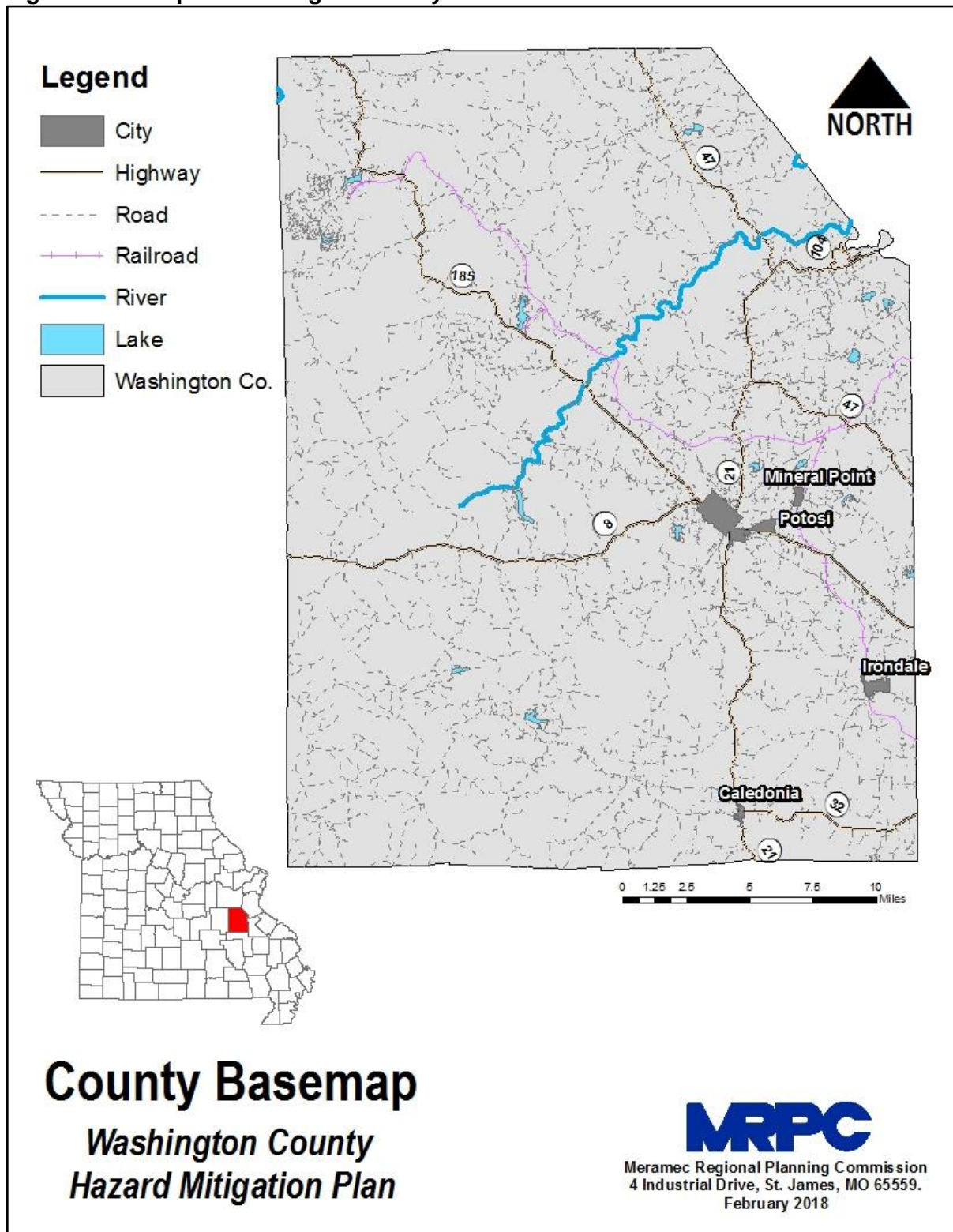

2 PLANNING AREA PROFILE AND CAPABILITIES

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2.1 Washington County Planning Area Profile

Figure 2.1. Map of Washington County



Washington County has a population of approximately 23,514 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 1999, as compared to statewide and national figures can be found in **Table 2.2**. Furthermore, median house value percentage growth for Washington 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
Washington County	24,104	23,514	-590	-2.45

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
Washington County	\$35,901	\$42,849	\$6,948	16.2

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
Washington County	\$82,400	\$97,700	\$15,300	15.7

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

2.1.2 Geography, Geology and Topography

Washington County has a total land area of 762 square miles with 2.6 square miles of total water area. Over 60 percent of the county is covered by forest land. Incorporated jurisdictions within the county include the Village of Caledonia, City of Irondale, Village of Mineral Point, and City of Potosi.

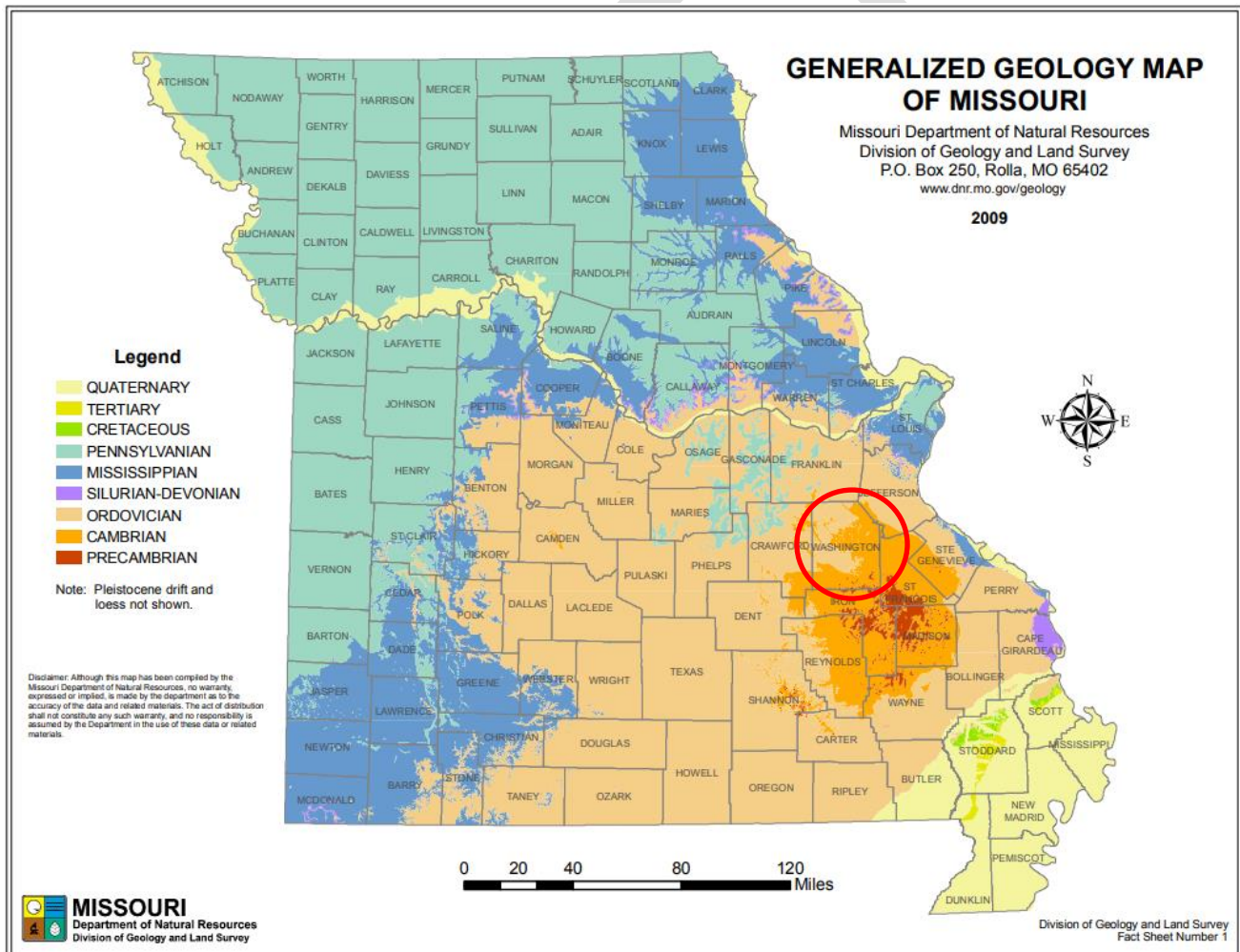
The county seat, Potosi, is located in the central portion of the county, approximately 116 miles southeast of the state capital of Jefferson City, approximately 177 miles northeast of Springfield, Mo., and approximately 69 miles south west of St. Louis, Mo. The county is bordered on the

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

north by Franklin County. On the east side the county is bordered by Jefferson and St. Francois Counties. To the south the county is bordered by Iron County. Crawford County shares a border with Washington to the west.

Located within the Ozark Mountains, Washington County is located in the Ozark Plateau – the largest outcrop area of Ordovician-age rocks in the United States². 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 period³. 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



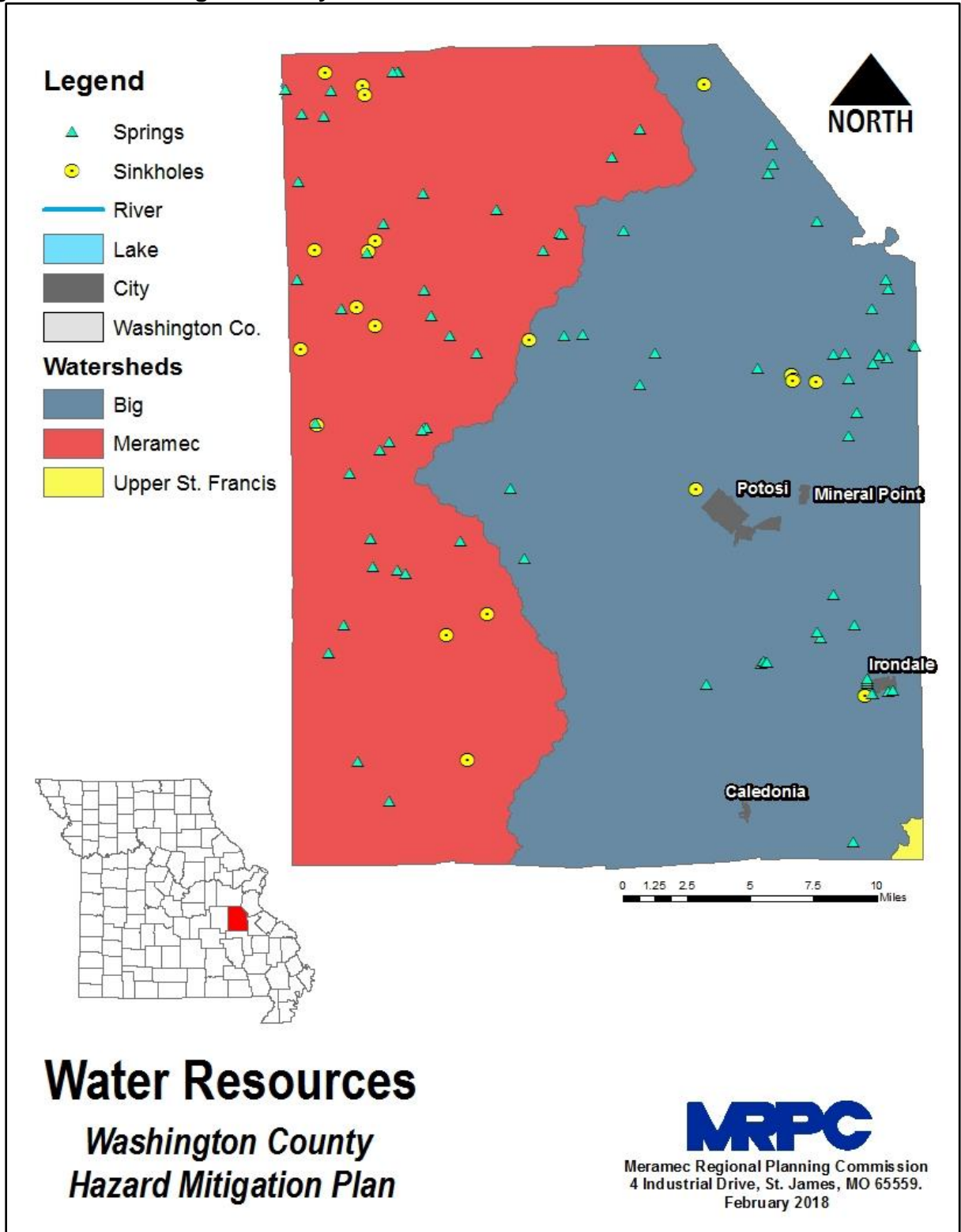
Source: <https://dnr.mo.gov/document-search/generalized-geologic-map-missouri-pub2514/pub2514> *Red circle indicates Washington County

² <http://geology.about.com/library/bl/maps/blmissourimap.htm>

³ <http://members.socket.net/~joschaper/ordo.html>

The topography of Washington County is divided by a line coincident with Highway 21. The topography west of Highway 21 is very hilly. The ridges in this area are sharp and the hills are steep sloping. East of Highway 21, the topography is gentle with broad valleys and rounded ridges. The maximum relief in the county is approximately 700 feet.

Figure 2.3. Washington County Watershed/Water Resources



Two basic soil types are found in Washington County – The Ozark soils and Ozarks Dome soils. The Ozarks 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 are on the ridges. Soils formed in loamy, sandy and cherty alluvium are in narrow bottom-land areas. These soils are found in the western part of Washington County. The Ozarks soils include the Lebanon-Goss-Bardley-Peridge, Needleeye-Viration-Wilderness, Gerald-Union-Goss, Lebanon-Hobson-Clarksville, Hobson-Coulstone-Clarksville, Captina-Clarksville-Hartville-Ashton-Cedargap-Nolin soil associations. The Hartville-Ashton-Cedargap-Nolin soils association is located along the Meramec River.

The Ozark Dome soils are located on mountainous slopes of rhyolite flows, granite domes and valley slopes on dolomite and sandstone formations. These soils are found in south-eastern Washington County. The Ozark Dome solid include Knobtop-Irondale-Selassus-Syenite and Peridge-Cantwell-Gasconade soil associations.

A majority of the general soil makeup in Washington County is Rueter-Sonsac-Useful association. Goss-Gravois, Cayneville-Gatewood-Aaron-Courtois, and Gravois-Goss associations are the other main soil types found in the county.

Washington County is located in three river basins: Big, Upper St. Francis, and Meramec. The Meramec River includes the following tributaries: Bourbeuse River, Dry Creek, Huzzah Creek, Courtois Creek, Hazel Creek, Big River and Mineral Fork. The watersheds located in the county can be seen in Error! Reference source not found..

The Big River Watershed is located within the northeastern quarter of the Ozark Highlands. The basin drains approximately 955 square miles of the Ozark Plateau in portions of six counties, including Washington. Main sub-basins range from 26 to 189 square miles, with the largest being Mineral Fork. The Big River, originating in Iron County, has eight, order five tributaries and flows north 138 miles until it reaches the Meramec River. The Big River's average gradient is 6.6 ft/mile, yet steepest near the St. Francois Mountains. Due to past lead and barite mining activity in the area, damage to some aquatic habitats and streams exist. Unsafe mine dams and poorly stored mine waste continue to degrade habitat or biota in about 110 miles of basin streams. The United States Army Corps of Engineers predicts catastrophic results from 27 high-hazard, unsafe dams during a moderate earthquake or major flood⁴.

The St. Francis Watershed is divided by the high-relief Ozark Plateau and the low-relief Mississippi Alluvial Plain. The watershed is separated into two subbasins, the upper and lower. The St. Francis River originates in Iron County and flows 225 miles to the Missouri/Arkansas border. The basin drains 1,839 square miles, 71 percent of the drainage area is in the upper subbasin. The upper subbasin's average gradient is 5 ft/mile. The St. Francis River basin ranked 13th in total recreational worth for Missouri. Lastly, streambank erosion is not a major issue in the upper subbasin due to heavily forested riparian corridors⁵.

⁴ <https://mdc.mo.gov/sites/default/files/watersheds/big.pdf>

⁵ <https://mdc.mo.gov/sites/default/files/watersheds/StFrancisWatershed380.pdf>

Seven miles northeast of the town of Salem in Southeastern Missouri, a spring-fed brook called the Watery Fork merges with a larger wet-weather branch and becomes the source of the Meramec River. For many millions of years, the Meramec has been carving its twisting, sometimes-tortuous 240-mile course into the solid rock of the Ozark Plateau, scouring its way through a deep, slowly widening valley, bordered by limestone bluffs and steep hills. It is joined along the way by innumerable springs, creeks, and four large tributaries, which transform the Meramec into a 100-yard to 200-yard-wide floodplain stream at its confluence with the Mississippi River eighteen miles below St. Louis.

Maramec Spring is the first of the four major contributors. It pours an average volume of 100 million gallons of cold clear water into the Meramec River per day, swelling the river to twice its size. It is interesting to note that the Dry Fork creek, which is about the same size as the Meramec River in that area, loses most of its volume underground to become a major contributor to Maramec Spring, and in a round-about way—a major contributor to the Upper Meramec. Over the next 30 miles, the inflows from many smaller branches turn the river into a prime stream. Then, from the right, the translucent waters of the second and largest of the headwater contributors, the Courtois-Huzzah creek, mingles with the Meramec, giving it the impression of a truly big river. Swirling on past Onondaga Cave (Leasburg), Meramec State Park (Sullivan), and the Meramec Caverns (Stanton)—all on the left—the Meramec receives the cloudy waters of the Bourbeuse River—its only major contributor from the west. As the darker waters flow on, the valley widens, and the river becomes a series of long, slow, wide pools, connected by short, fast, riffles. Around 25 miles below the Bourbeuse River confluence, the last major contributor, the Big River, flows into the Meramec from the right. Now, even wider and more sluggish, it enters the Mississippi floodplain, and wends its way another thirty miles before draining into the Mississippi. The name Meramec is of Algonquin Indian origin (probably the Fox tribe) and is widely thought to mean 'the good fish' or 'catfish', which were abundant in its waters. There is evidence that the river may get its name after a tribe of Indians called the Maroa, who once lived in Illinois across from the Meramec's mouth. Since the Algonquin syllable 'mec' or 'meg' stands for Small River or stream, the names Meramec or Merameg (the river has been called Merameg in the past) could be derived from the Algonquin Maroamec, which means 'Little River of the Maroas'. The name of the Mississippi is also of Algonquin origin, derived from their term mesisi-piya, meaning Big River. Also, the title of this state Missouri is of Indian origin, meaning People of the Big Canoe or He of the Big Canoe.

Even in geological time, the Meramec is a very old river. It does not drain its northeastern section of the Ozark Plateau with the reckless abandon of a mountain stream. Instead, it meanders through the landscape in a countless succession of bends, riffles, and placid slow stretches, each of which is another small step in the Meramec's 800-foot descent from the Ozark Plateau to the Mississippi River.

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 Washington County are subject to frequent changes in temperature. The average annual temperature is 54.45°F. The average annual high temperature is 64.5°F with the average annual low at 44.4°F. The average high and low in January is 40°F and 21°F, respectively. In July the average high and low are 86°F and 67°F, respectively. A heat index of 120 degrees has been observed in the county.

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

2.1.4 Population/Demographics

Table 2.4 provides population/demographic data for Washington County between 2000 and 2020 by jurisdiction. The unincorporated area of Washington County was determined by subtracting the populations of the incorporated areas from the overall county population.

Table 2.4. Washington County Population 2010-2020 by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2000 Population	2010 Population	2020 Population	2010-2020 # Change	2010-2020 % Change
Unincorporated Washington County	19,724	20,696	20,246	-450	-2.23%
Caledonia	158	130	131	1	0.77%
Irondale	437	445	368	-77	-17.3%
Mineral Point	363	351	231	-120	-34.19%
Potosi	2,662	2,482	2,538	56	2.26%

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 Washington County, Missouri, and the U.S. In 2020 there were an estimated 10,719 households within the county⁶.

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
Washington County	5.8	16.6
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
Washington County	2.56
Missouri	2.44
United States	2.60

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 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.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Redistricting Data

Table 2.7 depicts the Social Vulnerability Index for Washington County along with its national percentile.

Table 2.7. Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI®)

State	County	SoVI Score (10 - 14)	National Percentile (10 - 14)
Missouri	Washington County	0.150000006	52.8%

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 resiliency⁷. Washington County's SoVI® Score illustrates an amplified vulnerability to cope with natural disasters. Additionally, Washington County is ranked 52.8 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.

⁷ <http://webra.cas.sc.edu/hvri/products/sovifaq.aspx>

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

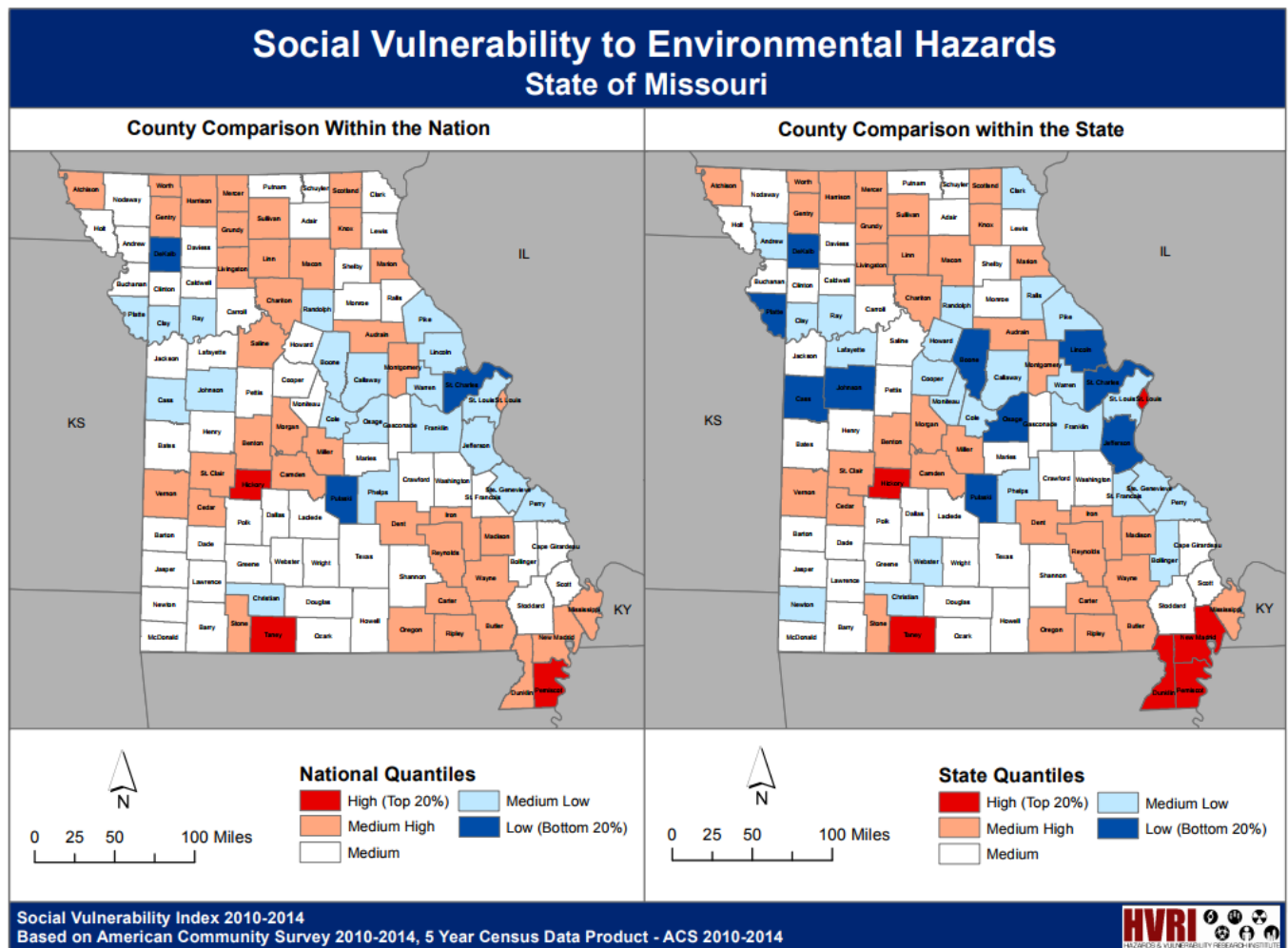
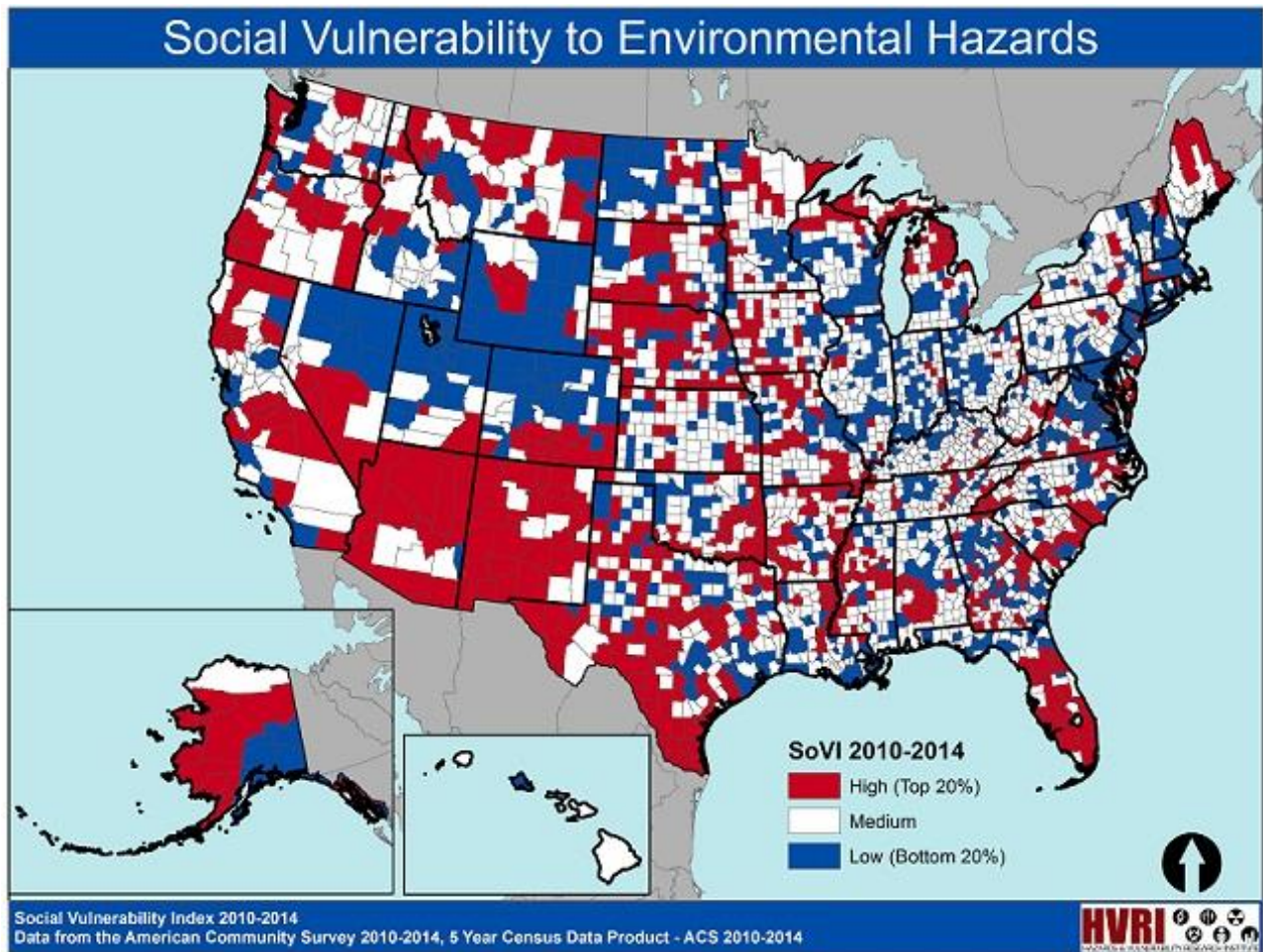


Figure 2.5. 2010 – 2014 U.S. Social Vulnerability to Environmental Hazards (SoVI ®)



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

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

Table 2.8. 2020 Unemployment, Poverty, Education, and Language Percentage Demographics, Washington 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
Washington County	49.8	7.2	16.4	39.3	11.4	1.4
Caledonia	60.2	5.2	4.6	59.6	12.2	0
Irondale	54.2	13.0	42.5	27.4	5.0	1.0
Mineral Point	57.9	10.0	10.0	58.3	0.8	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
Potosi	47.5	5.9	18.4	36.7	16.6	1.9

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

2.1.5 History

It is not known when the first permanent settlement was made in the territory now included in Washington County. Historians agree that the first white men who explored this part of Missouri were Frenchmen. About 1760, Francis Breton discovered a mine near Potosi that bears his name, Mine-a-Breton. A mining camp was established near the present site of Potosi, and in 1765 families located there. Near the end of the century the Spanish government made concessions to individuals, and the first recorded permanent village, Mine-a-Breton was established. Early settlers were drawn to Washington County because of its abundant mineral resources. Lead, iron ore, zinc, barite, and silver have been mined in the county. The first metallic zinc made west of the Mississippi was smelted in Alex Anderson's furnace near Potosi. Iron ore and barite have been extensively mined until recently.

Washington County was organized on August 21, 1813, and was named after George Washington, the first president of the United States. The territory of which the county is composed was previously a part of Saint Genevieve County. Saint Genevieve County was one of the original five districts of which the Territory of Missouri had been composed at the time of its organization in 1812. As it was originally laid out, the county contained more territory than it does at the present time. In 1857 by subsequent acts of the Legislature, the county had been reduced in size to its present limits.

The commissioners appointed to select a county seat site designated the village of Mine a Breton as the temporary seat of justice for the county. On February 26, 1814, the permanent county seat was established on 40 acres of land donated by Moses Austin and 10 acres of land donated by John Rice Jones. The new town was briefly named St. George but was later renamed Potosi in honor of the Spanish silver mining town in Bolivia. Potosi and Mine a Breton remained separate villages until May 2, 1826, when they were incorporated under the single name of Potosi.

A large courthouse, suitable for a future state capital was planned for Potosi. In the Territorial convention, Potosi lost its bid for the site of the capital to Jefferson City. Although Potosi was not successful in becoming the capital of the new state, the State Supreme Court met twice a year in Potosi between 1837 and 1843.

In May 1861, the citizens of Potosi went on record in favor of armed neutrality in the Civil War and organized a home guard to maintain their neutrality. Later that month, Union troops overran the town and arrested several southern sympathizers. In August, Colonel White and a Confederate Calvary detachment invaded Potosi, but left shortly thereafter. In September 1864, General Shelby and his troops invaded the town, only to be met by a resistance force that had barricaded itself in the courthouse. The defenders were unsuccessful, and several of them were shot on the courthouse lawn following the engagement.

Caledonia is a portion of the Miles Gorforth Spanish Grant. The community was founded in the early 1800's by Alexander Craighead, a Scotsman, who named the village after his native Scotland in 1819. The first school in the area was built in 1804. A two-room school was built in Caledonia in the

1830s. The Bellevue Collegiate Institute was built by the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Church South in 1864 closing around 1902. The building was used as a public school until 1952 when the structure was demolished. In 1936 the Caledonia High School was built also serving as an Elementary School.

Irondale is one of the oldest towns in the vicinity, established in 1807. Irondale was incorporated as a village in 1910. It is situated between some of the most beautiful hills of the Ozarks, northeast of Hughes Mountain. Grenia Springs, Thompson Spring, and the Big River. The abundance of iron ore made this a choice area for settlers. The Iron Furnace Company manufactured pig iron, and the Washington County Mining Company manufactured oxide zinc. Irondale also was the home of a soda bottling plant, saw and grist mill, brick factory, and dairy.

In 1864 during the Civil War, General Price's Army came to town, raided the stores, lived off the people and burned the railroad bridge over Big River north of town.

The town of Mineral Point is located west of Potosi on Highway O and was laid out in 1858 by William C. Inks. The town was incorporated as a village in 1905. It was originally located on the St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern Railway which was later changed to a branch of the Missouri Pacific Railways. The oldest part of town is around the railroad tracks and still has a general store and the old Mineral Point Hotel which is no longer used.

2.1.6 Occupations

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

Table 2.9. Occupation Statistics, Washington 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
Washington County	26.9	20.1	18.9	13.9	20.4
Caledonia	31.5	2.2	20.7	30.4	15.2
Irondale	18.8	26.0	9.9	5.0	40.3
Mineral Point	12.6	24.4	31.1	9.6	22.2
Potosi	34.1	18.6	18.2	10.1	19.0

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 531 encompassing 123,960 total acres⁸. In addition, the average farm was 233 acres. According to the 2017 Census of Agriculture, Washington County had reduced to 502 farms encompassing 103,06 acres, with an average farm size of 207 acres⁹. Furthermore, there are only approximately 15 farms with 1,000 or more acres in the County. Due to the rugged nature of the region, row crop farming is

⁸ 2012 Census of Agriculture, USDA, National Agriculture Statistics Service

⁹ Source: 2012 Census of Agriculture – County Data, USDA, National Agriculture Statistics Service

for the most part limited to the river valleys. In 2017, 15,914 acres of cropland were harvested, with forage (hay, haylage, grass silage, and greenchop) being the top crop in the County. Moreover, 14,893 cattle and calves were raised¹⁰. The average sale per farm was \$19,858. Lastly, the total number of hired workers in the County was 156¹¹ individuals comprising 1.72%¹² 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 damages¹³. 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 Structures	Washington County	09/23/2019	1,625,000
Total			1,625,000

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 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 \$2,770,653.30.

¹⁰ 2012 Census of Agriculture, Missouri Farm Commodity Sales, USDA, National Agriculture Statistics Service

¹¹ http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1_Chapter_2_County_Level/Missouri/st29_2_007_007.pdf

¹² U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2020 American Community Survey

¹³ <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/103279>

Table 2.11. FEMA PA Grants in Washington County from 2003-2017

Disaster Declaration	Project Type	Project Size	Applicant	Project Total
1463	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	RICHWOODS VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT	\$1,080.92
1463	DONATED RESOURCES	Small	RICHWOODS VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT	\$360.31
1463	4.2 CULVERT REPLACEMENTS	Small	Washington County	\$10,424.00
1463	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	Washington County	\$10,085.07
1631	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	Washington County	\$9,704.47
1631	ROADS AND BRIDGES	Large	Washington County	\$166,494.81
1673	PUBLIC UTILITIES	Small	IRONDALE, CITY OF	\$1,000.00
1673	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	IRONDALE, CITY OF	\$3,690.75
1673	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	IRONDALE, CITY OF	\$4,730.27
1673	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	POTOSI, CITY OF	\$26,062.55
1673	PUBLIC UTILITIES	Small	POTOSI, CITY OF	\$2,750.00
1673	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	POTOSI, CITY OF	\$7,105.51
1673	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	Washington County	\$57,970.02
1673	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	Washington County	\$13,713.41
1673	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	Washington County	\$5,599.85
1673	DEBRIS REMOVAL: DISTRICT TWO	Small	Washington County	\$59,068.01
1673	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES: DISTRICT TWO	Small	Washington County	\$15,198.15
1673	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	IRONDALE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	\$1,750.47
1673	DONATED RESOURCES	Small	IRONDALE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	\$583.49
1749	CULVERT DAMAGE & ROAD SCOURING	Small	IRONDALE, CITY OF	\$1,906.85
1749	ROAD WASHOUT/CULVERT DAMAGEE	Small	Washington County	\$51,696.31
1749	ROAD WASHOUT	Small	Washington County	\$24,997.49
1749	ROAD / CULVERT WASHOUT	Large	Washington County	\$188,666.03
1847	IRON01B / Emergency Protective Measures	Small	IRONDALE, CITY OF	\$1,032.50
1847	IRON01F / Lift Station	Small	IRONDALE, CITY OF	\$2,500.00
1847	WCO-02C / Roads - Dist 2	Large	Washington County	\$248,012.76
1847	WCO-01C / Roads - Dist 2	Small	Washington County	\$61,576.34
1847	WCO-03C / Roads - Dist 2 Slaughter House Rd, Brazil Rd,	Small	Washington County	\$36,267.58
1847	GWW01C / Hamilton Creek Low Water Crossing	Small	Washington County	\$43,677.25

1847	WCO-05C / Roads - Dist 2	Small	Washington County	\$52,487.86
1847	WCO-04C / Roads - Dist 2	Small	Washington County	\$39,794.16
1847	WCO-06C - Roads - Dist 2	Small	Washington County	\$23,647.24
1847	GW02C - Road washout and scouring Dist 1	Large	Washington County	\$129,617.86
1847	WCO-07C / Roads - Dist 2	Large	Washington County	\$70,952.95
1847	WCO-08C / Roads - Dist 2	Small	Washington County	\$47,351.20
1980	CCC-016 - Debris Removal	Small	POTOSI, CITY OF	\$5,490.70
1980	CCC-017 - Sewer Line and CMP Repairs	Small	POTOSI, CITY OF	\$1,879.63
1980	CCC-02 - Rock Roads	Small	Washington County	\$61,183.29
1980	CCC-01-Rock Roads	Small	Washington County	\$50,395.49
1980	CCC-03-Rock Roads	Small	Washington County	\$61,409.67
1980	CCC-04-Rock Roads	Small	Washington County	\$54,868.34
1980	CCC-05 - Rock Roads	Small	Washington County	\$25,840.91
1980	CCC-08 - Rock Roads	Small	Washington County	\$28,557.31
1980	CCC-07 - Rock Roads	Small	Washington County	\$44,036.59
1980	CCC-06 - Rock Roads	Small	Washington County	\$30,982.37
1980	CCC-010 - Culverts and Low Water Crossings	Small	Washington County	\$16,451.32
1980	CCC-009 - Culverts and Low Water Crossings	Small	Washington County	\$13,877.49
1980	CCC-014 - Debris Removal	Small	Washington County	\$8,777.34
1980	CCC-011-Tiff Water Crossing	Small	Washington County	\$61,259.02
1980	CCC-012-Culvert	Small	Washington County	\$2,397.36
3267	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	WASHINGTON COUNTY AMBULANCE	\$2,082.44
3267	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	BELGRADE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT	\$1,304.78
3267	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	POTOSI SCHOOL R-3 SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$5,672.77
3267	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	IRONDALE, CITY OF	\$8,982.75
3267	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	IRONDALE, CITY OF	\$5,604.41
3267	DONATED RESOURCES	Small	IRONDALE, CITY OF	\$4,862.38

3267	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	POTOSI, CITY OF	\$46,025.30
3267	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	POTOSI, CITY OF	\$7,952.96
3267	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Large	Washington County	\$170,801.67
3267	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	Washington County	\$13,929.22
3267	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	CALEDONIA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	\$1,561.65
3267	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	POTOSI FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	\$5,438.49
4238	WCO002C Road Damage	Small	Washington County	\$11,258.77
4238	WCO003C Road Washout - District 2	Small	Washington County	\$54,113.00
4238	WCO004C Bridge Approaches- District 2	Small	Washington County	\$6,472.28
4238	WCO006C Roads-District 2	Small	Washington County	\$15,597.52
4238	WCO007C Roads	Small	Washington County	\$77,010.71
4238	WCO001A - PAAP Debris Removal	Small	Washington County	\$7,762.16
4238	WCO005C - Culverts	Small	Washington County	\$28,580.36
4238	WCO008C Robison Road Bridge	Small	Washington County	\$15,208.93
4250	221JB1C - Washington County District 1	Small	Washington County	\$28,575.36
4250	221JB2C - Washington County District 2	Small	Washington County	\$84,773.39
4250	221JB3A - Debris Removal	Small	Washington County	\$4,458.83
4317	CP01981 - Washington County District 1 Culverts	Small	Washington County	\$9,194.80
4317	ST01247 - Washington County District 1 Roads	Large	Washington County	\$67,067.91
4317	ST01266 - Washington County District 2 Culverts/Low Wat	Small	Washington County	\$91,000.54
4317	ST01248 - Washington County District 2 Roads	Large	Washington County	\$106,396.65
			TOTAL	\$2,770,653.30

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

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 Washington County

Overview

The jurisdiction of Washington County includes all unincorporated areas within the county boundaries. Washington 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 Monday of each week. Other elected county officials include the County Clerk, Assessor, Collector, Circuit Clerk, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, Recorder of Deeds, County Surveyor, Public Administrator, Associate Circuit Judge, and Coroner.

Washington 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. Other county officials include the Emergency Management Director, Floodplain Administrator, 911 Director, Health Dept. Administrator, and Road and Bridge Supervisor.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Washington 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. Washington County has staff resources emergency management and transportation. The county has a 9-1-1 central dispatch center with enhanced 9-1-1 capabilities.

There are six fire departments located in the county. Those departments include Belgrade Volunteer Fire Dept., Caledonia Fire Protection District, Irondale Community Volunteer Fire Department, Potosi Fire Protection District, Richwoods Fire Protection District, and Sullivan Fire Protection District. The county is served by the Washington Co. Sheriff's Office. The county has a 911 Central Dispatch Center located at 12252 N State Highway 21, Cadet, Missouri. The county is served by the Washington County Ambulance District. The Washington County Memorial Hospital is located within the county. There are four warning sirens within the county. Additionally, the county operates Nixle, a mass notification system. The county owns one fixed and five portable generators.

Fiscal tools or resources that the county could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include Community Development Block Grants and capital improvements project funding.

Existing Plans and Policies

The county has a County Emergency Operations Plan, County Recovery Plan, Economic Development Plan, Regional Transportation Plan, Flood Mitigation Assistance Plan, Critical Facilities Plan, and Floodplain Ordinance.

Other Mitigation Activities

The Office of Emergency Management, local fire departments, Washington County Ambulance District, and the Washington County Health Department have conducted public education campaigns to raise awareness and increase preparedness among the county's population. Those programs have included Ready-In-3 emergency preparedness, fire safety, storm preparedness, weather radio education, dissemination of SEMA brochures, and other health/safety trainings. Bicycle and car seat safety education is provided by the Coalition for Roadway Safety.

Since the last plan update the county has increased the number of generators. The Pine Tree Lake Homeowners Association received a USDA Forest Service grant for fire mitigation activities. The county is applying to build a FEMA tornado safe room in the industrial park.

Table 2.12. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Unincorporated Washington 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 Washington County	21,098	5,076	311	3,867	1,146	3,495	588	2,629

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

Table 2.13. Unincorporated Washington 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	n/a
County Recovery Plan	Yes
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 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

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Policies/Ordinance	
Zoning Ordinance	No
Building Code	No
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes – 2/10/2020
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	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	Unkown
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)	n/a
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2017) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	Yes
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	Yes
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No
Emergency Response Team	No
Hazardous Materials Expert	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes – Regional - MLEPD
County Emergency Management Commission	No
Sanitation Department	No
Transportation Department	Yes
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	Yes
Veterans Groups	Yes
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	Yes
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	No
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No
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

2.2.2 Village of Caledonia

Overview

Caledonia is located in the southeast portion of Washington County. Caledonia is located where Highways 21 and 32 meet. Caledonia is incorporated as a village with five trustees and a chairperson making decisions regarding city issues. Village personnel include a Secretary/Clerk, Office Manager, and Maintenance/Sewer/Water Supt. The city population from the 2020 5-year ACS data is 190, in 2010 it was 130, which shows a significant population growth of 46 percent.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Caledonia is a participating community in the National Flood Insurance Program. Law enforcement in the community is provided by the Washington Co. Sheriff's Office. The Washington County Ambulance District provides ambulance service for the village and surrounding area. The city is served by the Caledonia Fire Protection District. The village has one warning siren; activated by 911. The village owns and operates two generators. The village has a Floodplain Administrator.

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

Other Mitigation Activities

Since the last plan update the city has added another generator.

Public education programs are provided regionally by the Office of Emergency Management, local fire departments, and the Washington County Health Department. Bicycle and car seat safety education is provided regionally by the Coalition for Roadway Safety.

Over 45 percent of housing units in Caledonia were built prior to 1939, this is the highest percentage of pre-1939 homes in the county. A greater percent of pre-1939 homes increase the village’s risk to damages from several hazards. The village also has the highest percentage of population over 65 in the county at over 21 percent, which increases the risk of injury and death during a hazard event.

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 Caledonia

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
Caledonia	190	32	0	30	7	41	41	18

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

Table 2.15. Village of Caledonia 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	No
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

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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 – 4/20/2020
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	Yes
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	9
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	Yes
Emergency Management Director	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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	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
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, 2022

2.2.3 City of Irondale

Overview

Irondale is one of the larger towns in Washington County and is located nine miles southeast of Mineral Point in Concord Township. Irondale is incorporated as a fourth-class city with a four member board of aldermen and a mayor. City personnel include a City Clerk, Attorney, Water Superintendent, and two water/sewer/street personnel. The city population from the 2020 5-year ACS data is 575, in 2010 it was 445, which shows a population increase of over 29 percent.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Irondale is a participating community in the National Flood Insurance Program. Law enforcement in the community is provided by the Washington County Sheriff's Department. The Washington

County Ambulance District provides ambulance service for the village and surrounding area. The city is served by the Irondale Community Volunteer Fire Department. The city does not have a warning siren. The city possesses one portable generator. The city has a Floodplain Administrator.

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

Other Mitigation Activities

The city is planning the construction of a Recreation Center that also serves as a disaster center at the site of the old recreation center in the next five years.

Public education programs are provided regionally by the Office of Emergency Management, local fire departments, and the Washington County Health Department. Bicycle and car seat safety education is provided regionally by the Coalition for Roadway Safety.

Irondale has the highest percentage of population under the age of 5 and below the poverty line at 3.7% and 39.8% respectively, which increases the risk of injury and 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 Irondale

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
Irondale	575	75	5	229	50	37	35	38

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

Table 2.17. City of Irondale 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	N/A
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 2021

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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	Yes – 01/16/2020
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	Yes
Codes Building Site/Design	Yes
Hazard Awareness Program	No
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Participating Community	No
National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready	No
Firewise Community Certification	No
Building Code Effectiveness Grading (BCEGs)	No
ISO Fire Rating	05/5X
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	Yes – Contracted as Needed
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No
Engineer	No
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	Yes

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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	n/a
Sanitation Department	Yes – Contract with Republic Services
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.)	Yes – Masonic Lodge
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	N/A
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

2.2.4 Village of Mineral Point

Overview

The town of Mineral Point is located east of Potosi in the east central portion of Washington County. Mineral Point was incorporated as a village in 1905. A four-member board of trustees and a chairperson make decisions regarding village issues. The village employs a Clerk/Treasurer and Water/Sewer Manager. The city population from the 2020 5-year ACS data is 384, in 2010 it was 351, which shows a population increase of over nine percent.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Mineral Point is a participating community in the National Flood Insurance Program. Law enforcement in the community is provided by the Washington Co. Sheriff's Office. The Washington

County Ambulance District provides ambulance service for the village and surrounding area. The village is served by the Potosi Fire Protection District. The village does not have an outdoor warning siren. The village owns and operates two generators. Mineral Point has a Floodplain Administrator.

Fiscal tools or resources that the city could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include Community Development Block Grants, fees for water, sewer, gas, and electric services, debt through general obligation bonds, and debt through special tax bonds.

Other Mitigation Activities

Since the last plan update the village has added a generator.

Public education programs are provided regionally by the Office of Emergency Management, local fire departments, and the Washington County Health Department. Bicycle and car seat safety education is provided regionally by the Coalition for Roadway Safety.

Mineral Point has the highest percent of population with a disability (31.3 percent) and a large percent of vulnerable populations increases the risk of injury or death due to hazards.

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 Mineral Point

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
Mineral Point	384	120	0	85	26	81	20	40

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

Table 2.19. Village of Mineral Point 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	n/a
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 2021
Land-use Plan	No
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Plan	No

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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 – January 1993
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	No
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	Yes
Emergency Management Director	Yes

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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	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	Yes
Veterans Groups	Yes
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	No
Neighborhood Associations	No
Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes
Local Funding Availability	
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	No
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	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

2.2.5 City of Potosi

Overview

Potosi is centrally located where highways 185, 8 and 21 meet, and serves as the seat of Washington County. Potosi is a fourth-class city with a four-member board of aldermen and a mayor. The city employs a Clerk, Collector, Attorney, Prosecutor, Police Chief, Fire Chief, Street Superintendent, Water/Sewer Superintendent, Natural Gas Supt., Building Inspector/Code Officer, Municipal Judge, Court Clerk, EMD, and Finance Director. The city population from the 2020 5-year ACS data is 2,572, in 2010 it was 2,482, which shows a population growth of over three percent.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Potosi is a participating community in the National Flood Insurance Program. Law enforcement in the community is provided by the Potosi Police Department. The Washington County Ambulance District provides ambulance service for the city and surrounding area. The city is served by the Potosi Fire Protection District. The city has four outdoor warning sirens; activated by 911 and the police department. The city possesses two generators. Potosi has a Floodplain Administrator and Emergency Management Director.

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

Other Mitigation Activities

Since the last plan update the city has doubled their outdoor warning sirens to four.

Public education programs are provided regionally by the Office of Emergency Management, local fire departments, and the Washington County Health Department. Bicycle and car seat safety education is provided regionally by the Coalition for Roadway Safety.

The City of Potosi has the highest percentage of non-English speaking population at 1.9 percent. Vulnerable populations increase 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 Potosi

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
Potosi	2,572	753	51	590	218	465	147	5

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

Table 2.21. City of Potosi Mitigation Capabilities

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Planning Capabilities	
Comprehensive Plan	Yes – 2004
Builder's Plan	No
Capital Improvement Plan	No
City Emergency Operations Plan	Yes – March 2004
County Emergency Operations Plan	N/A
Local Recovery Plan	No
County Recovery Plan	N/A
City Mitigation Plan	No
County Mitigation Plan	Yes – 2017

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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, Chapter 26, June 2007
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes – 04/06/2020
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes
Tree Trimming Ordinance	No
Nuisance Ordinance	Yes
Storm Water Ordinance	Yes
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
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Participating Community	No
National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready	Yes
Firewise Community Certification	No
Building Code Effectiveness Grading (BCEGs)	No
ISO Fire Rating	No
Economic Development Program	No
Land Use Program	No
Public Education/Awareness	No
Property Acquisition	No
Planning/Zoning Boards	Yes
Stream Maintenance Program	Yes
Tree Trimming Program	Yes
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	No
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes
Studies/Reports/Maps	
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	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	Yes – Part-time

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No
Engineer	Yes
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	Yes
Emergency Management Director	Yes
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No
Emergency Response Team	Yes
Hazardous Materials Expert	No
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes – MLEPD
County Emergency Management Commission	N/A
Sanitation Department	Contracted
Transportation Department	No
Economic Development Department	Yes
Housing Department	Yes – Phelps Co. 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	Yes
Homeowner Associations	No
Neighborhood Associations	No
Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes
Local Funding Availability	
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for a specific purpose	Yes
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes
Impact fees for new development	No
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Ability to incur debt through private activities	No
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2022

Table 2.22 summarizes the mitigation capabilities of Washington County and its jurisdictions.

Table 2.22. Mitigation Capabilities Summary Table

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Washington County	Caledonia	Irondale	Mineral Point	Potosi
Planning Capabilities					
Comprehensive Plan	No	No	No	No	Yes – 2004

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Washington County	Caledonia	Irondale	Mineral Point	Potosi
Builder's Plan	No	No	No	No	No
Capital Improvement Plan	No	No	No	No	No
City Emergency Operations Plan	n/a	No	No	No	Yes – March 2004
County Emergency Operations Plan	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Recovery Plan	Yes	No	No	No	No
County Recovery Plan	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
City Mitigation Plan	n/a	No	No	No	No
County Mitigation Plan	Yes – 2017	Yes – 2017	Yes – 2017	Yes – 2017	Yes – 2017
Debris Management Plan	No	No	No	No	No
Economic Development Plan	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
Land-use Plan	No	No	No	No	No
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Plan	No	No	No	No	No
Watershed Plan	No	No	No	No	No
Firewise or other fire mitigation plan	No	No	No	No	No
Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/ Response/ Recovery)	No	No	No	No	No
Policies/Ordinances					
Zoning Ordinance	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Building Code	No	No	No	No	Yes-Chapter 27, June 2007
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes – 2/10/2020	Yes – 4/20/2020	Yes – 01/16/2020	Yes – January 1993	Yes – 04/06/2020

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Washington County	Caledonia	Irondale	Mineral Point	Potosi
Subdivision Ordinance	No	No	No	No	Yes
Tree Trimming Ordinance	No	No	No	No	No
Nuisance Ordinance	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Storm Water Ordinance	No	No	No	No	Yes
Drainage Ordinance	No	No	No	No	No
Site Plan Review Requirements	No	No	No	No	Yes
Historic Preservation Ordinance	No	Yes	No	No	No
Landscape Ordinance	No	No	No	No	No
Program					
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Codes Building Site/Design	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Hazard Awareness Program	No	No	No	No	No
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Participating Community	No	No	No	No	No
National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready	No	No	No	No	Yes
Firewise Community Certification	No	No	No	No	No
Building Code Effectiveness Grading (BCEGs)	No	No	No	No	No
ISO Fire Rating	No	9	05/5X	No	No

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Washington County	Caledonia	Irondale	Mineral Point	Potosi
Economic Development Program	Yes	No	No	No	No
Land Use Program	No	No	No	No	No
Public Education/Awareness	No	No	No	No	No
Property Acquisition	No	No	No	No	No
Planning/Zoning Boards	No	No	No	No	Yes
Stream Maintenance Program	No	No	No	No	Yes
Tree Trimming Program	No	No	No	No	Yes
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	No	No	No	No	No
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Studies/Reports/Maps					
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	N/A	No	No	No	No
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021
Evacuation Route Map	Yes	No	No	No	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021	Yes – 2017, 2021
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No	No	No	No	No
Land Use Map	No	No	No	No	Yes
Staff/Department					
Building Code Official	No	No	No	No	No
Building Inspector	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Washington County	Caledonia	Irondale	Mineral Point	Potosi
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No	No	No	No	No
Engineer	No	No	No	No	Yes
Development Planner	No	No	No	No	No
Public Works Official	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emergency Management Director	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No	No	No	No	No
Emergency Response Team	No	No	No	No	Yes
Hazardous Materials Expert	No	No	No	No	No
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes - MLEPD	Yes - MLEPD	Yes - MLEPD	Yes - MLEPD	Yes - MLEPD
County Emergency Management Commission	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sanitation Department	No	No	Yes	No	Contracted
Transportation Department	Yes	No	No	No	No
Economic Development Department	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Housing Department	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
Historic Preservation	No	No	No	No	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)					
American Red Cross	No	No	No	No	Yes
Salvation Army	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Veterans Groups	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Washington County	Caledonia	Irondale	Mineral Point	Potosi
Environmental Organization	No	No	No	No	Yes
Homeowner Associations	Yes	No	No	No	No
Neighborhood Associations	No	No	No	No	No
Chamber of Commerce	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes	Yes	Yes – Masonic Lodge	Yes	Yes
Financial Resources					
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for a specific purpose	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Impact fees for new development	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ability to incur debt through private activities	No	No	No	No	No

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Washington County	Caledonia	Irondale	Mineral Point	Potosi
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaires, 2022

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2.2.6 Public School District Profiles and Mitigation Capabilities

The following school districts are participating jurisdictions in this plan: Kingston K-14 School District, Potosi R-III School District, Richwoods R-VII School District, and Valley R-VI School District. As public institutions responsible for the care and education of the county's children, these school districts share an interest with Washington County in public safety and hazard mitigation planning. **Figure 2.6** provides the boundaries of the school districts participating in this planning process.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

All school districts have NOAA all hazard radios on site to provide early warning of hazard events. In addition, each school district has fire alarms and intercom systems or Blackboard Connect capable of providing specific instructions in the event of an emergency.

Existing Plans and Policies

All four 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 twice an academic year. Kingston K-14 and Potosi R-III each have a designated safe area for tornados that meets FEMA standards at their elementary buildings.

New Construction

Kingston K-14 will be constructing a new high school gymnasium, fine arts classrooms, and updating existing cafeteria and classrooms.

Potosi R-III School District just completed a FEMA standard tornado shelter at the elementary school and is applying for an additional shelter for the high school and junior high school buildings.

Richwoods R-VII School District does not anticipate a new building or major renovation project in the near future.

Since the last Hazard Mitigation Plan the Valley R-VI school district completed construction of updating roofing, replacement of HVAC units, reconstruction of high school entrance with waiting area and window, marked all exterior and interior doors, acquired house on new property and converted into preschool building. The district does not anticipate new building or major renovation project in the near future.

Table 2.23. School District Buildings and Enrollment Data, 2020

District Name	Building Name	Enrollment
Kingston K-14		
	Kingston Elementary	178
	Kingston Primary	232
	Kingston Middle	200
	Kingston High	263
Potosi R-III		
	Potosi Elementary	624
	Trojan Intermediate	404
	John Evans Middle	362
	Potosi High	656
Richwoods R-VII		
	Richwoods Elementary	149
Valley R-VI		
	Valley High	196
	Caledonia Elementary	219

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

Figure 2.6. Washington County School Districts

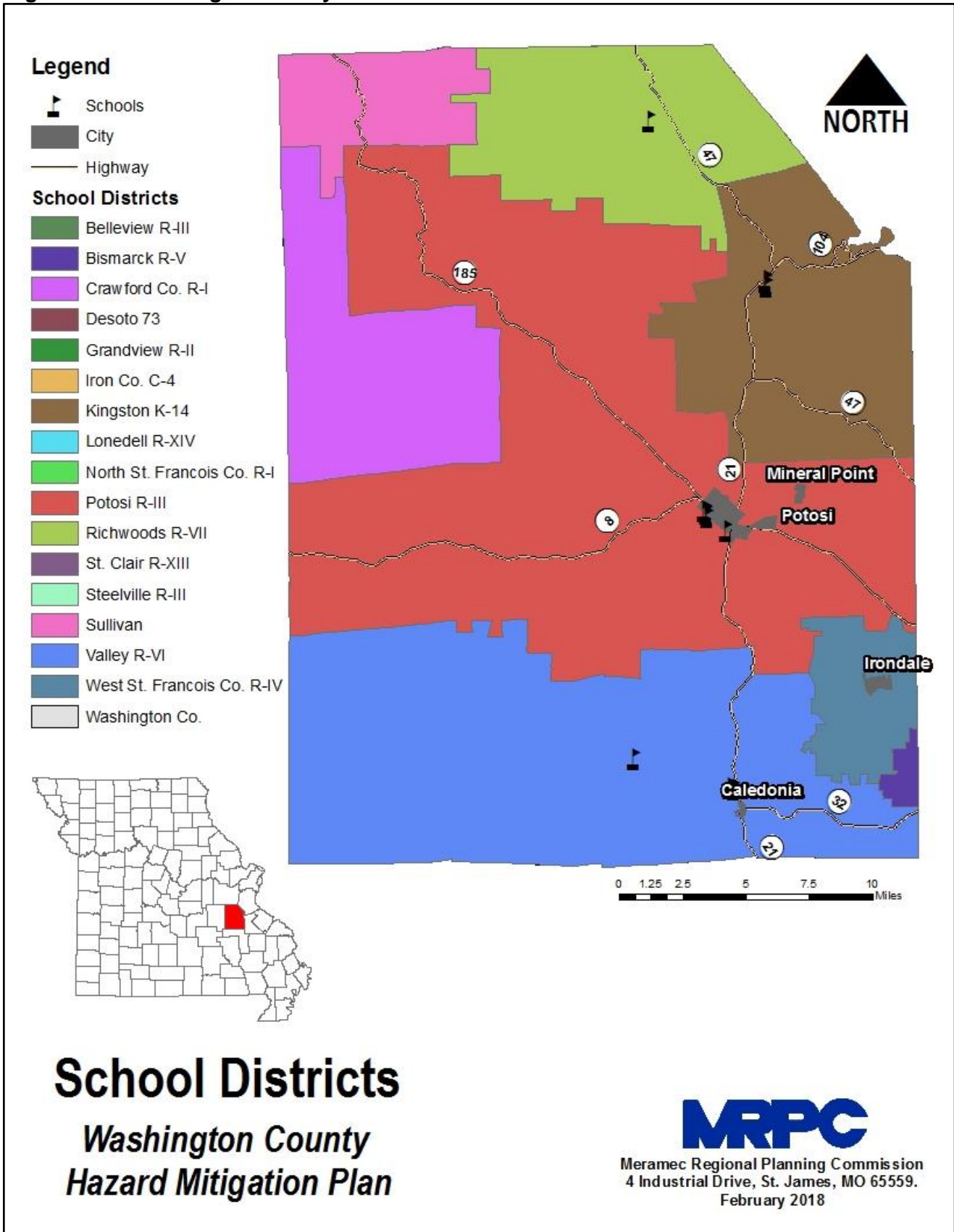


Table 2.24. Summary of Mitigation Capabilities for School Districts

Capability	Kingston K-14	Potosi R-III	Richwoods R-VII	Valley R-VI
Planning Elements				
Master Plan/Date	Yes – 2017	Yes – 2018	No	No
Capital Improvement	Yes – In Progress	No	Yes – 01/14/2016	Yes – 10/14/21
School Emergency Plan/Date	Yes – 2017	Yes – August 2021	Yes – 12/17/2020	Yes – 2021
Weapons Policy/Date	Yes – 11/19/2015	Yes – 01/16/2001	Yes – 12/17/2020	Yes – July 2014
Personnel Resources				
Full-Time Building Official (Principal)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emergency Manager	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grant Writer	No	Yes	No	No
Public Information Officer	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Financial Resources				
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local Funds	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
General Obligation	Yes	Yes	No	No
Special Tax Bonds	Yes	No	No	No
Private Activities/Donations	No	Yes	Yes	No
State and Federal Funds/Grants	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other				
Privately or Self-Insured?	MUSIC	MUSIC	MUSIC	MUSIC
Fire Evacuation Training	Biannual	Biannual	Quarterly	Biannual
Tornado Sheltering Exercises	Biannual	Biannual	Quarterly	Biannual
Public Address/Emergency Alert System	Blackboard Connect and Intercom System	Intercom System	Intercom System	Blackboard Connect
NOAA Weather Radios	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Capability	Kingston K-14	Potosi R-III	Richwoods R-VII	Valley R-VI
Lock-Down Security Training	Biannual	Biannual	Biannual	Biannual
Mitigation Programs	No	No	No	No
Tornado Shelter/Safe-room	No	Yes – FEMA Tornado Shelter in Elementary	No	Not FEMA Certified
Campus Police	District Paid Resource Officer	2 School Resource Officers	School Resource Officer	School Resource Officer

Source: Data Collection Questionnaires, 2022

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