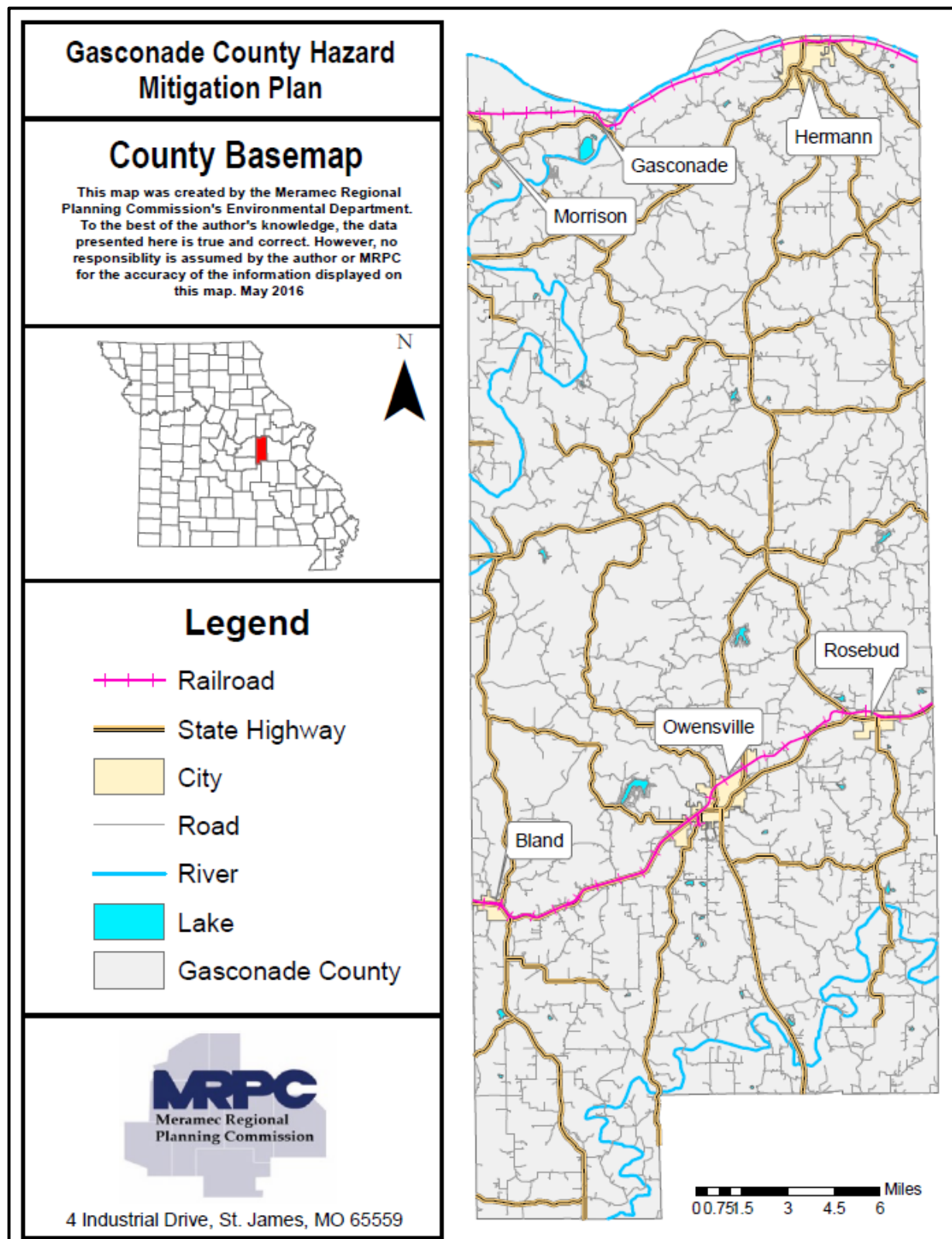

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2.1 Gasconade County Planning Area Profile

Figure 2.1. Map of Gasconade County



Gasconade County has a population of approximately 14,711 according to the most recent census data¹. **Error! Reference source not found.** illustrates the percentage population growth since 2010 as compared to the statewide and national population growth. The median household income and percentage growth since 2010, as compared to statewide and national figures can be found in **Table 2.2**. Furthermore, median house value percentage growth for Gasconade County, Missouri, and the United States is provided in **Table 2.3**.

Table 2.1 Percent Population Growth for County, State and Nation 2010-2019

	Total Population		Change Over Period	
Demographic Region	2010	2019	Change	Percent
Missouri	5,814,785	6,104,910	290,125	4.99
United States	300,758,215	324,697,795	23,939,580	7.96
Gasconade County	14,972	14,711	-261	-1.74

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 5-Year American Community Survey

Table 2.2. Median Household Income and Percentage Growth for County, State, and Nation 2010 - 2019

	Median Household Income (USD)		Change Over Period	
Demographic Region	2010	2019	Change	Percent
United States	\$51,914	\$62,843	\$10,929	21.1
Missouri	\$46,914	\$55,461	\$9,199	19.9
Gasconade County	\$40,837	\$54,885	\$14,048	34.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 and 2015-2019 5-Year American Community Survey

Table 2.3. Median House Value Percentage Growth for County, State, and Nation 2010 - 2019

	Median House Value (USD)		Change Over Period	
Demographic Region	2010	2019	Change	Percent
United States	\$188,400	\$217,500	\$29,100	15.4
Missouri	\$137,700	\$157,200	\$19,500	14.2
Gasconade County	\$111,900	\$134,200	\$22,300	19.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 and 2015-2019 5-Year American Community Survey

2.1.1 Geography, Geology and Topography

Gasconade County has a total land area of 524 square miles. The bulk land cover in the county is woodlands; however, there are areas of the county that are utilized for row crop production, particularly in the river valleys. The area has karst terrain, which is characterized by springs, caves, losing streams, and sinkholes. Additionally, the county is comprised of 6.6 square miles of total water area. Incorporated jurisdictions within the county include Bland, Gasconade, Hermann, Morrison, Owensville, and Rosebud.

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

Gasconade County is located in south central Missouri, approximately 50 miles east of the state capital of Jefferson City, approximately 130 miles northeast of Springfield, Mo. and approximately 70 miles west of St. Louis, Mo. The county is bordered on the north by Montgomery and Warren Counties. On the east side the county is bordered by Osage and Maries Counties. To the south the county is bordered by Phelps and Pulaski Counties. Franklin County shares a border with Gasconade to the west.

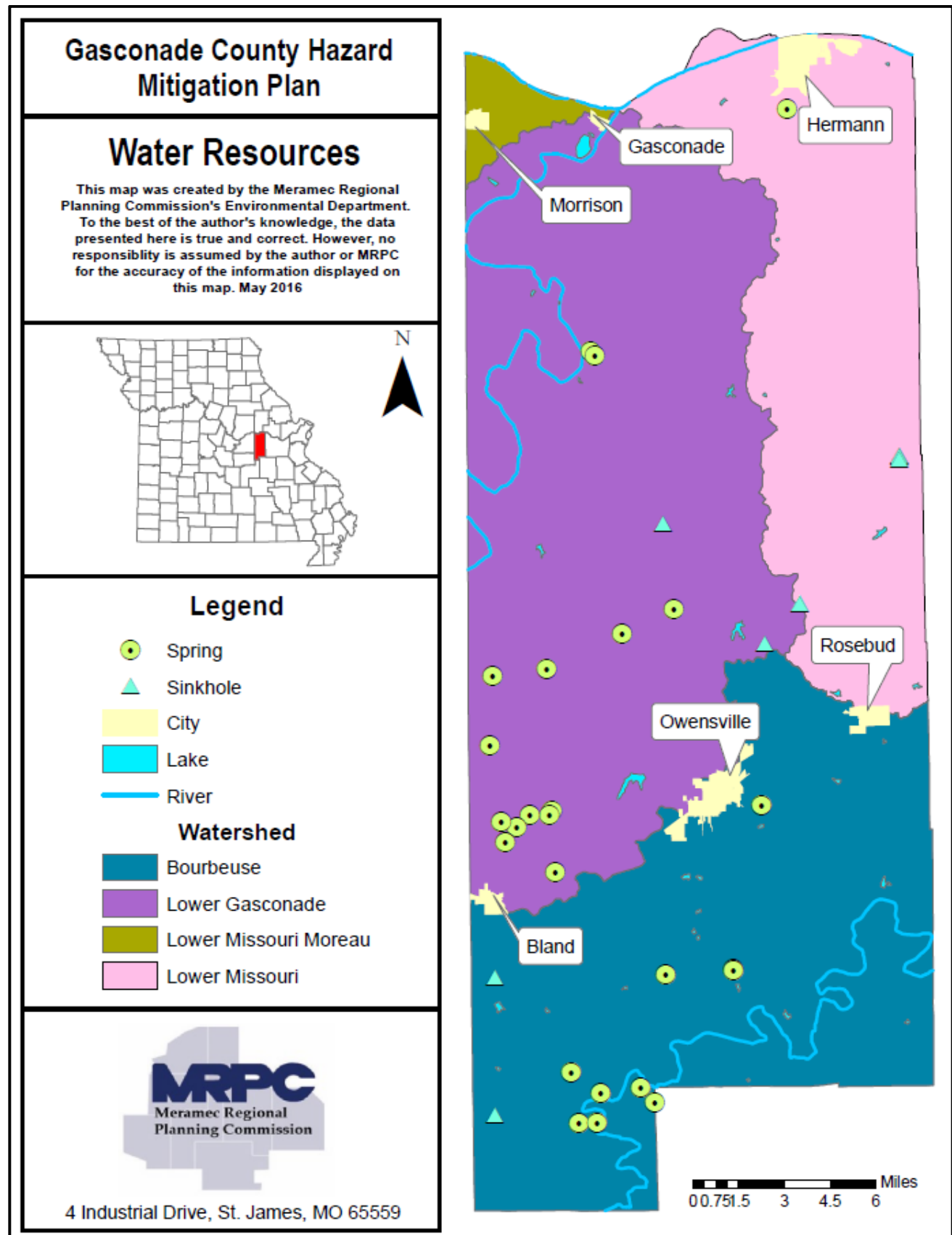
The topography in Gasconade County can be divided into two areas: the area to the south within the Bourbeuse Watershed; and the area to the north, which drains into the Gasconade and Missouri rivers. In the Bourbeuse Watershed, the topography is fairly gentle with rolling hills. North of Highway 28 the topography becomes rough with steep sided valleys and narrow ridges. The maximum relief in the county is approximately 500 feet, with the highest area being at the north edge of the Bourbeuse River Valley, and the lowest at the Missouri River.

A drainage basin is the total area drained by a river and all of its tributaries. A watershed is the area drained by a single stream. 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.

Gasconade County is located in three river basins: Gasconade, Bourbeuse, and Missouri. 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, Maries, 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 gradient 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. **Figure 2.2** is a map showing the watersheds covering Gasconade County.

As a whole, the Gasconade River watershed is rural with low population. The most populated areas are Pulaski and Phelps counties, which are experiencing land development from growth surrounding Fort Leonard Wood and the City of Rolla. Lower watershed areas of Maries, Osage, and Gasconade counties have low population density. The Upper and Lower Gasconade River watersheds have 49% and 33%, respectively, grassland and cropland as land use. A general

Figure 2.2. Gasconade County Watershed/Water Resources



trend in the rural Gasconade River watershed toward increased cattle numbers per pastured acre has continued to the present. Forest comprises approximately 46% of the land cover within the Upper Gasconade River watershed and 66% within the Lower Gasconade River watershed. Forests are in good health and have sustainable forest production. Forest land is largely under private ownership with federally-owned forest having the second largest holdings, followed by state-owned lands having a smaller percentage. Public land is 12% or 221,040 acres within the entire watershed. To provide water-based recreational opportunities, 23 public stream accesses have been developed in the watershed.

The Gasconade River watershed annual precipitation ranges from 40.35 to 42.67 inches with an annual mean of 41.66 inches. This precipitation and the local geology provides good base flow conditions and lower variability in stream flow throughout major portions of the watershed. Average runoff had greater extremes from the late 1970s to the present than during the 1960s to the late 1970s.

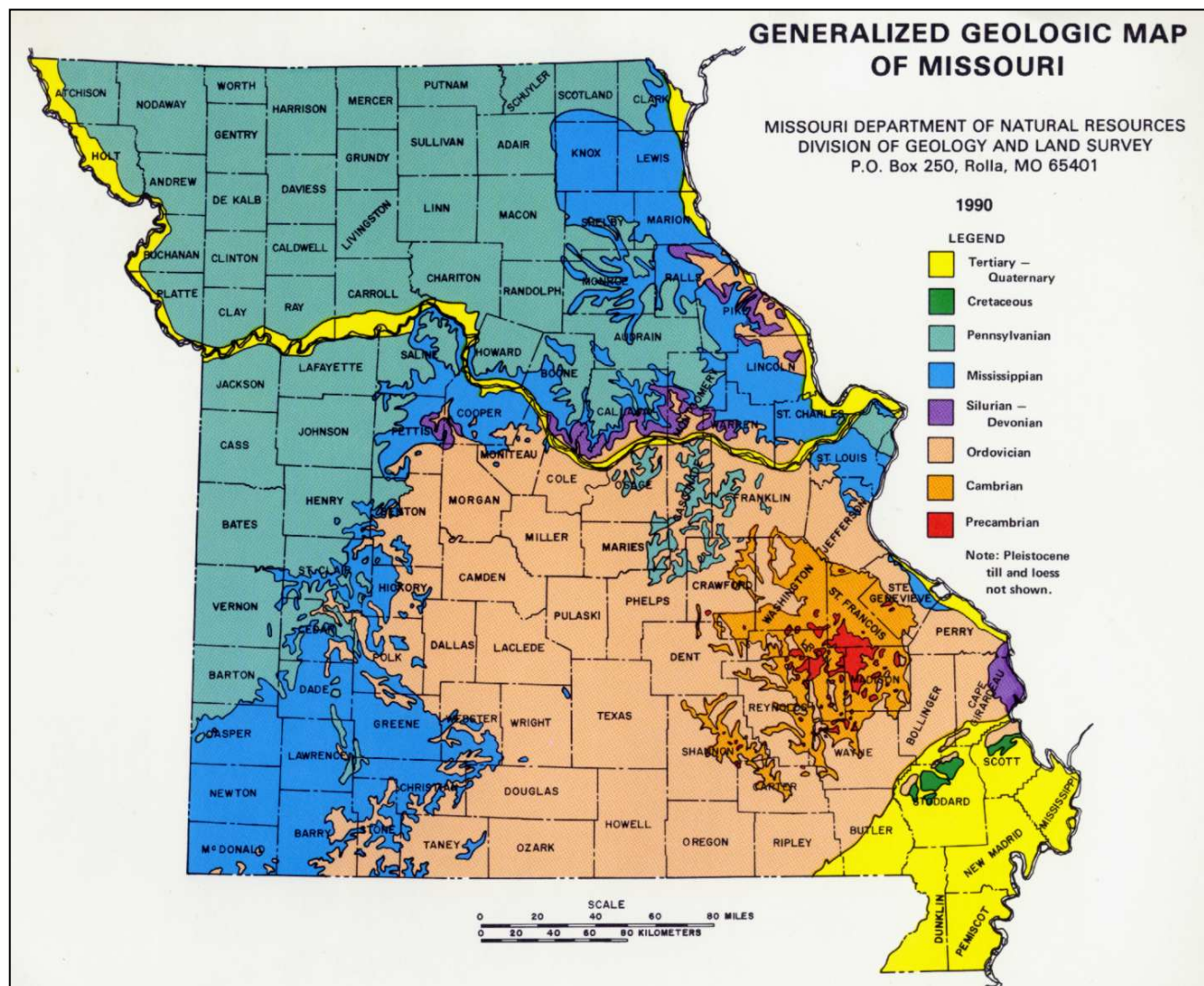
The Gasconade River watershed's designated stream uses, assigned by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) are warm water aquatic life protection and fishing, and livestock and wildlife watering. Threats to beneficial uses in the Gasconade River watershed are point and non-point sources of pollutants. The number of point pollution sources and flow from point pollution sources is low. In fact, improvements have been made to point source discharges through monitoring by the MDNR and sewage treatment upgrades. Also, the Gasconade River has recovered well from the December 1988 oil spill that released hundreds of thousands of gallons of crude oil into the main stem Gasconade River from a broken pipeline near Vienna. On the contrary, non-point source pollution remains a difficult challenge. Numerous MDNR Soil and Water Program Special Area Land Treatment projects in the Upper Gasconade River Hydrologic Unit (HU), and portions of the Upper Osage Fork HU are addressing nutrient problems that have cattle manure as their sources. Sand and gravel mining in sensitive areas can and has effected fisheries, especially sensitive cool- and cold-water fisheries. Runoff from farms, mining operations, construction sites, forest operations, residential septic's, and impervious surface in urbanized areas create a complex resource management challenge.

The Upper Gasconade River watershed was poorly forested along major segments of its tributaries and main stem compared to the Lower Gasconade River watershed. Thirty-eight percent of the major stream segments within the Upper Gasconade River watershed and 46% of the major segments of the Lower Gasconade River watershed had forested corridors. Results of the corridor quality ratio used to assess stream segments indicated that the Lower Gasconade River watershed had more stream segments rated as good (81%) than the Upper Gasconade River watershed (64%). Based on the land use/ land cover Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analysis, priority management should be given to those hydrologic units that were rated relatively low on the objective rating scale. The Lower Gasconade River HU was rated as poor due to the lack of forested stream corridor. In addition, the Lower Roubidoux Creek HU, should be given priority management attention because of its sensitive springs, growing human population, and urbanization.

The county is located in the Ozark Plateau – the largest outcrop area of Ordovician-age rocks in the United States. 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 period. Portions of this formation contain rock that dissolves and fractures over time from rainwater, thus resulting in the karst features found throughout the Ozarks. **Figure 2.3** is a geologic map of Missouri.

Figure 2.3. Generalized Geologic Map of Missouri



Gasconade County has several soil types. The northern part of the county is located in the Missouri Alluvium soils, which are in the broad, nearly level to gently sloping bottom land area of the Missouri River. These soils formed in deep silty loamy and clayey alluvium. The Missouri Alluvium includes the Haynie-Blake-Booker soil association.

The Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes soils are located on thick loess covered hills with rolling narrow ridgetops and steep valley sideslopes. These soils developed in deep loess deposits on ridgetops and valley slopes near the Missouri River along the northern part of Gasconade County. Soils formed in loess and cherty limestone and dolomite are on ridges at a greater distance from the Missouri River. Deep silty, loamy and clayey soils are on the benches and floodplains of small streams. The Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes soils include

the Menfro-Winfield soil association.

The Ozark Border soils are located in an area of dissected plateau characterized by narrow ridgetops and narrow valleys. A thin mantle of loess caps the ridgetops. The steep sideslopes contain deep cherty, clayey, reddish-colored soils developed over dolomite or limestone. Sandy, loamy and gravelly alluvial soils are in the bottom lands. These soils are found throughout most of Gasconade County.

The Ozark Border soils include the Union-Goss-Gasconade Peridge and Hobson-Clarksville-Gasconade soil associations. Ozark Soils are found in the central part of Gasconade County. These soils are located in an area of narrow, cherty limestone ridges that break sharply to steep side slopes of narrow valleys. Loess occurs in a thin mantle or is absent. Soils formed in the residuum from cherty limestone or dolomite range from deep to shallow and contain a high percentage of chert in most places. Some of the soils formed in a thin mantle of loess can be found on the ridges. Soils formed in loamy, sandy and cherty alluvium are in narrow bottom-land areas.

2.1.2 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 Gasconade County are subject to frequent changes in temperature. The average annual temperature is 53°F. The average annual high temperature is 65.2°F With the average annual low at 40.8°F. The average high and low in January is 40°F and 18°F, respectively. In July the average high and low are 87°F and 64°F, respectively. A high temperature of 114 degrees has been observed in Hermann.

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 degrees. 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.

2.1.3 Population/Demographics

Table 2.4 provides population/demographic data for Gasconade County between 2000 and 2019

by jurisdiction. The unincorporated area of Gasconade County was determined by subtracting the populations of the incorporated areas from the overall county population.

Table 2.4. Gasconade County Population 2010-2019 by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2000 Population	2010 Population	2019 Population	2010-2019 # Change	2010-2019 % Change
Unincorporated Gasconade County	8,849	8,805	8,255	-550	-6.25
Bland	565	539	481	-58	-10.76
Gasconade	267	223	334	111	49.78
Hermann	2,674	2,335	2,438	103	4.41
Morrison	123	139	85	-54	-38.85
Owensville	2,500	2,522	2,599	77	3.05
Rosebud	364	409	519	110	26.89

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; Census 2010; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2015-2019 5-Year American Community Survey

Note: The smaller the town the larger the margin of error in ACS data. Large changes in Gasconade, Morrison, and Rosebud are most likely due to error.

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 Gasconade County, Missouri, and the U.S. In 2019 there were an estimated 8,178 households within the county².

Table 2.5. Percent of Individuals Under the Age of 5, and Over 65 for County, State, and Nation (2019)

Location	% Under Age of 5	% Over Age of 65
Gasconade County	5.1	22.3
Missouri	6.1	16.5
United States	6.1	15.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 2.6. 2019 Average Household Size for County, State, and Nation

Location	Average Household Size
Gasconade County	2.33
Missouri	2.41
United States	2.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 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 Gasconade County along with its national percentile.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2018 5-Year American Community Survey

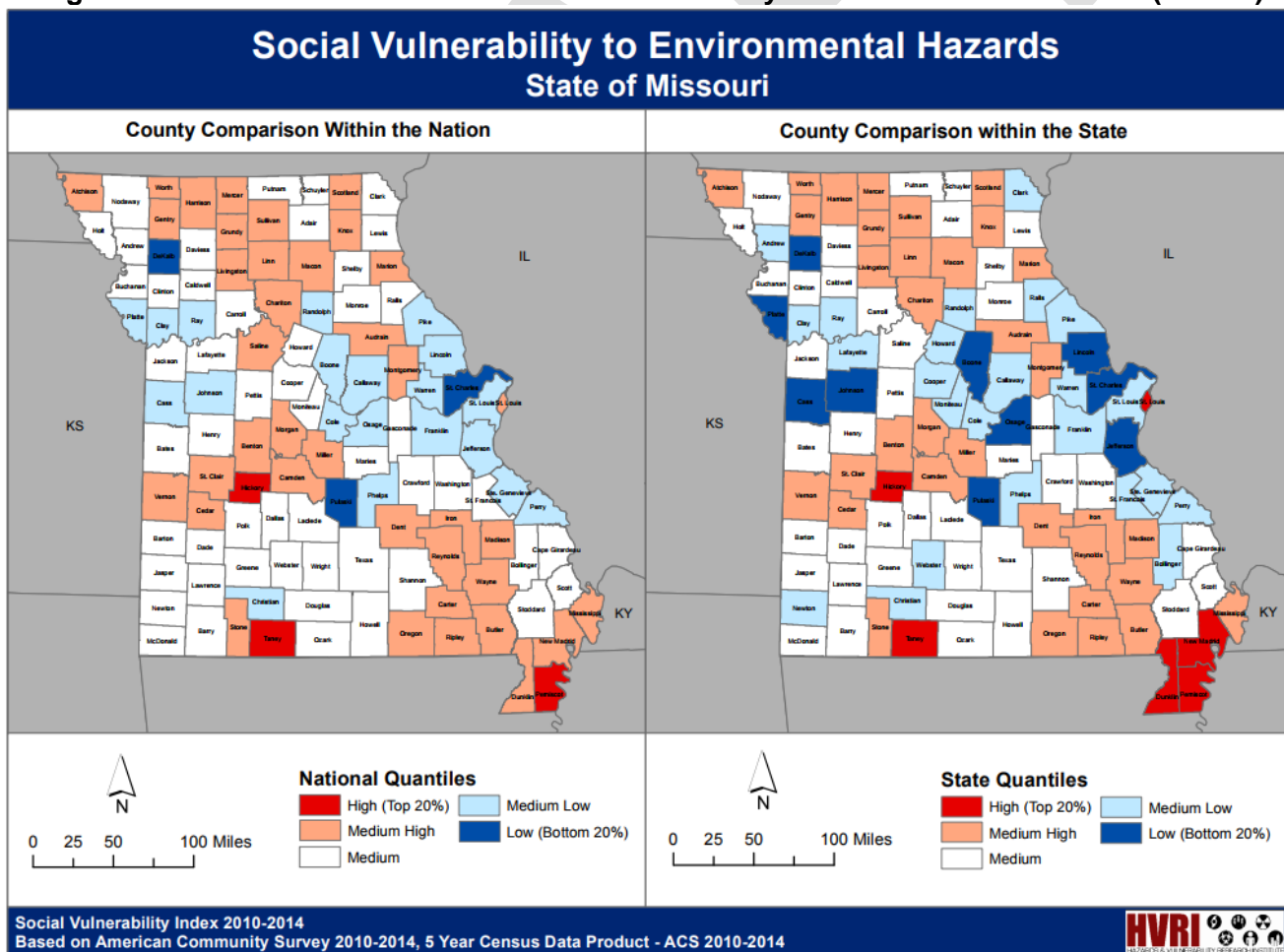
Table 2.7. Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI®)

State	County	SoVI Score (10 - 14)	National Percentile (10 - 14)
Missouri	Gasconade County	1.159999967	69.1%

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

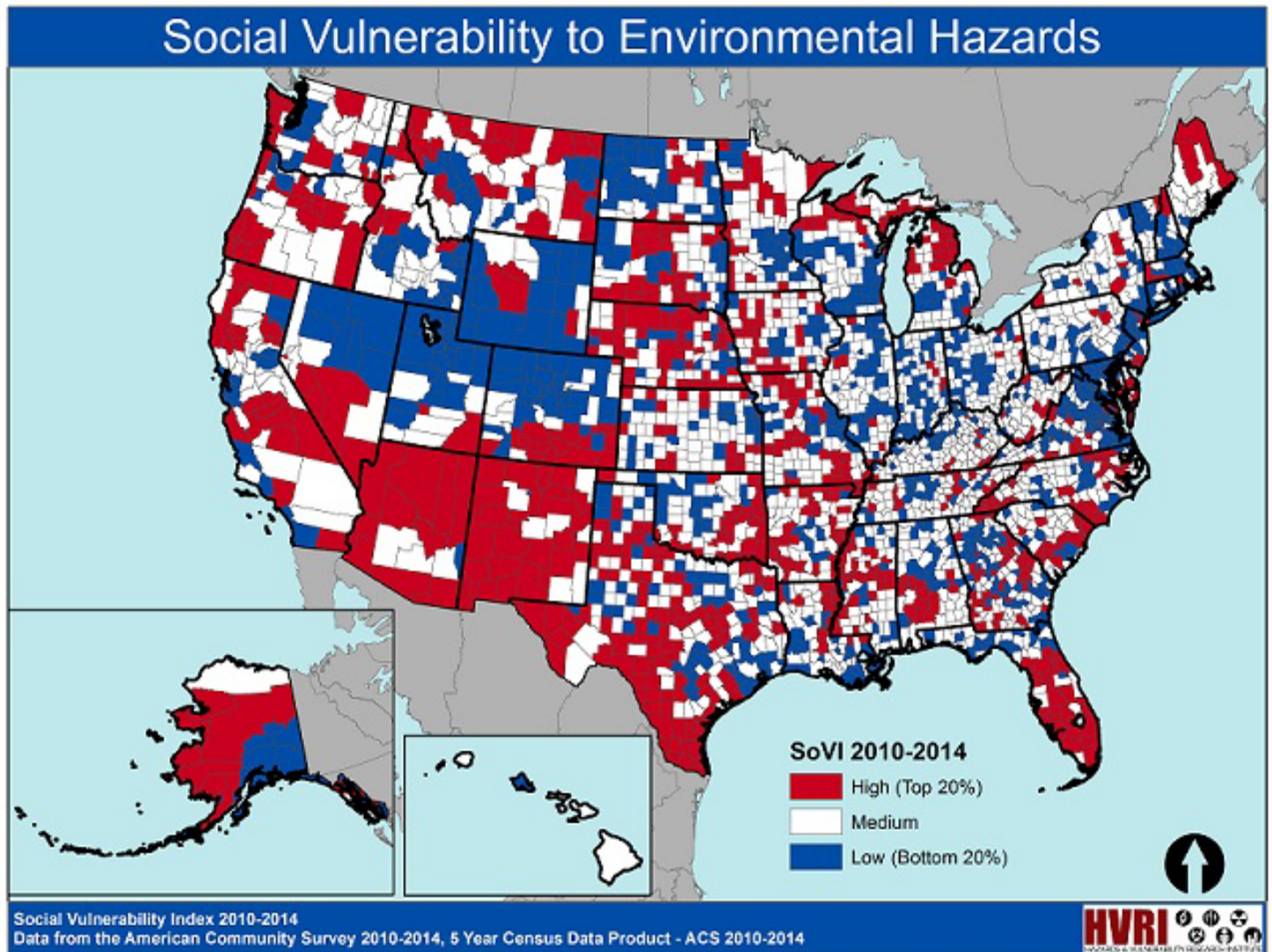
The analysis of 30 socioeconomic variables includes the standardization of data, and reduction of variables into a condensed set of statistically optimized components; positive component loadings (+) are linked with amplified vulnerability, and negative component loadings (-) are linked with diminished 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 resiliency³. Gasconade County's SoVI® Score illustrates a diminished resiliency to natural disasters. Additionally, Gasconade County is ranked 69.1 percent nationally, for counties most vulnerable to environmental hazards. **Figure 2.4** depicts Missouri's SoVI® to environmental hazards between 2010 and 2014. Furthermore, **Figure 2.5** depicts the Nation's SoVI® to environmental hazards between 2010 and 2014.

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



³ <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 Gasconade County.

Table 2.8. 2018 Unemployment, Poverty, Education, and Language Percentage Demographics, Gasconade 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)
Gasconade County	60.1	2.7	5.9	38.5	19.2	1.7
Bland	33.1	5.0	32.1	34.9	12.1	0.0

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)
Gasconade	51.7	5.0	7.9	41.1	2.6	5.4
Hermann	60.9	2.8	4.8	35.3	25.4	3.6
Morrison	41.4	0.0	33.3	56.9	13.8	0.0
Owensville	57.4	4.2	12.7	33.4	22.6	1.5
Rosebud	64.3	2.1	14.9	45.8	11.2	0.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey, 5-Year American Community Survey

2.1.4 History

Organized in November 1820, Gasconade County was named for the Gasconade River. Gasconade City was elected as the first seat of the justice for the county. Gasconade City remained the county seat until 1825 when, because of a flood, it was deemed advisable to move the seat to Bartonville. Bartonville was located on the Gasconade River in what is now Osage County and remained the county seat until it, too, was flooded. The county seat was then moved a second time to Mount Sterling, located in a place known as Shockley's Bluff or Starky's Bluff. The county seat remained at Mount Sterling until 1842 when an election was held to determine if the seat should be moved to Hermann. Hermann had promised to render substantial financial assistance to the county if the county seat would be located there. As a result of the election held on March 14, 1842, the county seat moved to Hermann. The town paid for the courthouse, which was built in the center of a block on East Front Street. This site, high on a bluff above the Missouri River, is one of few courthouse sites that takes advantage of a natural vista. The square, two-story, brick building with hip roof cost about \$3,000. The County Court used this courthouse until 1896 when they ordered it razed.

The present courthouse, a gift to the county from Charles D. Eitzen, was built in 1896-98. Architects were J. B. Legg, St. Louis, and A. W. Elsner, Jefferson City, who originally presented plans calling for a 143-by-88-foot building. The two-story courthouse had a finished basement and a dome that rose 120 feet. Originally, the building was to be constructed of light-gray or medium-buff brick with matching terra cotta trim. The main roof was to be dark Pennsylvania slate, the dome roofs of tin, painted a copper color. The rotunda and corridors were to be tiled in Italian marble and mosaic. In February 1897 the court called for bids. Thirty contractors responded, but all bids for the Legg-Elsner design were too high. The architects then modified the plans, eliminating some of the more costly specifications. Red brick with white stone trim was substituted for the gray or buff brick. Again the court called for bids; H. J. Wallau received the building contract for \$41,500 and completed his work in 1898. On the first floor, offices open off a long east-west hall; the 41-by-44-foot Circuit Court room is located on the west end of the second story. The dedication of the building took place May 25, 1898. Fire damaged the building on February 3, 1905, but the building was repaired and continues to be used today.

The community of Gasconade grew up around a horse driven grist mill located near the mouth of the Gasconade River. The mill was established in 1811. The community of Gasconade was the first county seat and narrowly missed being selected as the capital city of Missouri in 1821. The Corps of Engineers has a boatyard in the community.

The history of the settlement of the City of Hermann is of particular interest. The selection of the location for the town site was originally made under the auspices of the Deutsche Ansiedlung Gesellschaft (German Settlement Society) of Philadelphia. In March 1837, the society sent a representative through Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri to look for a suitable place for a proposed German settlement. By Oct. 5, 1837, the president of the society announced to the membership that a large piece of land had been purchased in Missouri. At the same meeting during which the announcement was made, the society resolved that the name of the new town would be Hermann. Mr. Bayer, who had investigated the town site, was made general agent of the society and agreed to accept the 80 acres of land in the new settlement and a salary of \$600 per year. Every member of the society arriving in the new town was to have the privilege of choosing one lot for himself.

The first storekeeper in Hermann was H.W.D. Wiedersprecher. The railroad was built through the town in 1854, and from that time until the Civil War, the town prospered.

Also located in Gasconade County were the cities of Bland and Owensville. Located in the southwest portion of the county, Bland was named after Congressman Richard P. Bland. A trading post was founded near a spring where William Haynes was the first settler in the Bland area in the 1850's. The community of Bland experienced the negative effects of the Civil War when in 1864, General Price's army robbed the stores, requisitioned livestock and destroyed what could not be carried away. In 1900, the railroad was being built through the region and the first station in Bland was a boxcar. In 1902 a station was built in the community, as well as the Bland Commercial Bank. In 1904, the Bland Courier's first newspaper edition was published and was printed twice weekly with 500 subscribers.

Owensville was laid out in 1886 by the Owensville Improvement Company, consisting of Robert Robyn, Dr. G. Ettmueller, Michael Jordan, Dr. M.W. Hoge and George H. Buschmann. The first three were citizens of Hermann, while the other two founders were from the vicinity of Owensville. The company bought 280 acres of land and platted the town. According to legend, the town was named as a result of a game of horseshoes between storeowner Francis Owen and blacksmith Edward Luster, with the understanding that the settlement would be named after the winner. Although Luster won the game, legend has that he decided to name the settlement after Owen because Owensville sounded better than Lusterville.

The City of Morrison is named after Alfred William Morrison, a plantation owner and former state treasurer. The city was first organized in 1899. The City of Rosebud was established when the Rock Island Railroad built a depot in the area and named it after the wild rosebushes in bloom at the time. The city was formally organized in 1911. In 1915 John Watkins opened a clay mine southeast of Rosebud and built a miniature railroad consisting of a locomotive and five cars that each held two tons of clay to haul the clay to the Rock Island Railroad station in Rosebud. He named his locomotive Molly Watkins and the little train served the mine for several years.

2.1.5 Occupations

0 provides occupation statistics for the incorporated jurisdictions and incorporated county.

Table 2.9. Occupation Statistics, Gasconade 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
Gasconade County	2,002	1,123	1,293	1,005	1,596
Bland	32	34	13	0	53
Gasconade	3	32	30	21	29
Hermann	292	209	213	210	215
Morrison	9	4	4	7	5
Owensville	282	243	206	133	253
Rosebud	54	53	49	28	52

Source: U.S. Census, 2015-2019 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, Gasconade County had fallen to 859 farms encompassing 208,922 acres, with an average farm size of 243 acres⁴. According to the 2017 Census of Agriculture, Gasconade County had fallen to 823 farms encompassing 207,289 acres, with an average farm size of 252 acres⁵. Furthermore, there are only approximately 19 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, 60,530 acres of cropland were harvested, with forage (hay, haylage, grass silage, and greenchop) being the top crop in the County. Moreover, 37,196 cattle and calves were raised⁶. The average sale per farm was \$39,273. Lastly, the total number of hired workers in the County was 173⁷ individuals comprising 2.45%⁸ 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.

⁴ 2012 Census of Agriculture, USDA, National Agriculture Statistics Service

⁵ Source: 2017 Census of Agriculture – County Data, USDA, National Agriculture Statistics Service

⁶ 2017 Census of Agriculture, Missouri Farm Commodity Sales, USDA, National Agriculture Statistics Service

⁷ http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1_Chapter_2_County_Level/Missouri/st29_2_007_007.pdf

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2018 American Community Survey

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 damages⁹. Previous FEMA HMA Grants issued in the planning area can be found in **Table 2.10**.

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

Project Type	Sub applicant	Award Date	Project Total (\$)
200.1: Acquisition of Private Real Property (Structures and Land) - Riverine	Hermann	07/09/1993	556,074
200.3: Acquisition of Public Real Property (Structures and Land) - Riverine	City of Hermann	06/28/2018	608,300
Total	-	-	1,164,374

Source: Missouri State Emergency Management Agency, <https://www.fema.gov/openfema-data-page/hazard-mitigation-assistance-projects-v2>

2.1.8 FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Grants in Planning Area

The purpose of the Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program is to support communities' recovery from major disasters by providing them with grant assistance for debris removal, life-saving emergency protective measures, and restoring public infrastructure. Local governments, states, tribes, territories and certain private nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply. Public Assistance is FEMA's largest grant program. **Table 2.11** below gives information about all Public Assistance Grant for the Planning area. It gives the Declaration number, project type and size, the applicant, and the project total. Total PA grants is \$926,215.09

Table 2.11. FEMA PA Grants in Phelps County from 1999-2019

Disaster Declaration	Project Type	Project Size	Applicant	Project Total
1328	FLOOD GENERATED DEBRIS	Small	Gasconade County	\$1,323.04
1328	ROAD WASHOUT DAMAGES	Small	Gasconade County	\$9,775.85
1328	AGGREGATE ROAD SURFACE AND CMP WASHOUT	Small	Gasconade County	\$2,038.42
1328	AGGREGATE WASHOUT	Small	Gasconade County	\$0.00
1328	ROAD WASHOUT	Small	Gasconade County	\$1,697.84
1328	ROAD AND CULVERT WASHOUTS	Small	Gasconade County	\$5,132.37
1328	FLASH FLOOD CAUSED SCOURING OF ROADWAYS	Small	Gasconade County	\$1,396.82

⁹ <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/103279>

Disaster Declaration	Project Type	Project Size	Applicant	Project Total
1328	ROAD WASHOUT	Small	Gasconade County	\$3,077.69
1328	COUNTY ROADS	Small	Gasconade County	\$44,418.58
1463	3.2 FLAGPOLE & PAVILLION REPAIR	Small	City of Owensville	\$6,072.00
1463	2.2 ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REPAIR	Small	City of Owensville	\$22,717.91
1463	DONATED RESOURCES	Small	City of Owensville	\$416.39
1463	4.2 AGGREGATE ROAD REPAIR	Small	Gasconade County	\$2,953.30
1463	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	City of Owensville	\$1,249.18
1676	PUBLIC UTILITIES	Large	City of Owensville	\$57,048.32
1676	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	City of Owensville	\$3,184.50
1676	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	City of Owensville	\$13,148.00
1676	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	City of Owensville	\$7,976.65
1676	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	Gasconade County	\$2,921.47
1676	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	Gasconade County	\$9,100.50
1676	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	City of Owensville	\$8,550.35
1676	RECREATIONAL OR OTHER	Small	City of Owensville	\$1,742.42
1676	PUBLIC UTILITIES	Small	City of Owensville	\$1,063.27
1676	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	Gasconade County	\$31,677.87
1676	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	City of Bland	\$2,890.95
1676	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	City of Bland	\$2,000.00
1676	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	City of Rosebud	\$2,319.40
1676	DONATED RESOURCES	Small	City of Owensville	\$2,638.44
1749	ROAD WASHOUT	Small	Gasconade County	\$7,524.77
1749	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	Gasconade County	\$3,043.65
1749	ROAD WASHOUT	Small	Special Four Road District	\$8,145.55
1749	ROAD WASHOUT - REVISION 6/06/08	Small	Special Four Road District	\$9,291.90
1749	ROAD WASHOUT	Small	Gasconade County	\$12,234.42
1749	ROAD WASHOUT	Small	Gasconade County	\$6,768.25
1749	ROAD WASHOUT / EROSION	Small	Gasconade County	\$11,285.57
1749	ROAD WASHOUT/RUTTING	Small	Gasconade County	\$7,010.51
1749	LOW WATER CROSSING COLLAPSE	Small	Gasconade County	\$9,593.71
1749	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	Gasconade County	\$4,295.18
1749	ROAD BASE WASHED OUT	Small	City of Owensville	\$42,635.26
1749	ROAD / SHOULDER WASHOUT	Small	Special Four Road District	\$23,925.50
1749	ROAD/EMBANKMENT WASHOUT	Small	Special Four Road District	\$12,321.60
4250	073SB22 - Damaged Roads	Small	City of Gasconade	\$43,848.00
4250	073SB25B - Protective Measures	Small	City of Hermann	\$67,822.25
4250	076SB26G - Hermann Airport	Small	City of Hermann	\$20,519.35

Disaster Declaration	Project Type	Project Size	Applicant	Project Total
4250	073SB20C - County Road Repair	Small	Gasconade County	\$65,039.39
4250	073SB23 G - Gasconade Park	Small	City of Gasconade	\$17,284.04
4317	ST01886 - City of Gasconade Park	Small	City of Gasconade	\$34,591.87
4317	CP01251 - Gasconade County Roads	Small	Gasconade County	\$79,278.74
4317	CP01246 - Gasconade County Emergency Protective Measure	Small	Gasconade County	\$11,941.42
4451	118712 - City Amphitheater and Parking Lot	Small	City of Hermann	\$83,911.94
4451	118682 - City_wide Debris Removal	Small	City of Hermann	\$19,866.78
4451	118707 - Mozart Street - Flood Damage	Small	City of Hermann	\$29,738.47
4451	118709 - City of Hermann Airport Hangars/Office	Small	City of Hermann	\$31,705.76
4451	118683 - City-Wide Emergency Protective Measures	Small	City of Hermann	\$6,468.44
4451	136793 - HERMANN MANAGEMENT COSTS	Small	City of Hermann	\$7,591.24
			Total	\$926,215.09

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, 11/30/2020

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 Gasconade County

Overview

The jurisdiction of Gasconade County includes all unincorporated areas within the county boundaries. Gasconade 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 Thursday of each week. Other elected county officials include the county clerk, assessor, circuit clerk and recorder, collector, treasurer, prosecuting attorney, sheriff, county surveyor, public administrator and coroner.

The county government has the authority to administer county structures, infrastructure and finances as well as floodplain regulations. Third class counties do not have the authority to enforce building regulations. Gasconade County has staff resources in floodplain management, emergency management, and GIS. The county has a 9-1-1 central dispatch center. Additionally, there are no county sirens. A mass notification system is also utilized (Everbridge).

Technical and Fiscal Resources

There are four fire departments located in Gasconade County and one outside of the county that serves the City of Rosebud. Those departments include Bland Fire Protection District, Hermann Volunteer Fire Department, Morrison Volunteer Fire Department, Owensville Volunteer Fire Department, and Gerald-Rosebud Fire Protection District. Bland and Gerald-Rosebud fire districts are both tax supported. Hermann, Morrison, and Owensville are dues supported. The county is served by the Gasconade County Sheriff's Department. The county has a 9-1-1 Central Dispatch Center located at 216 W. Rosebud Ave., Rosebud, MO. The county is served by three ambulance districts – Gerald Area, Hermann Area, and Owensville Area Ambulance Districts. Peaceful Valley Lake Estates, a private housing community in the county, has two outdoor warning sirens that are activated by Central Dispatch in Rosebud. The county does not have any fixed or portable generators.

Existing Plans and Policies

Gasconade County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. The County Emergency Management Director serves as the Floodplain Manager. Construction occurring in the floodplain in unincorporated areas of the county is required to obtain a permit from the county. The county has a Local Emergency Operations plan (LEOP), Hazard Mitigation Plan, Regional Transportation Plan (MRPC), and a Regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (MRPC).

Other Mitigation Activities

The Office of Emergency Management, local fire departments, Sheriff's Department, Children's Division, Gasconade County Special Services, and the Gasconade 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, heat wave preparedness and DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education). Bicycle and car seat safety education is provided by the Coalition for Roadway Safety.

The county is currently in the process of reestablishing a phone alert system. In addition, the county has a BRO Project in progress to improve the low water crossing at Valentine Ford. The road along Frene Creek is also being paved as it is frequently washed-out during flood events.

Table 2.12. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Unincorporated Gasconade County

Jurisdiction	Total Population	People With a Disability	Non-English Speaking People	People Below Poverty Level	Population Under 5 Yrs.	Population 65 Yrs. and Over	Residences Built Prior to 1939	Mobile Homes
Unincorporated Gasconade County	8,255	1,426	94	397	391	1,886	1,195	623

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 5-Year American Community Survey

Table 2.13. Unincorporated Gasconade 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 – 2017
Debris Management Plan	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes - Regional CEDS 2018
Transportation Plan	Yes – Regional 2019
Land-use Plan	No
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Plan	Yes
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 – 2019
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 – 9/04/1987
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	9
Economic Development Program	Yes – MRPC
Land Use Program	No
Public Education/Awareness	Yes
Property Acquisition	No
Planning/Zoning Boards	No
Stream Maintenance Program	No
Tree Trimming Program	Yes
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	No
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes
Studies/Reports/Maps	

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	n/a
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2016) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	Yes
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – 2016 & 2020
Vulnerable Population Inventory	Yes
Land Use Map	Yes
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	No
Building Inspector	No
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	Yes
Engineer	Contracted
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	Yes
Emergency Management Director	Yes
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	Yes
Emergency Response Team	Yes
Hazardous Materials Expert	Yes
Local Emergency Planning Committee	MREPC
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	No
Transportation Department	Yes
Economic Development Department	MRPC
Housing Department	Yes – Phelps County PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes - MRPC
Historic Preservation	Yes
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	Yes
Salvation Army	No
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	No
Ability to incur debt through private activities	No
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2020-2021

2.2.2 City of Bland

Overview

Bland is located in the southwest portion of Gasconade County. The community was established in the 1850's and named in 1877. State highway 28 intersects the City of Bland. Bland is incorporated as a fourth class city (1902) with a four member board of aldermen and a mayor. The city employs a city clerk, city chief, court clerk, and public works director. According to the 2019 U.S. Census, the community has a population of 481, in 2010 it was 539 which shows a population decline of over 10 percent.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Bland participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. The City of Bland has a police chief with a staff of one part-time officer and five reserve officer. The community has enhanced 9-1-1 through the Gasconade County 9-1-1 system, located in Rosebud. The city has one warning siren, which is controlled by the fire department.

Ambulance service is provided by the Ozark Central Ambulance District located in Belle (Maries County). Bland Fire Protection District serves the city for fire services. The City does not have any portable or fixed generators.

Public education programs are provided regionally by the Coalition for Roadway Safety and Gasconade County Health Department.

The City of Bland has the highest rate of population over 65, disabled, and living below the poverty level. These vulnerable populations could increase the amount of damages or injuries/deaths due to hazards.

Mitigation Actions

In the next five years the city plans on constructing a new water tower with new water lines throughout the community.

Table 2.14 below shows the demographic and structure statistics, and **Table 2.15** describes the mitigation capabilities of the city.

Table 2.14. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Bland

Jurisdiction	Total Population	With a disability	Non-English Speaking Populations	People Below=Poverty Level	Population Under 5 Yrs.	Population 65 Yrs. and Over	Residences Built Prior to 1939	Mobile Homes
Bland	481	165	0	156	26	149	60	45

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

Table 2.15. City of Bland 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	No
County Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2017
Debris Management Plan	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes – regional CEDS 2018
Transportation Plan	Yes – Regional 2019
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	Yes
Building Code	Yes - International Property Maintenance Code
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes – 06/10/2008
Subdivision Ordinance	No
Tree Trimming Ordinance	Yes
Nuisance Ordinance	Yes
Storm Water Ordinance	Yes
Drainage Ordinance	Yes
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes
Historic Preservation Ordinance	No
Landscape Ordinance	No
Program	
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	Yes
Codes Building Site/Design	No
Hazard Awareness Program	No
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes – 08/24/1984
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	7
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	

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	No
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2016) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – 2016 & 2020
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	No
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	No
Building Inspector	Yes – MRPC Contractor
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	No
Hazardous Materials Expert	No
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes - MREPC
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	No
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes - Phelps Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	MRPC
Historic Preservation	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	No
Salvation Army	No
Veterans Groups	No
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	No
Neighborhood Associations	No
Chamber of Commerce	No
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	No
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, 2020-2021

2.2.3 City of Gasconade

Overview

Gasconade is located in the north central portion of Gasconade County at the mouth of the Gasconade River. The community was established in 1811 and incorporated as a fourth class city in 1926. Gasconade was the first county seat of Gasconade County and missed being the capital of Missouri by two votes in 1821. State highway 100 intersects the City of Gasconade. Gasconade is incorporated as a fourth class city with four aldermen and the mayor who make decisions regarding city issues. Other city personnel include a city clerk and collector. According to the 2019 U.S. Census, the community has a population of 334, in 2010 the population was 223 indicating a growth of almost 50 percent. This is most likely explained by the large margin of error in ACS data when it comes to very small towns.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

The City of Gasconade participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Law enforcement is provided by the Gasconade County Sheriff's Office. The community has enhanced 9-1-1 through the Gasconade County 9-1-1 system, located in Rosebud. The city does not have an outdoor warning siren.

Ambulance service is provided through Hermann Area Ambulance District. Morrison volunteer fire department provides fire protection. The city does not have any fixed or portable generators.

Public education programs are provided regionally by the Coalition for Roadway Safety and Gasconade County Health Department.

The City of Gasconade has the highest rate of non-English speaking population of the county. This vulnerable population can be a challenge to reach during education and outreach programs.

Mitigation Actions

The city does not have any development plans for the next five years in any known hazard areas.

Table 2.16 below shows the demographic and structure statistics, and **Table 2.17** describes the mitigation capabilities of the city.

Table 2.16. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Gasconade

Jurisdiction	Total Population	With a disability	Non-English Speaking Populations	People Below Poverty Level	Population Under 5 Yrs.	Population 65 Yrs. and Over	Residences Built Prior to 1939	Mobile Homes
Gasconade	334	69	17	62	19	33	53	14

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

Table 2.17. City of Gasconade 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	No
County Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2017
Debris Management Plan	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes – regional CEDS 2018
Transportation Plan	Yes – regional 2019
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	Yes
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 – 12/18/1984
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	No
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	No
Mutual Aid Agreements	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Studies/Reports/Maps	
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	No
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2016) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2016) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	No
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	No
Building Inspector	No
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No
Engineer	No
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	No
Emergency Management Director	No
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No
Emergency Response Team	No
Hazardous Materials Expert	No
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes - MREPC
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	No
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes - Phelps Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes - MRPC
Historic Preservation	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	No
Salvation Army	No
Veterans Groups	No
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	No
Neighborhood Associations	No
Chamber of Commerce	No
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	No
Local Funding Availability	
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	No
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	No
Ability to incur debt through private activities	No
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2020-21

2.2.4 City of Hermann

Overview

Hermann is located in the north-northwest portion of Gasconade County on the bank of the Missouri River at the mouth of Frene Creek. The city was created on December 6, 1937 by a German Settlement Society from Philadelphia. State highways 100 and 19 intersect in Hermann. A bridge crosses the Missouri River on Highway 19. Hermann is incorporated as a fourth class city and has a four member board of aldermen and a mayor. The city employs a full-time city administrator, clerk, chief of police, street/parks superintendent, collector, treasurer, tourism/economic director, fire chief, city attorney, emergency management director, municipal judge. According to the 2019 U.S. Census, the community has a population of 2,438, in 2010 the population was 2,335 which is a growth of over four percent.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Hermann participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. The City of Hermann is served by a Police Department with a fire chief, six officers and five dispatchers. The city is served by Gasconade County's Enhanced 9-1-1 system, located in Rosebud. Hermann has five warning sirens which are controlled by the city Police Department. In addition the City uses the Code Red app the citizens can download to their smartphones. Additional warning is provided through the local radio station KWWR, KWRE, KSLQ, KLPW and KMCR Radio and the local Channel 13 cable television station.

The city is served by the Hermann Area Ambulance District and Hermann Volunteer Fire Department. The EOC is located at the Police Department with the Hermann Area Ambulance Base serving as a backup location. Hermann has two portable generators for emergency use.

Public education programs are provided locally by the fire department and regionally by the Coalition for Roadway Safety and Gasconade County Health Department. The city has a Facebook page for use of public education and notification. In addition, Hermann has a public awareness plan for natural gas.

The City of Hermann has the second highest rate of population over 65 and non-English speaking. These vulnerable populations could increase the amount of damages or injuries/deaths due to hazards.

Mitigation Actions

Hermann has updated three of its five outdoor warning sirens. In the next five years the city plans on completing another floodplain buyout.

Table 2.18 below shows the demographic and structure statistics, and **Table 2.19** describes the mitigation capabilities of the city.

Table 2.18. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Hermann

Jurisdiction	Total Population	With a disability	Non-English Speaking Populations	People Below Poverty Level	Population Under 5 Yrs.	Population 65 Yrs. and Over	Residences Built Prior to 1939	Mobile Homes
Hermann	2,438	387	83	234	113	578	274	47

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 5-Year American Community Survey

Table 2.19. City of Hermann 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	No
County Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2017
Debris Management Plan	Yes
Economic Development Plan	Yes – regional CEDS 2018
Transportation Plan	Yes – regional 2019
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	Yes
Building Code	Yes – IBC, 2015
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes – 1992
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	No
Program	
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	Yes
Codes Building Site/Design	Yes
Hazard Awareness Program	No
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes – 03/05/1976
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

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
ISO Fire Rating	5.9
Economic Development Program	No
Land Use Program	No
Public Education/Awareness	No
Property Acquisition	No
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)	No
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – 2016
Evacuation Route Map	Yes
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – 2016 & 2020
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	No
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	Yes
Building Inspector	Yes – Part-time
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No
Engineer	No
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	Yes
Emergency Management Director	Yes
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No
Emergency Response Team	No
Hazardous Materials Expert	No
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes - MREPC
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	No
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	Yes
Housing Department	Yes, Phelps Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	MRPC
Historic Preservation	Yes
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	No
Salvation Army	No
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

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	Yes

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2020-2021

2.2.5 City of Morrison

Overview

Morrison is located in the northeast corner of Gasconade County on Highway 100. The city was first organized in 1899. Morrison is incorporated as a fourth-class city. There is a four member board of aldermen and a mayor. The city employs a part-time city clerk, a part-time street maintenance worker, a part-time water meter reader and a part-time city municipal worker. The city provides municipal services for water only. According to the 2019 US Census, the city has a population of 85, in 2010 the population was 139 showing a decrease of over 38 percent. This is most likely explained by the large margin of error in ACS data when it comes to very small towns.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

The city of Morrison participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Law enforcement is provided by the Gasconade County Sheriff's Office. Morrison has one warning siren that is activated by Ameren UE. The city is served by Gasconade County 9-1-1, located in Rosebud.

Ambulance service is provided through Hermann Area Ambulance District and the Osage Ambulance District in neighboring Osage County. The city is served by the Morrison Volunteer Fire Department. The city does not have any portable or fixed generators.

Public education programs are provided regionally by the Coalition for Roadway Safety and Gasconade County Health Department.

The City of Morrison has the highest percentage of homes built prior to 1939 in the county. This makes the city more vulnerable to residential damages due to many hazard types.

Mitigation Actions

The city does not anticipate any development in the next five years in known hazard areas.

Table 2.20 below shows the demographic and structure statistics, and **Table 2.21** describes the mitigation capabilities of the city.

Table 2.20. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Morrison

Jurisdiction	Total Population	With a disability	Non-English Speaking Populations	People Below Poverty Level	Population Under 5 Yrs.	Population 65 Yrs. and Over	Residences Built Prior to 1939	Mobile Homes
Morrison	85	10	0	17	3	14	25	7

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 5-Years American Community Survey

Table 2.21. City of Morrison 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	No
County Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2017
Debris Management Plan	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes – regional CEDS 2018
Transportation Plan	Yes – regional 2019
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	Yes – 12/18/84
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 – 09/18/1986
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Participating Community	No
National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready	No
Firewise Community Certification	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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	No
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	No
Mutual Aid Agreements	No
Studies/Reports/Maps	
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	No
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2016) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2016) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	No
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	No
Building Inspector	No
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No
Engineer	No
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	Yes
Emergency Management Director	No
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No
Emergency Response Team	No
Hazardous Materials Expert	No
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes - MREPC
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	No
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes - Phelps Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes - MRPC
Historic Preservation	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	No
Salvation Army	No
Veterans Groups	No
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	No
Neighborhood Associations	No
Chamber of Commerce	No
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	No
Local Funding Availability	
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Authority to levy taxes for a specific purpose	No
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes
Impact fees for new development	No
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Ability to incur debt through private activities	No
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2020-21

2.2.6 City of Owensville

Overview

Owensville is located in the south central portion of the county. The city sits at the crossroads of Highways 19 and 28. Owensville is a 4th class city with a four member board of aldermen and a mayor. The city also employs a city administrator, city clerk, deputy city clerk, attorney, collector, marshal, fire chief, public works director, and building commissioner. According to the 2019 US Census, the city has a population of 2,599, in 2010 the population was 2,522 showing growth of just over three percent.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Owensville participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. The city is served by the Owensville City Police Department and the Gasconade County's enhanced 9-1-1 system, located in Rosebud. The city has three severe weather sirens that are activated the Gasconade County 9-1-1. Owensville also has a Facebook page to share education and notifications.

The city is served by the Owensville Volunteer Fire Department and the Owensville Area Ambulance District. The city has one portable generator and two fixed generators. The fixed generators are 20kw propane and located at the Owensville Police Department and Owensville Fire Department.

Public education programs are provided locally by the fire department and regionally by the Coalition for Roadway Safety and Gasconade County Health Department.

The City of Owensville has the highest rate of population under 5 years of age. This vulnerable population could increase threat to the community due to various hazards.

Mitigation Actions

In the last 5-6 years the city installed three new outdoor warning sirens and sold the old two to Peaceful Valley Lake Estates, a private community outside of city limits.

Table 2.22 below shows the demographic and structure statistics, and **Table 2.23** describes the mitigation capabilities of the city.

Table 2.22. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Owensville

Jurisdiction	Total Population	With a disability	Non-English Speaking Populations	People Below Poverty Level	Population Under 5 Yrs.	Population 65 Yrs. and Over	Residences Built Prior to 1939	Mobile Homes
Owensville	2,599	479	37	343	167	569	279	36

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 5-Year American Community Survey

Table 2.23. City of Owensville Mitigation Capabilities

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Planning Capabilities	
Comprehensive Plan	Yes - 2013
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	N/A
City Mitigation Plan	No
County Mitigation Plan	Yes – 2017
Debris Management Plan	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes – Regional CEDS 2018
Transportation Plan	Yes – Regional 2019
Land-use Plan	Yes
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	Yes
Building Code	Yes - IBC 2003
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes – 07/05/2011, City Code Chapter 415
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes – City Code Chapter 405
Tree Trimming Ordinance	Yes – City Code Chapter 520
Nuisance Ordinance	Yes
Storm Water Ordinance	No
Drainage Ordinance	No
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes
Historic Preservation Ordinance	No
Landscape Ordinance	No
Program	
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	Yes
Codes Building Site/Design	Yes
Hazard Awareness Program	No
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes – 06/03/1978
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

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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	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)	No
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2016) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2016) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	Yes
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	Yes – Part-Time
Building Inspector	Yes – Part-Time
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No
Engineer	Contractor
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	Yes – Full-Time
Emergency Management Director	Yes – Part-Time
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes – Part-Time
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No
Emergency Response Team	No
Hazardous Materials Expert	No
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes - MREPC
County Emergency Management Commission	N/A
Sanitation Department	No
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes – Phelps Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes – MRPC
Historic Preservation	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	No
Salvation Army	No
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

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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	Yes
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2020-2021

2.2.7 City of Rosebud

Overview

Rosebud is located on the eastern edge of Gasconade County on Highway 50. The community was established as a train stop along the Rock Island Railroad in 1911. Rosebud is a fourth class city. Rosebud has a four member board of aldermen and a mayor. The city also employs a part-time city clerk, attorney, collector, chief of police, patrolmen, code enforcer, general laborer, part-time street, water and sewer manager. According to the 2019 U.S. Census, the community has a population of 519, in 2010 the population was 409 showing growth of over 26 percent.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

The city of Rosebud does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The city has a Police Department. The community has enhanced 9-1-1 through the Gasconade County 9-1-1 system, located in Rosebud. The city has one warning siren which is controlled by the Gasconade County 9-1-1 center.

Ambulance service is provided by the Gerald Area Ambulance District in neighboring Franklin County. The community is served by the volunteer Gerald-Rosebud Fire Protection District which is located in Gerald. The city does not have any portable or fixed generators.

Public education programs are provided locally by the Gerald-Rosebud fire department and police department and regionally by the Coalition for Roadway Safety and Gasconade County Health Department.

The City of Rosebud has the highest rate of mobile homes in the county. These vulnerable structures make the community more susceptible to damages or injuries/deaths due to various hazards.

Mitigation Actions

As culverts are replaced, the city sizes them up as necessary to improve drainage and reduce flooding impacts.

Table 2.24 below shows the demographic and structure statistics, and **Table 2.25** describes the mitigation capabilities of the city.

Table 2.24. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Rosebud

Jurisdiction	Total Population	With a Disability	Non-English Speaking Populations	People Below Poverty Level	Population Under 5 Yrs.	Population 65 Yrs. and Over	Residences Built Prior to 1939	Mobile Homes
Rosebud	519	78	0	87	26	56	33	40

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

Table 2.25. City of Rosebud 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 – June 2015
County Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
Local Recovery Plan	No
County Recovery Plan	No
City Mitigation Plan	No
County Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2017
Debris Management Plan	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes – Regional CEDS 2018
Transportation Plan	Yes – Regional - 2019
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	Yes
Building Code	No
Floodplain Ordinance	No
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes
Tree Trimming Ordinance	No
Nuisance Ordinance	Yes
Storm Water Ordinance	Yes
Drainage Ordinance	Yes
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes
Historic Preservation Ordinance	No
Landscape Ordinance	No
Program	
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	Yes
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	No
Firewise Community Certification	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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	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)	No
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2016) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2016) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	No
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	Yes – Part-Time
Building Inspector	No
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No
Engineer	Contractor
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	No
Hazardous Materials Expert	No
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes – MREPC
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	No
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes- Pulaski Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes - MRPC
Historic Preservation	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	Yes
Salvation Army	No
Veterans Groups	Yes
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	No
Neighborhood Associations	No
Chamber of Commerce	No
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	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2020-2021

Table 2.26 summarizes the mitigation capabilities of Gasconade County and its jurisdictions.

Table 2.26. Mitigation Capabilities Summary Table

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Gasconade County	Bland	Gasconade	Hermann	Morrison	Owensville	Rosebud
Planning Capabilities							
Comprehensive Plan	No	No	No	No	No	Yes - 2013	No
Builder's Plan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Capital Improvement Plan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
City Emergency Operations Plan	n/a	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes – 06/2015
County Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local Recovery Plan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
County Recovery Plan	No	No	No	No	No	N/A	No
City Mitigation Plan	n/a	No	No	No	No	No	No
County Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2017	Yes - 2017	Yes - 2017	Yes - 2017	Yes - 2017	Yes - 2017	Yes - 2017
Debris Management Plan	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes – CEDS 2018	Yes – CEDS 2018	Yes – CEDS 2018	Yes – CEDS 2018	Yes – CEDS 2018	Yes – CEDS 2018	Yes – CEDS 2018
Transportation Plan	Yes – Regional 2019	Yes – Regional 2019	Yes – Regional 2019	Yes – Regional 2019	Yes – Regional 2019	Yes – Regional 2019	Yes – Regional 2019
Land-use Plan	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Plan	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Watershed Plan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Gasconade County	Bland	Gasconade	Hermann	Morrison	Owensville	Rosebud
Firewise or other fire mitigation plan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/Response /Recovery)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Policies/Ordinances							
Zoning Ordinance	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Building Code	No	Yes - International Property Maintenance Code	No	Yes – IBC 2015	No	Yes – IBC 2003	No
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes - 2019	Yes – 06/10/2008	Yes – 12/18/84	Yes – 1992	Yes – 09/18/1986	Yes – 07/05/2011	No
Subdivision Ordinance	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Tree Trimming Ordinance	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Nuisance Ordinance	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Storm Water Ordinance	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Drainage Ordinance	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Site Plan Review Requirements	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Historic Preservation Ordinance	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Landscape Ordinance	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Program							
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Gasconade County	Bland	Gasconade	Hermann	Morrison	Owensville	Rosebud
Codes Building Site/Design	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Hazard Awareness Program	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes – 09/04/87	Yes – 08/24/84	Yes – 12/18/1984	Yes – 03/05/76	Yes – 09/18/1986	Yes – 06/03/78	No
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Participating Community	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Firewise Community Certification	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Building Code Effectiveness Grading (BCEGs)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
ISO Fire Rating	9	7	N/A	5.9	N/A	5	5
Economic Development Program	Yes - MRPC	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Land Use Program	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Public Education/Awareness	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Property Acquisition	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Planning/Zoning Boards	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Stream Maintenance Program	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Tree Trimming Program	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Gasconade County	Bland	Gasconade	Hermann	Morrison	Owensville	Rosebud
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Studies/Reports/Maps							
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	n/a	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – 2016 & 2020	Yes – 2016 & 2020	Yes – 2016 & 2020	Yes – 2016 & 2020	Yes – 2016 & 2020	Yes – 2016 & 2020	Yes – 2016 & 2020
Evacuation Route Map	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – 2016 & 2020	Yes – 2016 & 2020	Yes – 2016 & 2020	Yes – 2016 & 2020	Yes – 2016 & 2020	Yes – 2016 & 2020	Yes – 2016 & 2020
Vulnerable Population Inventory	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land Use Map	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Staff/Department							
Building Code Official	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Building Inspector	No	MRPC Contractor	No	Yes – Part-Time	No	Yes	No
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Engineer	Contracted	Contracted	No	No	No	Yes	Contracted
Development Planner	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Public Works Official	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emergency Management Director	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Gasconade County	Bland	Gasconade	Hermann	Morrison	Owensville	Rosebud
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Emergency Response Team	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hazardous Materials Expert	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes - MREPC	Yes - MREPC	Yes - MREPC	Yes - MREPC	Yes - MREPC	Yes - MREPC	Yes - MREPC
County Emergency Management Commission	No	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
Sanitation Department	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Transportation Department	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Economic Development Department	MRPC	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Housing Department	Yes - Phelps Co. PHA	Yes - Phelps Co. PHA	Yes - Phelps Co. PHA	Yes - Phelps Co. PHA	Yes - Phelps Co. PHA	Yes - Phelps Co. PHA	Yes - Phelps Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC
Historic Preservation	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)							
American Red Cross	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Salvation Army	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Veterans Groups	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Environmental Organization	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Gasconade County	Bland	Gasconade	Hermann	Morrison	Owensville	Rosebud
Homeowner Associations	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Neighborhood Associations	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Chamber of Commerce	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Financial Resources							
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Authority to levy taxes for a specific purpose	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Impact fees for new development	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Gasconade County	Bland	Gasconade	Hermann	Morrison	Owensville	Rosebud
Ability to incur debt through private activities	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaires, 2020-2021

2.2.8 Public School District Profiles and Mitigation Capabilities

The following school districts are participating jurisdictions in this plan: Gasconade County R-I School District, Gasconade County R-II School District and Maries County R-II School District. As public institutions responsible for the care and education of the county's children, these school districts share an interest with Gasconade County in public safety and hazard mitigation planning. 0 provides the boundaries of the school districts participating in this planning process.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Gasconade R-I and Gasconade R-II school districts have NOAA all hazard radios on site to provide early warning of hazard events. All school districts have fire alarms and intercom systems capable of providing specific instructions in the event of an emergency. In addition, Gasconade R-I and Gasconade R-II school districts have automated text and voice messaging system.

Existing Plans and Policies

All three 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. None of the school districts have a certified tornado safe room that meets FEMA standards.

New Construction

Gasconade County R-I School District plans to add secondary entrances to the elementary, middle, and high school buildings in the next five years. Gasconade County R-II School District built new additions to the south wing of the elementary school and the south east of Gerald Elementary since the last plan. In the upcoming five years the district plans to construct a new bus road at Gerald Elementary. Maries County R-II School District does not have any plans for construction or renovation in the next five years. None of the planned construction is within a known hazard area.

Table 2.27. School District Buildings and Enrollment Data, 2020

District Name	Building Name	Enrollment
Gasconade County R-I		
	Hermann Elem.	279
	Hermann Middle School	312
	Hermann High	339
Gasconade County R-II		
	Gerald Elem.	229
	Owensville Elem.	551
	Owensville Middle School	445
	Owensville High	562
Maries County R-II		
	Maries County Middle	235

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

Figure 2.6. Gasconade County School Districts

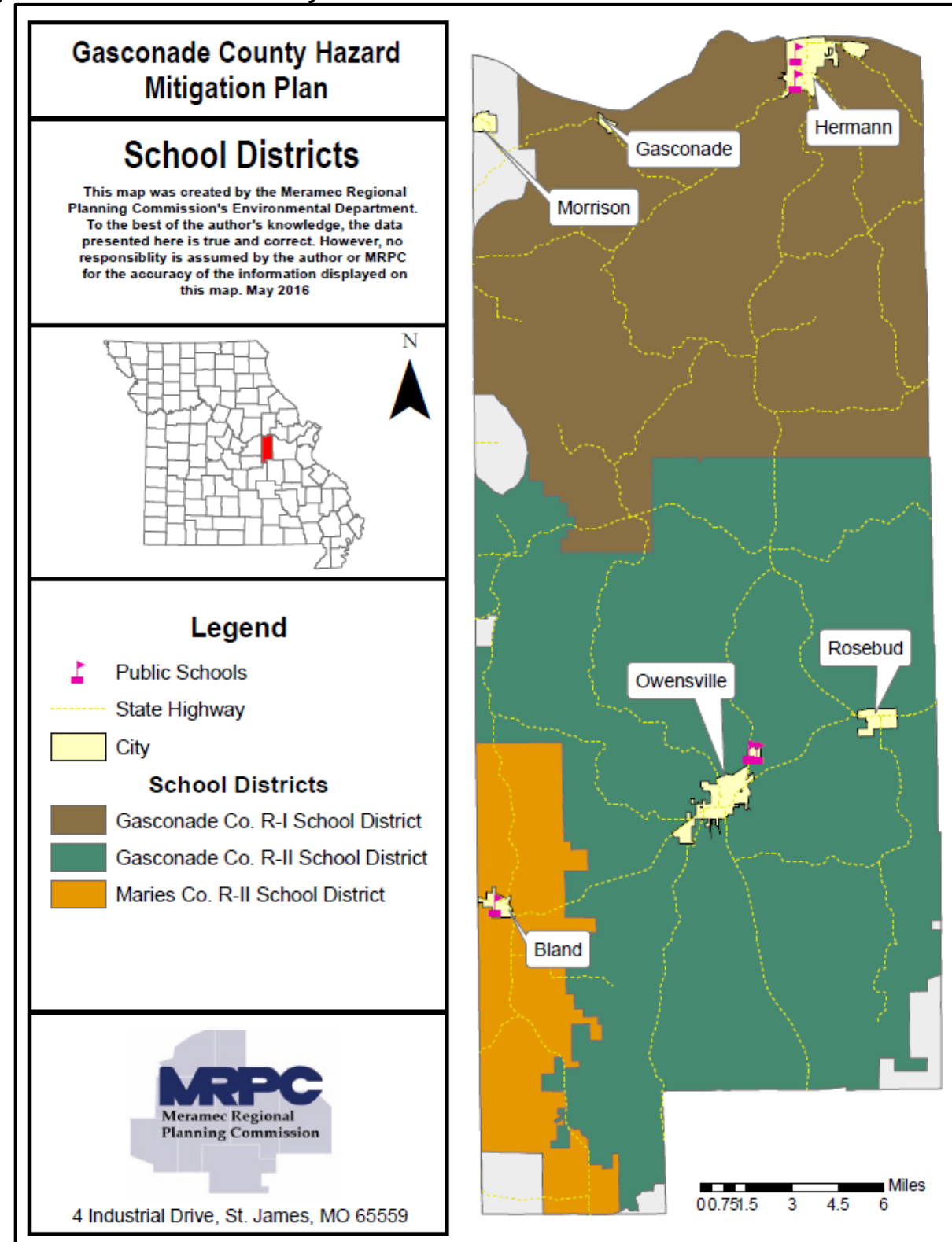


Table 2.28. Summary of Mitigation Capabilities for School Districts

Capability	Gasconade County R-I	Gasconade County R-II	Maries County R-II
Planning Elements			
Master Plan/Date	Yes	Yes – 2020	Yes – 2016
Capital Improvement	Yes - 2020	Yes – 2018	No
School Emergency Plan/Date	Yes - 2018	Yes - 2020	Yes – 2020
Weapons Policy/Date	Yes - 2001	Yes - 2020	Yes – 2020
Personnel Resources			
Full-Time Building Official (Principal)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emergency Manager	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grant Writer	No	No	No
Public Information Officer	Yes	No	Yes
Financial Resources			
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local Funds	Yes	Yes	Yes
General Obligation	Yes	No	No
Special Tax Bonds	Yes	No	No
Private Activities/Donations	Yes	Yes	No
State and Federal Funds/Grants	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other			
Privately or Self-Insured?	MUSIC	MUSIC	Privately
Fire Evacuation Training	Yes – Biannually to Quarterly	Yes – Quarterly	Yes - Quarterly
Tornado Sheltering Exercises	Yes – Biannually (Minimum)	Yes - Quarterly	Yes - Quarterly
Public Address/Emergency Alert System	Intercom and Alarms	Intercom and Alarms	Yes
NOAA Weather Radios	Yes	Yes	No
Lock-Down Security Training	Yes – Biannually (Minimum)	Yes - Quarterly	Yes - Annually
Mitigation Programs	Secondary entry ways and locks to all buildings planned for 21 & 22	New bus road at Gerald Elementary, Fences at Owensville and Gerald Elementary playgrounds	Fire, Tornado, Earthquake, Active Intruder Training
Tornado Shelter/Safe-room	Yes have designated areas - but not FEMA certified	Yes have designated areas - but not FEMA certified	Yes have designated areas - but not FEMA certified
Campus Police	No – City of Hermann PD or Gasconade County Sherriff's Department	No – City of Owensville PD or Gasconade County Sherriff's Department	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaires, 2020-2021

There are no colleges/universities located in the planning area.

