cleveland
- Georgia
- Landsdowne
- Midway
- Mount Vernon
- Murdock
- Rago
- St. Leo
- Varner
- Waterloo
- Willowdale

2.1.1 Geography and Topography

Kingman County is located in south-central Kansas along U.S. Highway 54, the main east-west transportation route, and encompasses 866.7 square miles, 24 miles north and south and 36 miles east and west. Neighboring counties are Reno to the north, Sedgwick to the east, Sumner to the southeast, Harper to the south, Barber to the southwest, and Pratt to the west.

The landscape of Kingman County is predominantly high, rolling grasslands with productive sandy loam soils suitable for both farming and livestock. Local lore states that there was only one tree in the county when it was founded in 1873, but trees planted as windbreaks by early settlers are mature groves and green belts today.

Main waterways are the South Fork of the Ninnescah River in the northern part of the county and the Chikaskia River in the south; both run in an easterly direction. The sources of both rivers are springs that produce generally uniform volumes of clear, pure water (Cutler, 1883). Tributary creeks run generally north or south and drain into the primary river systems. Kingman County State Lake and the Byron Walker Game Preserve are located west of the City of Kingman near the unincorporated town of Calista. Cheney Lake State Park is located in the northeastern corner of Kingman County.

Figure 2.1 shows a map of the Kingman County planning area, including major waterways and elevation variation.

2.1.2 Climate

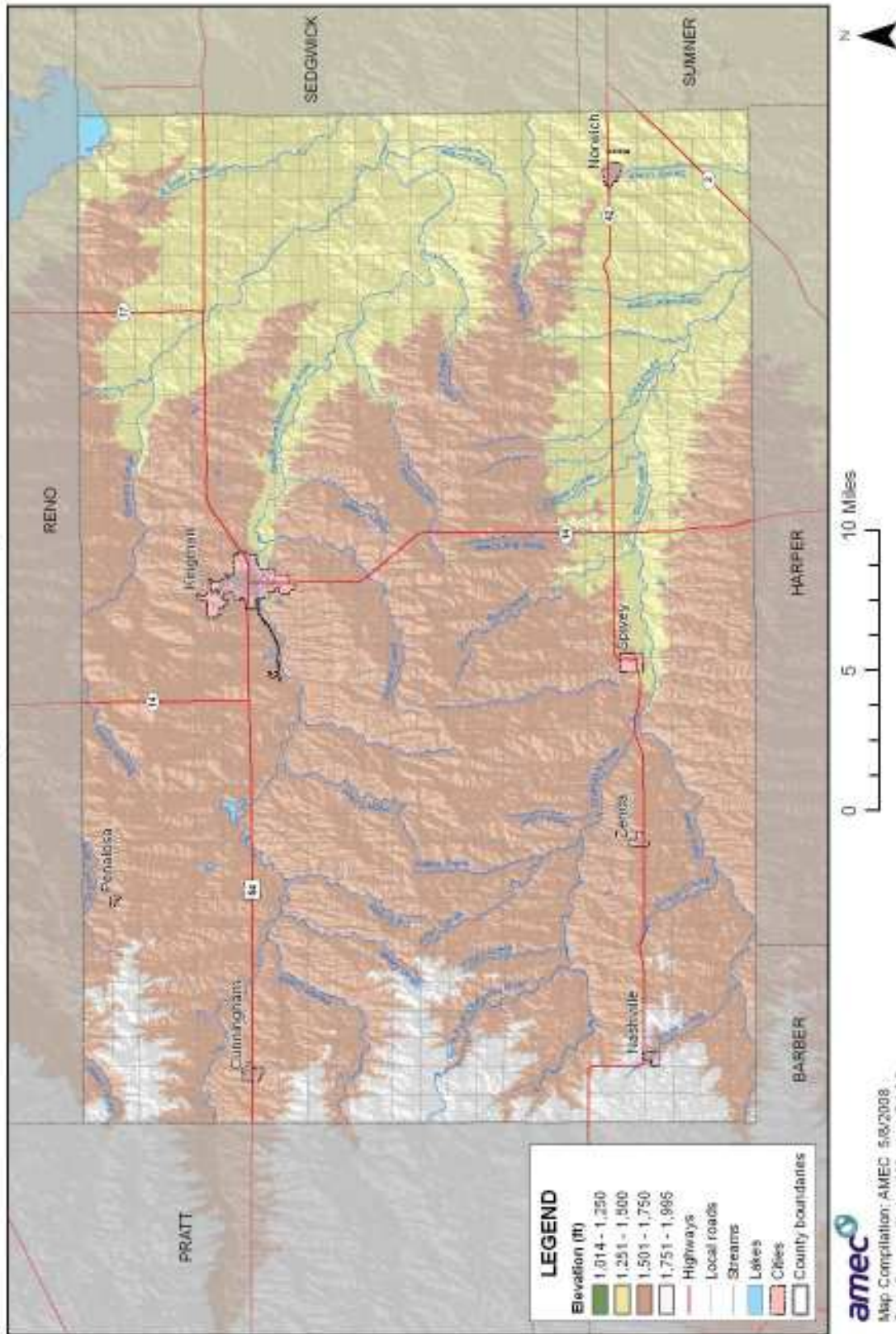
Kingman County receives an average of 32.8 inches of rain per year, slightly less than the U.S. average of 36.6 inches. Average annual snowfall is 15 inches. The average number of days with any measurable precipitation is 70. Over 50 percent of the County’s annual precipitation occurs during a four-month period from May through August. On average, there are 222 sunny days per year in Kingman County. The July average high is 94°F, and the January average low is 20°F. Table 2.1 shows the County’s annual climate averages in comparison to the national averages.

Table 2.1 Kingman County—Annual Climate Averages

Climate	Kingman County	United States
Precipitation (Inches)	32.8	36.6
Snowfall (Inches)	15	25.2
Precipitation Days	70	101
Sunny Days	222	205
Average July High	94.4	86.5
Average January Low	20.4	20.8
Comfort Index (Higher=Better)	31	44
Ultra-Violet Light Index	4.8	4.3
Elevation (Feet)	1,535	1,062

Sources: Kansas State University, www.oznet.ksu.edu/wdl/KSPCP.htm; Sperlings, www.bestplaces.net/County/Kingman_KS-42020500061.aspx

Figure 2.1 Kingman County Planning Area



2.1.3 Population/Demographics

According to the Kansas Division of the Budget, Kingman County's population in 2007 was 7,826. Population density was nine people per square mile, significantly lower than state and national averages. The majority of the County's population was in unincorporated areas and the City of Kingman. The County's population decreased by 9.8 percent between 2000 and 2007. 2007 populations for each of the incorporated cities and the unincorporated County are provided in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Kingman County—Population

Jurisdiction	2000	2007
Cunningham	514	459
City of Kingman	3,387	3,056
Nashville	111	101
Norwich	551	501
Penalosa	27	25
Spivey	80	74
Zenda	123	113
Unincorporated Areas	3,880	3,497
Total County	8,673	7,826

Source: Kansas Division of the Budget, <http://budget.ks.gov/ecodemo.htm>

Select Census 2000 demographic and social characteristics for Kingman County are shown in Table 2.3. Characteristics for Kingman County are for the entire County.

Table 2.3 Kingman County—Demographic and Social Characteristics

Characteristic	Kingman County	Cunningham	City of Kingman	Nashville	Norwich	Penalosa	Spivey	Zenda
Gender/Age								
Male (%)	49.0	44.4	45.7	55.0	45.6	51.9	56.3	45.5
Female (%)	51.0	55.6	54.3	45.0	54.4	48.1	43.8	54.5
Under 5 Years (%)	6.1	3.9	7.0	5.4	6.9	0	6.3	2.4
65 Years and Over (%)	19.6	30.0	22.7	18.9	22.1	37.0	15.0	19.5
Race/Ethnicity (one race)								
White (%)	97.5	98.1	97.7	97.3	94.9	100.0	100.0	92.7
Hispanic/Latino (Any Race) (%)	1.4	.8	1.9	2.7	.7	0.0	5.0	5.7
Other								
Average Household Size	2.51	2.35	2.34	2.47	2.54	2.25	2.16	2.32
High School Grad or Higher (%)	84.7	83.8	82.0	78.9	86.0	60.0	73.6	79.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, www.census.gov/

2.1.4 History

Kingman County was established in 1874. Both the County and City of Kingman were named for Samuel A. Kingman, an early president of the Kansas Bar Association, Chief Justice of the Kansas State Supreme Court, and the first president of the Kansas State Historical Society.

The City of Kingman quickly became the largest community in Kingman County. It is located centrally within the County, only 35 miles from the cities of Wichita, Hutchinson, and Pratt.

2.1.5 Economy/Industry

According to the 2000 Census, the industries that employed the highest percentages of Kingman County's labor force were educational, health, and social services (22.8%); manufacturing (18.4%); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining (11.6%); and retail trade (10.3%). Select economic characteristics for Kingman County from the 2000 Census are shown in Table 2.4. Characteristics for Kingman County are for the entire County.

Table 2.4 Kingman County—Economic Characteristics, 2000

Characteristic	Kingman County	Cunningham	City of Kingman	Nashville	Norwich	Penalosa	Spivey	Zenda
Families below Poverty Level*	203	12	92	4	6	2	1	2
Individuals below Poverty Level*	897	43	396	20	35	4	4	16
Median Home Value (\$)	56,800	47,000	56,000	22,000	57,300	23,800	28,800	23,200
Median Household Income (\$)*	37,790	33,438	36,018	31,250	37,344	25,000	37,250	32,083
Per Capita Income (\$)	18,533	16,248	19,286	15,613	16,268	20,331	23,849	15,287
Population in Labor Force	4,088	194	1,530	45	235	16	30	54

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000), www.census.gov/

*1999

The Kansas Department of Labor reports 4,219 people in the Kingman County labor force in May 2008 and a countywide unemployment rate of 3.6 percent. This figure is lower than the state unemployment rate of 4.4 percent, but is a 0.7 percent increase over the County's unemployment rate from the previous month (2.9 percent, April 2008).

Information from the Kansas Center for Community and Economic Development shows that the number of business establishments grew 24.1 percent overall from 1980 to 2003 (from 174 to 216). But, from 1990 to 2003, there was a slight decrease in total number of business establishments in the County (from 222 to 216). In 2003, 195 businesses had 1-19 employees, 18 had 20-99 employees, and 3 had 100-499 employees (University of Kansas, 2008). Table 2.5

contains information about business establishments and payroll values by occupational sector in Kingman County in 2003.

Table 2.5 Kingman County—Establishments and Payroll Values by Sector, 2003

Occupational Sector	Establishments	Percent of Total (%)	Total Annual Payroll (\$)	Percent of Payroll (%)
Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Agricultural Support	2	0.9	0	0.0
Mining	9	4.2	1,011,000	2.4
Utilities	0	0.0	0	0.0
Construction	25	11.6	4,186,000	10.0
Manufacturing	9	4.2	11,107,000	26.6
Wholesale Trade	22	10.2	4,534,000	10.8
Retail Trade	33	15.3	3,694,000	8.8
Transportation and Warehousing	5	2.3	1,741,000	4.2
Information	8	3.7	406,000	1.0
Finance and Insurance	16	7.4	3,636,000	8.7
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	5	2.3	46,000	0.1
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	14	6.5	894,000	2.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1	0.5	0	0.0
Administrative Support, Waste Management, and Remediation	7	3.2	405,000	1.0
Educational Services	0	0.0	0	0.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	24	11.1	8,323,000	19.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	3	1.4	0	0.0
Accommodation and Food Services	13	6.0	1,064,000	2.5
Other Services	19	8.8	757,000	1.8
Auxiliaries	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unclassified	1	0.5	0	0.0
Totals	216	--	41,804,000	--

Source: Kansas Center for Community and Economic Development, University of Kansas, 2007, www.ipsr.ku.edu/ksdata/kcced/profiles/pdf/20095.pdf

Note: Zero (0) values may indicate missing data or noncalculated amounts

2.2 Jurisdictional Descriptions and Capabilities

2.2.1 Unincorporated Kingman County

Land Use and Development Trends

In 2007, the population of unincorporated areas and communities of Kingman County was 3,497, a decrease of 9.9 percent since 2000. Land area of the unincorporated areas was 858.02 square miles, and population density was four people per square mile. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of housing units increased 7.5 percent. More recent information was not available. Statistics on housing construction and development are not currently available for the planning area outside of the incorporated cities, but based on population estimates, current land use and development trends are typified by stable patterns and only a minor degree of building and expansion.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

The government of Kingman County is staffed and managed by personnel representing the following offices and departments:

- Administration
- Appraiser's Office
- Commissioners
- Community Service
- County Attorney
- County Clerk
- District Court
- Emergency Management
- Extension Office
- Health Department
- Human Resources
- 911
- Noxious Weed Department
- Planning & Zoning
- Register of Deeds
- Public Works
- Sheriff
- Treasurer

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

- Community Development Block Grants
- Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes
- Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services
- Impact fees for new development
- Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas

Existing Plans and Policies

Kingman County has zoning regulations, subdivision regulations, and a floodplain management ordinance.

The County joined the National Flood Insurance Program in October 1977. As a participant, the County maintains a floodplain management ordinance, requires permits for all development in the SFHA to ensure that construction materials and methods used will minimize future flood damage, and maintains elevation certificates.

Other Mitigation Activities

None reported.

2.2.2 Cunningham

Cunningham is located in western Kingman County, 75 miles west of Wichita. With a population of 459 in 2007, it is the County's third largest city.

In 1885, the town of Ninnescah was established along the Kingman, Pratt and Western Railroad, an extension of the Wichita and Western Railroad, later part of the Santa Fe Railroad, and currently part of the K&O Railroad. In the summer of 1887, the Cunningham Town Company was established and the town of Cunningham, named for Col. James D. Cunningham, was built north of Ninnescah. On March 24, 1888, a tornado hit the community. No lives were lost, but property damage was considerable. The name of the post office was changed from Ninnescah to Cunningham on May 29, 1888.

According to the 2000 Census, the industries that employed the highest percentages of Cunningham's labor force were educational, health, and social services (28.3%); transportation and warehousing, and utilities (11%); and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services (11%).

Land Use and Development Trends

In 2007, the population of Cunningham was 459, a decrease of 10.7 percent since 2000. Land area of the City was 0.36 square miles, and population density was 1,275 people per square mile. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of housing units decreased 2.2 percent. More recent information was not available. Between 1996 and 2007, only two construction permits were issued in the City. The total value of construction of these two structures was \$230,000.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

As of 2002, Cunningham had two full-time employees, one in charge of the water supply and the other of the sanitary sewer facilities. A part-time employee was responsible for government administration. Financial tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes

- Fees for water and sewer services
- Impact fees for new development
- Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas

Existing Plans and Policies

A Flood Hazard Boundary Map was prepared for the City in March 1976. The Map was rescinded and a Flood Insurance Rate Map has never been mapped for the community. The community is not currently participating in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Other Mitigation Activities

None reported.

2.2.3 City of Kingman

The City of Kingman is located in the north-central section of Kingman County. It has the county’s largest population (3,056) and is the County seat. Kingman was incorporated by petition of its residents in 1883.

According to the 2000 Census, the industries that employed the highest percentages of the City of Kingman’s labor force were educational, health, and social services (22.8%); manufacturing (19.2%); and retail trade (12.2%).

Land Use and Development Trends

In 2007, the population of the City of Kingman was 3,056, a decrease of 9.8 percent since 2000. Land area of the City is 3.47 square miles, and population density was 881 people per square mile. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of housing units increased 4.2 percent. More recent information was not available. Table 2.6 shows the number and value of housing starts in the City of Kingman for the period 1996-2007.

Table 2.6 City of Kingman—Housing Construction Permits and Values, 1996-2007

Year	Construction Permits	Average Cost of Home (\$)	Total Value of Construction (\$)
1996	7	108,000	756,000
1997	2	89,300	178,600
1998	2	90,000	180,000
1999	5	135,000	675,000
2000	3	121,700	365,100
2001	4	78,800	315,200
2002	1	60,000	60,000
2003	3	162,700	488,100
2004	6	132,000	792,000
2005	1	193,800	193,800

2006	3	185,000	555,000
2007	1	110,000	110,000
Totals	38	122,863	4,668,800

Source: City-Data.com, www.city-data.com/city/Kingman-Kansas.html

Technical and Fiscal Resources

The government of the City of Kingman is staffed and managed by personnel representing the following offices and departments:

- Administration
- City Attorney
- Electric Utilities
- Emergency Medical Services
- Fire
- Housing Authority
- Library
- Municipal Court
- Parks and Recreation
- Police
- Planning and Inspections
- Public Transportation
- Public Works

As of 2002, these departments and offices were staffed by 42 full-time and 33 part-time employees. Financial tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital improvements project funding
- Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes
- Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services
- Impact fees for new development
- Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds
- Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds
- Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas

Existing Plans and Policies

The City of Kingman has zoning regulations, subdivision regulations, and a floodplain management ordinance.

The City joined the National Flood Insurance Program in February 1974. As a participant, the City maintains a floodplain management ordinance, requires permits for all development in the SFHA to ensure that construction materials and methods used will minimize future flood damage, and maintains elevation certificates.

Other Mitigation Activities

The City of Kingman maintains a public warnings system for fire, tornado, and air raid. There is a time and test signal of this warning system at noon each day. The signal consists of a single alarm blast that lasts for 10 seconds.

2.2.4 Nashville

Nashville is located in southwestern Kingman County, 76 miles west-southwest of Wichita on Highway K-42. With a population of 101 in 2007, it is the County's third smallest city. It was founded in 1885 and today is known for its fine shade trees and churches.

According to the 2000 Census, the industries that employed the highest percentages of Nashville's labor force were educational, health, and social services (46.7%); transportation and warehousing, and utilities (15.6%); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining (11.1%); and construction (11.1%).

Land Use and Development Trends

In 2007, the population of Nashville was 101, a decrease of 9 percent since 2000. Land area of the city was 0.22 square miles, and population density was 459 people per square mile. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of housing units did not change. More recent information was not available.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

The government of Nashville includes public works, fire, and administration departments, with 10 part-time employees as of March 2002. Financial tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital improvements project funding
- Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes
- Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services
- Impact fees for new development
- Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds
- Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds
- Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas

Existing Plans and Policies

None reported.

Other Mitigation Activities

None reported.

2.2.5 Norwich

Norwich is located in the southeastern section of Kingman County, 38 miles southwest of Wichita. It emerged as a growing community in 1885 and today has the County's second largest population (501 in 2007).

According to the 2000 Census, the industries that employed the highest percentages of Norwich's labor force were manufacturing (35.9%); educational, health, and social services (18.2%); and retail trade (13%).

Land Use and Development Trends

In 2007, the population of Norwich was 501, a decrease of 9.1 percent since 2000. Land area of the City was 0.46 square miles, and population density was 1,089 people per square mile. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of housing units increased 3.9 percent. More recent information was not available. Table 2.7 shows the number and value of housing starts in the City of Norwich for the period 1996-2007.

Table 2.7 Norwich—Housing Construction Permits and Values, 1996-2007

Year	Construction Permits	Average Cost of Home (\$)	Total Value of Construction (\$)
1996	2	64,500	129,000
1997	4	59,000	236,000
1998	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0
2000	2	76,500	153,000
2001	1	85,000	85,000
2002	1	75,000	75,000
2003	3	73,300	219,900
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	3	100,000	300,000
Totals	16	74,869	1,197,900

Source: City-Data.com, www.city-data.com/city/Kingman-Kansas.html

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Based on information from 2002, Norwich is staffed with two full-time and two part-time employees representing administration, utilities, and police departments. Financial tools or

resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital improvements project funding
- Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes
- Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services
- Impact fees for new development
- Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds
- Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds
- Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas

Existing Plans and Policies

None reported.

Other Mitigation Activities

None reported.

2.2.6 Penalosa

Penalosa is located in the north-central section of Kingman County, 15 miles northwest of the City of Kingman and 67 miles west of Wichita. It was founded in 1886 and is the County's smallest city (25 people in 2007).

According to the 2000 Census, the industries that employ the highest percentages of Penalosa's labor force were manufacturing (31.3%) and educational, health, and social services (31.3%).

Land Use and Development Trends

In 2007, the population of Penalosa was 25, a decrease of 7.4 percent since 2000. Land area of the City was 0.07 square miles, and population density was 357 people per square mile. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of housing units increased 58.3 percent. More recent information was not available.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

There is a lack of current information on staff and technical resources for Penalosa. Financial tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital improvements project funding

-
- Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes
 - Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services
 - Impact fees for new development
 - Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds
 - Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds
 - Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas

Existing Plans and Policies

None reported.

Other Mitigation Activities

None reported.

2.2.7 Spivey

Spivey is located in southern Kingman County, close to the Chikaskia River and 59 miles southwest of Wichita. It was founded in 1887 and is the County's second smallest incorporated city (74 people in 2007).

According to the 2000 Census, the industries that employed the highest percentages of Spivey's labor force were agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining (25%); retail trade (25%); and wholesale trade (17.9%).

Land Use and Development Trends

In 2007, the population of Spivey was 74, a decrease of 7.5 percent since 2000. Land area of the City was 0.52 square miles, and population density was 142 people per square mile. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of housing units increased 14 percent. More recent information was not available.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

As of 2002, Spivey had seven part-time employees representing the utilities and administration departments. Financial tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital improvements project funding
- Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes
- Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services
- Impact fees for new development
- Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds

-
- Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds
 - Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas

Existing Plans and Policies

None reported.

Other Mitigation Activities

None reported.

2.2.8 Zenda

Zenda is located in southern Kingman County on Highway K-42 between Nashville and Spivey, 67 miles southwest of Wichita. With a population of 113 in 2007, it is the County's fourth largest city. It was founded in 1887 and originally named Rochester, but was renamed Zenda by the wife of a Santa Fe Railroad conductor who liked the sound of the name.

According to the 2000 Census, the industries that employed the highest percentages of Zenda's labor force were educational, health, and social services (37%); manufacturing (16.7%); and information (13%).

Land Use and Development Trends

In 2007, the population of Zenda was 113, a decrease of 8.1 percent since 2000. Land area of the city was 0.23 square miles, and population density was 491 people per square mile. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of housing units increased 22.5 percent. More recent information was not available.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

As of March 2002, Zenda had 11 part-time employees, representing the financial administration, general administration, streets and highways, and public utilities departments. Financial tools or resources that the city could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include the following:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Capital improvements project funding
- Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes
- Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services
- Impact fees for new development
- Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds
- Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds
- Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas

Existing Plans and Policies

None reported.

Other Mitigation Activities

None reported.

2.3 Capabilities Summary

Table 2.8 summarizes the existing regulatory tools and planning mechanisms for Kingman County and the participating jurisdictions. These plans, codes, and ordinances form a framework that supports this hazard mitigation plan. It is expected that future updates of these planning mechanisms will acknowledge, integrate, and implement this hazard mitigation plan as necessary and appropriate.

Table 2.8 Kingman County—Summary of Existing Mitigation-Related Plans and Policies

Capability	Kingman County	Cunningham	City of Kingman	Nashville	Norwich	Penalosa	Spivey	Zenda
Comprehensive Plan	---	---	Yes	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	---	Yes	---	---	---	---	---
Economic Development Plan	---	---	Yes	---	---	---	---	---
Capital Improvements Plan	---	---	Yes	---	---	---	---	---
Building Code	---	Yes	Yes	---	---	---	---	---
Building Code Year	---	2003	2003	---	---	---	---	---
Type of Building Code	---	IBC	IBC	---	---	---	---	---
Fire Department ISO Rating	---	7	6	10	8	---	10	7
Community Wildfire Hazard Assessment Report	Yes	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Stormwater Management Ordinance	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Stream Management Ordinance	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Zoning Management Ordinance	Yes	---	Yes	---	---	---	---	---
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	---	Yes	---	---	---	---	---

Capability	Kingman County	Cunningham	City of Kingman	Nashville	Norwich	Penalosa	Spivey	Zenda
Erosion Management Ordinance	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community	Yes	Not Participating	Yes	---	---	---	---	---
NFIP Community Number	200589	200401	200183	---	---	---	---	---
Floodplain Map	Yes	---	Yes	---	---	---	---	---
Current Effective FIRM Date	02/01/1990	---	6/18/1980	---	---	---	---	---
NFIP Join Date	10/18/1977	---	2/15/1974	---	---	---	---	---
Floodplain Management Ordinance	Yes	---	Yes	---	---	---	---	---
Elevation Certificates Maintained	Yes	---	Yes	---	---	---	---	---
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Number	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NFIP CRS Effective Date	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Local Electric Utilities	---	---	Yes	---	---	---	---	---
Local Water Utilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local Sewage Treatment Utilities	---	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	---	Yes	Yes
Local Natural Gas Utilities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Local Telephone Utilities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---