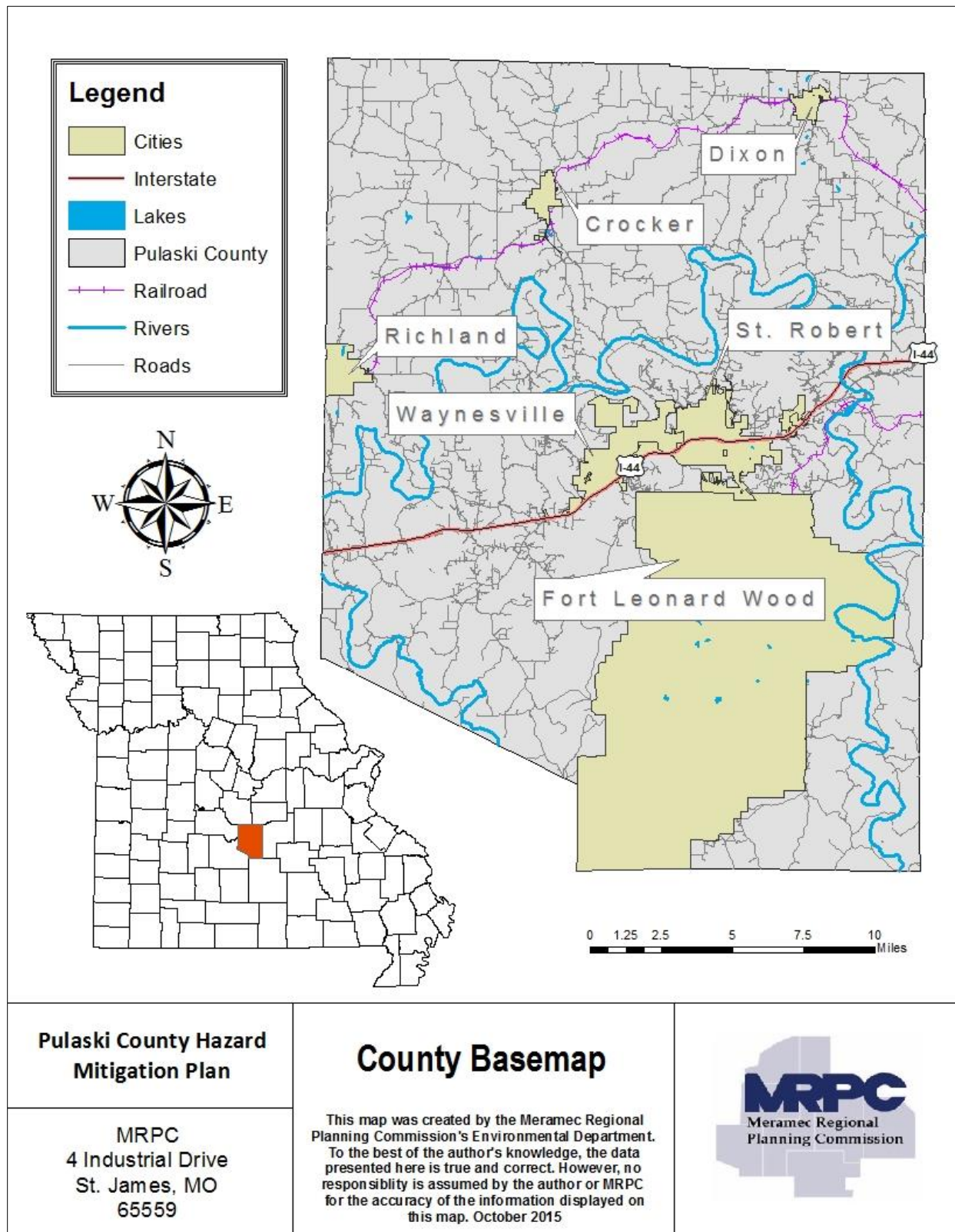

2 PLANNING AREA PROFILE AND CAPABILITIES

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2.1 Pulaski County Planning Area Profile

Figure 2.1. Map of Pulaski County



Pulaski County has a population of approximately 52,591 according to the most recent census data¹. **Table 2.1** illustrates the percentage population growth since 2000 as compared to the statewide and national population growth. The median household income and percentage growth since 2000, as compared to statewide and national figures can be found in **Table 2.2**. Furthermore, median house value percentage growth for Pulaski County, Missouri, and the United States is provided in **Table 2.3**

Table 2.1. Percent Population Growth for County, State, and Nation 2010 - 2018

Demographic Region	Total Population		Change Over Period	
	2010	2018	Change	Percent
Pulaski County	52,274	52,591	317	.6
Missouri	5,988,927	6,090,062	101,135	1.68
United States	308,758,105	322,903,030	14,144,925	4.58

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 5-Year American Community Survey

Table 2.2. Median Household Income and Percentage Growth for County, State, and Nation 2000 - 2018

Demographic Region	Median Household Income (USD)		Change Over Period	
	2010	2018	Change	Percent
United States	\$49,445	\$60,293	\$10,848	21.93
Missouri	\$44,301	\$53,560	\$9,259	20.90
Pulaski County	\$43,155	\$51,665	\$8,510	19.71

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 5-Year American Community Survey

Table 2.3. Median House Value Percentage Growth for County, State, and Nation 2000 - 2018

Demographic Region	Median House Value (USD)		Change Over Period	
	2010	2018	Change	Percent
United States	\$111,800	\$204,900	\$93,100	83.27
Missouri	\$137,700	\$151,600	\$13,900	10.09
Pulaski County	\$120,200	\$151,200	\$31,000	25.79

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 5-Year American Community Survey

2.1.2 Geography, Geology and Topography

Pulaski County has a total land area of 547 square miles. Approximately 29 percent of the land cover in the county is deciduous forest intermixed with 45 percent of grassland. Approximately 22 percent of the land cover within the county is cropland². The area has karst terrain, which is characterized by springs, caves, losing streams, and sinkholes. Additionally the county is comprised of 4.38 square miles of total water area. Incorporated jurisdictions within the county include the cities of Crocker, Dixon, Laquey, Richland, St. Robert and Waynesville. The county seat, Waynesville, is located in south central Missouri, approximately 75 miles southwest of the

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

² USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2017 Census of Agriculture County Profile

state capital of Jefferson City, approximately 70 miles east and slightly north of Springfield, Mo. and approximately 130 miles southwest of St. Louis, Mo. The county is bordered on the north by Miller and Maries counties. On the east side the county is bordered by Phelps County. To the south the county is bordered by Laclede and Texas counties. Camden County shares a border with Laclede County to the west.

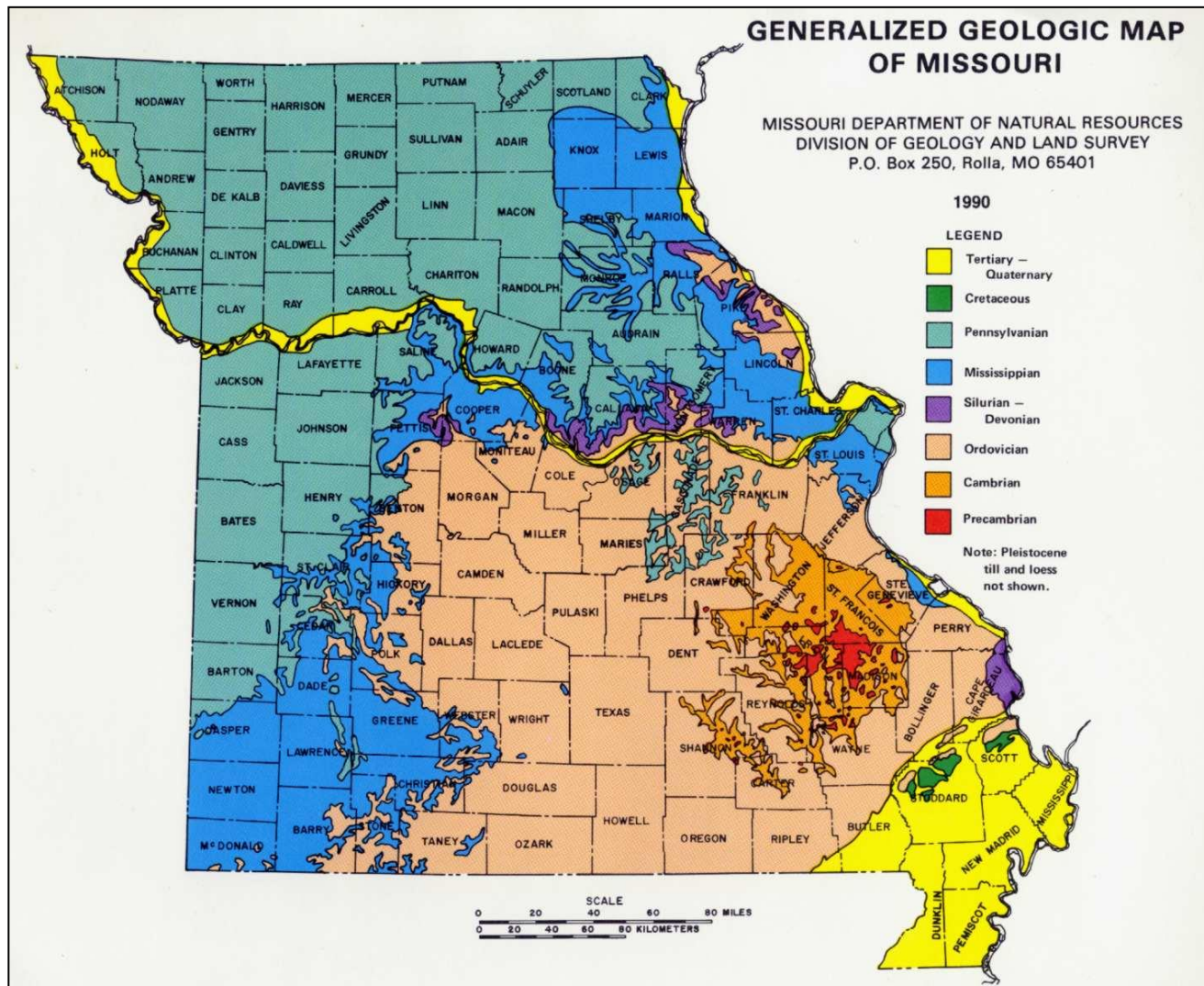
The County is located in the Ozark Plateau – the largest outcrop area of Ordovician-age rocks in the United States³. This rock is 505 to 441 million years old and made up primarily of carbonates and thin shales with three distinctive sandstone layers: the Gunter at the base of the column, the red and white Roubidoux which is often used as a building stone and the St. Peter glass sand. This stone is the result of a time period when Missouri was covered by a shallow sea and the stone frequently produces aquatic fossils from that time period⁴. Portions of this formation contain rock that dissolves and fractures over time from rainwater, thus resulting in the karst features found throughout the Ozarks. **2.2** depicts a generalized geologic map of Missouri and its counties.

The topography in the county is typical of the Ozarks - rugged limestone hills with rocky ridges and bluffs, and deep, narrow valleys. The area has karst terrain which is characterized by springs, caves, losing streams and sinkholes. The maximum relief in the county is approximately 767 feet, with the highest elevation at 1,407 above sea level and the lowest elevation at 640 feet above sea level.

³ <http://geology.about.com/library/bl/maps/blmissourimap.htm>

⁴ <http://members.socket.net/~joschaper/ordo.html>

Figure 2.2. Generalized Geologic Map of Missouri



Pulaski County is comprised of four HUC8 watersheds which include the Big Piney, Lake of the Ozarks, Lower Osage, Upper Gasconade and Lower Gasconade. The Lower Osage River lies on the northern side of the county and includes Tavern Creek, Sugar Creek, Little Maries River and Upper Maries River. The Big Piney watershed is located in the southeast quarter of the county. The Lower Gasconade basin runs northward through the middle of the county. The Lake of the Ozarks watershed takes in a very small area in the northwest corner of the county.

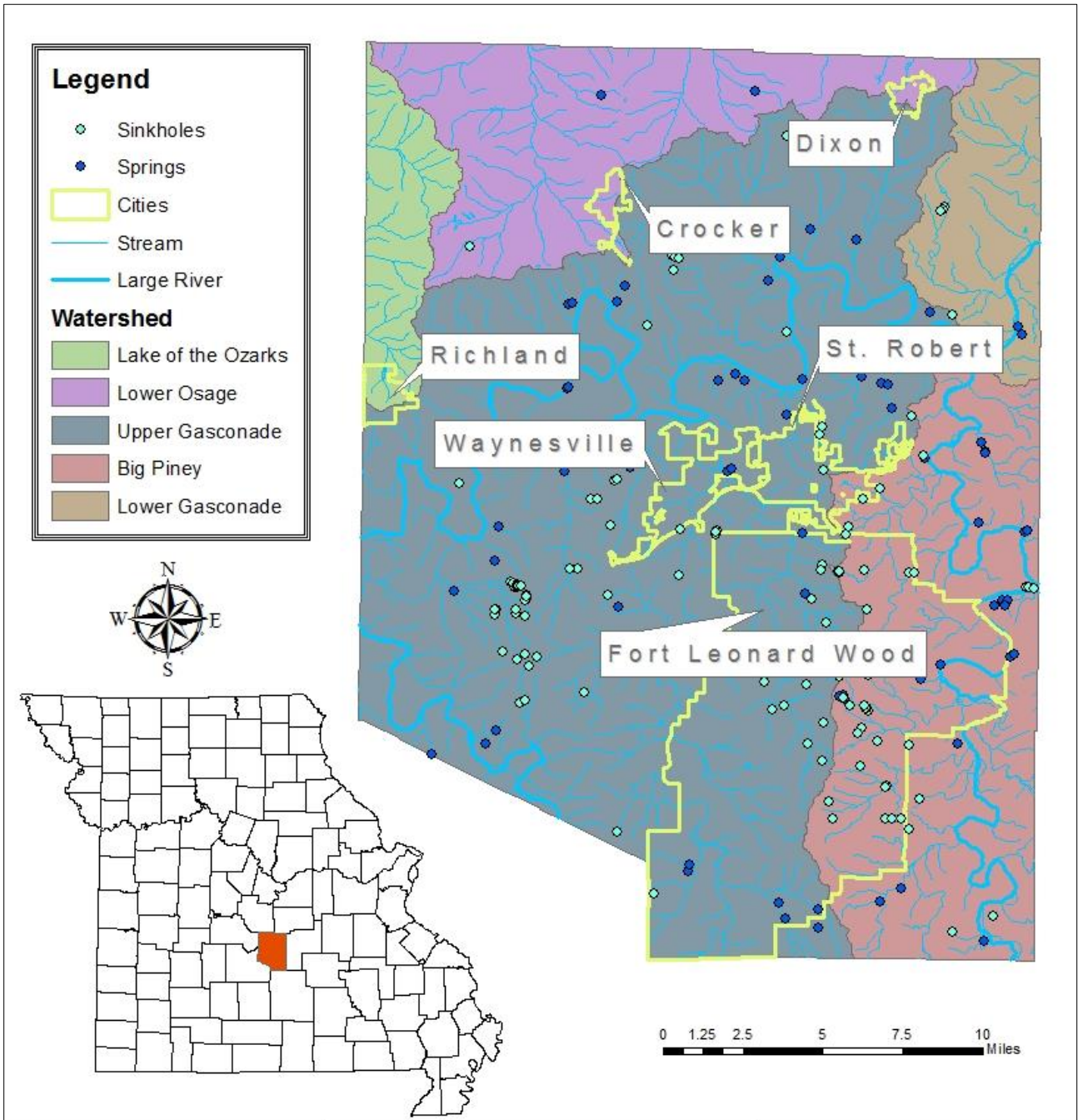
The Lower Osage River watershed is found in central Missouri in the Missouri counties of Osage, Pulaski, Cole, Pulaski, Miller, Camden, Morgan, Benton, and Hickory and encompasses 2,474 square miles. The Lake of the Ozarks was formed in 1931 in the western half of the East Osage River Basin. This basin lies within a dissected plateau known as the Salem Plateau and is represented by four of Missouri’s natural divisions. Karst features are common and soils are generally acidic with moderate to low fertility. Erosion rates are generally low although new housing developments, road construction, intensive confinement of livestock and overgrazing have denuded land causing locally-increased erosion and sediment pollution. Truman Dam and Bagnell Dam on the Osage River have significantly impacted the hydrology of the region.

Bagnell Dam has significantly changed the timing of water quantity discharged down the Osage River channel. This change in discharge rates and volume may have negatively affected the fish community found in the lower Osage River and its tributaries.

The Gasconade River watershed is located within the Ozark Plateau of the Interior Ozark Highlands. The river meanders north to northeast through Webster, Texas, Laclede, Pulaski, Dent, Pulaski, Osage, Phelps, and Gasconade counties to join the Missouri River. The Gasconade River is 271 miles long from mouth to headwaters with 263 miles having permanent flow. The Upper and Lower Gasconade River watersheds drain 2,806 square miles. The Upper Gasconade River watershed has an average gradient of 27.6 feet/mile, and the Lower Gasconade River watershed has an average of 3.9 feet/mile. A number of springs within the middle Gasconade River portions are due to the karst geology of the Roubidoux and Gasconade Dolomite Formation and losing stream segments. The karst topography causes losing portions in the Osage Fork, Roubidoux, North Cobb, Little Piney, Spring, and Mill creeks, and Gasconade River. The entire Gasconade River watershed is reported to have 76 springs and the largest concentration of big springs in the state.

During the last 100 years, stream channels in the Ozarks have become wider and shallower and deep-water fish habitat has been lost. Historical data indicate that channel disturbances have resulted most directly from clearing of vegetation along stream channels, which decreases bank strength. Historical and stratigraphic data show that after 1830, Ozarks streams responded to land-use changes by depositing more gravel and less muddy sediment, compared to pre-settlement conditions. Because less muddy sediment is being deposited on flood plains, many stream banks now lack cohesive sediments, and, therefore, no longer support steep banks. Land use statistics indicate that the present trend in the rural Ozarks is toward increased populations of cattle and increased grazing density; this trend has the potential to continue the historical stream-channel disturbance by increasing storm-water runoff and sediment supply.

Figure 2.3. Pulaski County Watershed/Water Resources



Pulaski County Hazard Mitigation Plan

MRPC
4 Industrial Drive
St. James, MO
65559

Water Resources

This map was created by the Meramec Regional Planning Commission's Environmental Department. To the best of the author's knowledge, the data presented here is true and correct. However, no responsibility is assumed by the author or MRPC for the accuracy of the information displayed on this map. October 2015



Physiographic features, such as river basins and watersheds, play an important role in the development of any given area. Practical planning and engineering methods take advantage of the topography in planning and designing sewer and water facilities. The individual watersheds should form the basis for sewer and water districts, while several contiguous watersheds within the same drainage basin may be combined to form a sewer or water district.

2.1.3 Climate

Snow occurs between November and April, both inclusive, but most of the snow falls in December, January and February. An average of about 14 inches of snow occurs annually in the Meramec Region. It is unusual for snow to stay on the ground for more than a week or two before it melts. Winter precipitation usually is in the form of rain, snow or both. Conditions sometimes borderline between rain and snow, and in these situations freezing drizzle or freezing rain occurs. Spring, summer and early fall precipitation comes largely in the form of showers or thunderstorms. Thunderstorms are most frequent from April to July. The average annual precipitation is 45.82 inches, which occurs on the average of less than 100 days per year. About half of these will be days with thunderstorms.

Because of its inland location, Missouri and Pulaski County are subject to frequent changes in temperature. The average annual temperature is 53.9°F. The average annual high temperature is 65.8°F with the average annual low at 42°F. The average high and low in January is 44°F and 19°F, respectively. In July the average high and low are 89°F and 65°F, respectively. A high temperature of 115 degrees has been observed in the county.

While winters are cold and summers are hot, prolonged periods of very hot weather are unusual. Occasional periods of mild, above freezing temperatures are noted almost every winter. Conversely, during the peak of the summer season occasional periods of dry, cool weather break up stretches of hot, humid weather. About half of the days in July and August will have temperatures of 90°F or above, but it is not unusual for the temperature to drop into the 50s by the evening. In winter, there is an average of about 100 days with temperatures below 32°F. Temperatures below 0°F are infrequent with only about three days per year reaching this low temperature. The first frost occurs in mid-October, and the last frost occurs about mid-April.

2.1.4 Population/Demographics

Table 2.4 provides population/demographic data for Pulaski County between 2000 and 2018 by jurisdiction. The unincorporated area of Pulaski County was determined by subtracting the populations of the incorporated areas from the overall county population.

Table 2.4. Pulaski County Population 2010-2018 by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2010 Population	2018 Population	2010-2018 # Change	2010-2018 % Change
Unincorporated Pulaski County	38,586	37,259	-1,327	-3.44
Crocker	1,110	1,152	42	3.78
Dixon	1,549	1,256	-293	-18.92

Jurisdiction	2010 Population	2018 Population	2010-2018 # Change	2010-2018 % Change
Richland	1,863	1,895	32	1.72
St. Robert	4,340	5,767	1,427	32.8
Waynesville	4,826	5,262	436	9.03

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2013-2018 5-Year American Community Survey;

Table 2.5 provides information in regards to the percent of individuals under the age of 5, and over 65 for the county, State, and Nation. In addition, average household size is illustrated in **Table 2.6** including figures for Pulaski County, Missouri, and the U.S. In 2018 there were an estimated 15,026 households within the county⁵.

Table 2.5. Percent of Individuals Under the Age of 5, and Over 65 for County, State, and Nation (2018)

Location	% Under Age of 5	% Over Age of 65
Pulaski County	6.8	8.3
Missouri	6.1	16.1
United States	6.1	15.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 2.6. 2018 Average Household Size for County, State, and Nation

Location	Average Household Size
Pulaski County	2.885
Missouri	2.42
United States	2.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI ®)

The University of South Carolina developed the Social Vulnerability Index to evaluate and rank the ability to respond to, cope with, recover from, and adapt to natural disasters. The index synthesizes 30 socioeconomic variables which are primarily derived from the United States Census Bureau. **Table 2.7** depicts the Social Vulnerability Index for Pulaski County along with its national percentile.

Table 2.7. Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI ®)

State	County	SoVI Score (10 - 14)	National Percentile (10 - 14)
Missouri	Pulaski County	(-).28000021	2.9%

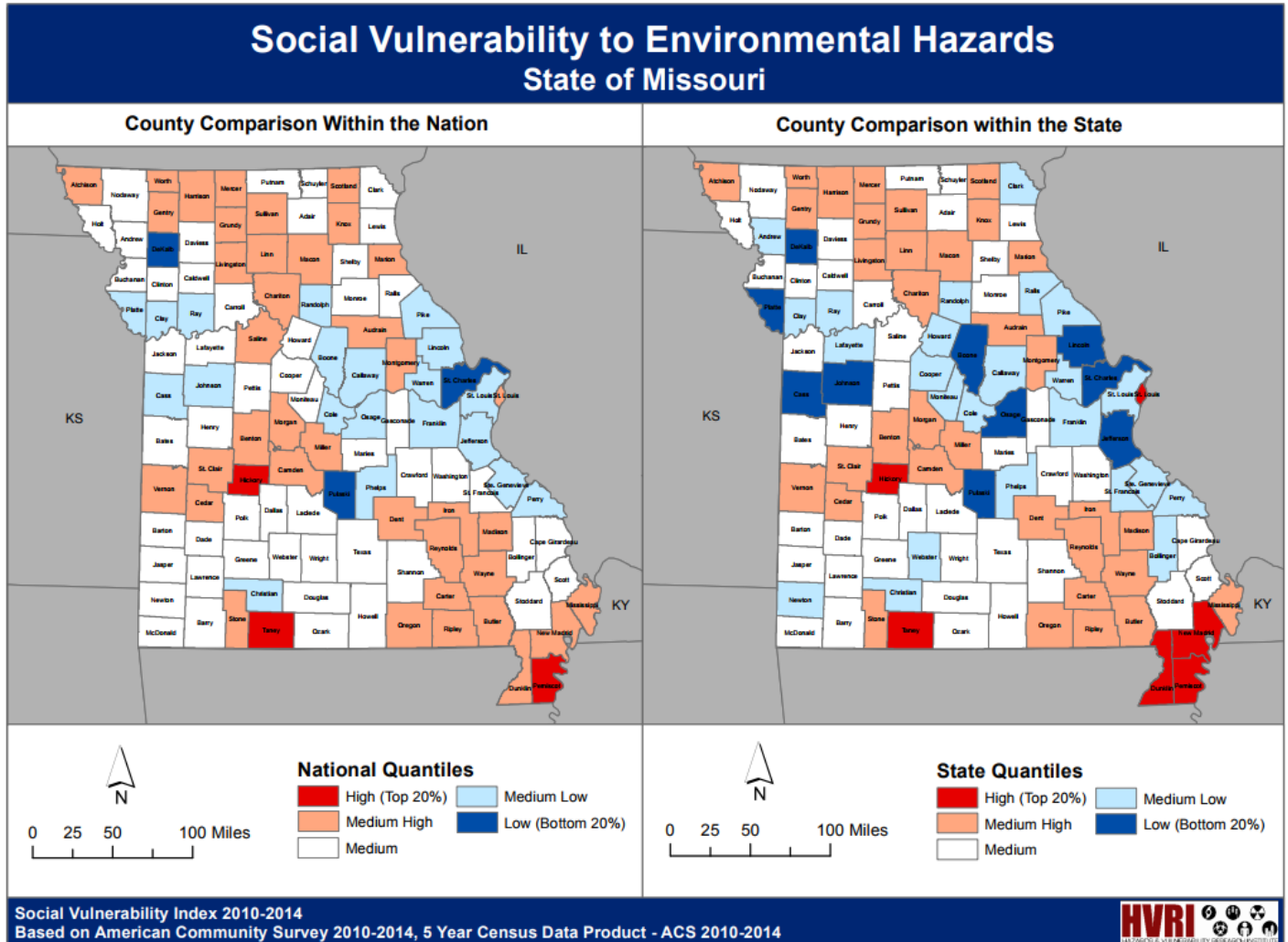
Source: <http://artsandsciences.sc.edu/geog/hvri/sovi-data>

The analysis of 30 socioeconomic variables includes the standardization of data, and reduction of variables into a condensed set of statistically optimized components; positive component loadings (+) are linked with amplified vulnerability, and negative component loadings (-) are linked with

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2018 5-Year American Community Survey

diminished vulnerability. Scores are represented as a numeric value, but have no inherent mathematical properties. To simplify the metrics of the SoVI [®] Score, a negative number illustrates a county's resiliency to hazard events, and a positive number illustrates a decrease in resiliency⁶. Pulaski County's SoVI [®] Score illustrates a diminished vulnerability to cope with natural disasters. Additionally, Pulaski County is ranked 2.9 percent nationally, for counties most vulnerable to environmental hazards. **Figure 2.4** depicts Missouri's SoVI [®] to environmental hazards between 2010 and 2014. Furthermore, **0** depicts the Nation's SoVI [®] to environmental hazards between 2010 and 2014.

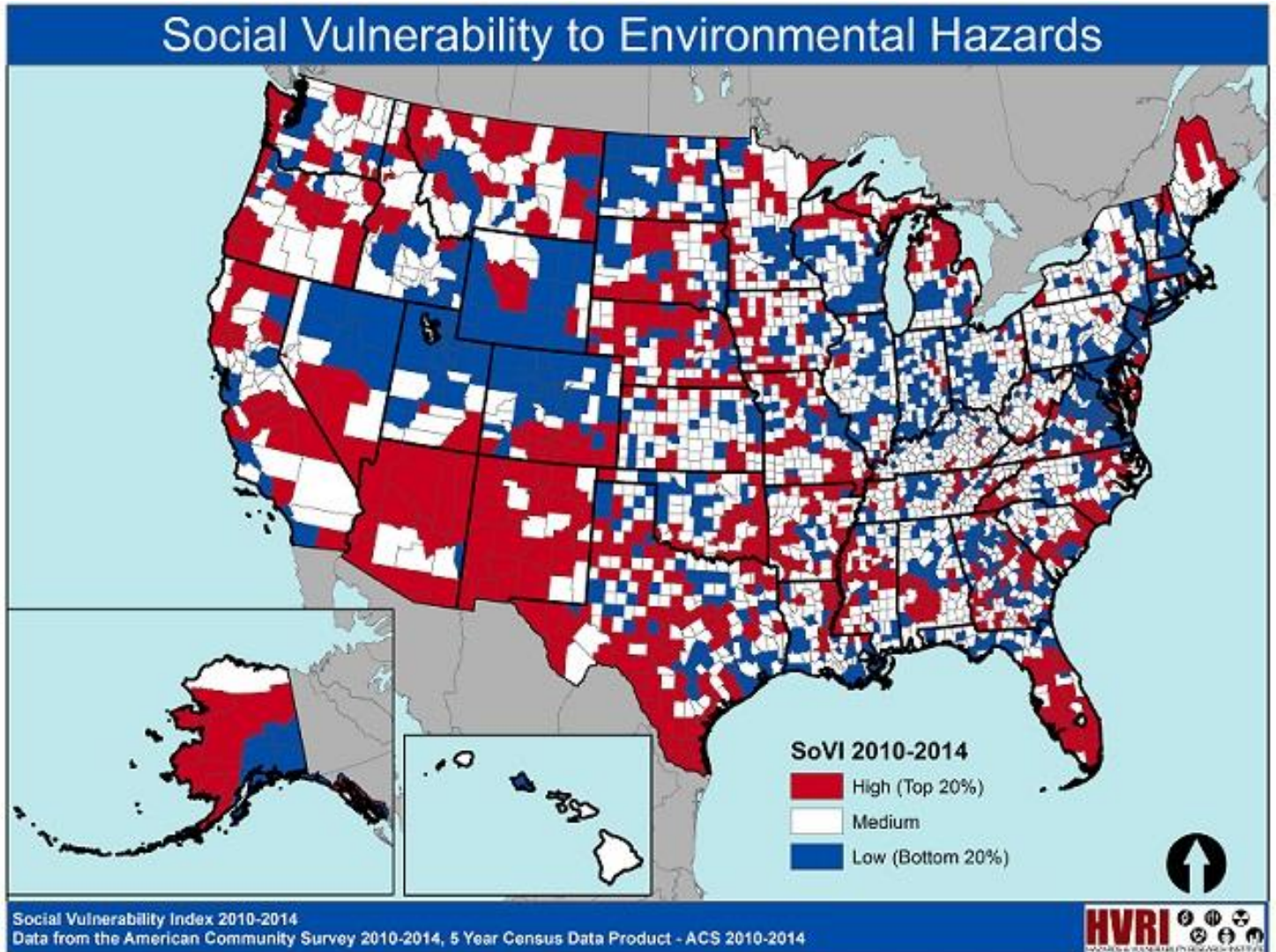
Figure 2.4. 2010 – 2014 Missouri Social Vulnerability to Environmental Hazards (SoVI [®])



Source: http://artsandsciences.sc.edu/geog/hvri/sites/sc.edu.geog.hvri/files/attachments/MO_1014.pdf

⁶ <http://webra.cas.sc.edu/hvri/products/sovifaq.aspx>

Figure 2.5. 2010 – 2014 U.S. Social Vulnerability to Environmental Hazards (SoVI ®)



Source: <http://artsandsciences.sc.edu/geog/hvri/sovi%C2%AE-0>

Table 2.8 provides additional demographic and economic indicators for Pulaski County.

Table 2.8. 2018 Unemployment, Poverty, Education, and Language Percentage Demographics, Pulaski County, Missouri

Jurisdiction	% in Labor Force	% of Population Unemployed	% of Families Below the Poverty Level	High School Diploma ONLY, ages 25+ (%)	Bachelor's degree or higher, ages 25+ (%)	% of population (language spoken at home other than English)
Pulaski County	70.2	3.7	15.2	27.6	25.9	10.3
Crocker	51.1	2.7		38.6	18.6	5.7
Dixon	45.6	4.0		36.5	7.0	1.3

Jurisdiction	% in Labor Force	% of Population Unemployed	% of Families Below the Poverty Level	High School Diploma ONLY, ages 25+ (%)	Bachelor's degree or higher, ages 25+ (%)	% of population (language spoken at home other than English)
Richland	51.9	5.3		45.3	5.4	1.9
St. Robert	61.2	1.2		17.7	33	9.1
Waynesville	58.5	6.3		35.1	30.4	5.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2018 American Community Survey, 5-Year American Community Survey

2.1.5 History

Pulaski County is named after the American Revolutionary hero, Polish General Casimir Pulaski and is part of a portion of land ceded by the Osage Indians in 1808. The area was first settled by southern pioneers, drawn by the springs, woodlands, caves and Gasconade and Big Piney Rivers. The founders of the first settlement are now known only as Johnson, Cullen and Duffe, immigrants from Mississippi. They located near the Gasconade River at the "Nitre Cave," about five miles west of Waynesville. These early settlers found a superior quality of saltpeter and began manufacturing gunpowder, supplying local hunters and trappers. After the death of Mr. Cullen, Johnson and Duffe moved upriver to a large spring running into the Gasconade River. They built a large mill, later known as Bartlett Springs Mill.

Pulaski County was organized in Missouri by the Territorial Legislature on December 15, 1818. The boundaries of the county were not specified at that time and were not fully defined until 1859. The original boundaries included no part of present-day Pulaski County. Instead the original boundaries encompassed much of what is currently Gasconade County. The county went through a number of boundary changes between 1818 and 1859 when its current boundaries were finally established. The county was formally recognized and established by the state legislature in 1832⁷. In 1843, the Legislature passed an act locating the county seat in Waynesville⁸. The first courts met in local private homes. In 1837, William Moore donated an acre of land and a two-story log cabin was erected to serve as the courthouse. Three years later it was replaced by a two-story brick courthouse⁹.

The Waynesville area was the site of some action during the civil war. Many local residents immigrated from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina and had strong sympathies for the Southern Cause.

Colonel Sigel was the brother of General Franz Sigel, who occupied the nearby city of Rolla during the war. Although the Pulaski County courthouse was badly damaged during the Civil War by shot and shells, the courthouse continued to be used until 1872 when it was deemed beyond repair and unsafe for the storage of public records. In 1872-73 another two-story, brick building was constructed on part of the original courthouse foundation. Fire destroyed this building along with most of the county's records on June 13, 1903. The courthouse was rebuilt in March 1904 and this building was designated as a state historic site in 1979¹⁰.

⁷ Meramec Regional Planning Commission Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2007

⁸ Pulaski County History, Pulaski County Tourism Bureau.

⁹ Genealogy/Historical Society of Pulaski County.

¹⁰ Pulaski County History, Pulaski County Tourism Bureau.

Waynesville, named after another Revolutionary War hero, “Mad Anthony” Wayne, was established in 1843 when William Moore deeded 25 acres of land for the establishment of the county seat. The town was located on the St. Louis-Springfield Road and a regular stop on the stagecoach route. The Old Stagecoach Stop is listed on the National Register of Historical Places and is located on the city square, adjacent to the courthouse. When the railroads were constructed further north, other communities sprang up along the new transportation route and challenged Waynesville as the county’s center of commerce. But Waynesville’s fortunes improved again with the construction of Route 66, the development of Fort Leonard Wood and eventually the building of Interstate 44¹¹.

Several communities in the region were developed in conjunction with the building of the railroad across northern Pulaski County. The City of Crocker formed around a railroad depot built by the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company in the late 1860’s. The cities of Richland and Dixon were both laid out by a railroad surveyor by the name of Milton Santee on property owned by the railroad. A railroad depot was constructed in Richland and in 1870; a private academy called the Richland Institute was established in that community¹².

The youngest community in Pulaski County is St. Robert, which was established after the development of Fort Leonard Wood. The area now occupied by St. Robert was long known as Gospel Ridge until the city was incorporated in 1953 and named after the local Catholic Church – Saint Robert Bellarmine. St. Robert started out as a business community that provided entertainment and services for troops stationed at Fort Leonard Wood. It has since grown into a progressive, thriving community¹³.

Fort Leonard Wood is not only a military installation, but a driving economic force in Pulaski and surrounding counties. The base was established in December 1940 as a training camp. The construction of the base brought 32,000 construction workers into the area. More than 600 buildings, 300 miles of road and a 14-mile railroad spur were built in six months. More than 300,000 soldiers were trained at the base between 1941 and 1946. The fort was deactivated at the close of the war in 1946 and lay dormant for four years until the Korean conflict revived the need for military training bases. The fort was reactivated in August 1950. Over the years the training focus of the base has shifted from time to time. Currently the fort provides basic training as well as advanced engineer training, specialist training, leadership school, chemical warfare training and military police training. A good portion of the commerce in the area is directed to supporting the military base and the soldiers who are stationed there. There is also a sizeable population of military retirees in the area¹⁴.

Table 2.9 provides occupation statistics for the incorporated jurisdictions and incorporated county.

Table 2.9. Occupation Statistics, Pulaski County, Missouri

Place	Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations	Service Occupations	Sales and Office Occupations	Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations	Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations
Pulaski County	5,397	3,621	3,412	1,326	2,601

¹¹ Ibid

¹² Ibid

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ http://nasas-home.org/lake/lw_history.html

Place	Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations	Service Occupations	Sales and Office Occupations	Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations	Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations
Crocker	117	85	88	31	78
Dixon	120	79	56	29	107
Richland	125	204	94	156	148
St. Robert	836	530	634	138	93
Waynesville	734	388	43	135	420

Source: U.S. Census, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates.

2.1.6 Agriculture

Due to the rural nature of the area, agriculture and timber are significant factors in the local economy. According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, the number of farms in the County was 520 encompassing 112,495 total acres¹⁵. In addition, the average farm was 216 acres. According to the 2017 Census of Agriculture, Pulaski County had fallen to 502 farms encompassing 111,469 acres, with an average farm size of 222 acres¹⁶. Furthermore, there are only approximately 6 farms with 1,000 or more acres in the County. Due to the rugged nature of the region, row crop farming is for the most part limited to the river valleys. In 2017, 20,377 acres of cropland were harvested, with forage (hay, haylage, grass silage, and greenchop) being the top crop in the County. Moreover, 21,273 cattle and calves were raised¹⁷. The average sale per farm was \$54,128. Lastly, the total number of hired workers in the County was 174¹⁸ individuals comprising 0.96%¹⁹ of the total workforce.

The Ozarks region of Missouri is the focal point of several converging ranges of plant associations. Eastern hardwoods, southern pines and western prairies and the wildlife each supports, all reach the outward limits of their range in this area. As a result, various types of forest lands and animal habitats co-exist within a limited area. Several sawmills operate in the area and the large amount of National Forest Lands in the region also contribute to the importance of timber production and logging to the local economy.

2.1.7 FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants in Planning Area

FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program provides funding for mitigation activities which have the potential to reduce disaster losses and protect life and property from future disaster damages²⁰. Previous FEMA HMA Grants issued in the planning area can be found in **Table 2.10**.

¹⁵ 2002 Census of Agriculture, USDA, National Agriculture Statistics Service

¹⁶ Source: 2017 Census of Agriculture – County Data, USDA, National Agriculture Statistics Service

¹⁷ 2017 Census of Agriculture, Missouri Farm Commodity Sales, USDA, National Agriculture Statistics Service

¹⁸ http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1_Chapter_2_County_Level/Missouri/st29_2_007_007.pdf

¹⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2018 American Community Survey

²⁰ <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/103279>

Table 2.10. FEMA HMA Grants in County from 1993-2019

Project Type	Sub applicant	Award Date	Project Total (\$)
200.1: Acquisition of Property	Waynesville	12/01/1993	505,225
600.1: Warning System	SHO-ME Power Corp.	02/06/2002	57,576
91.1: Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Pulaski County	04/20/2009	93,546
206.2: Safe room	Crocker R-II School District	05/09/2011	951,807
206.2: Safe room	Waynesville R-VI School District	05/09/2011	2,051,608
402.1: Infrastructure Protective Measures	Waynesville	09/06/2013	279,740
206.2:	Waynesville R-VI School District	09/06/2013	1,525,000
400.1: Utility Protective Measures	Gasosage Electric Cooperative/Pulaski County	09/18/2018	349,056
Total			5,813,558

Source: Missouri State Emergency Management Agency, <https://www.fema.gov/openfema-dataset-hazard-mitigation-grants-v1>

2.2 Jurisdictional Profiles and Mitigation Capabilities

This section will include individual profiles for each participating jurisdiction. It will also include a discussion of previous mitigation initiatives in the planning area. There will be a summary table indicating specific capabilities of each jurisdiction that relate to their ability to implement mitigation opportunities. The unincorporated county is profiled first, followed by the incorporated communities, the special districts, and the public school districts.

2.2.1 Unincorporated Pulaski County

Overview

The jurisdiction of Pulaski County includes all unincorporated areas within the county boundaries. Pulaski County is governed by a three-member County Commission. The Commission is composed of a presiding commissioner, representing all of the county's population who is elected for a four-year term. Two associate commissioners representing roughly half the county's population each, are elected for four-year terms. The commission meets on Mondays and Thursdays of each week. Other elected county officials include the County Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, Circuit Court Clerk, Recorder of Deeds, Collector of Revenue, Assessor, Treasurer, County Surveyor, Coroner, and Public Administrator.

Pulaski County operates as a third-class county. The county government has the authority to administer county structures, infrastructures, and finances as well as floodplain regulations. Other county officials include a full-time Emergency Management Director, 911 Director, County Health Department Director, Floodplain Administrator, and Road and Bridge Supervisors. The Assessor's office has GIS capabilities.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

The county government has the authority to administer county structures, infrastructure, and finances. Third class counties do not have the authority to enforce building regulations. Pulaski County has staff resources emergency management and transportation. The county has a 9-1-1 central dispatch center with enhanced 9-1-1 capabilities. Additionally, there are no outdoor warning sirens in the county.

There are six fire departments located in Pulaski County. Those departments include Crocker Rural Fire Protection District, Dixon Rural Fire Protection District, Fort Leonard Wood Fire Department, Hazelgreen Fire Protection District, St. Robert City Fire & Rescue, Tri-County Fire Protection District and Waynesville Rural Fire Protection District. Dixon, Crocker, Hazelgreen, Tri-County and Waynesville fire districts are all tax supported. St. Robert City Fire & Rescue is city operated. The Fort Leonard Wood Fire Department is a Federally supported organization. The county is served by the Pulaski County Sheriff's Department. The county has a 9-1-1 Central Dispatch Center located at 1500 Ousley Road, Waynesville, Mo. The county is served by two ambulance districts – Pulaski County Ambulance District and Dixon Ambulance District. The county is also served by an air ambulance service stationed at the St. Johns Clinic in St. Robert which also serves Phelps, Miller, Maries, Texas and Laclede counties. The county does not currently have a text messaging program to provide alerts to residents. Both water districts in the county own backup generators. All the fire departments in the county have some generator

capacity for emergencies. The county courthouse and jail have generators for backup power.

Fiscal tools or resources that the county could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include Community Development Block Grants, capital improvements project funding, levy taxes for specific purposes, incur debt through general obligation bonds, and incur debt through special tax bonds.

Existing Plans and Policies

The county has a County Emergency Operations Plan, a Hazard Mitigation Plan, Regional Transportation Plan (MRPC), and a Regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (MRPC). Pulaski County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Other Mitigation Activities

The Office of Emergency Management, local fire departments, Sheriff's Department and the Pulaski County Health Department have conducted public education campaigns to raise awareness and increase preparedness among the county's population. Those programs have included Ready-in-3 emergency preparedness, fire safety, storm preparedness, weather spotter training, heat wave preparedness, dissemination of SEMA brochures and general press releases/social media outreach regarding hazards, preparedness, and mitigation.

Table 2.11. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Unincorporated Pulaski County

Jurisdiction	No. of People With a Disability	No. of Non-English Speaking People	No. of People Below Poverty Level	Percent of Population Under 5 Yrs.	Percent of Population 65 Yrs. and Over	No. of Residences Built Prior to 1939	Percent of Mobile Homes
Unincorporated Pulaski County	8,109	5,049	6,236	6.8%	8.3%	750	9.4%

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2018 5-Year American Community Survey, mcdc.missouri.edu/applications/acs/profiles/report.php?period=5&year=2018&g=05000US29169|04000US29|01000US

Table 2.12. Unincorporated Pulaski County Mitigation Capabilities

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Planning Capabilities	
Comprehensive Plan	No
Builder's Plan	No
Capital Improvement Plan	No
City Emergency Operations Plan	n/a
County Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
Local Recovery Plan	No
County Recovery Plan	No
City Mitigation Plan	n/a
County Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2015
Debris Management Plan	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes - CEDS
Transportation Plan	Yes – Regional
Land-use Plan	Yes – in conjunction with Fort Leonard Wood

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Plan	No
Watershed Plan	No
Firewise or other fire mitigation plan	No
Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/Response/Recovery)	No
Policies/Ordinance	
Zoning Ordinance	No
Building Code	No
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes-4/19/2010
Subdivision Ordinance	No
Tree Trimming Ordinance	No
Nuisance Ordinance	No
Storm Water Ordinance	No
Drainage Ordinance	No
Site Plan Review Requirements	No
Historic Preservation Ordinance	No
Landscape Ordinance	No
Program	
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	No
Codes Building Site/Design	No
Hazard Awareness Program	No
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes – 4/17/85
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Participating Community	No
National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready	No
FireWise Community Certification	No
Building Code Effectiveness Grading (BCEGs)	No
ISO Fire Rating	n/a
Economic Development Program	No
Land Use Program	No
Public Education/Awareness	No
Property Acquisition	No
Planning/Zoning Boards	No
Stream Maintenance Program	No
Tree Trimming Program	Yes - on county roads as necessary.
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	No
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes
Studies/Reports/Maps	
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	n/a
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – part of the Hazard Mitigation Plan
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	Yes
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	No
Building Inspector	No
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	Yes
Engineer	No
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	No
Emergency Management Director	Yes
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Emergency Response Team	Yes – Regional team in Rolla
Hazardous Materials Expert	Yes – Regional team in Rolla
Local Emergency Planning Committee	No
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	n/a
Transportation Department	Yes – Road and Bridge
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes – Pulaski County PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes - MRPC
Historic Preservation	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	Yes – Fort Leonard Wood and Lebanon offices
Salvation Army	Yes
Veterans Groups	Yes
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	Yes
Neighborhood Associations	Yes
Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes
Local Funding Availability	
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for a specific purpose	Yes
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No
Impact fees for new development	No
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Ability to incur debt through private activities	Yes
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	Yes

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2020

2.2.2 City of Crocker

Overview

Crocker is located in the north central portion of Pulaski County. The area was established as a community in 1869, named in 1875 and was incorporated as a village on March 18, 1911. Crocker was incorporated as a fourth class city in November of 1912²¹. The community has a strong railroad history and has a museum - the Frisco Depot Museum - dedicated to that history. State highways 17 and 133 intersect in Crocker. According to the 2018 U.S. Census, the community has a population of 1,152. Crocker is incorporated as a fourth class city with a four member board of aldermen and a mayor. City personnel include a city clerk, city court/utility clerk, city attorney, fire chief, city superintendent (utilities/infrastructure), municipal judge and emergency management director. Other staff employed by the city includes engineer, public works official, and emergency management coordinator. Note, some staff are responsible for multiple roles.

²¹ <http://www.crockermo.com/>

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Crocker does not currently participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. The City of Crocker has a police chief with a staff of one full-time officer, three part-time officers and one reserve officer. Ambulance service is provided by the Pulaski County Ambulance District. There is an ambulance base located in Crocker. There is also a volunteer fire department within the community. The community has enhanced 9-1-1 through the Pulaski County 9-1-1 system. The city has three warning sirens which are activated by the Police Department.

Fiscal tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include Community Development Block Grants, Capital Improvements Project funding, levied taxes for specific purposes, fees for water, sewer, gas or electric services, impact fees for new development, and ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds.

Existing Plans and Policies

Crocker does not have building codes. The fire department's ISO rating is three. The city is included in the county LEOP. The city has a Regional Transportation Plan (MRPC), and Regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (MRPC).

Table 2.13. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Crocker

Jurisdiction	With a disability	Non-English Speaking Populations	People Below Poverty Level	% Population Under 5 Yrs.	% Population 65 Yrs. and Over	# of Residences Built Prior to 1939	% of Mobile Homes
Crocker	339	60	310	9%	19.9%	44	10.7%

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 5-Years American Community Survey
mcdc.missouri.edu/applications/acs/profiles/report.php?period=5&year=2018&g=05000US29169|04000US29|01000US

Table 2.14. City of Crocker Mitigation Capabilities

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Planning Capabilities	
Comprehensive Plan	Yes - 1990
Builder's Plan	No
Capital Improvement Plan	No
City Emergency Operations Plan	Yes - 2008
County Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
Local Recovery Plan	No
County Recovery Plan	No
City Mitigation Plan	Part of county plan - 2015
County Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2015
Debris Management Plan	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes – regional CEDS 2018
Transportation Plan	Yes – regional
Land-use Plan	No
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Plan	No
Watershed Plan	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
FireWise or other fire mitigation plan	No
Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/Response/Recovery)	No
Policies/Ordinance	
Zoning Ordinance	No
Building Code	No
Floodplain Ordinance	No
Subdivision Ordinance	No
Tree Trimming Ordinance	No
Nuisance Ordinance	Yes
Storm Water Ordinance	No
Drainage Ordinance	No
Site Plan Review Requirements	No
Historic Preservation Ordinance	No
Landscape Ordinance	No
Program	
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	No
Codes Building Site/Design	No
Hazard Awareness Program	No
National Flood Insurance Program	No
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Participating Community	No
National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready	Yes-2002
Firewise Community Certification	No
Building Code Effectiveness Grading (BCEGs)	No
ISO Fire Rating	3
Economic Development Program	No
Land Use Program	No
Public Education/Awareness	No
Property Acquisition	No
Planning/Zoning Boards	No
Stream Maintenance Program	No
Tree Trimming Program	No
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	No
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes
Studies/Reports/Maps	
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	Yes – in County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – in County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	No
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	Yes
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	No
Building Inspector	No
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No
Engineer	Yes
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	Yes
Emergency Management Director	Yes
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	N/A
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No
Emergency Response Team	Yes – Regional Team in Rolla
Hazardous Materials Expert	Yes – Regional Team in Rolla

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	Yes
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes- Pulaski Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	MRPC
Historic Preservation	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	Yes – offices on Fort Leonard Wood and in Lebanon
Salvation Army	Yes
Veterans Groups	Yes
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	No
Neighborhood Associations	No
Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes
Local Funding Availability	
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for a specific purpose	Yes
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes
Impact fees for new development	No
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Ability to incur debt through private activities	No
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2020

2.2.3 City of Dixon

Overview

Dixon is located in the north east portion of Pulaski County. Like Crocker, the City of Dixon was laid out by a railroad surveyor on property owned by the railroad in the late 1860's. State highways 133 and 28 converge near Dixon. According to the 2013 U.S. Census, the community has a population of 1,412. Dixon is incorporated as a fourth class city with six aldermen and the mayor who make decisions regarding city issues. Other city personnel include a city clerk, city attorney, city marshal, fire chief/emergency management director, municipal judge, water/sewer supervisor, and building inspector.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Law enforcement in the community is provided by a city marshal. A volunteer fire department provides fire protection. The Dixon Ambulance District provides emergency medical services. The community has enhanced 9-1-1 through the Pulaski County 9-1-1 system. The city has one warning siren which is controlled by the 9-1-1 systems in Pulaski County.

Fiscal tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include 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 and debt through special tax bonds and ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas.

Existing Plans and Policies

Dixon does not currently participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. Dixon does not have a building code. The fire department's ISO rating is six. The city is included in the county LEOP.

Table 2.15. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Dixon

Jurisdiction	With a disability	Non-English Speaking Populations	People Below Poverty Level	% Population Under 5 Yrs.	% Population 65 Yrs. and Over	# of Residences Built Prior to 1939	% of Mobile Homes
Dixon	300	16	233	5%	19.8%	88	9.4%

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 5-Year American Community Survey
mcdc.missouri.edu/applications/acs/profiles/report.php?period=5&year=2018&g=05000US29169|04000US29|01000US

Table 2.16. City of Dixon Mitigation Capabilities

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Planning Capabilities	
Comprehensive Plan	No
Builder's Plan	No
Capital Improvement Plan	No
City Emergency Operations Plan	No
County Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
Local Recovery Plan	No
County Recovery Plan	No
City Mitigation Plan	Yes – 2015 part of county plan
County Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2015
Debris Management Plan	Yes
Economic Development Plan	Yes – Regional CEDS - 2018
Transportation Plan	Yes - Regional
Land-use Plan	No
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Plan	No
Watershed Plan	No
FireWise or other fire mitigation plan	No
Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/Response/Recovery)	No
Policies/Ordinance	
Zoning Ordinance	No
Building Code	No
Floodplain Ordinance	No
Subdivision Ordinance	No
Tree Trimming Ordinance	No
Nuisance Ordinance	Yes
Storm Water Ordinance	No
Drainage Ordinance	Yes
Site Plan Review Requirements	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Historic Preservation Ordinance	No
Landscape Ordinance	Yes
Program	
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	No
Codes Building Site/Design	Yes
Hazard Awareness Program	No
National Flood Insurance Program	No
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Participating Community	No
National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready	Yes
Firewise Community Certification	No
Building Code Effectiveness Grading (BCEGs)	No
ISO Fire Rating	6
Economic Development Program	No
Land Use Program	No
Public Education/Awareness	No
Property Acquisition	No
Planning/Zoning Boards	No
Stream Maintenance Program	No
Tree Trimming Program	No
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	No
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes
Studies/Reports/Maps	
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	No
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	No
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	Yes
Building Inspector	Yes
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No
Engineer	No
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	Yes
Emergency Management Director	Yes
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	No
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No
Emergency Response Team	Yes – covered by Rolla HSRT in Phelps County
Hazardous Materials Expert	Yes – covered by Rolla HSRT in Phelps County
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	No
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes, Pulaski Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	MRPC
Historic Preservation	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	Yes – Offices on Fort Leonard Wood and Lebanon
Salvation Army	Yes

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Veterans Groups	Yes
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	No
Neighborhood Associations	No
Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes
Local Funding Availability	
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for a specific purpose	Yes with voter approval
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes
Impact fees for new development	Yes
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Ability to incur debt through private activities	No
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	Yes

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2020

2.2.4 City of Richland

Overview

Richland is located in the west central portion of Pulaski County on the border with Laclede and Camden counties. Like Crocker and Dixon, it is a community that was developed by the railroad in the 1860's. Richland's historic City Hall building was built in the 1940's as part of the WPA projects. State highways 7 and 133 converge in Richland. According to the 2013 U.S. Census, the community has a population of 1,756. Richland is incorporated as a fourth class city and has a six member board of aldermen and a mayor. The city also has a four member utility board, and a nine member park board. The city employs a full-time city administrator. Other city personnel include a city clerk, chief of police, utility board, planning and zoning commission, city attorney, municipal judge, building inspector, development planner, public works official, emergency management coordinator, and NFIP floodplain administrator. Granted some personal may be tasked with more than one position/job. The city provides municipal services for water, sewage treatment, natural gas and electricity. The city is served by Pulaski County's Enhanced 9-1-1 system. The community has a municipal airport with a hard surface runway 3,000 feet in length. The City contracts Tri-County Fire and Rescue for fire protection. Central Ozarks Medical Center and St. Johns Medical System both have medical facilities in Richland²².

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Richland participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. Law enforcement in the community is provided by a police department. The city contracts with Tri-County Fire Protection District, a volunteer fire department, to provide fire protection services for the community. The fire department's ISO rating is seven. The Pulaski County Ambulance District provides emergency medical services and has a base in Richland. The community has enhanced 9-1-1 through the Pulaski County 9-1-1 system. The city

²² www.richlandmo.net

has four warning sirens which are controlled by Pulaski County 9-1-1 dispatch, National Weather Service and the Missouri Highway Patrol MULES system.

Fiscal tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include Community Development Block Grants, Capital Improvements Project funding, taxes for specific purposes, fees for water, sewer, gas or electric services, ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds, incur debt through special tax bonds, Incur debt through private activities and withhold spending in hazard prone areas.

Richland has building codes (BOCA) which the city enforces by requiring inspections for new builds as well as renovations. Richland contracts with the city of Waynesville for building code inspector services.

Existing Plans and Policies

Richland has building codes, a floodplain ordinance, land use plan, zoning ordinance and critical facilities plan. The fire department's ISO rating is five. The city is included in the county LEOP. The city has a Regional Transportation Plan (MRPC), and Regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (MRPC).

Table 2.17. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Richland

Jurisdiction	With a disability	Non-English Speaking Populations	People Below Poverty Level	% Population Under 5 Yrs.	% Population 65 Yrs. and Over	# of Residences Built Prior to 1939	% of Mobile Homes
Richland	590	35	460	3.3%	17.3%	63	14%

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 5-Year American Community Survey
mcdc.missouri.edu/applications/acs/profiles/report.php?period=5&year=2018&g=05000US29169|04000US29|01000US

Table 2.18. City of Richland Mitigation Capabilities

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Planning Capabilities	
Comprehensive Plan	No
Builder's Plan	No
Capital Improvement Plan	No
City Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
County Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
Local Recovery Plan	No
County Recovery Plan	No
City Mitigation Plan	Yes -2015 Part of county plan
County Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2015
Debris Management Plan	Yes
Economic Development Plan	Yes – regional CEDS 2018
Transportation Plan	Yes – regional 2018
Land-use Plan	No
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Plan	No
Watershed Plan	No
FireWise or other fire mitigation plan	No
Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/Response/Recovery)	Yes

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Policies/Ordinance	
Zoning Ordinance	Yes
Building Code	Yes - BOCA
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes
Tree Trimming Ordinance	No
Nuisance Ordinance	Yes
Storm Water Ordinance	No
Drainage Ordinance	No
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes
Historic Preservation Ordinance	Yes
Landscape Ordinance	No
Program	
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	Yes
Codes Building Site/Design	Yes
Hazard Awareness Program	No
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Participating Community	No
National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready	No
Firewise Community Certification	No
Building Code Effectiveness Grading (BCEGs)	No
ISO Fire Rating	5
Economic Development Program	No
Land Use Program	No
Public Education/Awareness	No
Property Acquisition	No
Planning/Zoning Boards	Yes
Stream Maintenance Program	Yes
Tree Trimming Program	Yes
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	No
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes
Studies/Reports/Maps	
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	Yes – in County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – in County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes
Vulnerable Population Inventory	Yes
Land Use Map	Yes
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	Yes – contracted with city of Waynesville
Building Inspector	Yes – contracted with city of Waynesville
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No
Engineer	Yes
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	Yes
Emergency Management Director	Yes
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No
Emergency Response Team	Yes – through regional HSRT (Rolla)
Hazardous Materials Expert	Yes – through regional HSRT (Rolla)
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	Yes

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes, Pulaski Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	MRPC
Historic Preservation	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	Yes – offices on Fort Leonard Wood and Lebanon
Salvation Army	Yes
Veterans Groups	Yes
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	No
Neighborhood Associations	No
Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes
Local Funding Availability	
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for a specific purpose	Yes with voter approval
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes
Impact fees for new development	No
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Ability to incur debt through private activities	Yes
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	Yes

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2020

2.2.5 City of St. Robert

Overview

St. Robert is located on the Interstate 44 corridor, adjacent to Fort Leonard Wood in the center of the county. St. Robert is incorporated as a fourth class city. St. Robert is the youngest incorporated community in Pulaski County, and developed when Fort Leonard Wood was established in the mid-twentieth century. According to the 2013 US Census, the city has a population of 4,569. There is an eight member board of aldermen and a mayor. The city employs a full-time city administrator, city clerk, city attorney, finance officer, city collector, municipal judge, police chief, fire chief, public works director and a public works foreman. In addition, a mapping specialist, engineer, emergency management coordinator, and NFIP floodplain administrator are also employed by the city. The city provides municipal services for water, sewage treatment, natural gas and electricity. The city is served by Pulaski County 9-1-1 and has its own police department and fire department.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

St. Robert participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. The city zoning inspector also serves as the city floodplain manager. The city has a floodplain ordinance #1308, adopted on September 23, 2002. St. Robert has a fully staffed Building Department that administers and enforces all 2006 ICC codes and the 2005 National Electric Code. The city has three ICC certified inspectors on staff,

including the city building official, city zoning inspector and the city administrator. All residential and non-residential construction – both new and renovations – require a building permit and inspections by the city.

The city has four severe weather sirens that are activated by the city police dispatch center with coordination from the city fire chief. In addition to being served by Pulaski County 9-1-1, the city has dispatch capability through the city police dispatch. Additional warning is provided through the local radio station, KJPW-KFBD-KIIK Radio and the local Channel 12 cable television station.

The City EOC is located at the St. Robert Municipal Center, with the St. Robert Community Center serving as a backup location. The community and city government has high speed broadband internet capabilities at all city facilities.

The city is served by the St. Robert Fire Department which has an ISO rating of five, as well as an ambulance district and an air evacuation service through St. Johns Clinic.

Fiscal tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include Community Development Block Grants, Capital Improvements Project funding, ability to levy taxes for specific purposes, fees for water, sewer, gas or electric services, incur debt through general obligation bonds, and ability to incur debt through special tax bonds.

Existing Plans and Policies

St. Robert has floodplain ordinances in place, as well as building, electric, property maintenance, fire, plumbing, mechanical and fuel gas codes(IPMC, IBC, IRC, IFC, IPC, IMC, IFGC, NEC). All codes which are enforced by city Building Department staff. The city also has a Snow and Ice Route Priority Plan, Infrastructure Development Regulations, City Comprehensive Plan, Economic Growth Strategy, land Development Regulations, Stormwater Management Regulations and Floodplain Management Regulations. The city is also part of the county LEOP. The city has a Regional Transportation Plan (MRPC), and Regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (MRPC).

Other Mitigation Activities

The fire department provides a number of education/outreach programs in the community and school district, including flood awareness and safety, hazardous weather awareness and preparedness, Fire Safety Week, H1N1 Flu Mitigation, outdoor burning and home smoke detectors. Other public education programs include Household Hazardous Waste, tornado and fire 811 notifications, car seat program, and smoke and carbon monoxide detection.

The community has a designated public tornado shelters that are constructed in accordance with FEMA standards. This shelter is located at East Elementary School and the St. Robert City Hall.

Error! Reference source not found. provides data in regards to demographic and structure risk parameters for St. Robert.

Error! Reference source not found. provides information from the Data Questionnaire distributed to each jurisdiction.

Table 2.19. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For St. Robert

Jurisdiction	With a disability	Non-English Speaking Populations	People Below Poverty Level	% Population Under 5 Yrs.	% Population 65 Yrs. and Over	# of Residences Built Prior to 1939	% of Mobile Homes
St. Robert	1,362	504	1,211	4.1%	8%	74	9.56%

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 5-Years American Community Survey
 mcdc.missouri.edu/applications/acs/profiles/report.php?period=5&year=2018&g=05000US29169|04000US29|01000US

Table 2.20. City of St. Robert Mitigation Capabilities

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Planning Capabilities	
Comprehensive Plan	Yes - 2003
Builder's Plan	Yes – 2008 ICC
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes – updated annually
City Emergency Operations Plan	Yes -2018
County Emergency Operations Plan	Yes -2010
Local Recovery Plan	Yes - 2010
County Recovery Plan	No
City Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2015 - Part of county plan
County Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2015
Debris Management Plan	Yes - 2010
Economic Development Plan	Yes – regional CEDS 2018
Transportation Plan	Yes – regional 2018
Land-use Plan	Yes - 2008
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Plan	Yes - 2015
Watershed Plan	Yes - 2018
FireWise or other fire mitigation plan	Yes - 2010
Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/Response/Recovery)	Yes - 2010
Policies/Ordinance	
Zoning Ordinance	Yes
Building Code	Yes, IBC/IRC 2006
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes - 2010
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes
Tree Trimming Ordinance	Yes
Nuisance Ordinance	Yes
Storm Water Ordinance	Yes
Drainage Ordinance	Yes
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes
Historic Preservation Ordinance	Yes
Landscape Ordinance	Yes
Program	
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	Yes
Codes Building Site/Design	Yes
Hazard Awareness Program	Yes
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Participating Community	No
National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready	Yes
Firewise Community Certification	Yes

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Building Code Effectiveness Grading (BCEGs)	Yes – Class 9 per 2016
ISO Fire Rating	4
Economic Development Program	Yes
Land Use Program	Yes
Public Education/Awareness	Yes
Property Acquisition	Yes
Planning/Zoning Boards	Yes
Stream Maintenance Program	No
Tree Trimming Program	Yes
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	No
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes
Studies/Reports/Maps	
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	Yes – in County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – in County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	Yes
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	Yes
Building Inspector	Yes
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No
Engineer	Yes
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	Yes
Emergency Management Director	Yes
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	Yes – through mutual aid
Emergency Response Team	Yes – Region I HSRT in Rolla and Fort Leonard Wood
Hazardous Materials Expert	Yes – Region I HSRT in Rolla and Fort Leonard Wood
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	Yes
Transportation Department	Yes
Economic Development Department	Yes
Housing Department	Yes, Pulaski Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	MRPC
Historic Preservation	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	Yes – Fort Leonard Wood and Lebanon
Salvation Army	Yes
Veterans Groups	Yes
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	Yes
Neighborhood Associations	Yes
Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes
Local Funding Availability	
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for a specific purpose	Yes
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Impact fees for new development	Yes
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Ability to incur debt through private activities	No
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2020

2.2.6 City of Waynesville

Overview

The City of Waynesville was declared the county seat in 1843 and was named after a Revolutionary War hero, "Mad Anthony" Wayne. The town was located on the St. Louis-Springfield Road and a regular stop on the stagecoach route. The Old Stagecoach Stop is listed on the National Register of Historical Places and is located on the city square, adjacent to the courthouse. Other communities, built along the railroads which crossed Pulaski County further north than the Waynesville area, challenged the community for a time in the late 1800's as the county's center of commerce. But Waynesville's fortunes improved again with the construction of Route 66, the development of Fort Leonard Wood and eventually the building of Interstate 44.

Waynesville is a fourth class city with an eight member city council and a mayor. The city also employs a full-time city administrator as well as a city clerk, city attorney, city court judge, city court clerk, city collector, police chief, water superintendent, electric superintendent, gas superintendent, street superintendent, and parks superintendent. Additional City personnel include building code official, building inspector, engineer, public works official, and NFIP floodplain administrator. The city provides municipal services for water, sewage treatment, electric and natural gas. The city is served by Pulaski County's enhanced 9-1-1 system and has its own police department.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Waynesville participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. The Building Inspector serves as the city's floodplain administrator. The city has a floodplain ordinance and also issues building permits. The city has building codes and uses the International Residential Code (IRC and IBC 2006). Waynesville has a Building Department that administers and enforces codes and permits. All residential and non-residential construction, both new and renovations require a building permit and inspections by the city.

The city has no outdoor severe weather sirens. In addition to being served by Pulaski County 9-1-1, CodeRED, a phone/text/email system, is utilized to keep residents informed. Additional warning is provided through the local radio station, KJPW-KFBD-KIHK Radio and the local Channel 12 cable television station.

The City EOC is located at the Pulaski County 9-1-1 Communications Center located at 1500 Ousley Rd, Waynesville, Missouri, with the Waynesville City Hall serving as a backup location. The community and city government has high speed broadband internet capabilities at all critical city facilities.

The city is served by the Waynesville Rural Fire Protection District and the Pulaski County Ambulance District. The fire department has an ISO rating of 5. In addition, the community is served by an air evacuation service at St. Johns Clinic.

Fiscal tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include Community Development Block Grants, Capital Improvements Project funding, levied 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, incur debt through special tax bonds and withhold spending in hazard prone areas.

Existing Plans and Policies

Waynesville has floodplain ordinances in place as well as building and electric codes which are enforced by the Building Department. The city has a comprehensive plan, capital improvement plan, city and county emergency operations plan, city mitigation plan, economic development plan, transportation plan, and land-use plan.

Table 2.21. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Waynesville

Jurisdiction	With a disability	Non-English Speaking Populations	People Below Poverty Level	% Population Under 5 Yrs.	% Population 65 Yrs. and Over	# of Residences Built Prior to 1939	% of Mobile Homes
Waynesville	1,080	264	1,216	8.5%	11.4%	62	0.5%

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 5-Year American Community Survey

Table 2.22. City of Waynesville Mitigation Capabilities

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Planning Capabilities	
Comprehensive Plan	Yes - 2015
Builder's Plan	No
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes - 2015
City Emergency Operations Plan	Yes - 2015
County Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
Local Recovery Plan	No
County Recovery Plan	No
City Mitigation Plan	Part of county plan
County Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2015
Debris Management Plan	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes – 2015 plus a regional CEDS 2018
Transportation Plan	Yes – regional 2018
Land-use Plan	Yes - 2015
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Plan	Yes - 2015
Watershed Plan	Yes - 2015
FireWise or other fire mitigation plan	No
Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/Response/Recovery)	No
Policies/Ordinance	
Zoning Ordinance	Yes
Building Code	Yes, ICC 2006
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes – 1/21/2010
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes
Tree Trimming Ordinance	Yes
Nuisance Ordinance	Yes

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Storm Water Ordinance	Yes
Drainage Ordinance	Yes
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes
Historic Preservation Ordinance	No
Landscape Ordinance	Yes
Program	
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	Yes
Codes Building Site/Design	Yes
Hazard Awareness Program	No
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Participating Community	No
National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready	No
Firewise Community Certification	No
Building Code Effectiveness Grading (BCEGs)	No
ISO Fire Rating	5
Economic Development Program	Yes
Land Use Program	Yes
Public Education/Awareness	No
Property Acquisition	Yes
Planning/Zoning Boards	Yes
Stream Maintenance Program	No
Tree Trimming Program	No
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	Yes
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes
Studies/Reports/Maps	
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	Yes – in County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – in County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	No
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	Yes
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	Yes
Building Inspector	Yes
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No
Engineer	Yes
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	Yes
Emergency Management Director	No
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No
Emergency Response Team	Yes – Region I HSRT – Rolla and Fort Leonard Wood
Hazardous Materials Expert	Yes – Region I HSRT – Rolla and Fort Leonard Wood
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	No
Transportation Department	Yes
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes, Pulaski Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	MRPC
Historic Preservation	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	Yes – Fort Leonard Wood and Lebanon
Salvation Army	Yes
Veterans Groups	Yes
Environmental Organization	Yes
Homeowner Associations	Yes
Neighborhood Associations	Yes
Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes
Local Funding Availability	
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for a specific purpose	Yes
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes
Impact fees for new development	Yes
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Ability to incur debt through private activities	No
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	Yes

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2020

Table 2.23 summarizes the mitigation capabilities of Pulaski County and its jurisdictions.

Table 2.23. Mitigation Capabilities Summary Table

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Pulaski County	Crocker	Dixon	Richland	St. Robert	Waynesville
Planning Capabilities						
Comprehensive Plan	No	Yes - 1990	No	No	Yes-2003	Yes - 2015
Builder's Plan	No	No	No	No	Yes – 2008 ICC	No
Capital Improvement Plan	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes - 2015
City Emergency Operations Plan	n/a	Yes	No	Yes	Yes-2018	Yes – 2015
County Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local Recovery Plan	No	No	No	No	Yes - 2010	No
County Recovery Plan	No	No	No	No	No	No
City Mitigation Plan	n/a	Yes-part of county plan 2015	Yes-part of county plan 2015	Yes-part of county plan 2015	Yes-part of county plan 2015	Yes-part of county plan 2015

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Pulaski County	Crocker	Dixon	Richland	St. Robert	Waynesville
County Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2015	Yes - 2015	Yes - 2015	Yes - 2015	Yes - 2015	Yes - 2015
Debris Management Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes-2010	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes - CEDS	Yes – CEDS	Yes - CEDS	Yes - CEDS	Yes - CEDS	Yes-2015 plus a regional CEDS 2018
Transportation Plan	Yes – Regional	Yes – Regional	Yes - Regional	Yes - Regional	Yes - Regional	Yes - Regional
Land-use Plan	No (FLW study 2012)	No	No	No	Yes-2008	Yes - 2015
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Plan	No	No	No	No	Yes-2015	Yes- 2015
Watershed Plan	No	No	No	No	Yes-2018	Yes - 2015
Firewise or other fire mitigation plan	No	No	No	No	Yes-2010	No
Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/Response/Recovery)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes-2010	No
Policies/Ordinances						
Zoning Ordinance	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Building Code	No	No	No	Yes - BOCA	Yes-IBC/IRC 2006	Yes – ICC 2006
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes-2010	Yes – 1/21/2010
Subdivision Ordinance	n/a	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tree Trimming Ordinance	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Nuisance Ordinance	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Storm Water Ordinance	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Drainage Ordinance	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Site Plan Review Requirements	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Pulaski County	Crocker	Dixon	Richland	St. Robert	Waynesville
Historic Preservation Ordinance	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape Ordinance	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Program						
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Codes Building Site/Design	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hazard Awareness Program	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Participating Community	No	No	No	No	No	No
National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready	No	Yes-2002	Yes	No	Yes	No
Firewise Community Certification	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Building Code Effectiveness Grading (BCEGs)	No	No	No	No	Yes – Class 9 - 2016	No
ISO Fire Rating	n/a	3	6	5	4	5
Economic Development Program	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Land Use Program	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Public Education/Awar eness	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Property Acquisition	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Planning/Zoning Boards	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stream Maintenance Program	No	No	No	Yes	No	No

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Pulaski County	Crocker	Dixon	Richland	St. Robert	Waynesville
Tree Trimming Program	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	Yes, Police and Utilities	Yes	Yes	Yes, Police and Fire	Yes
Studies/Reports/Maps						
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	Yes-in County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes-in County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes-in County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes-in County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes-in County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes-in County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes-in County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes-in County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes-in County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes-in County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes-in County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes-in County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Evacuation Route Map	No	No	No	No	No	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Land Use Map	Yes (2012 FLW study)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Staff/Department						
Building Code Official	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Building Inspector	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Engineer	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Development Planner	No	No	No	No	No	No
Public Works Official	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emergency Management Director	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes	n/a	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Pulaski County	Crocker	Dixon	Richland	St. Robert	Waynesville
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No	No	No	No	Yes – through mutual aid	No
Emergency Response Team	Yes – Regional team (Rolla) and FLW	Yes – Regional team (Rolla) and FLW	Yes – Regional team (Rolla) and FLW	Yes – Regional team (Rolla) and FLW	Yes – Regional team (Rolla) and FLW	Yes – Regional team (Rolla) and FLW
Hazardous Materials Expert	Yes – Regional team (Rolla) and FLW	Yes – Regional team (Rolla) and FLW	Yes – Regional team (Rolla) and FLW	Yes – Regional team (Rolla) and FLW	Yes – Regional team (Rolla) and FLW	Yes – Regional team (Rolla) and FLW
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
County Emergency Management Commission	No	No	No	No	No	No
Sanitation Department	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation Department	Yes – Road and Bridge	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Economic Development Department	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Housing Department	Yes - Pulaski Co. PHA	Yes, Pulaski Co. PHA	Yes, Pulaski Co. PHA	Yes, Pulaski Co. PHA	Yes – Phelps Co. PHA	Yes, Pulaski Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC
Historic Preservation	No	No	No	No	No	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)						
American Red Cross	Yes – offices in FLW & Lebanon	Yes – offices in FLW & Lebanon	Yes – offices in FLW & Lebanon	Yes – offices in FLW & Lebanon	Yes – offices in FLW & Lebanon	Yes – offices in FLW & Lebanon
Salvation Army	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Veterans Groups	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Environmental Organization	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Homeowner Associations	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Neighborhood Associations	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Pulaski County	Crocker	Dixon	Richland	St. Robert	Waynesville
Chamber of Commerce	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Financial Resources						
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for a specific purpose	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Impact fees for new development	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ability to incur debt through private activities	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Source: Data Collection Questionnaires, 2020

2.2.7 Public School District Profiles and Mitigation Capabilities

The following school districts are participating jurisdictions in this plan: Dixon R-I School District, Crocker R-II School District, Swedeborg R-III School District, Richland R-IV School District, Laquey R-IV School District and Waynesville R-VI School District. As public institutions responsible for the care and education of the county’s children, these school districts share an interest with Pulaski County in public safety and hazard mitigation planning. **Figure 2.6** provides the boundaries of the school districts participating in this planning process.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

All six school districts both have NOAA all hazard radios on site to provide early warning of hazard events. In addition, each school district has fire alarms and intercom systems capable of providing specific instructions in the event of an emergency. All school districts have intercom systems. Dixon R-I and Waynesville R-VI both have automated text and voice messaging systems.

Existing Plans and Policies

All six school districts have an emergency management plan and weapons policy.

Other Mitigation Activities

All school districts participating in the plan conduct regular fire, earthquake and tornado drills on a quarterly basis or semi-annual basis. All districts practice lock-down security training at least once a year. Crocker R-II and Waynesville R-VI each have one certified tornado safe room that meets FEMA standards.

New Construction

None of the school districts anticipate a new building or major renovation project in the near future.

Table 2.24. School District Buildings and Enrollment Data, 2020

District Name	Building Name	Enrolment
Dixon R-I		
	Dixon Elem.	456
	Dixon Middle School	220
	Dixon High	274
Crocker R-II		
	Crocker Elem.	329
	Crocker High	259
Swedeborg R-III		
	Swedeborg Elem.	50
Richland R-IV		
	Richland Elem.	306
	Richland High	247
Laquey R-V		
	Laquey Elem.	328
	Laquey Middle	157
	Laquey High	174

Waynesville R-VI	Waynesville East Elem.	3,688
	Freedom Elem.	
	Partridge Elem.	
	Thayer Elem.	
	Wood Elem.	
	6 th Grade Center	1,345
	Waynesville Middle	1,652
	Waynesville Sr. High	
	Waynesville Career Center	

Source: <https://ogi.oe.mo.gov/DESE/schoolSearch/index.html>

Figure 2.6. Pulaski County School Districts

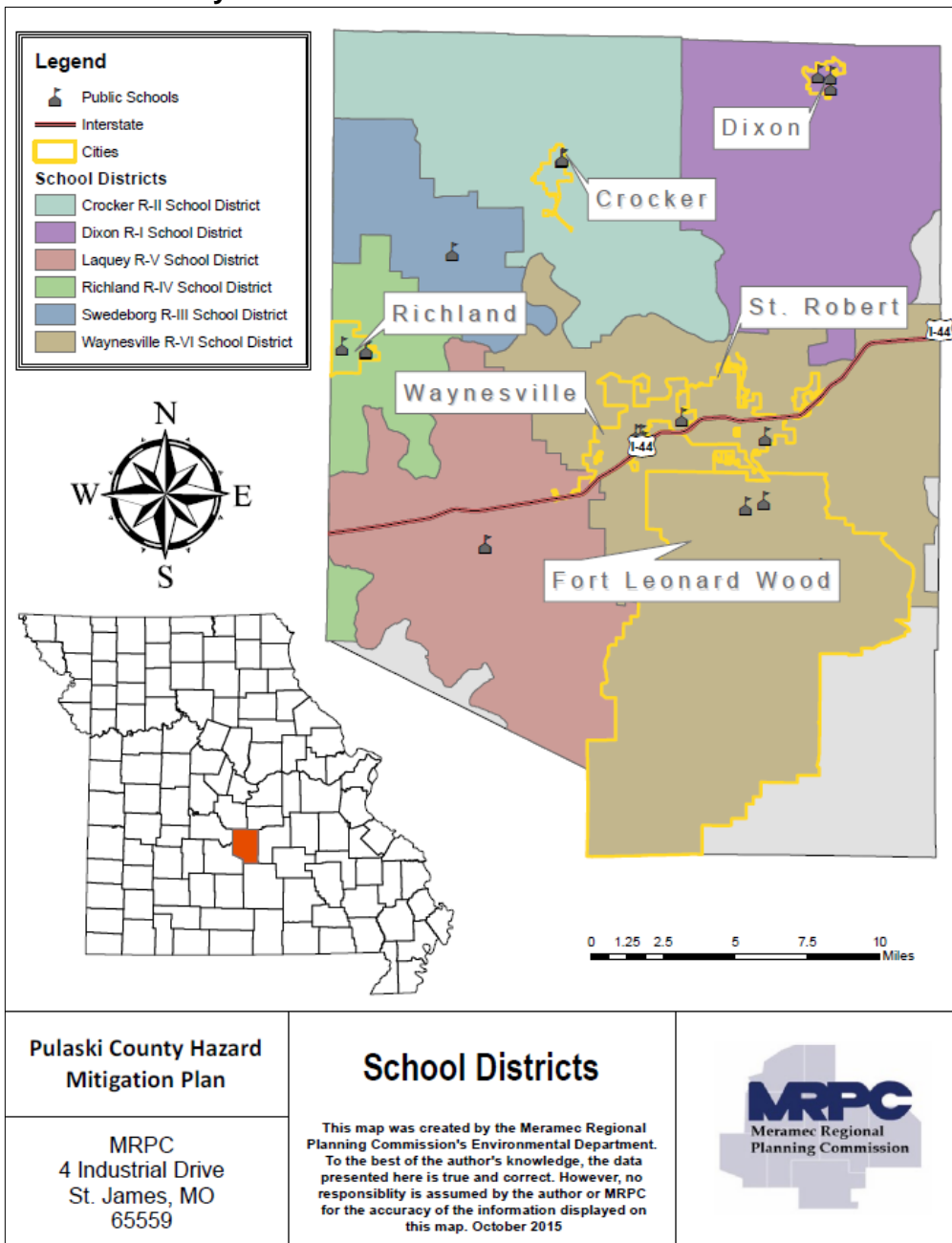


Table 2.25. Summary of Mitigation Capabilities for School Districts

Capability	Dixon R-I	Crocker R-II	Swedeborg R-III	Richland R-IV	Laquey R-V	Waynesville R-VI
Planning Elements						
Master Plan/Date	No	Yes-2015	-	No	Yes-Annually	Yes - 2019
Capital Improvement	Yes - Annually	Yes - 2015	-	No	No	Yes - 2019
School Emergency Plan/Date	Yes - Annually	Yes - 2019	Yes - Annually	Yes	Yes-Annually	Yes - 2019
Weapons Policy/Date	Yes -2013	-	Yes	Yes	Yes - 2013	Yes - 2019
Personnel Resources						
Full-Time Building Official (Principal)	Yes	Yes	Yes-Supt.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emergency Manager	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grant Writer	No	-	Yes	No	No	Yes
Public Information Officer	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Financial Resources						
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Local Funds	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
General Obligation	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Special Tax Bonds	No	No	No	No	No	No
Private Activities/Donations	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
State and Federal Funds/Grants	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other						
Public Education Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Privately or Self-Insured?	Self-Insured	No	N/A	Privately	Privately - MUSIC	Privately
Fire Evacuation Training	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes – twice per year	Yes – annually
Tornado Sheltering Exercises	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes – twice per year	Yes – annually
Public Address/Emergency Alert System	Automated text and voice messaging	Intercom and alarms	Yes	Intercom system in rooms	Intercom system	School Messenger system, Digital Message marquee signs, local/cable TV, building intercoms, AM/FM radio, building walkie talkies
NOAA Weather Radios	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Lock-Down Security Training	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes - annually	Yes - annually
Mitigation Programs	Construction to secure main entrances and moved main offices from center of buildings to the exterior.	Have a FEMA certified tornado shelter	Fire, Tornado, Earthquake, Active Intruder Training	N/A	Upgraded alarms, fire alarm system and security cameras	East Elem. FEMA shelter, Secure vestibules for entry, Middle School Phase II project with hardened shelter walls
Tornado Shelter/Safe-room	Yes have designated areas - but not FEMA certified	Yes – FEMA certified	Yes have designated areas – not FEMA certified	N/A	Yes – have designated area – not FEMA certified	Yes – designated areas, East Elem. Has a FEMA certified shelter
Campus Police	No-have a director of safety who works with local police	Yes	No	No	1 FT SRO and 1 FT security guard	Yes – we have an SRO officer on site at each school building and rely on police departments in Waynesville, St. Robert and Ft. Leonard Wood

Source: Data Collection Questionnaires, 2020

2.2.8 Critical Facilities

The table below (**Table 2.26**) provides information for critical facilities in the planning area. Specific information includes a Hazus ID if applicable, jurisdiction, building name/owner, and address. Facilities addressed include emergency, fire department, law enforcement, medical, and schools. Furthermore, (**Table 2.27**) provides information in regards to colleges/universities located in the planning area.

Table 2.26. Pulaski County Critical Facilities by Type and Jurisdiction

HazusID	Jurisdiction	Building Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Fire Department Facilities						
MO000551	Crocker	Crocker Fire Protection Dist. Bldg. 1	201 Keeth Rd	Crocker	MO	65452
	Crocker	Crocker Fire Protection Dist. Bldg. 2	111 10th St	Crocker	MO	65452
	Crocker	Crocker Fire Protection Dist. Bldg. 3	17180 Hwy T	Swedeborg	MO	65572
	Crocker	Crocker Fire Protection Dist. Bldg. 4	13572 Hwy BB	Crocker	MO	65452
MO000552	Dixon	Dixon Rural Fire Protection Dist.	203 S Walnut St	Dixon	MO	65459
	Richland	Hazalgreen Fire Protection District (Station #2)	33991 U.S. Route 66	Richland	MO	65556
MO000557	Richland	Tri-County Fire & Rescue Association	111 W Washington Ave	Richland	MO	65556
MO000553	St. Robert	Waynesville Rural Fire Prot. Dist. #3	20965 Hwy 28	St. Robert	MO	65584
MO000554	St. Robert	St. Robert City Fire & Rescue Bldg. 1	117 Plattner Ave	St. Robert	MO	65584
	St. Robert	St. Robert City Fire & Rescue Bldg. 2	116 Foxworth St	St. Robert	MO	65584
MO000556	Waynesville	Waynesville Rural Fire Prot. Dist. #1	1501 Ousley Rd	Waynesville	MO	65583
MO000558	Waynesville	Waynesville Rural Fire Prot. Dist. #2	25730 Red Oak Rd	Waynesville	MO	65583
	Waynesville	Waynesville Rural Fire Prot. Bldg. 4	20854 Hwy T	Waynesville	MO	65583
Law Enforcement Facilities						
MO000088	Crocker	Crocker Police Dept.	108 S Commercial St	Crocker	MO	65452
MO000385	Dixon	Dixon Police Dept.	303 S Elm St.	Dixon	MO	65459
MO000254	Richland	Richland Police Dept.	201 S Chestnut	Richland	MO	65556
MO000140	St. Robert	St. Robert Police Dept.	194 Eastlawn Ave	St. Robert	MO	65584
MO000225	Waynesville	Waynesville Police Dept.	201 North St	Waynesville	MO	65583
MO000368	Pulaski County	Pulaski County Sheriff	301 Historic 66 E	Waynesville	MO	65583
School Facilities						
MO002225	Crocker	Crocker Elem	601 N Commercial	Crocker	MO	65452

HazusID	Jurisdiction	Building Name	Address	City	State	Zip
MO002226	Crocker	Crocker High	601 N Commercial	Crocker	MO	65452
School Facilities						
MO002227	Dixon	Dixon Elem	N Pine & W Sixth	Dixon	MO	65459
MO002228	Dixon	Dixon Middle	Hwy 28 East	Dixon	MO	65459
MO002229	Dixon	Dixon High	High School Dr	Dixon	MO	65459
MO002230	Laquey	Laquey R-V Elem.	27600 Hwy AA	Laquey	MO	65534
MO002231	Laquey	Laquey R-V High	27601 Hwy AA	Laquey	MO	65534
MO002232	Laquey	Laquey R-V Middle	27602 Hwy AA	Laquey	MO	65534
MO000913	Richland	Richland Elem.	714 E Jefferson	Richland	MO	65556
MO000914	Richland	Richland High/Jr. High	715 E Jefferson	Richland	MO	65556
MO000916	Richland	Swedeborg Elem.	17507 Hwy T	Richland	MO	65556
	St. Robert	Freedom Elem.	286 Eastlawn Ave.	St. Robert	MO	65584
	Fort Leonard Wood	Partridge Elementary	2225 Young Street	FLW	MO	65473
	Fort Leonard Wood	Thayer Elementary	15392 Thayer Road	FLW	MO	65473
MO001142	Waynesville	Waynesville East Elem.	1501 State Rd F	Waynesville	MO	65583
MO001143	Waynesville	Waynesville Sr. High	200 GW Lane	Waynesville	MO	65583
MO001144	Waynesville	Waynesville Sixth Grade Center	810 Roosevelt St	Waynesville	MO	65583
MO001145	Waynesville	Waynesville Middle	1001 Historic 66 W	Waynesville	MO	65583
	Waynesville	Waynesville Career Center	400 GW Lane	Waynesville	MO	65583
Medical Facilities						
	Crocker	Pulaski County Health Dept.	101 12th St	Crocker	MO	65452
	Dixon	Rural Health Clinic	206 West Second	Dixon	MO	65459
	Richland	Central Ozarks Medical Center	304 W Washington St	Richland	MO	65556
	Richland	St. John's Clinic Richland	904 S Pine St	Richland	MO	65556
	St. Robert	St. John's Clinic St. Robert	608 City Route 66	St. Robert	MO	65584
	Waynesville	Pulaski Medical Clinic	107 Ichord Ave	Waynesville	MO	65583
	Waynesville	Phelps Health Waynesville Medical Plaza	1000 GW Lane Street	Waynesville	MO	65583
Childcare Facilities						
	Crocker	Crocker Academy Inc.	324 S Commercial St.	Crocker	MO	65452
	Crocker	Gina's Daycare Learning Academy LLC	91B Ichord Ave	Crocker	MO	65452

HazusID	Jurisdiction	Building Name	Address	City	State	Zip
	Dixon	Dixon Head Start Center	306 N Lang	Dixon	MO	65459
Childcare Facilities						
	Richland	Richland Head Start Center	306 S Pine	Richland	MO	65556
	St. Robert	Candyland	106 Bosa	St. Robert	MO	65584
	St. Robert	STM Christian Daycare/Preschool Academy	577 Old Route 66	St. Robert	MO	65584
	St. Robert	Young Minds Learning Academy LLC	121 Superior Road	St. Robert	MO	65584
	Waynesville	Gina's Daycare Learning Academy LLC	91B Ichord Ave	Waynesville	MO	65583
	Waynesville	New Beginnings Childcare Center	24665 Rocklin Dr	Waynesville	MO	65583
	Waynesville	Precious Jewels Christian Childcare LLC	704 W Historic Rte. 66	Waynesville	MO	65583
	Waynesville	Stonebrooke Kidz Academy	500 GW Lane Street	Waynesville	MO	65583
	Waynesville	Westside Christian Academy	801 Historic Rte. 66 W	Waynesville	MO	65583
	Waynesville	Wee Wonders Child Devel. Center of Waynesville	1702 Long Dr	Waynesville	MO	65583
	Waynesville	Munchkinland	1809-A Historic Rte. 66 W	Waynesville	MO	65583
	Waynesville	Waynesville Head Start – MO Ozarks Community Action, Inc.	19778 Sackett Ln	Waynesville	MO	65583
	Waynesville	Waynesville United Methodist Parents Day Out	301 Highway T	Waynesville	MO	65583
Nursing Homes						
	Dixon	Dixon Nursing & Rehab	403 E 10th St	Dixon	MO	65459
	Richland	Richland Care Center, Inc.	400 Tri-County Lane	Richland	MO	65556
	Richland	Rosewood Manor	101 East Pulaski Street	Richland	MO	65556
	Waynesville	Pulaski County Adult Daycare	704 Historic Route 66, Suite 102	Waynesville	MO	65583
	Waynesville	Life Care Center of Waynesville	700 Birch Lane	Waynesville	MO	65583

Source: Meramec Region Community Data Mining for Hazard Mitigation Planning (2014); Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services website-health.mo.gov

Table 2.27. Pulaski County Colleges/Universities

College/University	Location	Description
Columbia College	Truman Education Center 4904 Constitution St, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473	Main campus: Columba, MO Associates and Bachelor degrees
Central Texas College	6002 Colorado Ave. Bldg. 733 E, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473	Main campus: Fort Hood, TX Associate degrees
Drury University	194 Eastlawn Ave, Suite C, St. Robert, MO 65584	Main campus: Springfield, MO Bachelor degrees
Ozarks Technical Community College	600 GW Ln, Waynesville, MO 65583	Main Campus in Springfield, MO Associate degrees
Webster University	6002 Constitution Ave, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473	Main campus: St. Louis Bachelor and Masters degrees
Park University	Bldg. 733, Unite B, Suite 113, 6002 Colorado Ave, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473	Main Campus: Parkville, MO Bachelor and Master's degree
Lincoln University	Truman Education Center, 268 Constitution St. Suite 5, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473	Main Campus: Jefferson City, MO Bachelor and Master's degree