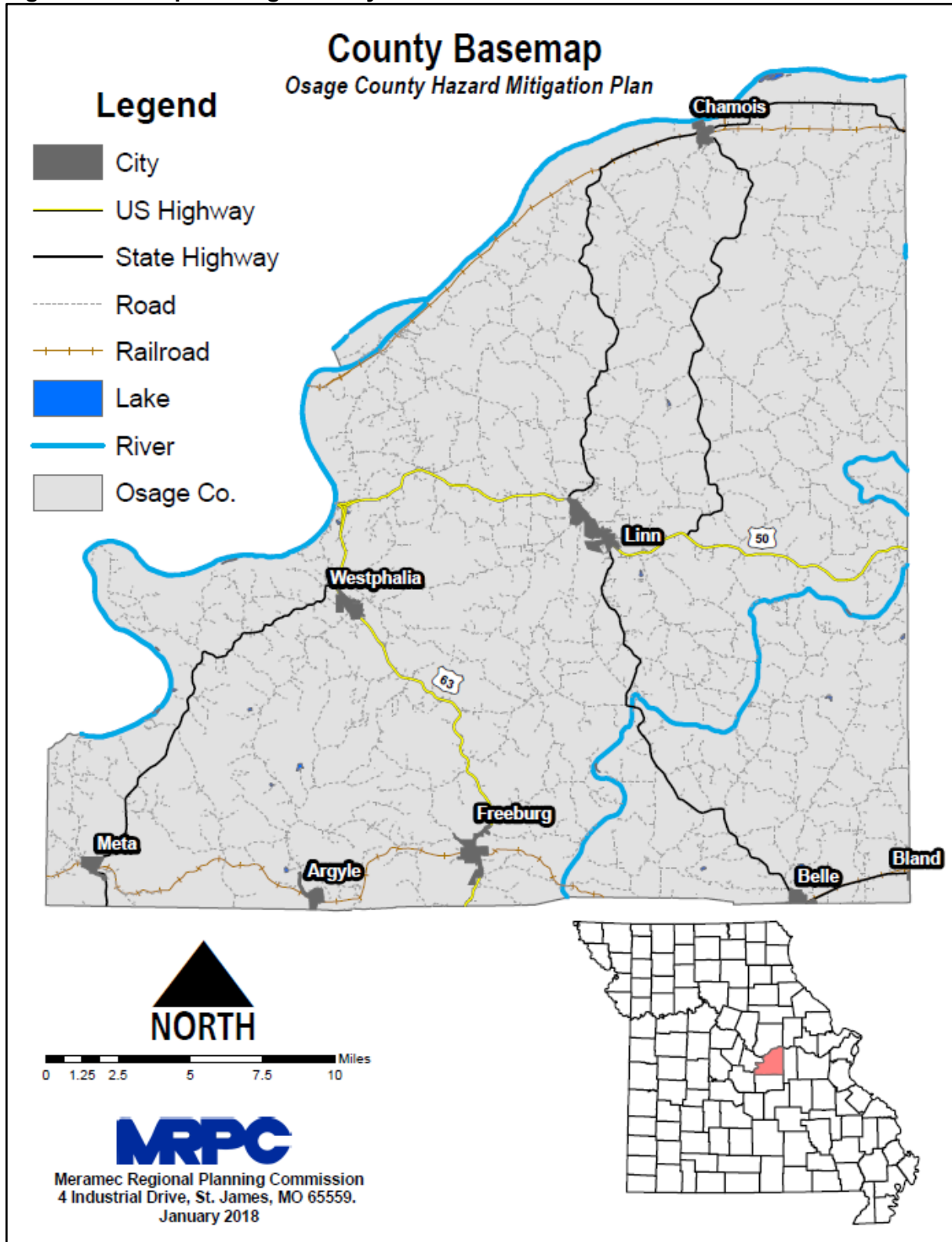

2 PLANNING AREA PROFILE AND CAPABILITIES

- 2 PLANNING AREA PROFILE AND CAPABILITIES..... 2.1**
- 2.1 Osage County Planning Area Profile..... 2.2**
- 2.1.2 Geography, Geology and Topography..... 2.3
- 2.1.3 Climate 2.8
- 2.1.4 Population/Demographics 2.9
- 2.1.5 History 2.13
- 2.1.6 Occupations 2.14
- 2.1.7 Agriculture..... 2.15
- 2.1.8 FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants in Planning Area 2.15
- 2.1.9 FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Grants in Planning Area 2.15
- 2.2 Jurisdictional Profiles and Mitigation Capabilities..... 2.19**
- 2.2.1 Unincorporated Osage County 2.19
- 2.2.2 Village of Argyle 2.22
- 2.2.3 City of Chamois 2.25
- 2.2.4 Village of Freeburg 2.28
- 2.2.5 City of Linn..... 2.31
- 2.2.6 City of Meta..... 2.34
- 2.2.7 City of Westphalia 2.37
- 2.2.8 Public School District Profiles and Mitigation Capabilities 2.46

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2.1 Osage County Planning Area Profile

Figure 2.1. Map of Osage County



Osage County has a population of approximately 13,274 according to the most recent census data¹. **Table 2.1** 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 Osage County, Missouri, and the United States is provided in **Table 2.3**.

Table 2.1. Percent Population Growth for County, State, and Nation 2010 - 2020

Demographic Region	Total Population		Change Over Period	
	2010	2020	Change	Percent
Missouri	5,814,785	6,154,913	340,128	5.85
United States	300,758,215	331,449,281	30,691,066	10.2
Osage County	13,473	13,274	-199	-1.48

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2020 Redistricting Data

Table 2.2. Median Household Income and Percentage Growth for County, State, and Nation 2010 - 2020

Demographic Region	Median Household Income (USD)		Change Over Period	
	2010	2020	Change	Percent
United States	\$51,914	\$64,994	\$13,080	20.1
Missouri	\$46,262	\$57,290	\$20,972	19.2
Osage County	\$45,746	\$62,087	\$16,341	35.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 and 2016-2020 5-Year American Community Survey

Table 2.3. Median House Value Percentage Growth for County, State, and Nation 2010 - 2020

Demographic Region	Median House Value (USD)		Change Over Period	
	2010	2020	Change	Percent
United States	\$188,400	\$229,800	\$41,400	18.02
Missouri	\$137,700	\$163,600	\$25,900	15.8
Osage County	\$120,400	\$159,000	\$20,300	32.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 and 2016-2020 5-Year American Community Survey

2.1.2 Geography, Geology and Topography

Osage County has a total land area of 611 square miles with 6.1 square miles of water. Between 31 and 60 percent of the county is covered by forest land. Eight percent of the land cover within the county is cropland. The area has karst terrain, which is characterized by springs, caves, losing streams, and sinkholes. Incorporated jurisdictions within the county include the City of Argyle, City of Chamois, Village of Freeburg, City of Linn, City of Meta, and City of Westphalia.

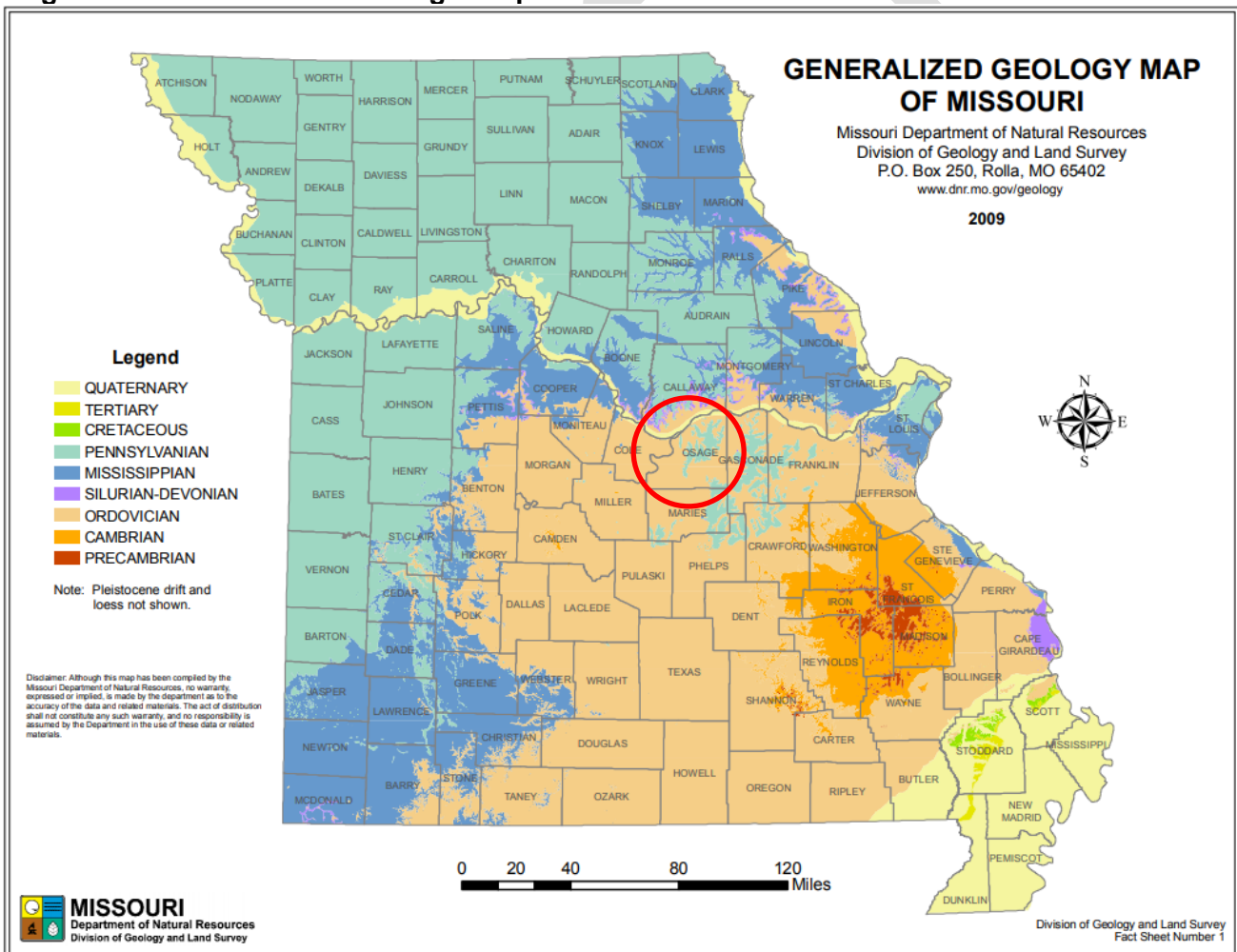
The county seat, Linn, is located in central portion of the county, approximately 21 miles

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

southeast of the state capital of Jefferson City, approximately 45 miles north of Rolla, Mo. and approximately 105 miles east of St. Louis, Mo. The county is bordered on the north by Callaway County. On the east side the county is bordered Cole and Miller Counties. To the south the county is bordered by Maries County. Gasconade County shares a border with Osage to the west.

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 2.2** depicts a generalized geologic map of Missouri and its counties.

Figure 2.2. Generalized Geologic Map of Missouri



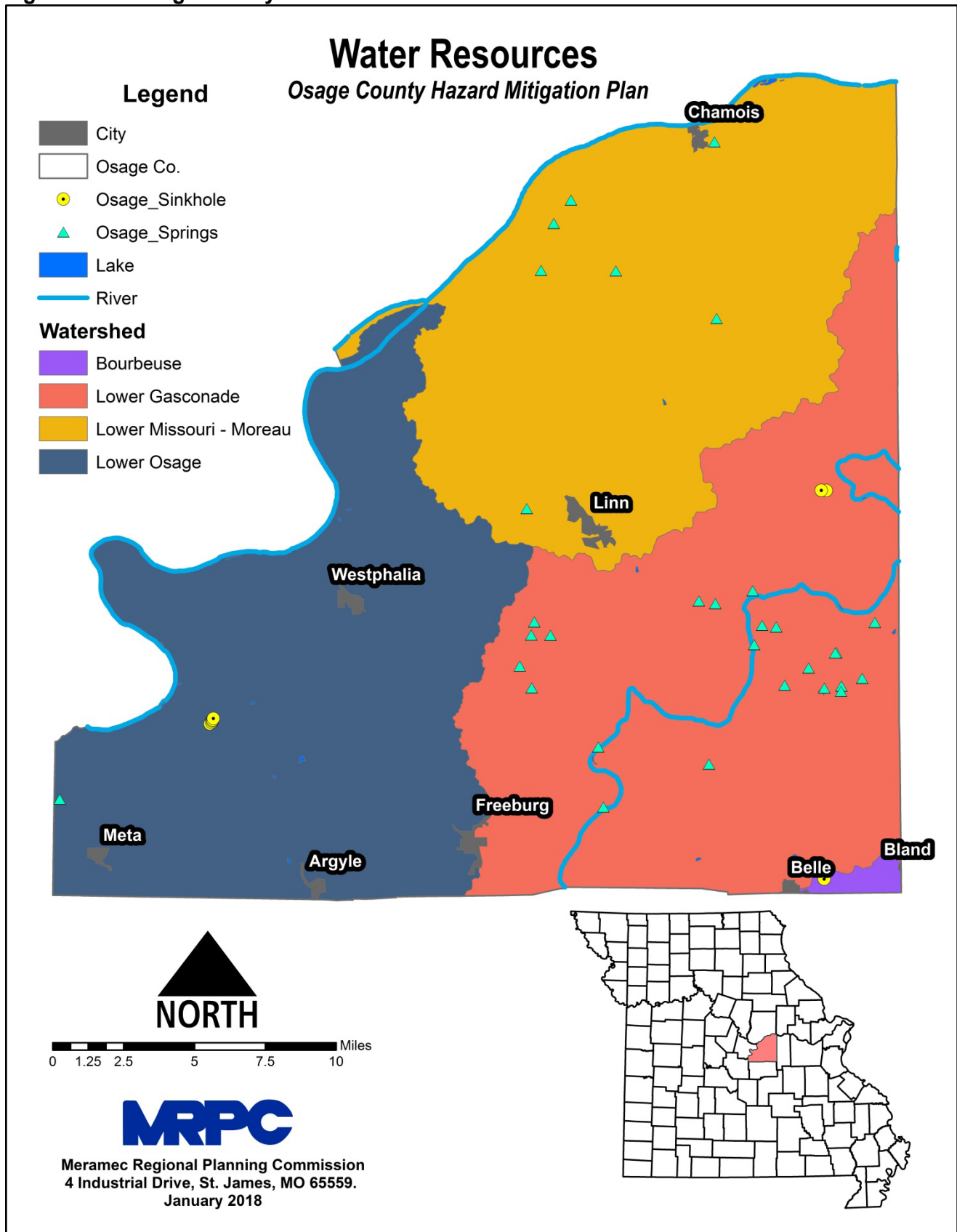
Source: <https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/generalized-geologic-map-missouri-pub2514/pub2514> *Red circle indicates Osage County

The topography of Osage County is nearly uniform, consisting of narrow ridges and steep sided valleys. Elevations rise from an average of about 600 feet along the stream valleys to near 1,000 feet along the ridge crests. Generally, the land in the county slopes very gradually towards the Osage and Missouri Rivers.

According to the Soil Survey of Osage County, Missouri, published by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), there are eight different soil types found in Osage County. However, 55 percent of the county is dominated by two of those soil types – the Wrengart-Gatewood Association and the Gatewood-Gravois Association. The Wrengart-Gatewood Association accounts for an estimated 25 percent of the soil type in the county. This soil type is found on narrow ridge tops and is made up of loess and residuum. The Gatewood-Gravois Association makes up an estimated 30 percent of the soil type in the county. This soil type can be found on side slopes and is also made of loess and residuum. Other soil types found in Osage County include the Menfro-Gatewood Association, Haynie-Leta-Blake Association, Jamesfin-Racoon-Kaintuck Association, Swiss-Plato-Union Association, Rueter-Plato-Gravois Association, and Wrengart-Swiss-Gatewood Association.

Osage County is comprised of four HUC8 watersheds which include the Bourbeuse River, Lower Osage River, Lower Gasconade River, and Lower Missouri-Moreau rivers. The major streams are the Missouri River, with its large tributaries, Loose Creek and Bailey's Creek; the Osage River, with the Big and Little Maries Creeks; and the Gasconade River, with Pointer's, Brush, Swan, Owen's and Lesser Creeks. The watersheds located in Osage County can be seen in **Figure 2.3**.

Figure 2.3. Osage County Watershed/Water Resources



The Bourbeuse River watershed is located within the northeastern quarter of the Ozark Highlands. The main stem of the Bourbeuse River winds northeasterly through Phelps, Gasconade, and Franklin counties to join the Meramec River, and its watershed additionally encompasses portions of Maries, Osage, and Crawford counties. The Bourbeuse River is 147 miles from mouth to headwaters, and the lower 132 miles have permanent flow. The Bourbeuse River watershed drains 843 square miles and is composed of a number of smaller watersheds including Spring Creek, Boone Creek, Brush Creek, Red Oak Creek, Dry Fork, Little Bourbeuse River, and the Lower Bourbeuse River. The gradient of the main stem is low compared to other streams of the Ozark Highlands, and gradients of the tributaries are slightly higher in the lower watershed compared to the upper watershed.

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 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.

The Lower Osage River watershed is found in central Missouri in the Missouri counties of Osage, Maries, 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 Missouri River drains one-sixth of the United States and encompasses 529,350 square miles. It flows 2,341 miles from its headwaters at the confluence of the Gallatin, Madison, and Jefferson Rivers in the Rocky Mountains at Three Forks, Montana, to its confluence with the Mississippi River at St. Louis, Missouri. Historically, the "Big Muddy" changed course. The channel relocated over 2,000 feet or more a year in some places and deposited huge amounts of silt in other places. It is estimated that 11 billion cubic feet of sediment were carried past St. Charles, Missouri in 1879 — enough to cover a square mile of ground 200 feet deep. Banks along the river would erode 200 to 300 feet during a single rise of the river. It was the movement of this sediment that created braided channels in the meandering river, hampering navigation and the permanency of bottomland farms and river towns. From bluff to bluff, the river-floodplain below Sioux City, Iowa, covers 1.9 million acres. Historically, the river meandered across more

than one-fourth of this floodplain acreage. This "meander belt" contained a variety of fish and wildlife habitats including wetlands, sandbars, wet prairies, and bottomland forests. Seasonal floods provided the water needed to replenish shallow-water habitats used for fish and wildlife breeding and growth.

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.

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 Osage County are subject to frequent changes in temperature. The average annual temperature is 54.04°F. The average annual high temperature is 65.3°F with the average annual low at 42.8°F. The average high and low in January is 40°F and 20°F, respectively. In July the average high and low are 87°F and 66°F, respectively. A heat index of 115°F has been observed in Osage Co.

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 Osage County between 2000 and 2020 by jurisdiction. The unincorporated area of Osage County was determined by subtracting the populations of the incorporated areas from the overall county population.

Table 2.4. Osage County Population 2010-2020 by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2000 Population	2010 Population	2020 Population	2010-2020 # Change	2010-2020 % Change
Unincorporated Osage County	10,096	10,467	10,436	31	-0.3%
Argyle	164	162	144	-18	-11.11%
Chamois	456	396	377	-19	-4.8%
Freeburg	423	437	409	-28	-6.41%
Linn	1,354	1,459	1,350	-109	-7.47%
Meta	249	225	180	-45	-20%
Westphalia	320	327	378	51	15.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1; Census 2010 Summary File 1; Census 2020 Redistricting Data

Table 2.5 provides information in regard 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 Osage County, Missouri, and the U.S. In 2020 there were an estimated 6,492 households within the county².

Table 2.5. Percent of Individuals Under the Age of 5, and Over 65 for County, State, and Nation (2020)

Location	% Under Age of 5	% Over Age of 65
Osage County	5.5	17.4
Missouri	6.1	16.9
United States	6.0	16.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 2.6. 2020 Average Household Size for County, State, and Nation

Location	Average Household Size
Osage County	2.54
Missouri	2.44
United States	2.60

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Redistricting Data

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 Osage County along with its national percentile.

Table 2.7. Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI ®)

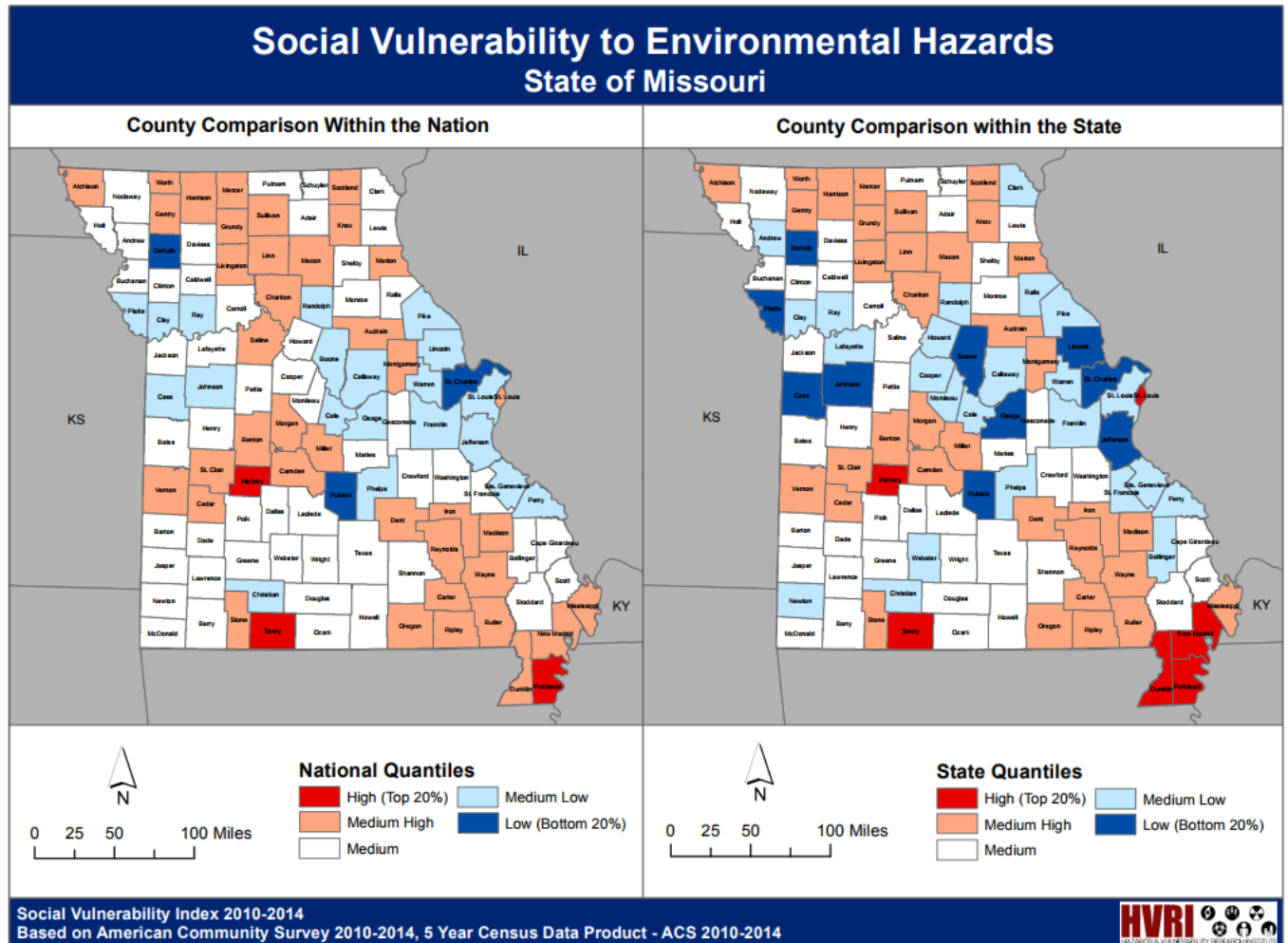
State	County	SoVI Score (10 - 14)	National Percentile (10 - 14)
Missouri	Osage County	-4.079999924	6.2%

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. Osage County's SoVI ® Score illustrates a diminished vulnerability to cope with natural disasters. Additionally, Osage County is ranked 6.2 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.

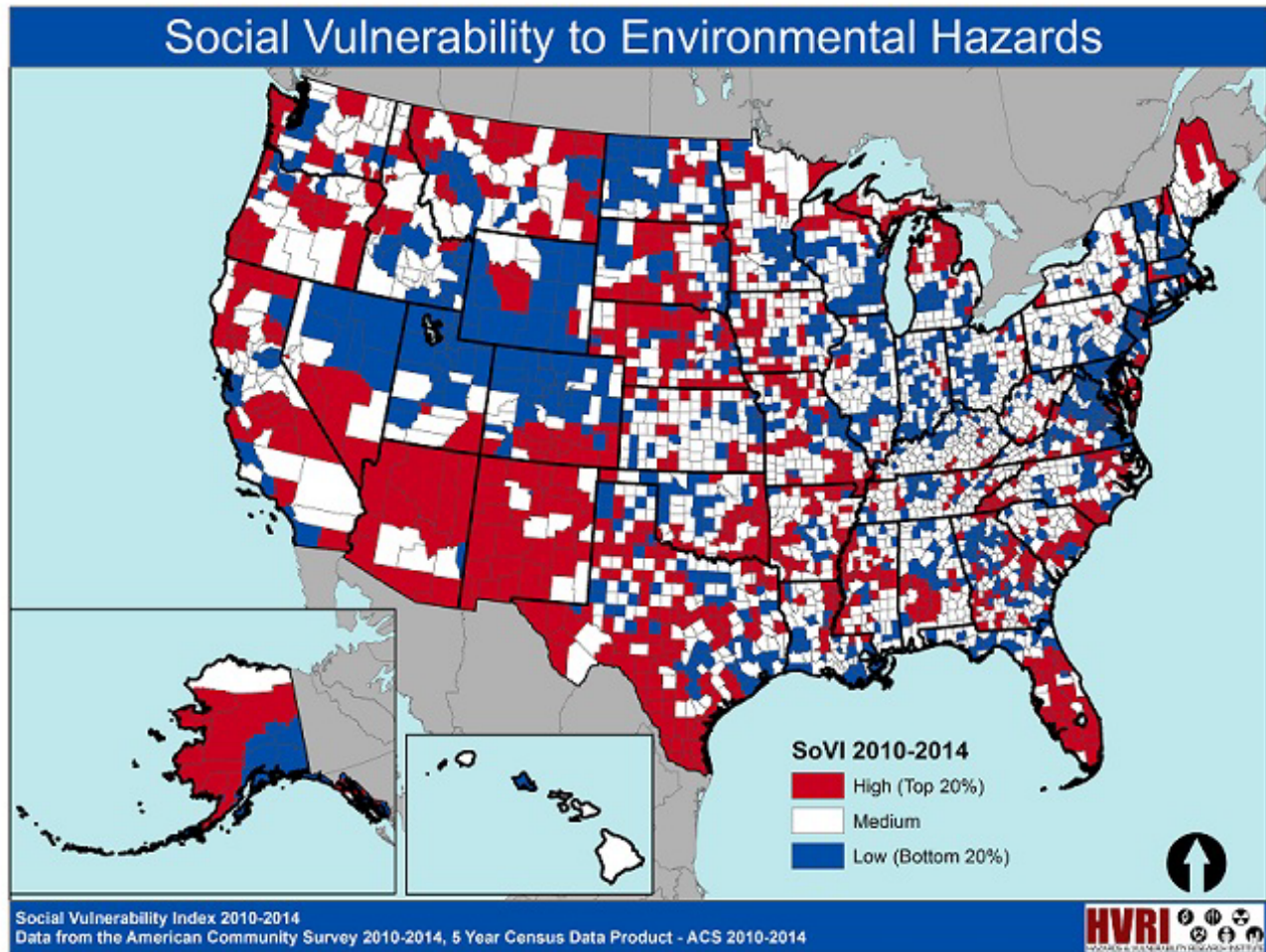
³ <http://webra.cas.sc.edu/hvri/products/sovifaq.aspx>

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

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



Source: <http://artsandsciences.sc.edu/geog/hvri/sovi%20-%200>

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

Table 2.8. 2020 Unemployment, Poverty, Education, and Language Percentage Demographics, Osage 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
Osage County	62.3	1.7	3.6	43.9	20.4	1.2
Argyle	81.3	0.0	0	34.1	14.6	1.9
Chamois	46.9	5.8	14.4	52.8	17.4	1.0
Freeburg	55.4	7.5	3.2	50.4	4.0	0
Linn	57.5	2.4	10.5	36.8	22.7	2.8

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
Meta	49.3	6.7	12.5	50.7	7.1	0
Westphalia	52.4	0.0	2.3	48.6	27.4	1.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey, 5-Year American Community Survey

2.1.5 History

The first settlers came into Osage county in the early 1800s and were predominantly French and second-generation Americans from the East. Starting in the early 1830s, there was a large influx of German settlers, which continued for several decades. The county was formally organized in January 1841 and named after the Osage River. For the first two years after the county's formal organization, county business, including court business, was conducted in various homes throughout the county. The first courthouses were log homes of Thomas Robinson, Elijah White, Adolphus Mengese, and Eli McJilton. The first temporary building constructed for the express purpose of holding court was built by Eli McJilton. The first permanent courthouse was erected in 1843 at a cost of \$3,420.79 in the county seat of Linn. Completed in 1844, this building served the county until 1874 when it was sold to make way for a new courthouse. The new courthouse was damaged by fire in 1880, and then burned to the ground in 1922. In 1923, the building, which still serves as the county courthouse, was constructed along Route 50 in Linn at a cost of \$85,000.

In 1844 the first log jail was constructed in Osage county, popularly called the "dog house" and many of the inmates found the dirt floor to their advantage in tunneling out. A limestone and cotton-rock jail was erected in 1858 at a cost of \$2,560 and was torn down when the new jail in the basement of the present day court house was completed in 1924.

The first newspaper published in Linn was the *Osage County Advocate*, a non-partisan local newspaper edited by C.W. Crutsinger. Two years later, Col. L. Zevely purchased the paper and called it the *Unterrified Democrat*. Peter B. Stratton, Jr. purchased the paper in 1875 and called it *Osage County News*. J.W. Zevely purchased the paper again in 1882 and renamed it the *Unterrified Democrat*, which it still holds.

The early economy of the area was based almost entirely upon agriculture. In 1898, exports from Osage County included cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, flour, sheep, clover seed, wine, poultry, eggs, butter, cross ties, hides and furs. The county is part of the steep, hilly and rocky Missouri Ozarks and the soil is not conducive to crop production, thus, agriculture has always been strongest in livestock production. Agriculture in the county has always been primarily at the subsistence level. As agriculture became more and more mechanized following WWI, the economic viability of the small subsistence farm dwindled, resulting in great out-migration from the area. Although the existence of four navigable rivers in or on the borders of the county were historically an asset for transportation of exports and imports, the location and topography of the county prohibits it from becoming a major transportation or trade center. Natural resources of economic importance include timber and fire clay.

Cities in Osage County included Argyle, Chamois, Freeburg, Linn, Meta and Westphalia. Argyle is located in the southwestern part of Osage county. Argyle experienced its greatest building boom

when the Rock Island Railroad built tracks near the city. Petitioned for incorporation was filed February 3, 1908. In 1906, the first school building was constructed. The school was remodeled in 1937 when a high school was added to the structure.

Chamois is located about seven miles west of the northeast corner of the county on the Missouri River and the Missouri Pacific railroad. The town was given its name by Morgan Harbor, who was one of the first settlers to locate in the vicinity of the city. The city received electricity in the fall of 1914. The city water works and sewage system was installed in 1923. The Chamois high school was accredited and approved as a first class four-year high school in 1920.

Freeburg is located about 20 miles southeast of Linn, on Highway 63. The Rock Island Railroad intersects the town. Most of the land upon which the town is located was homesteaded by Adam Wieberg. The village experienced the greatest “boom” when the St. Louis and Colorado Railroad built its tracks near the city and dug a tunnel under the outlying district. Petition for incorporation of the town of Freeburg was filed November 2, 1909.

The City of Linn stretches for a mile along Highway 50 in the center of Osage County. The County Court of Osage County chose the site of the permanent seat of justice in 1842, creating the town of Linn. The town was named for Lewis Fields Linn, the only Missourian unanimously elected to the US Senate and who is claimed as the state’s “Model Senator.” On October 3, 1899, Linn was incorporated as a village and on October 11, 1911 it was incorporated as a city of the fourth class.

Meta is located on the Rock Island Railroad, in the southwest corner of the county. The city for the most part is located at the foot of a high hill at the edge of a valley. The location of the city and the progressiveness of its people had encouraged many businesses to locate there, including Roller Mills, cheese factory, farmer exchange, lumber yard, depot with stock pens, and charcoal kilns. Petition for incorporation was filed on Nov. 14, 1904.

Westphalia is located along Highway 63, about 11 miles southwest of Linn. In 1830 a group of Catholic immigrants from Westphalia, Germany, came up the “breaks of the Osage” and located in the bend of the Maries River, near the present site of Westphalia.

2.1.6 Occupations

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

Table 2.9. Occupation Statistics, Osage County, Missouri

Place	% in Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations	% in Service Occupations	% in Sales and Office Occupations	% in Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations	% in Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations
Osage County	32.6	13.2	20.6	13.8	19.8
Argyle	19.3	5.5	23.9	7.3	44.0
Chamois	30.7	18.4	21.5	9.2	20.2
Freeburg	18.1	13.1	13.8	30.0	25.0
Linn	29.3	25.5	16.6	9.8	18.7
Meta	11.4	24.3	2.9	11.4	50.0
Westphalia	48.9	13.8	8.0	16.7	12.6

Source: U.S. Census, 2016-2020 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates.

2.1.7 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 1,115 encompassing 283,342 total acres⁴. In addition, the average farm was 254 acres. According to the 2017 Census of Agriculture, Osage County had increased to 1,277 farms encompassing 320,084 acres, with an average farm size of 251 acres⁵. Furthermore, there are only approximately 43 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, 53,233 acres of cropland were harvested, with forage (hay, haylage, grass silage, and greenchop) being the top crop in the County. Moreover, 539,673 turkeys were raised⁶. The average sale per farm was \$63,187. Lastly, the total number of hired workers in the County was 515⁷ individuals comprising 7.39%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.

2.1.8 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 (\$)
206.2: Safe Room (Tornado and Severe Wind Shelter) - Public	Linn State Technical College	05/06/2006	1,386,000
Total			1,386,000

Source: Missouri SEMA, <https://www.fema.gov/openfema-dataset-hazard-mitigation-grants-v1>

2.1.9 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

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

⁵ Source: 2012 Census of Agriculture – County Data, USDA, National Agriculture Statistics Service

⁶ 2012 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, 2016-2020 American Community Survey

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

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 \$1,659,925.95.

Table 2.11. FEMA PA Grants in Osage County from 2000-2020

Disaster Declaration	Project Type	Project Size	Applicant	Project Total
1412	ROAD WASHOUT	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$10,576.80
1412	ROAD DAMAGE	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$2,306.50
1412	ROADWAY SURFACE REPAIR	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$6,074.64
1412	ROAD DAMAGE	Large	OSAGE COUNTY	\$125,241.83
1463	4.2 CULVERT & AGGREGATE SURFACING REPAIR	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$6,679.17
1463	1.2 COURTHOUSE ROOF REPAIR	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$1,000.00
1463	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$1,719.32
1463	DONATED RESOURCES	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$489.80
1676	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	FREEBURG, VILLAGE OF	\$2,585.77
1676	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	FREEBURG, VILLAGE OF	\$16,975.20
1676	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$7,502.51
1676	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$2,722.93
1736	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	CHAMOIS, CITY OF	\$2,571.86
1736	PA PILOT - DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	CHAMOIS, CITY OF	\$9,002.25
1736	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	FREEBURG, VILLAGE OF	\$2,503.40
1736	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	WESTPHALIA, CITY OF	\$1,496.60
1736	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$15,788.26
1736	PA PILOT -DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$10,695.81
1749	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$10,047.36
1749	ROAD WASHOUT	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$16,131.95
1749	ROADS WASHOUT	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$28,516.67
1749	ROAD WASHOUT	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$18,638.61
1749	ROAD WASHOUT EROSION	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$24,623.59
1749	ROAD/DITCH WASHOUTS	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$29,706.89
1749	ROAD WASHOUT EROSION	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$7,027.78
1749	ROADS WASHOUT/EROSION	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$20,275.14
1749	ROAD WASHOUT EROSION	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$22,910.11
1749	DONATED RESOURCES	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$2,167.30
1749	LOW WATER CROSSING WASHOUT	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$29,906.00

1961	OSRB-05-Emergency Protective Measures- 48 Hour Snow Rem	Small	CHAMOIIS, CITY OF	\$2,808.20
1961	OSMG-01-Emergency Protective Measures-48 Hour Snow Remo	Small	FREEBURG, VILLAGE OF	\$2,020.47
1961	OSRH-01 - EPM- 48 Hr Snow Removal	Small	LINN	\$11,831.03
1961	OSRB-02 - OSAGE COUNTY	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$19,749.16
1961	OSRB-01- Emergency Protective Measures - 48 Hour Snow R	Small	OSAGE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT R-2	\$2,961.73
1961	OSRL-03 - OSAGE AMBULANCE DISTRICT	Small	OSAGE AMBULANCE DISTRICT	\$1,328.95
4130	OCOC01C - gravel roads washout - 14 sites.	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$14,035.40
4130	OCOC02C - Gravel Road Washout -9 sites	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$6,590.37
4130	OCOC03C - Gravel Road Washout - 11 Sites	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$19,050.83
4130	OCOC01B - Temporary Bridge replacement -1 site	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$19,957.40
4130	OCOC04C Gravel Washouts - 14 Sites	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$23,176.43
4130	OCOC05C- Gravel Washouts- 6 sites	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$11,478.61
4130	OCOC06C - gravel roads washout - 26 sites.	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$25,787.21
4130	OCOC09C - Culverts (4 Sites)	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$3,048.69
4130	OCOC10C - Osage County Roads & Bridges (22 sites)	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$43,361.42
4130	OCOC11C - Flowable Concrete (3 Sites)	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$3,905.83
4130	OCOC12C - Low water crossings (4 Sites)	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$16,857.35
4130	OCOC01A Debris Removal	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$9,167.11
4130	OCOC08C - CR 610 Bridge Replacement	Large	OSAGE COUNTY	\$291,537.89
4144	OCOC02C-Gravel Washouts-5 sites	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$14,975.67
4144	OCOC01C-Gravel Washouts-30 sites	Large	OSAGE COUNTY	\$64,287.72
4144	OCOC03C-Gravel Washouts-6 sites	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$17,418.33
4144	OCOC02A Debris Removal	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$8,132.32
4238	EBM004G - PARKS	Small	META	\$7,498.55
4238	DHD006C - Osage County CR200-CR400 Roads	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$69,735.95
4238	DHD009C - Osage County CR600 Roads	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$27,090.55
4238	DHD008C - Osage County CR500 Roads	Large	OSAGE COUNTY	\$126,373.20

4238	DHD010C - Osage County CR700-800 Roads	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$82,222.94
4317	CP01425 - District 200 Roads and Culverts	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$10,381.65
4317	CP01571 - District 700, 800 & Engineers Roads and Culve	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$18,006.17
4317	CP01570 - District 300, 400, 500, 600 Roads and Culvert	Small	OSAGE COUNTY	\$40,869.13
4490	145685 - OAD Covid-19 2020	Small	OSAGE AMBULANCE DISTRICT	\$73,206.05
4490	155973 - OADCovid19 Vents	Small	OSAGE AMBULANCE DISTRICT	\$99,538.75
4490	182045 - Medical Supplies	Small	OSAGE AMBULANCE DISTRICT	\$17,756.93
4490	661763 - OCAD Medical Supplies	Small	OZARK CENTRAL AMBULANCE DISTRICT	\$17,893.91
			TOTAL	\$1,659,925.95

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, 06/09/2022

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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 Osage County

Overview

The jurisdiction of Osage County includes all unincorporated areas within the county boundaries. Osage County is governed by a three-member County Commission. The Commission is composed of a Presiding Commissioner, representing all of the county's population. The Presiding Commissioner is elected to a four-year term. Two Associate Commissioners are also elected to four year terms. The Associate Commissioners each represent half of the county's population each, are elected for four-year terms. Other elected officials include the County Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, Circuit Clerk, Recorder of Deeds, Collector of Revenue, Treasurer, Assessor, County Surveyor, Coroner, and Public Administrator.

Other county officials include the 911/Emergency Management Director/NFIP Floodplain Administrator, Health Dept. Administrator, Road and Bridge Supervisor, and Mapping Specialist.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Osage 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. Third class counties do not have building regulations.

There are six fire departments located in the county. All are volunteer departments. Those departments include Argyle Volunteer Fire Dept., Chamois Fire Protection District., Freeburg Volunteer Fire Department, Linn Fire Protection District, Meta Fire & Rescue, and Westphalia Fire Protection District. Osage Co. is served by the Osage Co. Sherriff's Office. The county has a 911 Central Dispatch Center located at 205 East Main, Linn, MO. The county is served by three ambulance districts – Ozark Central Ambulance District, Maries-Osage Ambulance District, and Osage Ambulance District. The closest hospitals are located in Jefferson City, in adjoining Cole County; and Hermann, in Gasconade County. Within the county there are 13 outdoor warning sirens. Additional warning systems include Reverse 911, IPAWS, and the county also utilizes Facebook. The county also possesses 2 fixed generators (Courthouse and Admin. Building), and multiple portable generators. There is one designated public tornado shelter, constructed in accordance with FEMA standards, located at 1 Technology Drive, Linn, MO 65051.

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, Economic Development Plan, Regional Transportation Plan, Critical Facilities Plan, and Floodplain Ordinance. Osage County also participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. The County Emergency Management Director serves as the floodplain manager.

Other Mitigation Activities

The Office of Emergency Management, local fire departments, Sheriff's Office, and the Osage County Health Department have conducted public education campaigns to raise awareness and increase preparedness among the county's population. Those programs have included flood recovery awareness and Floodplain Ordinance, fire safety, storm preparedness, heat wave preparedness, and general press releases/social media outreach regarding hazards, preparedness, and mitigation. Bicycle and car seat safety education is provided by the Coalition for Roadway Safety.

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

Jurisdiction	Total Population	People 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
Unincorporated Osage County	10,498	1,122	109	596	533	1,785	455	234

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 5-Years American Community Survey

Table 2.13. Unincorporated Osage 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 – 10/2017
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	No
Watershed Plan	No
Firewise or other fire mitigation plan	No
Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/Response/Recovery)	Yes – Update in Progress
Policies/Ordinance	
Zoning Ordinance	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Building Code	No
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes – 9/2012
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
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	Varies
Economic Development Program	MRPC
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 (2017) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	Yes
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2017) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	No
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
Emergency Response Team	No
Hazardous Materials Expert	No
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes – MLEPD
County Emergency Management Commission	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Sanitation Department	No
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes – Mid Missouri PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes - MRPC
Historic Preservation	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	Yes
Salvation Army	Yes
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	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	No
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2022

2.2.2 Village of Argyle

Overview

Argyle is located in the southwest portion of Osage County. Argyle is located where Highways T and AA merge. Argyle has a four-member board of alderman and a mayor. The city population from the 2020 5-year ACS data is 168, in 2010 it was 162, which shows a stable population.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Argyle is a participating community in the National Flood Insurance Program. The Village of Argyle is covered by the Osage County Sheriff's Department. The Osage County 911 Communications Center is located in Linn to provide 911 dispatching throughout the county. The office is staffed 24 hours a day. There is one outdoor warning sirens that is activated by the Argyle Volunteer Fire Department. The community does not have a FEMA tornado shelter or any portable or fixed generators.

The Maries Osage Ambulance District covers the southern portion of the county, including the Village of Argyle. There is also a Rural Fire Protection District located in Argyle.

Public education programs are provided regionally by the Coalition for Roadway Safety and Osage Emergency Management.

Over 44 percent of housing units in Caledonia were built prior to 1939, this is the highest percentage pre-1939 homes in the county. A greater percent of older homes increases the village's risk to damages from several hazards.

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

Table 2.14. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Argyle

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
Argyle	168	19	3	0	7	32	30	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 5-Years American Community Survey

Table 2.15. Village of Argyle Mitigation Capabilities

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Planning Capabilities	
Comprehensive Plan	Yes – 02/01/2022
Builder's Plan	No
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes – 02/01/2022
City Emergency Operations Plan	No
County Emergency Operations Plan	Yes – 10/2017
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 2021
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 – 8/14/2012
Subdivision Ordinance	No
Tree Trimming Ordinance	No
Nuisance Ordinance	Yes
Storm Water Ordinance	No
Drainage Ordinance	No
Site Plan Review Requirements	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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
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	
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	No
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2017) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2017) & 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 – regional MLEPD
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	No
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes – Mid Missouri PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes - MRPC
Historic Preservation	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	No

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

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2022

2.2.3 City of Chamois

Overview

Chamois is located in the northern portion of Osage County on Highway 100 running along the Missouri River. There is a four member Board of Aldermen and a Mayor. The city personnel include a City Clerk, Public Works Official, Fire Chief, and City Attorney. The city population from the 2020 5-year ACS data is 431, in 2010 it was 396, which shows a population growth of almost nine percent.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Chamois is a participating community in the National Flood Insurance Program. Law enforcement in the community is provided by the Osage County Sheriff's Office. The Osage Ambulance District provides ambulance service for the city and surrounding area. There is a Rural Fire Protection District located in Chamois, which serves the city and the surrounding area as well. The city has one warning siren; activated by the county and also has Smart 911. The city possesses one portable generator.

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, and electric services, impact fees for new development, debt through general obligation bonds, debt through special tax bonds, debt through private activities, and withholding spending in hazard prone areas.

Public education programs are provided regionally by the Coalition for Roadway Safety and Osage Emergency Management.

Chamois has the highest percentage of population with a disability at almost 15 percent. Higher percentages of vulnerable populations increase the risk of injury or death during hazard events.

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 Chamois

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
Chamois	431	64	4	82	24	90	49	12

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 5-Years American Community Survey

Table 2.17. City of Chamois 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 – 10/2017
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 2021
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 – 1/14/2021
Subdivision Ordinance	No
Tree Trimming Ordinance	Yes
Nuisance Ordinance	Yes
Storm Water Ordinance	No
Drainage Ordinance	No
Site Plan Review Requirements	No
Historic Preservation Ordinance	No
Landscape Ordinance	Yes

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Program	
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	No
Codes Building Site/Design	No
Hazard Awareness Program	Yes
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	10
Economic Development Program	No
Land Use Program	No
Public Education/Awareness	Yes
Property Acquisition	Yes
Planning/Zoning Boards	No
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)	No
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2017) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	Yes
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2017) & 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	Yes
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No
Emergency Response Team	Yes
Hazardous Materials Expert	Yes
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes – regional MLEPD
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	Yes
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes – Mid Missouri PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes - MRPC
Historic Preservation	Independent
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	No
Salvation Army	No
Veterans Groups	Yes – American Legion

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	No
Neighborhood Associations	No
Chamber of Commerce	No
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes - Lions
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	Yes
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	Yes

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2022

2.2.4 Village of Freeburg

Overview

Irondale is located in the south central portion of Osage County where state highways 63 and P intersect. There is a four member Board of Trustees and a Mayor. The village personnel include a Clerk, Water Clerk, Water/Sewer/Road Superintendent, and one part-time personnel. The village population from the 2020 5-year ACS data is 426, in 2010 it was 437, which shows a population decline of over two percent.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Freeburg does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program or have a Floodplain Ordinance. Law enforcement in the community is provided by the Osage County Sheriff's Office. The Osage Ambulance District and Maries-Osage Ambulance District provides ambulance service for the city and surrounding area. The Freeburg Volunteer Fire Department provides fire protection. The village has one fixed generator and two warning sirens which are controlled by the county.

Fiscal tools or resources that the Village could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include Capital Improvements funding, authority to levy taxes for specific purposes, fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services, and incur debt through special tax bonds.

Public education programs are provided regionally by the Coalition for Roadway Safety and Osage Emergency Management.

The Village of Freeburg has the highest percent of manufactured homes, with almost fourteen percent. Higher percentages of mobile homes increase the risk of damages during natural disasters.

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 Freeburg

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
Freeburg	426	38	0	48	36	95	28	25

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 5-Years American Community Survey

Table 2.19. Village of Freeburg 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 – 10/2017
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 2021
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	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

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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	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	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 – Hazard Mitigation (2017) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2017) & 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	No
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No
Emergency Response Team	No
Hazardous Materials Expert	No
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes – MLEPD
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	Yes
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes – Mid Missouri 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	No
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes
Local Funding Availability	

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	No
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	No
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
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, 2022

2.2.5 City of Linn

Overview

Linn is located in central Osage County where Highways 50, 89, and 100 intersect, about 20 miles east of Jefferson City. Linn is the county seat and a fourth class city. There is a four member Board of Aldermen and a Mayor. The city employs a City Clerk, Treasurer, Police Chief, Utilities Superintendent, and City Attorney. The city population from the 2020 5-year ACS data is 1,507, in 2010 it was 1,459, which shows a population growth of just over three percent.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Linn is a participating community in the National Flood Insurance Program. Law enforcement in the community is provided by the Linn City Police Department, located at 1200 East Main Street, Linn, Mo 65051. There is a City/Rural Fire Protection District located in Linn, which serves the city and the surrounding area. The Osage Ambulance District provides ambulance service for the city and surrounding area as well. The city has two warning sirens. The warning sirens are controlled by the Osage County 911 Center. The city employs an Emergency Management Coordinator (Police Chief) and NFIP Floodplain Administrator. The city has two generators.

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, impact fees for new development, debt through general obligation bonds, and debt through special tax bonds.

Public education programs are provided regionally by the Coalition for Roadway Safety and Osage Emergency Management.

Linn has the highest percent of non-English speaking population (2.6 percent) and people living below the poverty line (22.1 percent). A large percent of vulnerable populations increases the risk of injury or death due to hazards.

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 Linn

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
Linn	1,507	221	39	333	108	202	49	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 5-Years American Community Survey

Table 2.21. City of Linn 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, 10/2017
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 2021
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 2012
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes – 2012
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	No
Landscape Ordinance	No
Program	
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	Yes
Codes Building Site/Design	No
Hazard Awareness Program	No
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Participating Community	No
National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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	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 (2017) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2017) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	Yes
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 - MLEPD
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	No
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes – Mid Missouri 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	No
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes
Local Funding Availability	
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2022

2.2.6 City of Meta

Overview

Meta is located in the southwest corner of Osage County on Highway 133. There is a four member Board of Aldermen and a Mayor. The city employs a City Clerk/Water Clerk, City Treasurer, Chief Water Operator and three City Maintenance staff. The city population from the 2020 5-year ACS data is 172, in 2010 it was 225, which shows a population decline of over 23 percent.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Meta participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. Law enforcement in the community is provided by the Osage County Sheriff's Office. Central Communications for the community is provided by Osage County. Ambulance service for Meta is provided by the Osage County Ambulance District, Maries County Ambulance District, and Miller County Ambulance District. The community is also served by Meta Fire & Rescue. There is one outdoor warning siren within the community. The Mayor also acts as the Emergency Management Coordinator.

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, and fees for water services.

Public education programs are provided regionally by the Coalition for Roadway Safety and Osage Emergency Management.

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 Meta

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
Meta	172	20	0	22	4	42	28	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 5-Years American Community Survey

Table 2.23. City of Meta 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 2014
County Emergency Operations Plan	Yes – 10/2017
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 2021
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 – 4/11/2012
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	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

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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	
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	No
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2017) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2017) & 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	Yes
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	No
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 – MLEPD
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	No
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes – Mid Missouri 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.)	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	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, 2022

2.2.7 City of Westphalia

Overview

Westphalia is located in the west central portion of Osage County on Highway 63. There is a four member Board of Aldermen and a Mayor. The city employs a City Clerk. The city population from the 2020 5-year ACS data is 411, in 2010 it was 327, which shows a population growth of over 25 percent.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Westphalia participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. Law enforcement in the community is provided by the Osage County Sherriff's Office. Central Communications for the community is provided by Osage County. Ambulance service for Westphalia is provided by the Osage County Ambulance District. Westphalia Fire Protection District serves the community and surrounding area. There is one outdoor warning siren within the city. The city's sewer plant houses one portable generator.

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, impact fees for new development, debt through general obligation bonds, debt through special tax bonds, debt through private activities, and withholding spending in hazard prone areas.

Westphalia has the highest percentage of population under the age of 5 (10.5 percent) and over the age of 65 (30.4 percent). High percentages of vulnerable populations increases the risk of injury and death during natural disasters.

Mitigation Actions

The city recently completed raising the elevation of a commercial structure that is located within the floodplain.

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 Westphalia

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
Westphalia	411	54	2	21	43	125	53	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 5-Years American Community Survey

Table 2.25. City of Westphalia 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 – 10/2017
Local Recovery Plan	No
County Recovery Plan	No
City Mitigation Plan	No
County Mitigation Plan	Yes – 20167
Debris Management Plan	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes – Regional CEDS 2018
Transportation Plan	Yes – Regional 2021
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 – 2002
Building Code	No
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes – 6/2020
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	Yes
Program	
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	Yes
Codes Building Site/Design	No
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

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
ISO Fire Rating	7
Economic Development Program	No
Land Use Program	Yes
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 (2017) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2017) & 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 – MLEPD
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	No
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	No
Housing Department	Yes – Mid Missouri PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes - MRPC
Historic Preservation	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	No
Salvation Army	No
Veterans Groups	Yes – American Legion
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	No
Neighborhood Associations	No
Chamber of Commerce	No
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes – Lions, Knights of Columbus
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	Yes

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2022

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

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Table 2.26. Mitigation Capabilities Summary Table

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Osage County	Argyle	Chamois	Freeburg	Linn	Meta	Westphalia
Planning Capabilities							
Comprehensive Plan	No	Yes – 02/01/2022	No	No	No	No	No
Builder's Plan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Capital Improvement Plan	No	Yes – 02/01/2022	No	No	No	No	No
City Emergency Operations Plan	N/A	No	No	No	No	Yes – 6/2014	No
County Emergency Operations Plan	Yes – 10/2017	Yes – 10/2017	Yes – 10/2017	Yes – 10/2017	Yes – 10/2017	Yes – 10/2017	Yes – 10/2017
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	No	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 2021	Yes – Regional 2021	Yes – Regional 2021	Yes – Regional 2021	Yes – Regional 2021	Yes – Regional 2021	Yes – Regional 2021
Land-use Plan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Plan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Watershed Plan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Firewise or other fire mitigation plan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/Response/Recovery)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Policies/Ordinances							
Zoning Ordinance	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes – 2002

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Osage County	Argyle	Chamois	Freeburg	Linn	Meta	Westphalia
Building Code	No	No	No	No	Yes – IBC	No	No
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes – 9/2012	Yes – 8/14/2012	Yes – 1/14/2021	No	Yes – 2012	Yes – 4/11/2012	Yes – 6/2020
Subdivision Ordinance	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Tree Trimming Ordinance	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Nuisance Ordinance	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Storm Water Ordinance	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Drainage Ordinance	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Site Plan Review Requirements	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Historic Preservation Ordinance	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Landscape Ordinance	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Program							
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Codes Building Site/Design	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hazard Awareness Program	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
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	Varies	7	10	6	5	7	7
Economic Development Program	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land Use Program	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Public Education/Awareness	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Property Acquisition	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Planning/Zoning Boards	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Osage County	Argyle	Chamois	Freeburg	Linn	Meta	Westphalia
Stream Maintenance Program	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Tree Trimming Program	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Studies/Reports/Maps							
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021
Evacuation Route Map	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Land Use Map	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Staff/Department							
Building Code Official	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Building Inspector	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Engineer	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Development Planner	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Public Works Official	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Emergency Management Director	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Emergency Response Team	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Hazardous Materials Expert	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes - MLEPD	Yes - MLEPD	Yes - MLEPD	Yes - MLEPD	Yes - MLEPD	Yes - MLEPD	Yes - MLEPD
County Emergency Management Commission	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Sanitation Department	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Osage County	Argyle	Chamois	Freeburg	Linn	Meta	Westphalia
Transportation Department	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Economic Development Department	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Housing Department	Yes – Mid Missouri PHA	Yes – Mid Missouri PHA	Yes – Mid Missouri PHA	Yes – Mid Missouri PHA	Yes – Mid Missouri PHA	Yes – Mid Missouri PHA	Yes – Mid Missouri PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC
Historic Preservation	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)							
American Red Cross	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Salvation Army	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Veterans Groups	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Environmental Organization	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Homeowner Associations	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Neighborhood Associations	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Chamber of Commerce	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Financial Resources							
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for a specific purpose	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	Yes	No	Yes
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Osage County	Argyle	Chamois	Freeburg	Linn	Meta	Westphalia
Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Ability to incur debt through private activities	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

Source: Data Collection Questionnaires, 2022

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2.2.8 Public School District Profiles and Mitigation Capabilities

The following school districts are participating jurisdictions in this plan: Osage County R-I, Osage County R-II, and Osage County R-III. As public institutions responsible for the care and education of the county’s children, these school districts share an interest with Osage 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

Osage County R-I and R-II both have NOAA all hazard radios on site to provide early warning of hazard events. Each school district has fire alarms and intercom systems capable of providing specific instructions in the event of an emergency.

Existing Plans and Policies

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

Other Mitigation Activities

All schools participating in the plan conduct regular fire, earthquake, tornado drills, and lock-down security training at varying frequencies from quarterly to once an academic year. None of the districts have a designated safe area for tornados that meets FEMA standards.

New Construction

Osage County R-I purchased a new modular for the preschool since the last plan update. In the next five years they hope to start additions to buildings to take the place of the modular units.

Osage County R-II has not done any construction since the last plan update and does not have plans for any additions or construction in the next five years.

Osage County R-III completed a remodel of the entire upstairs of the elementary school since the last plan revision. The district does not have specific plans for additions in the next five years.

Table 2.27. School District Buildings and Enrollment Data, 2022

District Name	Building Name	Enrollment
Osage County R-I	Osage County Elementary	75
	Chamois High School	65
Osage County R-II	Osage County Elementary	295
	Linn High School	324
Osage County R-III	Fatima Elementary	278
	Fatima High School	520

Source: <https://dese.mo.gov/directory>

Figure 2.6. Osage County School Districts

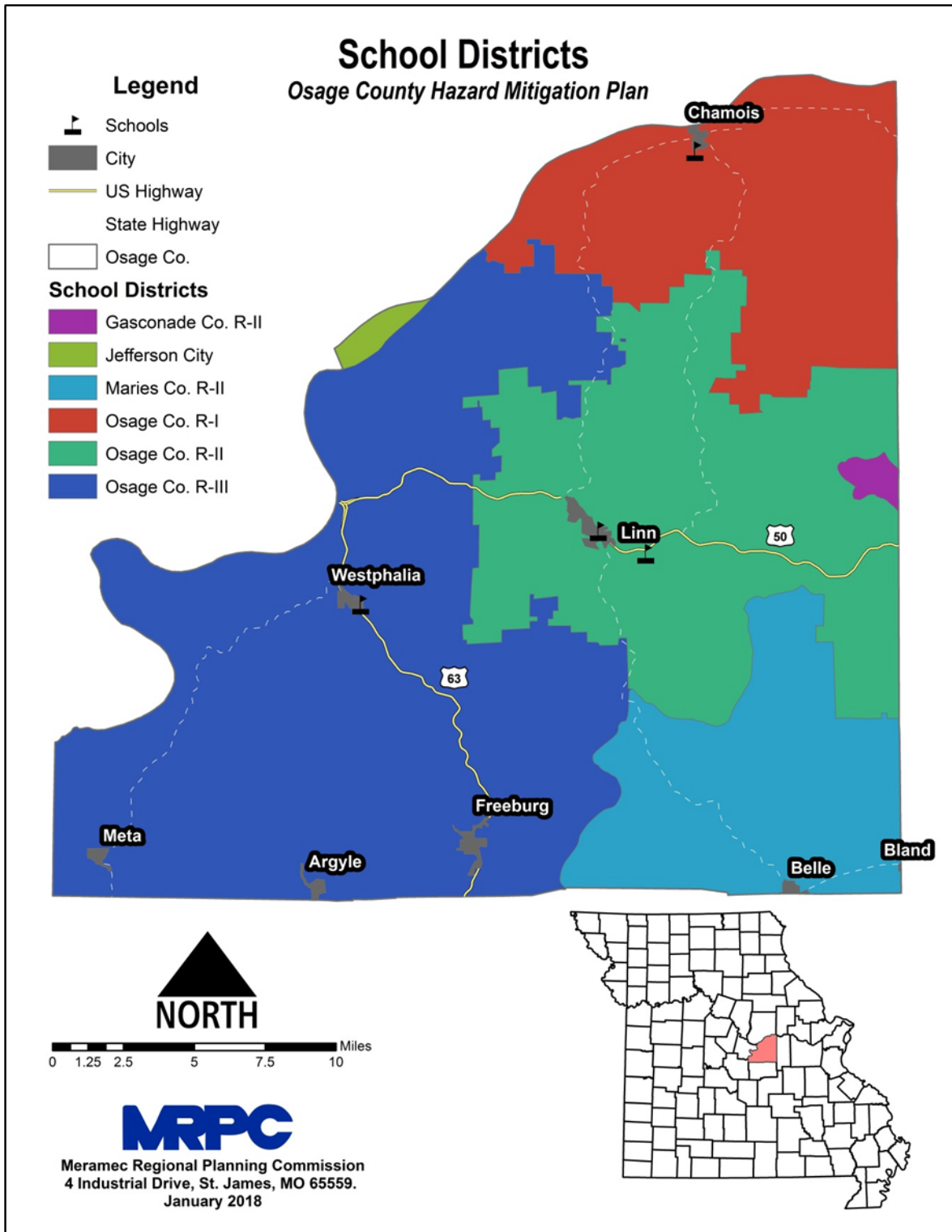


Table 2.28. Summary of Mitigation Capabilities for School Districts

Capability	Osage Co. R-I	Osage Co. R-II	Osage Co. R-III
Planning Elements			
Master Plan/Date	Yes – 11/2020	No	No
Capital Improvement	No	Yes - 2019	Yes – May 2021
School Emergency Plan/Date	Yes – 8/2021	Yes - 2020	Yes – 7/2021
Weapons Policy/Date	Yes – 8/2021	Yes - 2010	Yes – 7/20/2005
Personnel Resources			
Full-Time Building Official (Principle)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emergency Manager	No	No	Yes
Grant Writer	No	No	Yes
Public Information Officer	No	No	Yes
Financial Resources			
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes	Yes	No
Local Funds	Yes	Yes	Yes
General Obligation	Yes	Yes	Yes
Special Tax Bonds	No	Yes	No
Private Activities/Donations	Yes	Yes	Yes
State and Federal Funds/Grants	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other			
Privately or Self-Insured?	MUSIC	Privately	MUSIC
Fire Evacuation Training	Annual	Quarterly	Biannually
Tornado Sheltering Exercises	Annual	Quarterly	Biannually
Public Address/Emergency Alert System	PA System	PA System	PA System
NOAA Weather Radios	Yes	No	No
Lock-Down Security Training	Annual	Quarterly	Biannually
Mitigation Programs	No	No	No
Tornado Shelter/Safe-room	No	No	Designated areas - not FEMA
Campus Police	No	No	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaires, 2022

State Technical College of Missouri is located in Linn, MO and is the only post-secondary schools in Osage County (Table 2.29).

Table 2.29. Osage County Colleges/Universities

College/University	Location	Description	Enrollment
State Technical College of Missouri	One Technology Drive, Linn, MO 65051	Associates Degree and Certificates	2,037