
2 PLANNING AREA PROFILE AND CAPABILITIES

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2.1 Maries County Planning Area Profile

Figure 2.1. Map of Maries County



Maries County has a population of approximately 8,432 according to the most recent census data¹.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2020 Redistricting Data

Error! Reference source not found. illustrates the percentage population growth since 2010 as compared to the statewide and national population growth. The median household income and percentage growth since 2010, as compared to statewide and national figures can be found in **Table 2.2**. Furthermore, median house value percentage growth for Maries 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
Maries County	9,176	8,432	-744	-8.11

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
Maries County	\$40,185	\$48,276	\$8,091	20.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 and 2017-2021 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
Maries County	\$112,500	\$145,400	\$32,900	29.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 and 2017-2021 5-Year American Community Survey

2.1.1 Geography, Geology and Topography

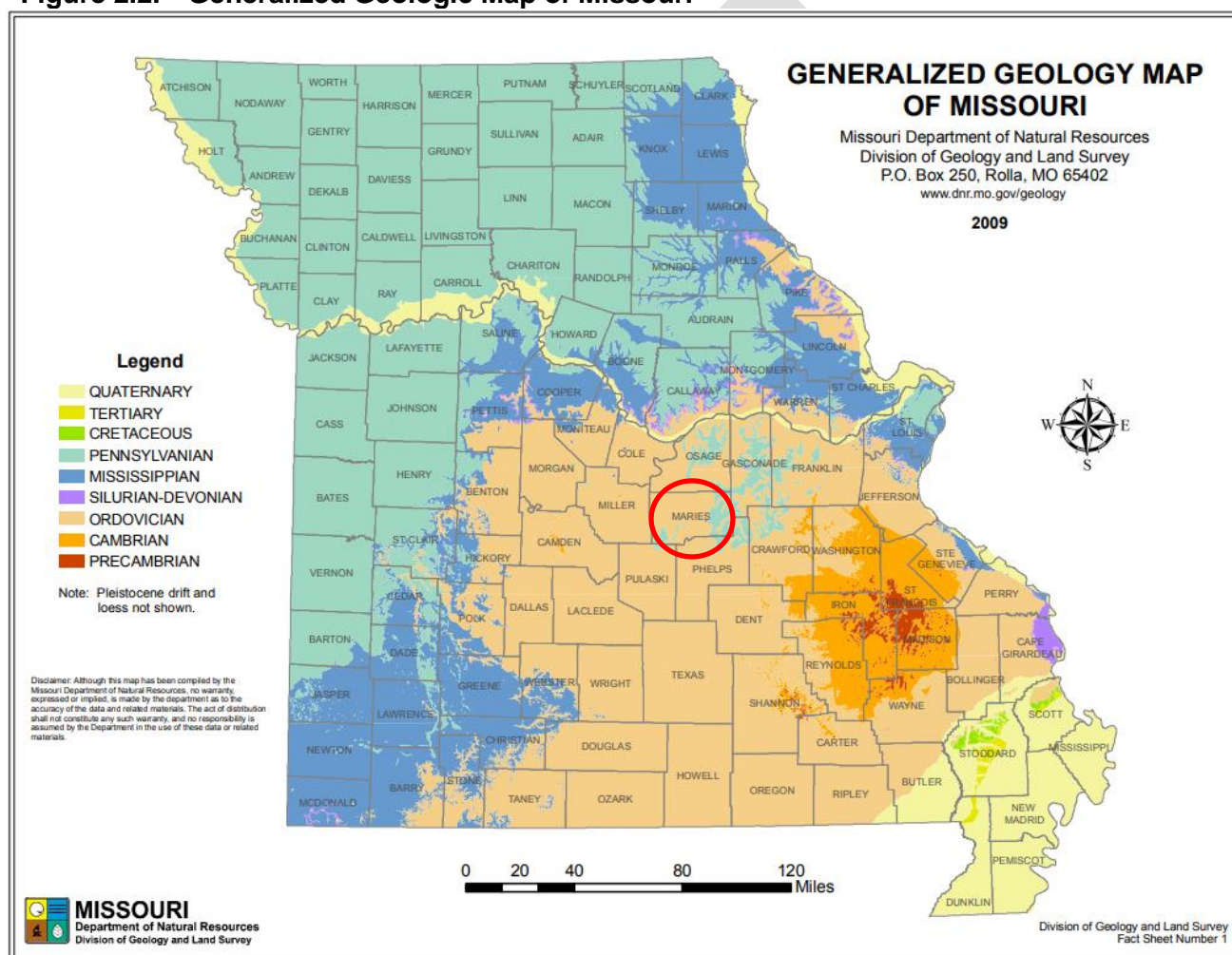
Maries County has a total land area of 530 square miles. Approximately 43 percent of the land cover in the county is deciduous forest intermixed with 44 percent of grassland. Approximately one percent of the land cover within the county is cropland. The area has karst terrain, which is characterized by springs, caves, losing streams, and sinkholes. Additionally, the county is comprised of 2.9 square miles of total water area. Incorporated jurisdictions within the county include the Cities of Belle and Vienna.

The county seat, Vienna, is located in central Missouri, approximately 29 miles south of the state capital of Jefferson City, approximately 100 miles northeast of Springfield, Mo. and approximately 99 miles southwest of St. Louis, Mo. The county is bordered on the north by Osage County, on the east by Gasconade County, on the south by Phelps and Pulaski Counties, and on the west by

Miller County.

Located within the Ozark Mountains, Maries County specifically resides within the Salem Plateau and the interior Ozark Highlands. The county is located in 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 Maries County

The topography in the eastern portion of the county is typical of the Bourbeuse Watershed, with gently rolling hills and prairie-like terrain. West of the Bourbeuse Watershed the terrain grows rough and hilly. The most rugged terrain is in the western portion of the county in the Maries River Watershed. The maximum relief in the county is approximately 500 feet.

Figure 2.3. Maries County Watershed/Water Resources



Maries County is comprised of three HUC8 watersheds which include the Bourbeuse, Lower Osage, and Lower Gasconade. The Bourbeuse River lies on the eastern side of the county and includes the following tributaries: Little Bourbeuse Creek, Upper Bourbeuse River, and Dry Fork Creek. The Lower Osage River lies on the western side of the county and includes Tavern Creek, Sugar Creek, Little Maries River and Upper Maries River. The Lower Gasconade basin runs northward through the middle of the county and includes Spring Creek.

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.¹

The East 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.²

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.³

During the last 100 years, stream channels in the Ozarks have become wider and shallower and

¹ https://mdc.mo.gov/sites/default/files/2021-12/050_2021_BourbeuseRiver.pdf

² https://mdc.mo.gov/sites/default/files/2022-04/300_2022_EastOsageRiver.pdf

³ https://mdc.mo.gov/sites/default/files/2021-12/130_2021_GasconadeRiver.pdf

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.¹

There are nine different soil types found in Maries County. However, 82 percent of the county is dominated by three soil associations – the Union-Swiss Association, which makes up 20 percent of the county; Gatewood-Gravois Association, which makes up 34 percent of the survey area; and the Rueter-Union Association which makes up 28 percent of the county. Other soil associations present include the Jamesfin-Cedargap-Raccoon Association, which makes up 12 percent of the county; Beemont-Gravois Association which makes up five percent of the county and the Mariosa Association which makes up just one percent of the county. All three of the primary soil associations in the county are found mainly on ridges and side slopes and are made up of loess and residuum materials.²

2.1.2 Climate

Snowfall typically occurs from November to March and averages about 8 to 12 inches 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. Measurable precipitation occurs on the average of less than 100 days per year. About half of these will be days with thunderstorms. The average annual precipitation is 47.21 inches. Most of the precipitation is absorbed by the soil and plants; however, a portion of the precipitation forms runoff and is returned to streams and other bodies of water.³

Because of its inland location, Missouri and Maries County are subject to frequent changes in temperature. The average annual temperature is 57.35°F. The average annual high temperature is 68.7°F with the average annual low at 46°F. The average high and low in January is 44°F and 23°F, respectively. In August the average high and low are 90°F and 66°F, respectively.⁴

While winters are cold, and summers are hot, prolonged periods of very extreme 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. In the summer, temperatures rise to 90°F or higher on average 55 to 60 days. In winter, there is an average of about 100 days with temperatures below 32 degrees. Temperatures below 0°F are infrequent with only about three days per year

¹ <https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/FS-027-96/fs-027-96.pdf>

² <https://nrcs.app.box.com/s/ke8squ1ngtgemxb3qregccsbeg2c1bme/file/982750179096>

³ Decker, W.L., 2017, Climate of Missouri, Missouri Climate Center, College of Agriculture, Food, and Natural Resources

⁴ Ibid

reaching this low temperature. The first frost occurs in mid-October, and the last frost occurs about mid-April¹.

Temperatures in Missouri have risen almost 1° since the beginning of the 20th century. Temperatures in the 2000's have been higher than in any other historical period with the exception of comparable temperatures in the early 1930s dust bowl era. This warming has been concentrated in the winter and spring. Winter warming is reflected in a below average occurrence of very cold nights since 1990. At the same time Missouri has experienced an increase in extreme precipitation events, a trend that is projected to continue. Future increases in winter precipitation will pose a continued risk of spring planting delays and increased flooding along rivers and streams.²

2.1.3 Population/Demographics

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

Table 2.4. Maries County Population 2010-2020 by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2000 Population	2010 Population	2020 Population	2010-2020 # Change	2010-2020 % Change
Unincorporated Maries County	6,931	7,021	6,470	-551	-7.85%
Belle	1,344	1,545	1,381	-164	-10.6%
Vienna	628	610	581	-29	-4.75%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 2; Census 2010 Redistricting Data; 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 **0** including figures for Maries County, Missouri, and the U.S. In 2021 there were an estimated 3,633 households within the county³.

Table 2.5. Percent of Individuals Under the Age of 5, and Over 65 for County, State, and Nation (2021)

Location	% Under Age of 5	% Over Age of 65
Maries County	4.5%	21.9%
Missouri	6.0%	16.9%
United States	5.9%	16.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 2.6. 2021 Average Household Size for County, State, and Nation

¹ Decker, W.L., 2017, Climate of Missouri, Missouri Climate Center, College of Agriculture, Food, and Natural Resources

² <https://statesummaries.ncics.org/chapter/mo/>

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Location	Average Household Size
Maries County	2.30
Missouri	2.46
United States	2.60

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI ®)

The University of South Carolina developed an index to evaluate and rank the ability to respond to, cope with, recover from, and adapt to disasters. The index synthesizes 30 socioeconomic variables, which research literature suggests contribute to a reduction in a community's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from hazards. SoVI ® data sources include primarily those from the United States Census Bureau.

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

Table 2.7. Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI ®)

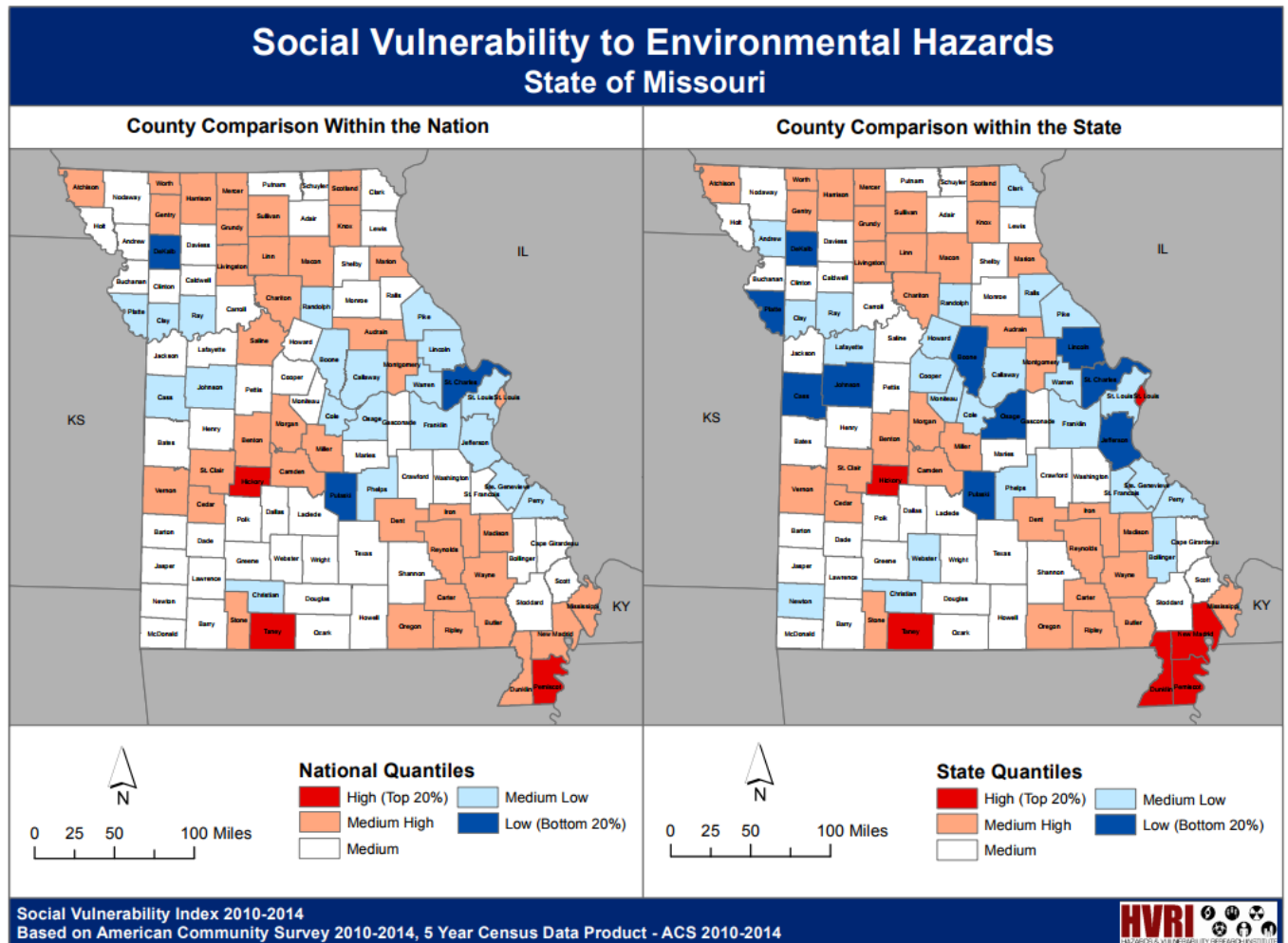
State	County	SoVI Score (10 - 14)	National Percentile (10 - 14)
Missouri	Maries County	1.950000048	80.4%

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

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 resiliency¹. Maries County's SoVI ® Score illustrates a diminished vulnerability to cope with natural disasters. Additionally, Maries County is ranked 80.4 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.

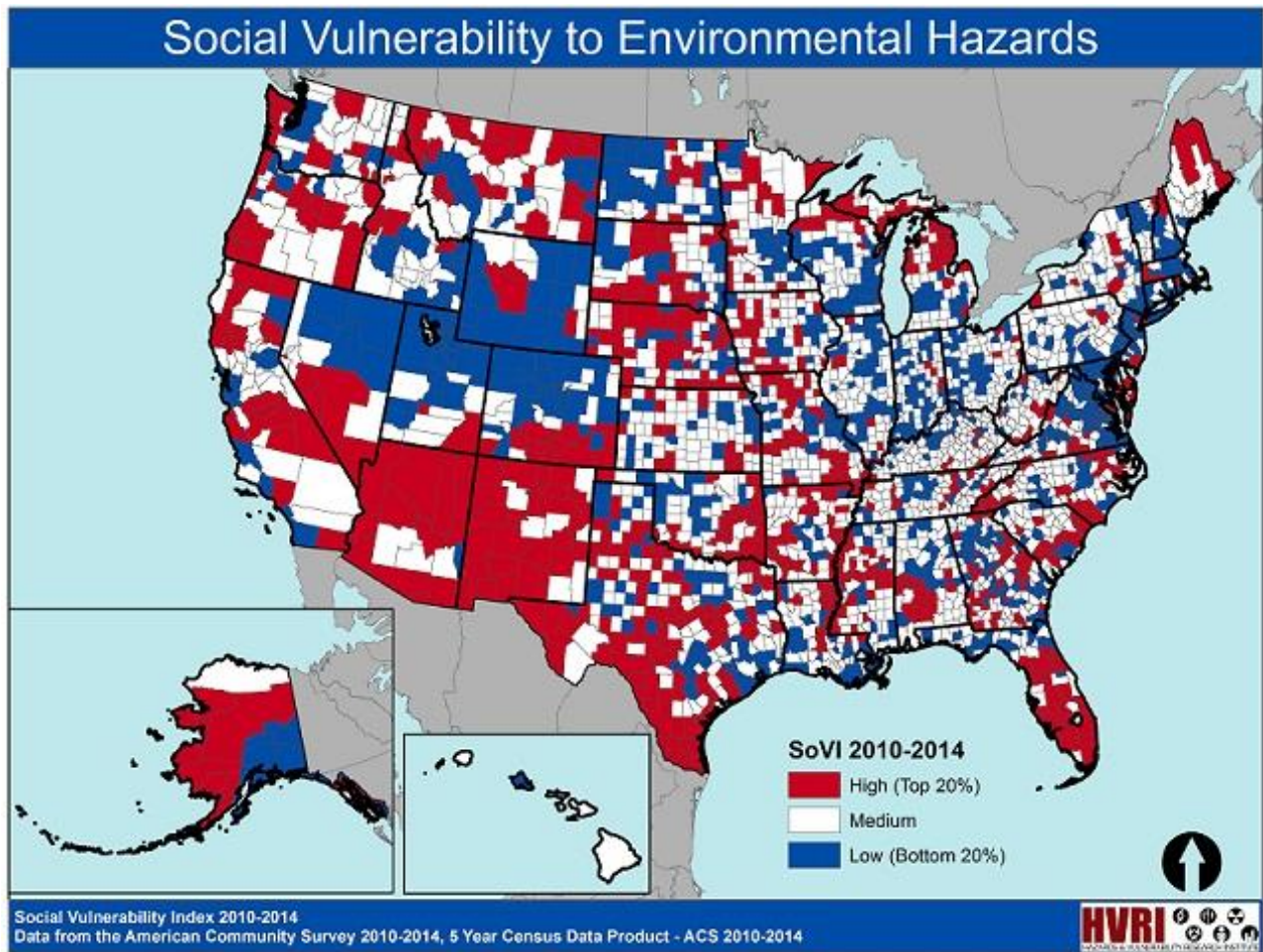
¹ <http://webra.cas.sc.edu/hvri/products/sovifaq.aspx>

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%C2%AE-0>

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

Table 2.8. 2021 Unemployment, Poverty, Education, and Language Percentage Demographics, Maries 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
Unincorporated Maries County	55.2%	6.4%	9.5%	41.2%	17.5%	3.0%
Belle	62.3%	1.4%	4.8%	35.0%	13.9%	0.0%
Vienna	55.2%	1.4%	42.2%	29.5%	18.4%	0.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, 5-Year American Community Survey

2.1.4 History

The first land entry within the present limits of Maries County was made on Jan. 11, 1826, at which time Charles Lane entered an 80-acre tract. In April of the following year, he entered the adjacent 80-acre tract giving him 160 acres of land known for a hundred years thereafter as the Old Pay Down Mills. Mill sites were in great demand by the early settlers, and Lane probably had such a use for the land in mind when he acquired it. The trace known as Boone's Lick Road was the site of the first three post offices to be established in the county. The first of these was established on the farm of Lunsford L. Lane in Lane's Ford in 1837. Mr. Lane was the postmaster. The second post office, also located on the road, was established in July 1842, in William Hawkins' store and lasted until June 1864. The third post office, located near the crossing of the Boone's Lick and Springfield roads, was established in February 1851, and was located in the home of William Pinnell. The first school district was organized in Maries County in 1843. Its boundaries were indefinitely described, but it included the northwestern portion of the present Maries County, and the southwestern part of the present Osage County. Davis Woody was the first president of the board of education of the new district. By the beginning of the 1850s, the population of the area now embraced by Maries County had grown large enough that agitation began for the formation of a separate county. A bill for the organization of the county was introduced into the legislature in December 1854 and was approved by the governor on March 2, 1855. The county was named for two streams, the Maries and the Little Maries. Maries is a derivative of a French word *marais*, which means marsh, lake or pond.

When originally formed, Maries County extended farther south than it does at present, taking in the city of Rolla and barely missing Newburg, both now in Phelps County. This situation existed only a short time, since Phelps County was formed shortly afterward. Maries County lost some territory to Phelps County but gained almost as much from Crawford County at the same time. On July 20, 1855, title to the 70 acres of land on which Vienna, the county seat, now stands was acquired from William Shockley, who donated the tract in consideration of the county seat being located there. The construction of the first courthouse was completed, and the building occupied in October of 1856. It was the most elevated building in the town, standing on the ridge between the Gasconade and Osage rivers and the roof divided the falling rain to flow into the Gasconade on the east and into the Osage to the west. The building was completely destroyed by fire on Nov. 6, 1868, and all court records were lost or destroyed. Work on a new building began in 1869 and was completed in 1870. This second courthouse was razed in 1939 to make way for the construction of the present courthouse.

The City of Belle was the location of a post office and train depot along the route of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad built across a portion of Maries County in 1904. The community is a fourth-class city with a four-member board of aldermen and a mayor. The city is located in the northeast corner of the county and straddles the Maries/Osage county line. The community lies at the convergence of Highways 28 and 89. Belle is the largest city in the county with a population of 1,723. The City of Vienna was formed in 1855 as the county seat. Initially the community had a population of about 250. It contained a brick schoolhouse, a newspaper – the *Central Missourian*, two churches, one hotel, four stores and a wagon shop.

Vienna is a fourth-class city with a four-member board of aldermen and a mayor. The city is located in central Maries County at the convergence of Highways 63 and 42. The current population for the city is 661.

2.1.5 Occupations

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

Table 2.9. Occupation Statistics, Maries 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
Unincorporated Maries County	30.4%	13.4%	17.3%	14.3%	24.7%
Belle	22.5%	13.1%	31.0%	11.4%	22.0%
Vienna	23.6%	24.2%	17.1%	16.5%	18.5%

Source: U.S. Census, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates.

2.1.6 Agriculture

Due to the rural nature of the area, agriculture and timber are significant factors in the local economy. According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, the number of farms in the County was 836 encompassing 241,357 total acres¹. In addition, the average farm was 289 acres. According to the 2017 Census of Agriculture, Maries County had increased to 879 farms encompassing 248,382 acres, with an average farm size of 283 acres². Furthermore, there are approximately 27 farms with 1,000 or more acres in the County. In 2017, 46,130 acres of cropland were harvested, with corn for grain being the top crop in the County. Moreover, 57,257 cattle and calves were inventoried in the County. The average sale per farm was \$36,878. Lastly, the total number of hired workers in the County was 389³ individuals comprising 9.96%⁴ of the total workforce.

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

2.1.7 FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants in Planning Area

FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program provides funding for mitigation activities which have the potential to reduce disaster losses and protect life and property from future disaster damages⁵. Previous FEMA HMA Grants issued in the planning area can be found in **Table 2.10**.

¹ https://agcensus.library.cornell.edu/wp-content/uploads/2012-Missouri-st29_2_001_001.pdf

² https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/Missouri/st29_2_0001_0001.pdf

³ https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/Missouri/st29_2_0007_0007.pdf

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey

⁵ <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation>

Table 2.10. FEMA HMA Grants in County from 1990-2022

Project Type	Sub applicant	Declaration	Project Total (\$)
-	-	-	-
Total			\$0

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

2.1.8 FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Grants in Planning Area

The purpose of the Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program is to support communities' recovery from major disasters by providing them with grant assistance for debris removal, life-saving emergency protective measures, and restoring public infrastructure. Local governments, states, tribes, territories and certain private nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply. Public Assistance is FEMA's largest grant program. **Table 2.10** below gives information about all Public Assistance Grant for the Planning area. It gives the Declaration number, incident type, project type and size, and the project total. Total PA grants is \$2,408,222.46

Table 2.11. FEMA PA Grants in Maries County from 2002 - 2022

Disaster Declaration	Incident Type	Project Type	Project Size	Project Total
1412	Severe Storm	ROAD WASHOUTS	Small	\$7,393.25
1412	Severe Storm	WASHOUT OUT ROAD REPAIR	Small	\$9,552.45
1412	Severe Storm	ROAD WASHOUTS	Small	\$6,379.62
1412	Severe Storm	ROAD DAMAGE	Small	\$7,918.75
1412	Severe Storm	AGGREGATE SURFACES	Small	\$2,640.00
1412	Severe Storm	ROAD DAMAGE	Small	\$2,576.00
1412	Severe Storm	WATER CROSSING	Small	\$4,230.00
1412	Severe Storm	AGGREGATE SURFACE	Small	\$2,756.00
1412	Severe Storm	ROAD DAMAGE	Small	\$4,448.00
1412	Severe Storm	AGGREGATE SURFACE	Small	\$1,092.00
1412	Severe Storm	AGGREGATE SURFACES	Small	\$5,366.00
1412	Severe Storm	AGGREGATE SURFACES	Small	\$2,456.00
1412	Severe Storm	AGGREGATE SURFACE	Small	\$1,628.00
1412	Severe Storm	ROAD DAMAGE	Small	\$16,800.00
1412	Severe Storm	LOW WATER CROSSING REPAIR	Small	\$32,163.50
1412	Severe Storm	LOW WATER CROSSING DAMAGES	Small	\$29,500.00
1463	Severe Storm	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	\$7,181.84
1463	Severe Storm	DONATED RESOURCES	Small	\$680.00
1676	Severe Ice Storm	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	\$1,255.24
1676	Severe Ice Storm	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	\$3,200.00
1676	Severe Ice Storm	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	\$3,029.60
1676	Severe Ice Storm	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	\$8,991.39
1676	Severe Ice Storm	PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES	Small	\$1,000.00
1676	Severe Ice Storm	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	\$14,042.36

Disaster Declaration	Incident Type	Project Type	Project Size	Project Total
1676	Severe Ice Storm	DONATED RESOURCES	Small	\$913.00
1676	Severe Ice Storm	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	\$5,578.24
1676	Severe Ice Storm	DEBRIS REMOVAL	Large	\$99,650.75
1742	Severe Storm	ROAD DAMAGES	Small	\$9,869.32
1742	Severe Storm	DONATED RESOURCES	Small	\$1,187.10
1742	Severe Storm	PA PILOT - DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	\$7,588.14
1742	Severe Storm	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES	Small	\$1,745.35
1749	Severe Storm	PILOT PW - DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	\$1,362.99
1749	Severe Storm	ROAD/CULVERT WASHOUT	Small	\$34,329.69
1749	Severe Storm	ROAD AND CULVERT WASHOUTS	Small	\$34,571.31
1749	Severe Storm	ROAD WASHOUT	Small	\$11,914.39
1749	Severe Storm	ROAD WASHOUT	Small	\$28,156.44
1749	Severe Storm	ROAD WASHOUT	Small	\$2,600.00
1749	Severe Storm	PA PILOT DEBRIS REMOVAL	Small	\$1,227.14
1749	Severe Storm	ROAD WASHOUTS	Small	\$1,019.92
1749	Severe Storm	ROAD WASHOUTS	Small	\$35,205.01
1749	Severe Storm	ROAD DAMAGES	Small	\$2,752.32
1809	Severe Storm	Low Water Crossings MCSKC2	Small	\$1,765.66
1809	Severe Storm	Road-MCSKC1	Small	\$1,413.16
1809	Severe Storm	Low Water Crossing-MCTSC1	Small	\$6,348.22
1809	Severe Storm	Roads-MCTSC2	Small	\$21,220.83
1809	Severe Storm	Roads-MCSKC5	Small	\$17,916.75
1809	Severe Storm	Road-MCSKC3	Small	\$1,557.44
1809	Severe Storm	Pilot Debris-MCSKA2	Small	\$32,595.76
1809	Severe Storm	Debris-Pilot-MCSKA1	Small	\$1,377.99
1809	Severe Storm	Road Washout MCSKC6	Small	\$31,020.06
1809	Severe Storm	County Roads MCSKC4	Small	\$23,639.88
1847	Severe Storm	DWC0002 / County Roads	Small	\$28,471.96
1847	Severe Storm	DWC0003 / County Roads Listed	Small	\$11,979.69
1847	Severe Storm	DWC0004 - County Roads	Small	\$13,951.83
1847	Severe Storm	DWC0006 - County Roads	Small	\$12,729.09
1847	Severe Storm	DWC0007 / County Roads	Small	\$14,524.71
1847	Severe Storm	DWC0001 / County Roads	Small	\$21,189.40
1847	Severe Storm	DWC0005 - County Roads Listed	Small	\$55,041.70
1847	Severe Storm	DWC0008 / County Roads	Small	\$11,808.06
1847	Severe Storm	DWC0010 / Culverts and Bridge Wing Wall	Small	\$6,800.00
1847	Severe Storm	DWC0012 - Gravel Roads	Small	\$34,768.95
1847	Severe Storm	DWC0009 /County Roads	Small	\$5,759.28
1847	Severe Storm	DWC0011 - Gravel Roads	Small	\$52,891.21
1847	Severe Storm	DWC0013 - Gravel Roads	Small	\$36,766.27
1961	Severe Storm	MRRH-05 - Roof/Gymnasium Floor Damage	Small	\$1,000.00

Disaster Declaration	Incident Type	Project Type	Project Size	Project Total
1961	Severe Storm	MRRB-06-Emergency Protective Measures-48 Hour Snow Rem	Small	\$19,088.86
1961	Severe Storm	MRGD-05-Emergency Protective Measures - DONATED RESOURC	Small	\$119.28
1961	Severe Storm	MRRB-07-Emergency Protective Measures-48 Hour Snow Remo	Small	\$1,659.08
1961	Severe Storm	MRRH-04- Emergency Protective Measures	Small	\$2,452.76
1961	Severe Storm	MRRH-16 - Emergency Protective Measures-48 Hour Snow Re	Small	\$2,830.32
1961	Severe Storm	MRRH-26 - Emergency Protective Measures-48 Hour Snow R	Small	\$6,110.26
4130	Severe Storm	MCMC01C Aggregate Roads Washouts 6 sites	Small	\$10,129.43
4130	Severe Storm	MCMC02C Aggregate Road Washouts	Small	\$12,625.87
4144	Severe Storm	MCMC05C- Roads and Culverts	Small	\$37,422.21
4144	Severe Storm	MCMC04C-LOW WATER CROSSING	Small	\$20,730.04
4144	Severe Storm	MCMC06C LOW WATER CROSSING	Small	\$23,850.77
4144	Severe Storm	MCMC02C-Roads and Ditches	Small	\$52,067.70
4144	Severe Storm	MCMC01C- Roads and Culverts	Large	\$67,643.67
4144	Severe Storm	CWVS01F - Fencing and pipe support	Small	\$12,411.50
4144	Severe Storm	MCMC03C- Roads and Culverts	Large	\$88,444.18
4238	Severe Storm	LMK007C - 10 Gravel Roads	Small	\$69,002.40
4238	Severe Storm	MCR001C- 5 Gravel Roads	Small	\$15,108.00
4238	Severe Storm	LMK005C - Road and Culvert Damage	Small	\$25,284.66
4238	Severe Storm	LMK006C- 10 Gravel Roads	Small	\$57,942.00
4238	Severe Storm	LMK004C - Road and Culvert Damage	Small	\$25,619.28
4238	Severe Storm	MCR002C- Road and Culvert Washout	Small	\$27,295.26
4317	Flood	ST02187 - Gravel Road Washouts	Small	\$24,362.81
4317	Flood	ST02186 - Gravel Roads and Low Water Crossing Washouts	Small	\$108,538.40
4317	Flood	ST02372 - Gravel Roads and Low Water Crossing Washouts	Large	\$106,033.73
4317	Flood	CP02380 - Gravel Road and Shoulder Washouts in Sector 6	Small	\$118,279.07
4317	Flood	ST02348 - Washouts at Sam Wilson Bridge CR 411 and Culvert	Small	\$34,018.60
4317	Flood	CP02378 - Gravel Road Washouts in Sector 500	Small	\$34,801.25
4317	Flood	CP02401 - Emergency Protective Measures	Small	\$7,932.63
4317	Flood	CP02375 - Gravel Road Washouts in Sector 200	Small	\$73,142.49
4317	Flood	ST02182 - Bridge Scouring on CR 409	Small	\$23,198.86
4317	Flood	CP02376 - Gravel Road Washouts in Sector 300	Small	\$23,258.33

Disaster Declaration	Incident Type	Project Type	Project Size	Project Total
4317	Flood	ST02360 - Gravel Road and Low Water Crossing Washouts i	Small	\$117,944.26
4317	Flood	ST02374 - Gravel Road and Low Water Crossing Washouts i	Large	\$148,519.20
4451	Severe Storm	112881 - County-Wide Roads (Work Completed)	Small	\$107,866.29
4451	Severe Storm	144989 - Management Costs	Small	\$0.00
				\$2,408,222.46

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, 01/24/2023

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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 Maries County

Overview

The jurisdiction of Maries County includes all unincorporated areas within the county boundaries. Maries County is governed by a three-member County Commission. The Commission is composed of a presiding commissioner, representing all of the county's population who is elected for a four-year term. Two associate commissioners representing roughly half the county's population each, are elected for four-year terms. The commission meets on Mondays and Thursdays of each week. According to the 2020 U.S. Decennial Census, the unincorporated area of the county has a population of 6,470.

Other elected county officials include the County Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, Circuit Court Clerk/Recorder of Deeds, Collector of Revenue, Assessor, Treasurer, Coroner, and Public Administrator. Non-elected county officials include the County Surveyor, Emergency Management Director/911 Director, Floodplain Administrator, and Road and Bridge Supervisors. Maries County shares a county health department with Phelps County.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Maries County operates as a third-class county. The county government has the authority to administer county structures, infrastructure, and finances. Third class counties do not have the authority to enforce building regulations. Maries County has staff resources emergency management and transportation. The county has a 9-1-1 central dispatch center located at the Maries County Sheriff's Office. Additionally, there are no outdoor warning sirens located in the unincorporated areas of the county.

There are four fire departments located in Maries County. All four are volunteer departments. Those departments include Belle Fire Protection District, Vichy Volunteer Fire Protection Association, Vienna Fire Protection District and Dixon Rural Fire Protection District. The Belle Fire Department is tax supported, while the Vichy Volunteer Fire Department and the Vienna Fire Protection District are dues supported. The county is served by the Maries County Sheriff's Department. The county has a 911 Central Dispatch Center located at the Maries County Sheriff's Department, Maries County Courthouse, 211 Fourth Street, Vienna, Mo. The county is served by four ambulance districts – Maries-Osage Ambulance District, Osage Ambulance District, St. James Ambulance District, and Dixon Ambulance District. The county uses social media to provide alerts to residents. The county owns a fixed generator that serves the Courthouse, Sheriff's department and dispatch/9-1-1. The county also owns two portable generators, mounted on trailers that can be dispatched around the county where needed.

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 an Emergency Operations Plan, Economic Development Plan, Regional Transportation Plan, and Critical Facilities Plan.

Other Mitigation Activities

The Office of Emergency Management, local fire departments, Sheriff's Department and the Maries Phelps 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, Ready-in-3 emergency preparedness, Jr. Deputy Program, fire safety, storm preparedness, weather spotter training, heat wave preparedness, dissemination of SEMA brochures and general press releases/social media outreach regarding hazards, preparedness, and mitigation.

The county has several policies in place to remain proactive in responding to flooding hazards. The road and bridge department has a policy in place to size up culverts as replacement becomes necessary. They are also currently working to replace all low water crossings in the county with upgraded bridges or box culvert crossings.

The unincorporated county has a higher percentage of mobile homes at over 14 percent. A high percentage of mobile homes leads to an increased risk of damage during a natural disaster.

Table 2.12. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Unincorporated Maries 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 Maries County	6,173	1,015	182	905	205	1,383	441	623

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 5-Years American Community Survey

Table 2.13. Unincorporated Maries 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 -2022
Local Recovery Plan	n/a
County Recovery Plan	No
City Mitigation Plan	n/a

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
County Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2019
Debris Management Plan	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes – Regional CEDS 2023
Transportation Plan	Yes – Regional updated annually
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 – Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan 2023
Policies/Ordinance	
Zoning Ordinance	No
Building Code	No
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes - 1999
Subdivision Ordinance	N/A
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 – In-Progress
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)	N/A
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2019) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	Yes
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2019) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	No
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	N/A

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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	Yes – MOU Rolla HSRT
Hazardous Materials Expert	No
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	Yes
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	No
Salvation Army	No
Veterans Groups	Yes
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	No
Neighborhood Associations	No
Chamber of Commerce	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	n/a
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	n/a
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaire, 2023

2.2.2 City of Belle

Overview

Belle is located in the northeast corner of Maries County at the junction of Highways 28 and 89. Part of the city is located in Osage County and part is located in Maries County. The city has been included in the Maries County Hazard Mitigation Plan since their first Plan. The community was incorporated in 1904. State highways 28 and 89 intersect the City of Belle. According to the 2020 U.S Decennial Census, the community has a population of 1,381. Belle is incorporated as a fourth-class city (1904) with a four-member board of aldermen and a mayor. The city employs a City

Clerk/Collector, City Attorney/Prosecutor, Court Clerk, City Treasurer, Fire Chief, Chief of Police, Building Inspector, Municipal Court Judge and Public Works Director.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Belle does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and does not have a Flood Insurance Study. The city has one outdoor warning siren located in the High School parking lot. The sirens are controlled by the Osage County Emergency Operations Center and Belle Fire Protection District. Law enforcement for the city is provided by the Bell Police Department. The city Ambulance service is provided by the Osage Ambulance District. There is also a volunteer Fire Protection District within the community. The city is served by the Gasconade County E-911 dispatch service.

Belle does have building codes (2006 IBC) which the city enforces by requiring building permits and inspections for new builds as well as renovations.

Fiscal tools or resources that the city could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities include Community Development Block Grants, capital improvements project funding, ability to levy taxes for specific purposes, and fees for water, sewer, gas or electric services.

Existing Plans and Policies

Belle currently does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. The city has an Emergency Operations Plan and is a part of the County Emergency Operations Plan, County Hazard Mitigation Plan, Regional Transportation Plan (MRPC), and Regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (MRPC).

Other Mitigation Activities

Public education programs regarding preparations for weather events, water and energy conservation are provided locally through social media. Bicycle and car seat safety education is provided by the Coalition for Roadway Safety.

The city has higher percentages than the unincorporated county of population with disabilities and children under the age of 5. Higher percentages of vulnerable populations increase the chances of injury or death during hazard events. In addition, the city has a higher percentage of homes built prior to 1939 which increases the chance of damages during hazard events.

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 Belle

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
Belle	1,446	361	0	153	115	236	72	50

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 5-Years American Community Survey

Table 2.15. City of Belle 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 - 2018
County Emergency Operations Plan	Yes – 2022
Local Recovery Plan	No
County Recovery Plan	No
City Mitigation Plan	No
County Mitigation Plan	Yes – 2019
Debris Management Plan	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes – Regional CEDS 2023
Transportation Plan	Yes – regional updated annually
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 – 1990
Building Code	Yes – IBC, 2006
Floodplain Ordinance	No
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes
Tree Trimming Ordinance	No
Nuisance Ordinance	Yes
Storm Water Ordinance	Yes
Drainage Ordinance	Yes
Site Plan Review Requirements	No
Historic Preservation Ordinance	No
Landscape Ordinance	Yes
Program	
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	Yes
Codes Building Site/Design	Yes
Hazard Awareness Program	Yes
National Flood Insurance Program	No
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	Yes
Stream Maintenance Program	No
Tree Trimming Program	No
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	No
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes
Studies/Reports/Maps	

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2019) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2019) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2019) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	Yes
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	Yes
Building Inspector	Yes
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No
Engineer	No
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	Yes
Emergency Management Director	Yes
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	No
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No
Emergency Response Team	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 - Phelps Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes - MRPC
Historic Preservation	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	No
Salvation Army	No
Veterans Groups	No
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	No
Neighborhood Associations	No
Chamber of Commerce	No
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	No
Local Funding Availability	
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	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	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, 2023

2.2.3 City of Vienna

Overview

Vienna is located in the central portion of Maries County. The community was named as the county seat in 1855. State highways 63 and 28 intersect the City of Vienna. According to the 2020 U.S. Decennial Census, the community has a population of 581. Vienna is incorporated as a fourth-class city with a four-member board of aldermen and a mayor. The city employs a City Clerk, City Attorney, Chief of Police and Public Works Superintendent.

Technical and Fiscal Resources

Ambulance service is provided by the Maries-Osage Ambulance District in Vienna. There is also a Volunteer Fire Department within the community. The Maries County Sheriff's Department houses and operates the 9-1-1 system located in the courthouse in Vienna. The city has one warning siren which is activated by the Sheriff's Department. The city has one fixed generator and 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, ability to levy taxes for specific purposes and fees for water, sewer, gas or electric services.

Existing Plans and Policies

Vienna currently participates in the National Flood Insurance Program, joined in November 1979. The only portion of the city that lies within the floodplain is the northwest corner that includes the city's sewage lagoons. There is no other development in the area, nor plans to develop the designated floodplain. Vienna has a floodplain ordinance and flood plain manager. The city does not have a flood insurance study. The city is included in a Regional Transportation Plan (MRPC), and a Regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (MRPC).

Other Mitigation Activities

Public education programs regarding preparations for weather events, water and energy conservation are provided locally through social media. Bicycle and car seat safety education is provided by the Coalition for Roadway Safety.

The city has higher percentages than the unincorporated county of population with disabilities, below the poverty line, under the age of 5, and people over the age of 65. Higher percentages of vulnerable populations increase the chances of injury or death during hazard events.

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

Table 2.16. Demographic and Structure Risk Parameters For Vienna

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
Vienna	838	169	6	271	64	227	28	30

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 5-Years American Community Survey

Table 2.17. City of Vienna 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 – 2022
Local Recovery Plan	No
County Recovery Plan	No
City Mitigation Plan	No
County Mitigation Plan	Yes – 2019
Debris Management Plan	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes – Regional CEDS 2023
Transportation Plan	Yes – regional updated annually
Land-use Plan	Yes – 1987
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 – 1978
Building Code	No
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes – 1978
Subdivision Ordinance	No
Tree Trimming Ordinance	Yes – 2000
Nuisance Ordinance	Yes – 1992
Storm Water Ordinance	No
Drainage Ordinance	No
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes – 1986
Historic Preservation Ordinance	No
Landscape Ordinance	No
Program	
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	Yes
Codes Building Site/Design	Yes
Hazard Awareness Program	Yes
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Participating Community	No
National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready	No
Firewise Community Certification	No
Building Code Effectiveness Grading (BCEGs)	No
ISO Fire Rating	5

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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 (2018) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2018) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No
Land Use Map	No
Staff/Department	
Building Code Official	No
Building Inspector	Yes
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No
Engineer	Yes
Development Planner	No
Public Works Official	Yes
Emergency Management Director	Yes
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No
Emergency Response Team	Yes
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 - Phelps Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes - MRPC
Historic Preservation	No
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
American Red Cross	Yes
Salvation Army	No
Veterans Groups	Yes
Environmental Organization	No
Homeowner Associations	No
Neighborhood Associations	No
Chamber of Commerce	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

Capabilities	Status Including Date of Document or Policy
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, 2023

2.2.3 summarizes the mitigation capabilities of Maries County and its jurisdictions.

Table 2.18. Mitigation Capabilities Summary Table

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Maries County	Belle	Vienna
	Planning Capabilities		
Comprehensive Plan	No	No	No
Builder's Plan	No	No	No
Capital Improvement Plan	No	No	No
City Emergency Operations Plan	n/a	Yes - 2018	No
County Emergency Operations Plan	Yes -2022	Yes – 2022	Yes – 2022
Local Recovery Plan	n/a	No	No
County Recovery Plan	No	No	No
City Mitigation Plan	n/a	No	No
County Mitigation Plan	Yes - 2019	Yes – 2019	Yes – 2019
Debris Management Plan	No	No	No
Economic Development Plan	Yes – Regional CEDS 2023	Yes – Regional CEDS 2023	Yes – Regional CEDS 2023
Transportation Plan	Yes – Regional updated annually	Yes – regional updated annually	Yes – regional updated annually
Land-use Plan	No	No	Yes – 1987
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Plan	No	No	No
Watershed Plan	No	No	No
Firewise or other fire mitigation plan	No	No	No
Critical Facilities Plan (Mitigation/Response/Recovery)	Yes – Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan 2023	No	No
	Policies/Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	Yes – 1990	Yes – 1978
Building Code	No	Yes – IBC, 2006	No
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes - 1999	No	Yes – 1978
Subdivision Ordinance	N/A	Yes	No

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Maries County	Belle	Vienna
Tree Trimming Ordinance	No	No	Yes – 2000
Nuisance Ordinance	No	Yes	Yes – 1992
Storm Water Ordinance	No	Yes	No
Drainage Ordinance	No	Yes	No
Site Plan Review Requirements	No	No	Yes – 1986
Historic Preservation Ordinance	No	No	No
Landscape Ordinance	No	Yes	No
	Program		
Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	No	Yes	Yes
Codes Building Site/Design	No	Yes	Yes
Hazard Awareness Program	No	Yes	Yes
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes	No	Yes
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Participating Community	No	No	No
National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready	No – In-Progress	No	No
Firewise Community Certification	No	No	No
Building Code Effectiveness Grading (BCEGs)	No	No	No
ISO Fire Rating	9	7	5
Economic Development Program	No	No	No
Land Use Program	No	No	No
Public Education/Awareness	No	No	No
Property Acquisition	No	No	No
Planning/Zoning Boards	No	Yes	No
Stream Maintenance Program	No	No	No
Tree Trimming Program	No	No	Yes
Engineering Studies for Streams (Local/County/Regional)	No	No	No
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Studies/Reports/Maps		
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (City)	N/A	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2019) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans	No
Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessment (County)	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2019) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2019) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2018) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Evacuation Route Map	Yes	No	No
Critical Facilities Inventory	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2019) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2019) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans	Yes – Hazard Mitigation (2018) & Hazardous Materials (annual) Plans
Vulnerable Population Inventory	No	No	No

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Maries County	Belle	Vienna
Land Use Map	No	Yes	No
	Staff/Department		
Building Code Official	N/A	Yes	No
Building Inspector	No	Yes	Yes
Mapping Specialist (GIS)	No	No	No
Engineer	No	No	Yes
Development Planner	No	No	No
Public Works Official	No	Yes	Yes
Emergency Management Director	Yes	Yes	Yes
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes	No	Yes
Bomb and/or Arson Squad	No	No	No
Emergency Response Team	Yes – MOU Rolla HSRT	No	Yes
Hazardous Materials Expert	No	No	No
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Yes – Regional - MLEPD	Yes – regional MLEPD	Yes – regional MLEPD
County Emergency Management Commission	No	No	No
Sanitation Department	No	No	No
Transportation Department	Yes	No	No
Economic Development Department	No	No	No
Housing Department	Yes - Phelps Co. PHA	Yes - Phelps Co. PHA	Yes - Phelps Co. PHA
Regional Planning Agencies	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC	Yes - MRPC
Historic Preservation	Yes	No	No
	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)		
American Red Cross	No	No	Yes
Salvation Army	No	No	No
Veterans Groups	Yes	No	Yes
Environmental Organization	No	No	No
Homeowner Associations	No	No	No
Neighborhood Associations	No	No	No
Chamber of Commerce	No	No	Yes
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes	No	Yes
	Financial Resources		
Ability to apply for Community Development Block Grants	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	Yes	Yes	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for a specific purpose	Yes	Yes	Yes

CAPABILITIES	Unincorporated Maries County	Belle	Vienna
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	n/a	Yes	Yes
Impact fees for new development	No	No	No
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	No	Yes
Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	No	Yes
Ability to incur debt through private activities	n/a	No	No
Ability to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No	No	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaires, 2023

2.2.4 Public School District Profiles and Mitigation Capabilities

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

Technical and Fiscal Resources

The Maries County R-II School District utilizes NOAA all hazard radios on site to provide early warning of hazard events. The Maries County R-I School District relies instead on internet and cell phone systems to provide early warning. In addition, each school district has fire alarms and intercom systems capable of providing specific instructions in the event of an emergency. Maries County R-I also uses hand-held radios to maintain constant contact with staff.

Existing Plans and Policies

Both school districts in the planning area have only emergency management plans and weapons policies.

Other Mitigation Activities

Both schools participating in the plan conduct regular fire, earthquake and tornado drills on a quarterly basis or semi-annual basis. All districts practice lock-down security training at least once a year. Neither of the schools have a designated safe area for tornados that meets FEMA standards.

New Construction

In the last five years, Maries R-I School District has renovated to install man traps at the main entrances of the schools, replaced all exterior doors, improved lighting in the parking lots and installed new cameras throughout the schools. The district also replaced windows in the elementary and middle schools, paved the parking lots and added a new exterior concession stand. The district would like to remodel the restrooms and update the electrical system in the elementary school.

Maries R-II School District is in the process of replacing the HVAC system in the elementary school.

Table 2.19. School District Buildings and Enrollment Data, 2023

District Name	Building Name	Enrollment
Maries County R-I		
	Vienna Elementary	218
	Vienna Middle	93
	Vienna High	167
Maries County R-II		
	Belle Elementary	277
	Maries County Middle	211
	Belle High	245

Figure 2.6. Maries County School Districts

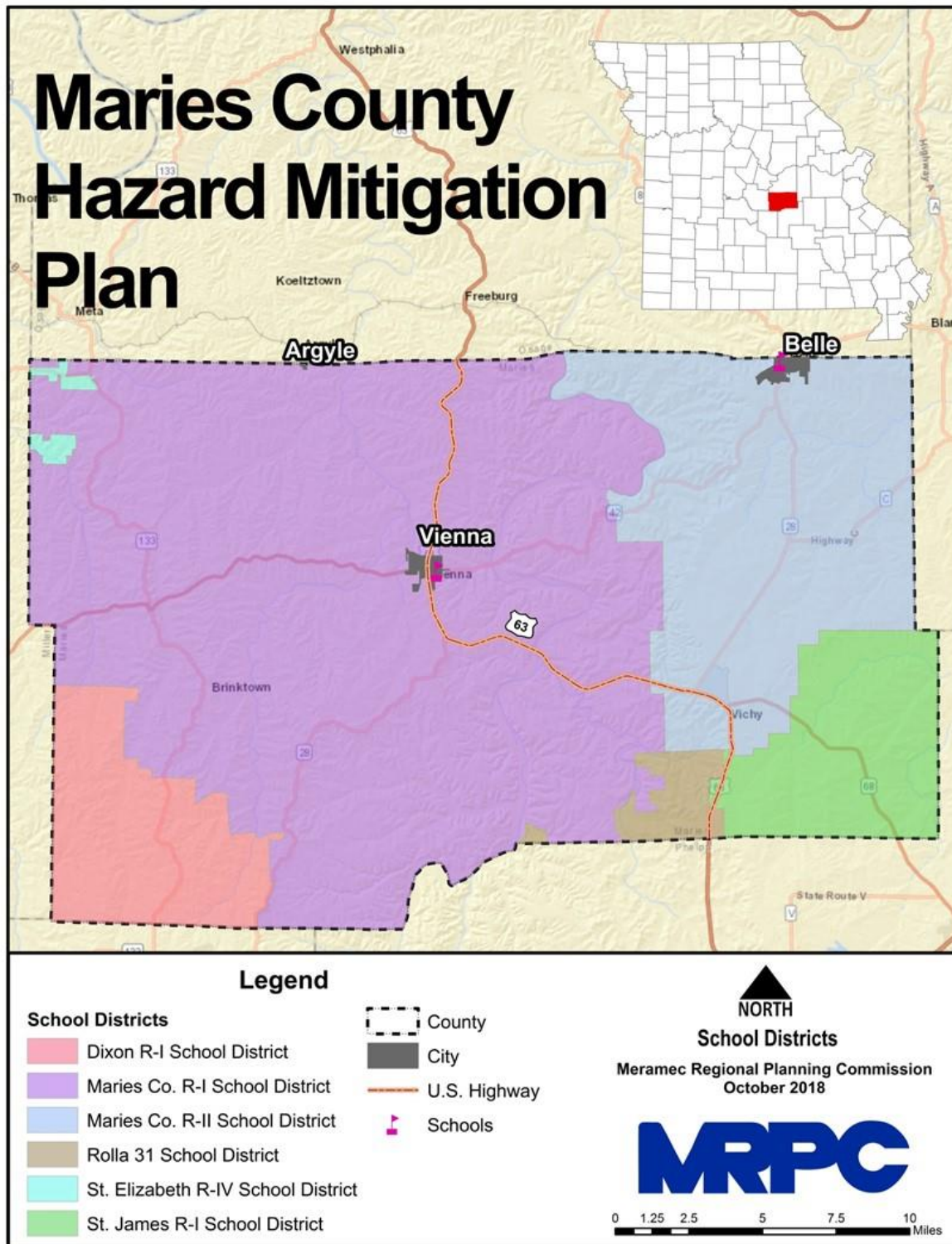


Table 2.20. Summary of Mitigation Capabilities for School Districts

Capability	Maries R-I	Maries R-II
Master Plan/Date	No	Yes – 2016
Capital Improvement	No	No
School Emergency Plan/Date	Yes – 2022	Yes – 2020
Weapons Policy/Date	Yes – 2018	Yes – 2020
Full-Time Building Official (Principal)	Yes	Yes
Emergency Manager	No	Yes
Grant Writer	No	No
Public Information Officer	No	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes	No
Local Funds	Yes	Yes
General Obligation	No	No
Special Tax Bonds	No	No
Private Activities/Donations	Yes	No
State and Federal Funds/Grants	Yes	Yes
Privately or Self-Insured?	Private	Privately
Fire Evacuation Training	Quarterly	Semi-Quarterly
Tornado Sheltering Exercises	Quarterly	Semi-Quarterly
Public Address/Emergency Alert System	Intercom system & handheld radios	Intercom system
NOAA Weather Radios	No	Yes
Lock-Down Security Training	Bi-Annually	Annually
Mitigation Programs	No	No

Capability	Maries R-I	Maries R-II
Tornado Shelter/Safe-room	No	No
Campus Police	No	No

Source: Data Collection Questionnaires, 2023

There are no colleges or universities located in Maries County.

Table 2.21. Maries County Colleges/Universities

College/University	Location	Description
-	-	-