

## **Section 3: Planning Area Assets and Capabilities**

The jurisdictions in the planning area have many human and material assets at risk from hazards. At the same time, these human and material assets provide a wide array of capabilities for mitigating, responding to, and recovering from damage and loss.

This section begins with an overview of the critical infrastructure in the planning area.

This is followed by a profile of each participating jurisdiction, which includes the following:

- key demographic and governing information
- assessed property values from the Cooper County Assessor's Office
- counts and value of property owned by the jurisdiction, to the extent available
- any changes since 2012 with potential relevance to hazard mitigation planning
- any plans for future development with potential relevance to hazard mitigation planning
- any other information deemed relevant

### **3.1 CRITICAL FACILITIES OVERVIEW**

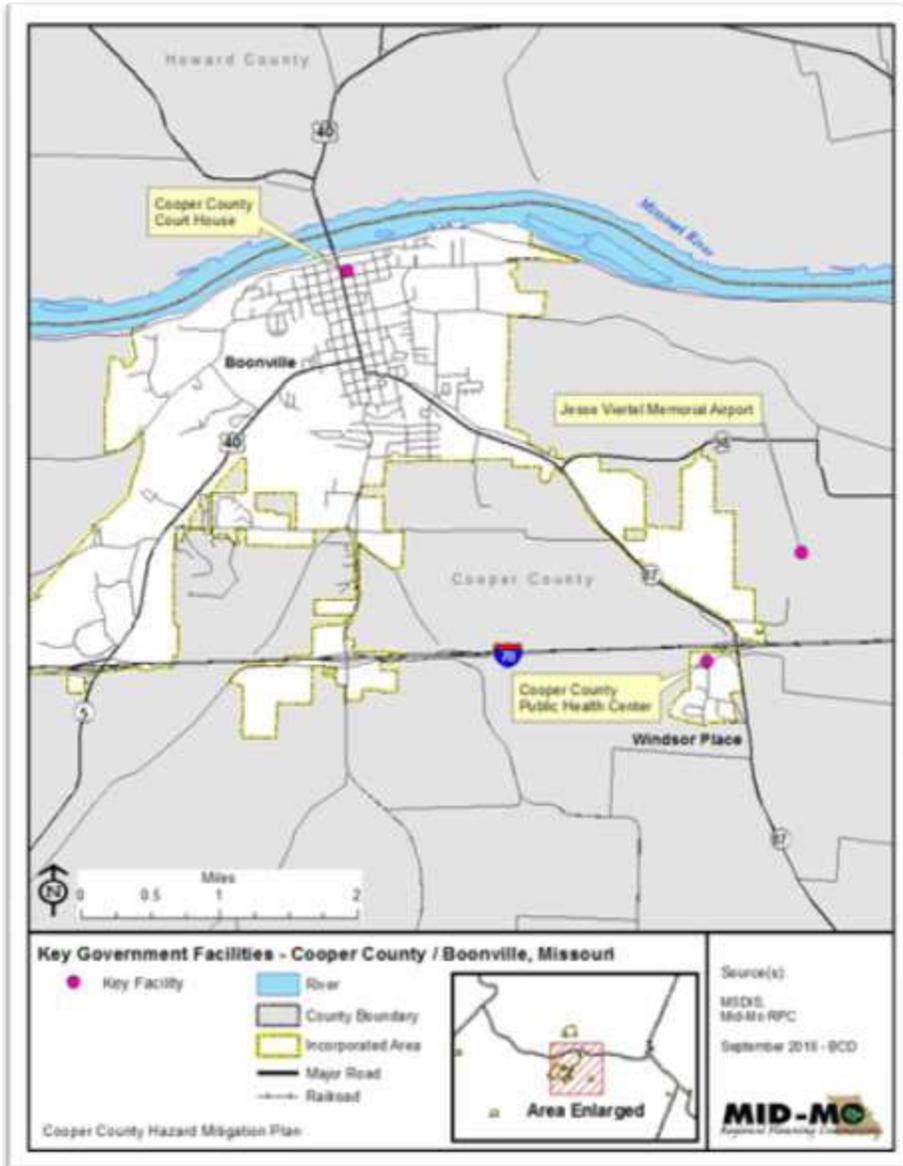
Critical facilities are defined by FEMA as “all manmade structures or other improvements that, because of their function, size, service area, or uniqueness, have the potential to cause serious bodily harm, extensive property damage, or disruption of vital socioeconomic activities if they are destroyed, damaged, or if their functionality is impaired.”

Critical facilities commonly include all public and private facilities that a community considers essential for the delivery of vital services and for the protection of the community (Figures 3.1 through 3.7). The adverse effects of damaged critical facilities can extend far beyond direct physical damage. Disruption of health care, fire, and police services can impair search and rescue, emergency medical care, and even access to damaged areas.

## GOVERNMENT

Cooper County has buildings that are critical to the functioning of the county. The Cooper County Court House in Boonville is home to many government offices, including Assessor, Clerk, Circuit Court, Juvenile, Public Administrator, Sheriff, Treasurer, Recorder, Commissioner, and Emergency Management (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1.1



## FIRE PROTECTION

There are 6 fire protection districts which respond to fires, accidents, and other emergencies within the Cooper County planning area (see Figure 3.1.2). Mutual aid agreements exist between all the departments and also with surrounding county departments. The fire districts have been proactive in public education campaigns, updating training, and general outreach efforts to ensure the community at large is safe. The fire districts are key players in hazard mitigation and preparedness activities.

**Figure 3.1.2**

<b>Cooper County Fire Protection Districts</b>							
<b>Fire Protection District</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b># Fire Stations</b>	<b>Firefighters</b>			<b>Other Employees</b>	<b>Other Volunteers</b>
			<b>Career</b>	<b>Volunteer</b>	<b>Paid-per-Call</b>		
Blackwater Rural Fire Department	Volunteer	1	0	19	0	0	0
Boonville Fire Department	Mostly Volunteer	2	7	28	28	0	0
Cooper County Fire Protection District	Mostly Volunteer	5	3	33	0	1	0
Otterville Fire Protection District	Volunteer	1	0	22	0	0	0
Pilot Grove Rural Fire Department, Inc.	Volunteer	1	0	14	0	0	0
Prairie Home Rural Fire Protection District	Volunteer	1	0	12	0	0	0

Source: <http://missouri.firedepartments.net/county/MO/CooperCounty.html>, Fire Department Staff

The following fire districts are based outside of Cooper County, but respond to some areas of the county.

- Jamestown Rural Fire District
- Fortuna Fire District
- Tipton Rural Fire District
- California Fire Department
- Clifton City Volunteer Fire Department

Fire stations respond to fires, accidents, and other emergencies from stations located throughout the planning area (Figure 3.1.3).

Figure 3.1.3



According to the Cooper County Fire Department website, “The Cooper County Fire Protection District is an all-volunteer organization of 36 dedicated men and women providing services to a District area of approximately 138 square miles. In addition to protecting a population of over 3,400 residents, we stand ready to provide services to the estimated 100,000 vehicles that pass daily through our community on Interstate 70.”

Mutual aid agreements exist between all the departments and also with surrounding county departments.

The fire districts have been proactive in public education campaigns, updating training, and general outreach efforts to ensure the community at large is safe. The fire districts are key players in hazard mitigation and preparedness activities.

[Fire stations need to be confirmed for the map. Add new stations. Delete closed stations.]

## WATER SUPPLY

[Water providers need to be confirmed for the text and the table.]

There are three Public Water Supply Districts (PWSD) located in the planning area.

Each water district is composed of an elected board. The districts are responsible for maintaining existing water supply infrastructure and developing new infrastructure.

Water districts are primarily related to mitigation activities focused on drought, wildfire, and flood. Connecting water supplies so that areas have multiple water supplies is an important mitigation strategy. The areas served and interconnections of all water providers in the planning area are shown in Figure 3.1.4

Figure 3.1.4 Water Providers Serving Planning Area	
Provider	Area Served
PWSD #1	Cooper County (unincorp.), Wooldridge
Consolidated PWSD #2	Cooper County (unincorp.), Boonville, Windsor Place
PWSD #3	Cooper County (unincorp.)
Sources: PWSDs, MSDIS	

## WASTEWATER

Cooper County uses the Cooper County Waste Water Treatment Program. According to the Cooper County Public Health Center website, “On June 15, 1995, the Cooper County Commission passed a commission order that the County of Cooper will follow current State Of Missouri Laws on permitted wastewater treatment systems.”

## MEDICAL FACILITIES

There is one federally qualified health center, six nursing homes, and a health department located within Cooper County (see Figure 3.1.5). The majority of the critical medical facilities are located in the highest populated area in the Northern region of Cooper County, within the City of Boonville. The Cooper County Memorial Hospital has developed its own emergency plan, in accordance with state and federal regulations; these plans are exercised regularly and can act independently or in coordination with the LPHEP and/or the EOP.

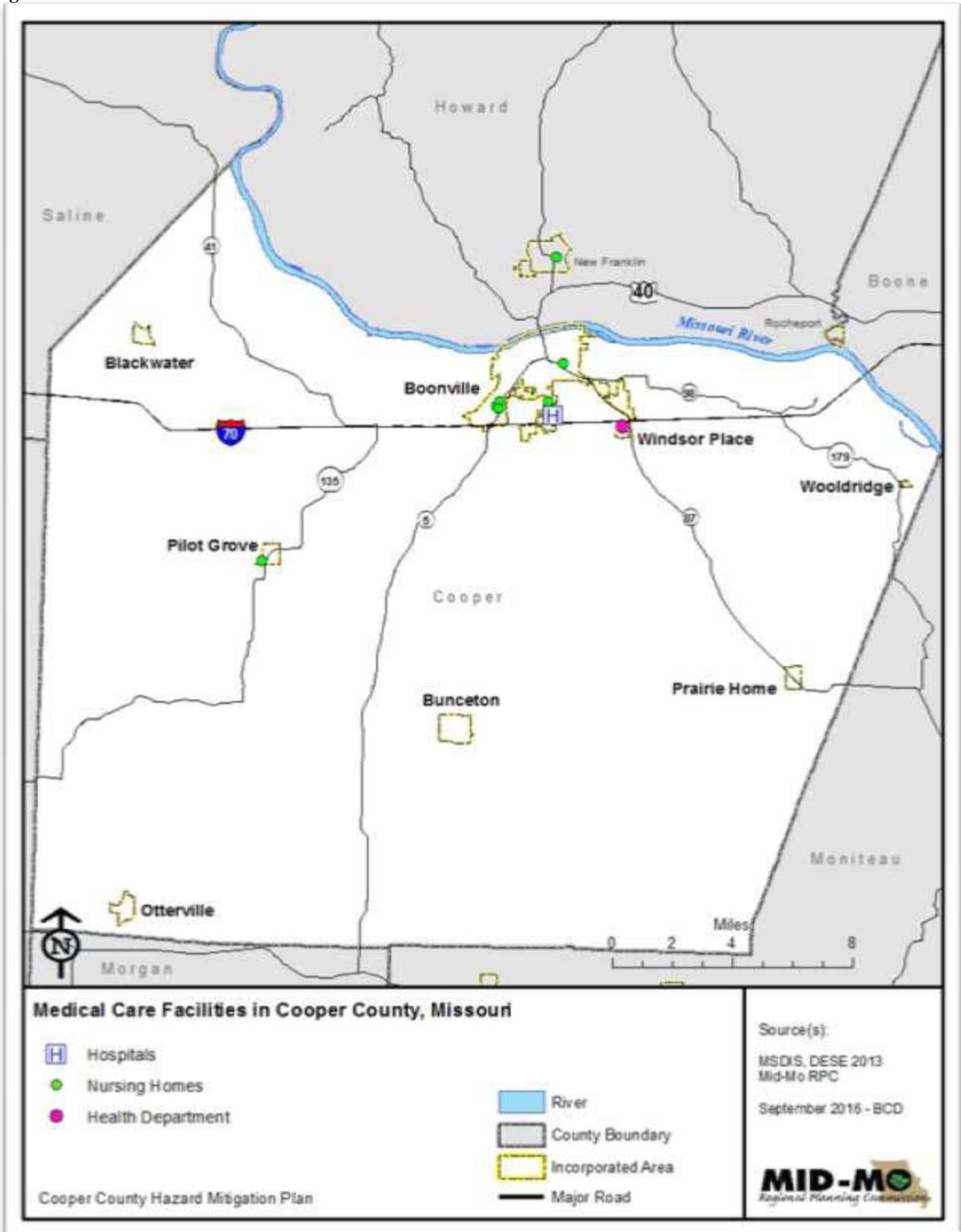
There is one federally qualified health center, Cooper County Memorial Hospital, located in Boonville.

<b>Figure 3.1.5 Critical Medical Facilities</b>	
<b>Federally Qualified Health Centers</b>	<b>City</b>
Cooper County Memorial Hospital	Boonville
<b>Nursing Home Facilities</b>	
Ashley Manor Care Center	Boonville
Bristol Manor of Boonville	Boonville
Hartmann Village-Assisted Living By Americare	Boonville
Katy Manor	Pilot Grove
Lakeview Healthcare and Rehabilitation Center	Boonville
Riverdell Care Center	Boonville

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Information Technology Services Division

Ambulance service for Cooper County is currently provided by the Cooper County Ambulance District located in Boonville, Missouri. The location for each medical care facility in Cooper County is shown in Figure 3.1.6.

Figure 3.1.6



## **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

The Cooper County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) is in charge of protecting the lives and property of all Cooper County residents from major disasters. EMA personnel are responsible for emergency contingency planning, public education, and emergency response coordination. EMA personnel write and update the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), conduct ongoing public education related to emergency information, and identify and fix gaps in emergency response, preparedness, and mitigation. EMA personnel have had extensive training from SEMA, FEMA, and other bodies in emergency response, preparedness, mitigation, and overall emergency management.

EMA personnel play a critical role in hazard mitigation due to their strong network of connections, awareness of hazard threats, wide-ranging experience of all facets of emergency management, and work with public education. Cooper County EMA personnel are well-trained and well-equipped to respond to disasters of all types.

**Cooper County Emergency Operations Plan (2010) [Update needed? Insert text about Cooper County's new 911 contract?]**

### **Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)**

An EOP is an essential tool in helping reduce the threat of hazards. The *Cooper County Emergency Operations Plan* is a comprehensive document that covers emergency response and recovery. The mission statement of the EOP and the Emergency Operations Center is “to protect the lives and property of all residents when major disasters threaten public safety in any city, county or region of Cooper County.”

Areas covered in the plan that relate to mitigation are communications and warning systems, media points of contact, acquisition of resources and supplies in preparation for emergency events, evacuation plans for flood, dam failure, levee failure, and sheltering procedures. Also included is information on response to severe thunderstorm/tornado, summer heat, lightning safety, flash flood/flooding, earthquake preparedness, and winter weather preparedness.

## Warning Sirens

Cooper County can initiate the use of outdoor warning sirens. The sirens are not owned by the county but owned by each individual community. The following communities have warning sirens:

Figure 3.1.7



- Blackwater (1)
- Boonville (5)
- Bunceton (1, not working)
- Otterville (2)
- Pilot Grove (1)
- Prairie Home (1)

The sirens are activated through the emergency operations center. These warning sirens can be activated as one group, individually, or customized to a specific area. Testing of the sirens is set on the first Saturday of every month, weather permitting.

### **Media**

The ability to distribute timely and reliable information to the public in the event of an emergency is vital. The nationwide Emergency Alert System (EAS)—jointly coordinated by the Federal Communications Commission, FEMA, and the National Weather Service (NWS)—provides a link between the government agencies monitoring potential emergencies and local broadcasters who can inform the public in a timely manner. The planning area is located in the Central Missouri EAS Operational Area.

Local media outlets can provide avenues for educating the public about emergency preparedness and the need for certain mitigation actions. The media points of contact are listed in the Cooper County Emergency Operations Plan. The points of contact include radio stations, television stations, cable television companies, and newspapers.

### **Weather Radio**

The planning area is within range of broadcasts of the NOAA Weather Radio network, operated by the NWS. Transmitters and towers are located in Carrollton (Carroll County) and Jamestown (Moniteau County). Special radio units that receive this transmission can be purchased from many local retail stores. Severe weather updates, flash flood warnings, and other 24-hour weather advisories from the NWS are broadcast over the network.

### **Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES)**

MULES is a law-enforcement computer data network operated by the Missouri State Highway Patrol primarily for law-enforcement operations. MULES is also used to disseminate emergency information such as weather conditions, flood stages, and road conditions. A MULES terminal is located in the Cooper County EOC.

### Evacuation and Sheltering

The American Red Cross has agreements in place with 15 shelters in Cooper County (Figure 3.1.8). *Need to Review- Update Shelter Agreements.*

Figure 3.1.8

Cooper County Shelters				
City	Shelter Name	Address	Shelter Agreement*	Survey**
Boonville	Bethel-Purim Ministries	1640 Radio Hill Rd.	2/15/2010	1/21/2010
Boonville	Boonslick Heartland YMCA	757 Third St.	1/8/2008	
Boonville	Concerned Citizens for the Black Community	1111 Rural St.		1/21/2010
Boonville	First Baptist Church	625 Main St.		
Boonville	First Presbyterian Church of Boonville	417 Vine St.		
Boonville	New Hope Christian Center	600 6th St.	7/19/2010	7/9/2010
Boonville	Open Bible Praise Center	16991 Highway 87	1/15/2008	1/16/2008
Boonville	Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church	322 7th St.		1/23/2008
Bunceton	Bunceton Lions Club	311 West Main St.		
Bunceton	Bunceton R-IV	500 West Main St.	2/11/2010	2/10/2010
Otterville	Otterville Senior Center	200 East Grover St.	1/13/2010	1/13/2010
Otterville	First Baptist Church	101 West Union Ave.	1/13/2010	1/13/2010
Otterville	Otterville R-6	100 Spring St.	1/13/2010	1/13/2010
Prairie Home	Pisgah Baptist Church	Route O	6/29/2005	
Prairie Home	Prairie Home R-V School	301 Highway 87	12/21/2009	12/21/2009

\*Date of written shelter agreement. \*\*Date of facility survey by American Red Cross.  
Source: American Red Cross

## 3.2 COUNTY AND COMMUNITIES

### COOPER COUNTY

Figure 3.2.1 Cooper County Profile	
Classification	3rd class county
Total population	17,593
Median household income (2015 dollars)*	\$44,549
Median owner-occupied housing value*	\$112,400
Total housing units	7,459
Water service	Consolidated PWS #1 and PWS #1
Electric service	Co-Mo Electric Cooperative, Ameren UE
Ambulance service	Cooper County
Fire service	Rural and City Departments
Master plan	No
Emergency Operations Plan	Currently being rewritten
Building regulations	No
Zoning regulations	No
Subdivision regulations	Yes – overseen through MO DNR
Storm water regulations	No
NFIP participation	Yes
Floodplain regulations	Yes
Sources: US Census Bureau; Community Survey * Estimates from surveys conducted in 2010-2015 by the American Community Survey (ACS) of the U.S. Census Bureau; includes entire incorporated and non-incorporated area of county. Website: <a href="http://www.coopercountymo.org/">http://www.coopercountymo.org/</a>	

Cooper County is governed by an elected three-member Board of Commissioners composed of an Eastern Commissioner, a Western Commissioner, and a Presiding Commissioner. The Commission carries out the following responsibilities: establishes Cooper County policy, approves and adopts the annual budget for all County operations, approves actual expenditures for each department, supervises the operations of County departments, ensures County-wide compliance with numerous statutory requirements, acts as liaison with County boards, commissions, and other local and regional governmental entities

Cooper County has the following departments and offices: Assessor, Circuit Court, Collector, Commissioner, Coroner, County Clerk, Emergency Management, Juvenile, Prosecuting Attorney, Public Administrator, Public Health, Public Works, Recorder of Deeds, Sheriff, and Treasurer.

#### Technical Capabilities

In addition to the Emergency Management Agency, which was discussed previously, the following office and department play especially important roles in hazard mitigation:

**Road and Bridge Department** - This department is an integral part of mitigation planning. Decisions about new roads and maintenance of current infrastructure are intertwined with the overall mission of hazard mitigation planning.

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## Historic Properties

There are 42 sites located in Cooper County that are registered on the National Register of Historic Places.

<b>Figure 3.2.2 Cooper County - National Register of Historic Places</b>	
<b>National Register-listed Property</b>	<b>Location</b>
Andrews-Wing House , 733 Main St.	Boonville
Beckett, William S. and Mary, House, 821 3rd St.	Boonville
Blackwater Commercial Historic District	Blackwater
Blackwater Residential Historic District	Blackwater
Blakey, Albert Gallatin, House, 226 W Spring St.	Boonville
Cobblestone Street , 100 Main St.	Boonville
Dauwalter, John S. House, 817 7th St.	Boonville
Dick-Kobel Homestead, Jamestown vicinity	Cooper Co.
Diggs, Duke and Mary, House, 1217 Rural St.	Boonville
Fessler-Secongost House, 119 W Morgan St.	Boonville
Gantner, Andrew, House, 1308 6th St.	Boonville
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. Building, 1st St.	Boonville
Harley Park Archaeological Site	NA Restricted
Historic District A, Vine and 2nd Sts.	Boonville
Historic District B, 4th and E Spring Sts.	Boonville
Historic District C, E High and 4th Sts.	Boonville
Historic District D, High and Main Sts.	Boonville
Historic District E, High, Spring and Morgan Sts.	Boonville
Historic District F, extends N and S along 6th and 7th Sts.	Boonville
Historic District H, SE corner E Morgan St. and Reformatory Dr.	Boonville
Imhoff Archaeological Site	NA Restricted
Johnson, Juliet Trigg, House, 1304 Main St.	Boonville
Johnson, Wilbur T. and Rhoda Stephens, House, 821 Main,	Boonville
Lyric Theater, Main and Vine Sts.	Boonville
Meierhoffer House, 120 E High St.	Boonville
Meierhoffer Sand Co. Office Building, 201 2nd St.	Boonville
Mellor Village and Mounds Archaeological Site	NA Restricted
Mellor Village and Mounds Archaeological District	NA Restricted
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Depot, 320 1st St.	Boonville
Morton-Myer House, 1000 11th St.	Boonville
Mount Nebo Baptist Church, SR E, Pilot Grove vicinity	Pilot Grove
Nelson, Thomas, House, 700 10th St.	Boonville
New Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church and School	New Lebanon
New Lebanon Historic District	New Lebanon
Pigott, Josephine Trigg, House, 1307 6th St.	Boonville
Pleasant Green, 8 mi. SW of Pilot Grove on US 135	Pilot Grove
Prairie View, E of Pleasant Green off MO 135	Pleasant Green
Ravenswood, NW of Bunceton on MO 5	Bunceton
Roeschel-Toennes-Oswald Property, 515 W Spring,	Boonville
St. Matthew's Chapel A.M.E. Church, 309 Spruce St.	Boonville
Sumner Public School, 321 Spruce St.	Boonville
Woolridge Archaeological Site	NA Restricted
Source: <a href="http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/Cooper.htm">http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/Cooper.htm</a>	

## Assessed and Appraised Values

Figure 3.2.3 Cooper County 2016 Assessed Values		
<b>Real Estate Property</b>	Agricultural	\$13,895,830
	Residential	\$91,518,290
	Commercial	\$37,818,230
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$143,232,350</b>
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$3,721,438
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$32,002,061
	<b>Real Estate Property Total</b>	<b>\$178,955,849</b>
<b>Personal Property</b>	County Assessed Personal Property	\$51,264,317
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$950,290
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$8,994,450
	<b>Personal Property Total</b>	<b>\$61,209,057</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$240,164,906</b>
Source: Cooper County Clerk's Office		

Figure 3.2.4 shows Cooper County owned property and replacement costs as stated in the January 2017 insurance statement.

**Figure 3.2.4**

Physical Address	Zip Code	Description	Building Value	Content Value
		<b>Cooper County Owned Assets</b>		
12175 Hwy J	65237	120' Communication Tower	\$48,176	\$0
12175 Hwy J	65237	Maintenance Building	\$292,789	\$20,000
12175 Hwy J	65237	Repeater Equipment Building	\$2,408	\$0
12175 Hwy J	65237	Salt and Sand Storage Building	\$41,826	\$0
12175 Hwy J	65237	Storage Building	\$52,983	\$0
15041 Hwy 5	65233	90' Communications Tower	\$27,886	\$0
15041 Hwy 5	65233	Cinder/Salt Building	\$42,367	\$0
15041 Hwy 5	65233	Equipment & Maintenance Building	\$256,922	\$50,000
200 Main Street	65233	CPU Tower 1	\$17,429	\$0
200 Main Street	65233	Courthouse & Jail Building	\$11,981,385	\$600,000
200 Main Street	65233	EMA Contents in Courthouse & EOC	\$0	\$225,000
22415 Highway J	65068	300' Communications Tower	\$48,799	\$0
22415 Highway J	65068	Repeater Equipment Building	\$27,886	\$0
22415 Highway J	65068	Small Repeater Equipment Building	\$2,790	\$0
422 E. Spring Street	65233	Prosecuting Attorney Office	\$0	\$37,089
529 E. Morgan Street	65233	Repair and Parking Garage	\$547,789	\$15,000
8151 Highway 135	65276	120' Communication Tower	\$48,799	\$0
8151 Highway 135	65276	Repeater Equipment Building	\$4,182	\$0
	Totals		\$13,444,416	\$947,089
Source: Naught-Naught Insurance Agency				

## Agriculture

Figure 3.2.5 shows value estimates for agricultural land in Cooper County and estimates of crop and livestock production. Since 82.5% of the land area of Cooper County is farmland, the impact of agricultural losses due to a natural hazard could be a potential threat to the economic stability of the region.

<b>Figure 3.2.5</b>	
<b>2012 Cooper County Agricultural Overview</b>	
Number of Farms	928
Land In Farms	307,128 acres (82.5% of Cooper County)
Market Value of Products Sold	\$78,289,000
Crop Sales	\$45,029,000
Livestock Sales	\$33,260,000
2012 Census of Agriculture, County Profiles; <a href="https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/">https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/</a>	

### Relevant Changes since 2012

### Future Development Plans

## Blackwater

<b>Figure 3.2.6</b>	
<b>Blackwater Profile</b>	
Classification	4 <sup>th</sup> Class
Population	456
Median household income	\$22,411
Median owner-occupied housing value	\$43,000
Total housing units	189
Water service	Saline County PWSD #3
Electric service	Ameren UE
Ambulance service	Cooper County
Sewer service	City
Fire service	Blackwater Rural Fire Department
Master plan	No
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes, Cooper County EOP
Building regulations	Yes
Zoning regulations	Yes
Subdivision regulations	No
Storm water regulations	No
NFIP participation	Yes
Floodplain regulations	Yes
Sources: US Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey and individual community surveys	
<b>City Owned Assets</b>	
<b>Property</b>	<b>Replacement Cost (Buildings and Contents)</b>
<b>Buildings:</b>	
Caboose #1	\$24,088
Lift Station	\$21,077
Emergency Warning Siren	\$12,044
Gift/Sandwich Shop	\$42,154
City Hall	\$5,000
Caboose #2	\$24,088
Community Center	\$120,440
Stainless Steel Pit, Radio, Valves, Sump Pump, Radio & 30 Foot Antenna, Dehumidifier, Water & Logistics Equipment	\$42,154
Storage Building	\$18,066
Water Standpipe (65,000 gallons)	\$97,499
Lift Station	\$21,077
<b>Vehicles</b>	N/A
Source: City of Blackwater Insurance Statement (2017)	

## Assessed Values

Figure 3.2.7		Blackwater 2016 Assessed Values		
<b>Real Estate Property</b>	Agricultural		\$4,270	
	Residential		\$433,500	
	Commercial		\$149,820	
		<b>Total</b>		<b>\$587,590</b>
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$33,137	
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$449,608	
		<b>Real Estate Property Total</b>		<b>\$1,070,335</b>
<b>Personal Property</b>	County Assessed Personal Property		\$270,312	
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$6,463	
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$110,781	
		<b>Personal Property Total</b>		<b>\$387,556</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$1,457,891</b>	
Source: Cooper County Clerk's Office				

**Relevant Changes since 2012 [Any?]**

**Future Development Plans**

## Boonville

<b>Figure 3.2.8</b>	
<b>Boonville Profile</b>	
Classification	3rd Class
Population	8,350
Median household income	\$34,705
Median owner-occupied housing value	\$107,200
Total housing units	3,310
Water service	City
Electric service	Ameren UE
Ambulance service	City
Sewer service	City
Fire service	City
Master plan	Yes, 2003 Comprehensive Plan
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes, Cooper County EOP
Building regulations	Yes
Zoning regulations	Yes
Subdivision regulations	Yes
Storm water regulations	Yes
NFIP participation	Yes
Floodplain regulations	Yes
Sources: US Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey and individual community surveys	
<b>City Owned Assets</b>	
<b>Property</b>	<b>Replacement Cost (Buildings and Contents)</b>
See Appendix E for detailed listing	36,138,761
Source: City of Boonville Insurance Statement (2017)	

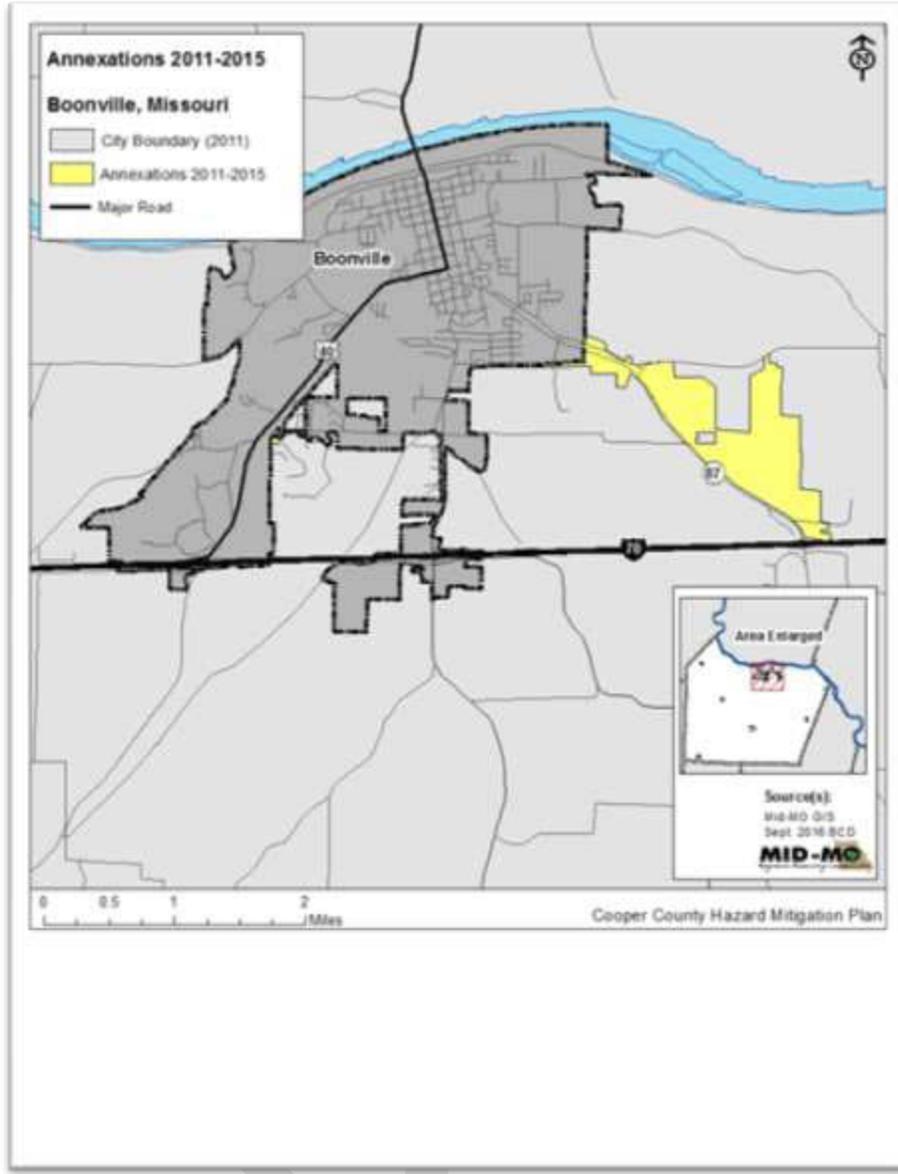
**Website:** <http://www.boonvillemo.org/>

## Assessed Values

<b>Figure 3.2.9</b>		<b>Boonville 2016 Assessed Values</b>	
<b>Real Estate Property</b>	Agricultural		\$145,720
	Residential		\$40,428,910
	Commercial		\$29,408,620
	<b>Total</b>		<b>\$69,983,250</b>
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$3,364,080
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$3,723,922
	<b>Real Estate Property Total</b>		<b>\$77,071,252</b>
<b>Personal Property</b>	County Assessed Personal Property		\$19,225,562
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$625,562
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$712,119
	<b>Personal Property Total</b>		<b>\$20,563,243</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>\$97,634,495</b>
Source: Cooper County Clerk's Office			

**Relevant Changes since 2012 [Any?]**

Boonville has added annexations since 2012 (Figure 3.14).



**Future Development Plans**

## Bunceton

<b>Figure 3.2.10</b>	
<b>Bunceton Profile</b>	
Classification	4th Class
Population	354
Median household income	\$35,938
Median owner-occupied housing value	\$57,500
Total housing units	150
Water service	City of Bunceton
Electric service	Ameren UE
Ambulance service	Cooper County
Sewer service	City of Bunceton
Fire service	Cooper County Fire Department
Master plan	No
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
Building regulations	No
Zoning regulations	No
Subdivision regulations	Yes
Storm water regulations	No
NFIP participation	No
Floodplain regulations	No
Sources: US Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey and individual community surveys	
<b>City Owned Assets</b>	
<b>Property</b>	<b>Replacement Cost (Buildings and Contents)</b>
City Hall	\$105,253
City Park	\$1,986
Water Tower and Pump House	\$81,238
Pump house/Shed	\$10,612
Storage building	\$13,238
Fire Department/Maintenance Building	\$78,000
Source: City of Bunceton Insurance Statement (2017)	

## Assessed Values

Figure 3.2.11		Bunceton 2016 Assessed Values		
<b>Real Estate Property</b>	Agricultural		\$14,600	
	Residential		\$1,019,190	
	Commercial		\$101,150	
		<b>Total</b>		\$1,134,940
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$0	
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$426,965	
		<b>Real Estate Property Total</b>		<b>\$1,561,905</b>
<b>Personal Property</b>	County Assessed Personal Property		\$468,394	
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$0	
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$51,182	
		<b>Personal Property Total</b>		<b>\$519,376</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$2,081,281</b>	
Source: Cooper County Clerk's Office				

**Relevant Changes since 2012 [Any?]**

**Future Development Plans**

## Otterville

<b>Figure 3.2.12</b>	
<b>Otterville Profile</b>	
Classification	4 <sup>th</sup> class city
Population	498
Median household income	\$42,083
Median owner-occupied housing value	\$46,200
Total housing units	191
Water service	City of Otterville
Electric service	Ameren UE
Ambulance service	Cooper County
Sewer service	City of Otterville
Fire service	City of Otterville Fire Department
Master plan	No
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
Building regulations	No
Zoning regulations	No
Subdivision regulations	No
Storm water regulations	Yes
NFIP participation	No
Floodplain regulations	No
Sources: US Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey and individual community surveys	
<b>City Owned Assets</b>	
<b>Property</b>	<b>Replacement Cost (Buildings and Contents)</b>
Vehicles (3)	\$45,000
Heavy Equipment and Machinery	\$91,775
Community Building – City Hall	\$134,900
Well	\$21,700
Water Tower	\$225,600
Senior Citizens Center	\$122,300
Equipment Building	\$148,600
Shelter House	\$9,000
Gazebo	\$4,600
Bio Sewer Plant	\$1,800,000
Source: City of Otterville Insurance Statement (2011)	

## Assessed Values

Figure 3.2.13		Otterville 2016 Assessed Values		
<b>Real Estate Property</b>	Agricultural		\$2,760	
	Residential		\$1,403,860	
	Commercial		\$210,940	
		<b>Total</b>		<b>\$1,617,560</b>
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$0	
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$549,155	
		<b>Real Estate Property Total</b>		<b>\$2,166,715</b>
<b>Personal Property</b>	County Assessed Personal Property		\$790,663	
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$0	
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$127,141	
		<b>Personal Property Total</b>		<b>\$917,804</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$3,084,519</b>	
Source: Cooper County Clerk's Office				

Website: <http://www.cityofotterville.com>

**Relevant Changes since 2012 [Any?]**

**Future Development Plans**

## Pilot Grove

<b>Figure 3.2.14</b>	
<b>Pilot Grove Profile</b>	
Classification	4 <sup>th</sup> class
Population	768
Median household income	\$34,500
Median owner-occupied housing value	\$76,700
Total housing units	334
Water service	City
Electric service	Ameren UE
Ambulance service	Cooper County
Sewer service	City
Fire service	Pilot Grove Rural Fire Protection District
Master plan	No
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes, Cooper County EOP
Building regulations	No
Zoning regulations	No
Subdivision regulations	No
Storm water regulations	Yes
NFIP participation	Yes
Floodplain regulations	Yes
Sources: City Staff, US Census, ACS (American Community Survey 2010-2014)	
<b>City Owned Assets</b>	
<b>Property</b>	<b>Replacement Cost (Buildings and Contents)</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>Value</b>
Buildings	3 \$162,360 (Replacement)
Vehicles	3 \$13,000 (Insured)
Source: Jurisdictional Insurance Statement	

## Assessed Values

Figure 3.2.15		Pilot Grove 2016 Assessed Values		
<b>Real Estate Property</b>	Agricultural		\$7,750	
	Residential		\$2,679,210	
	Commercial		\$584,840	
		<b>Total</b>		<b>\$3,271,800</b>
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$180,603	
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$329,854	
		<b>Real Estate Property Total</b>		<b>\$3,782,257</b>
<b>Personal Property</b>	County Assessed Personal Property		\$1,259,094	
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$187,561	
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility		\$40,182	
		<b>Personal Property Total</b>		<b>\$1,486,837</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$5,269,094</b>	
Source: Cooper County Clerk's Office				

**Relevant Changes since 2012 [Any?]**

**Future Development Plans**

## Prairie Home

<b>Figure 3.2.16</b>	
<b>Prairie Home Profile</b>	
Classification	4 <sup>th</sup> class
Population	280
Median household income	\$39,444
Median owner-occupied housing value	\$76,700
Total housing units	166
Water service	City (2 wells)
Electric service	Ameren UE
Ambulance service	None
Sewer service	City Lagoon
Fire service	Prairie Home Rural Fire Protection District
Master plan	No
Emergency Operations Plan	No
Building regulations	No
Zoning regulations	No
Subdivision regulations	No
Storm water regulations	No
NFIP participation	No
Floodplain regulations	No
Sources: City Staff, US Census, ACS (American Community Survey 2010-2014)	
<b>City Owned Assets</b>	
<b>Property</b>	<b>Replacement Cost (Buildings and Contents)</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Buildings (Replacement)</b>	
416 Highway Drive	
Lot #24 Sells Court	1 \$7,500
Lot #25 Sells Court	1 \$7,500
25.55 AC Land (Lagoon Area)	
514 Main Street (Well House)	1 \$60,000
Main Well House in Park	1 \$10,000
<b>Vehicles (Insured)</b>	
2005 Chevy Impala (Police Department)	
	\$2,800
Source: Jurisdictional Insurance Statement	

## Assessed Values

Figure 3.2.17 Prairie Home 2016 Assessed Values		
<b>Real Estate Property</b>	Agricultural	\$5,000
	Residential	\$1,276,540
	Commercial	\$177,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,458,540</b>
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$77,960
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$140,712
	<b>Real Estate Property Total</b>	<b>\$1,677,212</b>
<b>Personal Property</b>	County Assessed Personal Property	\$439,380
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$7,108
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$22,548
	<b>Personal Property Total</b>	<b>\$469,036</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$2,146,248</b>
Source: Cooper County Clerk's Office		

**Relevant Changes since 2012 [Any?]**

**Future Development Plans**

## Windsor Place

<b>Figure 3.2.18</b>	
<b>Windsor Place Profile</b>	
Classification	Village
Population	309
Median household income	\$62,083
Median owner-occupied housing value	\$136,500
Total housing units	119
Water service	Cooper County Cons. Public Water Supply Dist. #1
Electric service	Ameren UE
Ambulance service	Cooper County
Sewer service	Windsor Place
Fire service	Cooper County
Master plan	No
Emergency Operations Plan	No
Building regulations	No
Zoning regulations	Yes
Subdivision regulations	Yes
Storm water regulations	No
NFIP participation	No
Floodplain regulations	No
Sources: City Staff, US Census, ACS (American Community Survey 2010-2014)	
<b>City Owned Assets</b>	
<b>Property</b>	<b>Replacement Cost (Buildings and Contents)</b>
	<b>Count                      Value</b>
Buildings	0                      \$0      (Replacement)
Vehicles	0                      \$0      (Insured)
Source: Jurisdictional Insurance Statement	

## Assessed Values

Figure 3.2.19 Windsor Place 2016 Assessed Values		
<b>Real Estate Property</b>	Agricultural	\$36,970
	Residential	\$2,543,560
	Commercial	\$1,148,860
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,729,390</b>
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$181,060
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$279,069
	<b>Real Estate Property Total</b>	<b>\$4,189,579</b>
<b>Personal Property</b>	County Assessed Personal Property	\$868,354
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$158,762
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$45,284
	<b>Personal Property Total</b>	<b>\$1,017,400</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$5,261,919</b>
Source: Cooper County Clerk's Office		

**Relevant Changes since 2012 [Any?]**

**Future Development Plans**

## Wooldridge

Figure 3.2.20 Wooldridge Profile	
Classification	Village
Population	17
Median household income	\$60,625
Median owner-occupied housing value	\$72,500
Total housing units	19
Water service	PWSD#1
Electric service	Ameren UE
Ambulance service	Cooper County
Sewer service	No
Fire service	Cooper County Rural Fire
Master plan	No
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes, Cooper County EOP
Building regulations	No
Zoning regulations	No
Subdivision regulations	No
Storm water regulations	No
NFIP participation	Yes
Floodplain regulations	Yes

Sources: US Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey and individual community surveys

The Village of Wooldridge does not own any buildings or equipment. The village does own the levee which protects the town. There is no value statement available for the levee at this time.

## Assessed Values

Figure 3.2.21 Wooldridge 2016 Assessed Values		
<b>Real Estate Property</b>	Agricultural	\$820
	Residential	\$97,630
	Commercial	\$0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$98,450</b>
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$0
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$89,474
	<b>Real Estate Property Total</b>	<b>\$187,924</b>
<b>Personal Property</b>	County Assessed Personal Property	\$42,867
	Local Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$0
	State Assessed: Railroad & Utility	\$36,566
	<b>Personal Property Total</b>	<b>\$79,433</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$267,357</b>
Source: Cooper County Clerk's Office		

**Relevant Changes since 2012 [Any?]**

**Future Development Plans**

### 3.3 SPECIAL DISTRICTS

This section profiles the special districts in the planning area, including: Levee Districts and School Districts.

#### Levee Districts

There are two Levee Districts located in the Planning Area. Each levee district is composed of an elected board. The districts are responsible for maintaining the levees and setting an annual budget. Both levee districts are organized through the Cooper County Commission.

It should be noted that the Overton-Wooldridge levee district is also referred to in some federal and state documentation as “Cooper County Levee District No. 1”. The name Overton-Wooldridge appears on all county documentation and taxing information.

Figures 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 give a list of assets for each levee district. A more detailed profile of the levee districts can be found in Section 4.7 under Levee Failure.

<b>Figure 3.3.1</b>	
<b>Overton-Wooldridge Levee District Assets</b>	
<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Replacement Cost</b>
3 Pumps (\$10,000 each)	\$30,000
50' of hose for each pump	\$8,000
3 Gear Heads (6,000 each)	\$18,000
3 diesel power units (\$16,000 each)	\$48,000
1 - 16" portable pump and hose	\$15,000
1 - 12" portable pump and hose	\$15,000
Concrete Structure for each pump	\$60,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$194,000</b>
<i>Source: Overton-Wooldridge Levee District</i>	

<b>Figure 3.3.2</b>	
<b>Linneman-Weekly Levee District Assets</b>	
<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Replacement Cost</b>
1 - 20" pump	\$30,000
1 - 24" pump	\$36,000
Irrigation System	\$250,000
2 Wells	\$50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$366,000</b>
<i>Source: Linneman-Weekly Levee District</i>	

## School Districts Pre K-12

Of the 6 public school districts, there are approximately 2,423 students and 296 teachers in 13 public schools (see Figure 3.3.3) there are also 268 students and 19 teachers in three private schools private schools (see Figure 3.3.4). Each district has an elected Superintendent and School Board along with several administrative staff.

A mitigation plan must take this into account that students are a vulnerable population as they are dependent on others for natural hazard information during the school day. Often, this is accomplished by building schools out of floodplains and having safe areas within the school where the students can assemble in the event of a disaster. School buildings also have the potential to be built or reinforced to tornado safe-room specifications, and some school facilities may be used to assist with wider sheltering needs during or after a disaster.

<b>3.3.3 Cooper County Public School District Populations</b>			
<b>School District</b>	<b>Grades</b>	<b>Certificated Staff</b>	<b>Students</b>
<b>Blackwater R-II</b>			
Blackwater Elementary School	K-8	16	100
<b>Totals: 1 School</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Boonville R-I</b>			
David Barton Elementary School	3-5	26	335
Hannah Cole Primary School	Pre K-2	28	334
Laura Speed Elliott Middle School	7-12	34	361
Boonville High School	9-12	61	512
<b>Totals: 4 Schools</b>		<b>149</b>	<b>1542</b>
<b>Cooper Co. R-IV</b>			
Bunceton Elementary School	K-6	16	50
Bunceton High School	7-12	13	70
<b>Totals: 2 Schools</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Otterville R-VI</b>			
Otterville Elementary School	K-6	14	130
Otterville High School	7-12	21	123
<b>Totals: 2 Schools</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>Pilot Grove C-4</b>			
Pilot Grove Elementary School	Pre K-5	17	120
Pilot Grove High School	9-12	19	145
<b>Totals: 2 Schools</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>265</b>
<b>Prairie Home R-V</b>			
Prairie Home Elementary School	K-6	17	82
Prairie Home High School	7-12	14	61
<b>Totals: 2 Schools</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>143</b>
Source: MO Department of Elementary and Secondary Education - Revised: 11/27/ 2016 Student – 12/2/2016 Certified Staff			

<b>Figure 3.3.4 Cooper County Private Schools</b>			
<b>Private</b>	<b>Schools</b>	<b>Teachers/staff</b>	<b>Students</b>
St. Joseph School	1	5	29
St. Peter and Paul School	1	12	207
Zion Lutheran School	1	2	32

Source: [http://www.privateschoolreview.com/county\\_private\\_schools/stateid/MO/county/29051](http://www.privateschoolreview.com/county_private_schools/stateid/MO/county/29051), school administration

Figure 3.3.5 gives an overview of value estimates and population statistics for each district.

<b>Figure 3.3.5 Cooper County School Districts Assessed Values</b>			
<b>School District</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Replacement Cost (building and contents)</b>	<b>Assessed Valuation</b>
Blackwater R-II	4	\$3,316,501	\$8,795,113
Boonville R-I	14	\$48,310,777	\$138,802,703
Cooper Co. R-IV	2	\$8,051,188	\$9,527,460
Otterville R-VI	NA	NA	\$13,892,734
Pilot Grove C-4	4	\$11,535,098	\$18,420,889
Prairie Home R-V	4	\$6,112,904	\$13,271,127

Source: MO Department of Elementary and Secondary Education - Revised: 12/4/ 2016, School District Insurance Statement

## STATE FAIR COMMUNITY COLLEGE KEMPER CAMPUS IN BOONVILLE

[How many students? How many faculty members?]

State Fair Community College (SFCC) offers classes and services in Boonville at the former Kemper Military School, now known as The Kemper Campus. The building includes three classrooms and plenty of space for students to relax and do homework during breaks. The campus has computers in the student lounge and in the computer lab on the lower level.

[What plan does SFCC have in place for emergencies? Does the Community College have its own Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)? Does SFCC play a role in hazard mitigation resources for Cooper County (i.e., providing space needed during natural disasters)?]

Figure 3.3.7  
**SFCC Kemper Campus Property Valuation**

	Count	Replacement Value (including contents)
Buildings	69	\$266,920,807
Vehicles	91	not available

Source: University Insurance Statement

**Relevant Changes since 2012?**

**Future Development Plans?**

### 3.4 NON-GOVERNMENTAL AND VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

After the floods in 1993 the non-profit agencies in Missouri organized the **Missouri Volunteers Against Disaster (MOVOAD)**. The main goal of MOVOAD is to increase cooperation, coordination, communication, education, and to pass local, county and state disaster legislation. Their mission is to bring together National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster to foster more effective service through mitigation and response for the benefit of people affected (imperiled and impacted) by disaster through:

1. Cooperation: To create a climate of cooperation at all levels (including grass roots) to provide information.
2. Coordination: To coordinate policy among member organizations and to serve as a liaison, advocate and national voice.
3. Communication: To disseminate information through the newsletter, the director, research and demonstration, case study and critique.
4. Education: To increase mutual awareness and understanding of each organization.
5. Convention Mechanisms: To arrange for such meetings and conferences as necessary to accomplish the purpose of MOVOAD.
6. Legislation: To encourage effective disaster relief legislation and policy.

Organizations in Cooper County such as the American Red Cross, church agencies, and other non-profits are active in supporting the work of MOVOAD. This collaborative effort ensures that Cooper County non-profits are well prepared to respond to a natural disaster. Through their legislative efforts, they also work to help make Missouri and Cooper County as disaster resistant as possible.

### 3.5 POLICY, PLANNING, AND PROGRAM CAPABILITIES

This part of the capability assessment is designed to summarize and evaluate existing plans, polices, programs, and ordinances in the Planning Area which are involved in some way with hazard mitigation. A summary of the plans and regulations in the Planning Area is shown in Figure 3.5.1.

**Figure 3.5.1**

Plans and Regulations Cooper County and Incorporated Communities									
	Cooper County	Blackwater	Boonville	Bunceton	Otterville	Prairie Home	Pilot Grove	Windsor Place	Woodridge
	= Plan or regulations in place								
Master plan									
Emergency Operations Plan									
Building regulations									
Zoning regulations									
Subdivision regulations									
Stormwater regulations									
NFIP participation									
Floodplain regulations									

### LEGAL AUTHORITY

Cooper County has at its disposal a variety of powers given to it by the State of Missouri relevant to mitigation activities. A brief review of these powers is listed below.

- **Police Powers** - The police are responsible for protecting the overall public; local governments can add requirements pertinent to hazard mitigation.
- **Land Use and Building Codes** - The State of Missouri has given local governments the right to create and enforce planning and zoning regulations around construction and development including areas within designated floodplains and subdivisions.
- **Acquisition** - Local governments may find the most effective method for completely “hazard-proofing” a particular piece of property or area is to acquire the property (either in fee or a lesser interest, such as an easement); this removes the property from the private market and eliminates or reduces the possibility of inappropriate development.

Missouri legislation empowers cities, towns, and counties to acquire property for public purpose by gift, grant, devise, bequest, exchange, purchase, lease or eminent domain.

- **Taxation** - The power to levy taxes and special assessments is an important tool delegated to local governments by Missouri law. The power of taxation extends beyond the collection of revenue, and impacts the pattern of development in the community.

Local units of government also have the authority to levy special assessments on property owners for all or part of the costs of acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, or improving protective structures within a designated area. This can serve to increase the cost of building in such areas, thereby discouraging development. Special assessments seem to offer little in terms of control over land use in developing areas. They can, however, be used to finance the provision of necessary services within municipal or county boundaries. In addition, they are useful in distributing to the new property owners the costs of the infrastructure required by new development. The major constraint in using special assessments is political.

**Spending** - Local governments have the power to make expenditures in the public interest. A community can control its growth to some extent by tentatively committing itself to a timetable for the provision of capital to extend services, especially when the provision of on-site sewage disposal and water supply to the surrounding area is unusually expensive. A local community can also regulate the extension of and access to services. This tactic can help guide development away from hazard prone areas.

## **POLITICAL WILLPOWER**

Cooper County has seen firsthand the effects of natural hazards, most notably during the flood of 1993. Citizens are well aware of the potential impacts to life and property of such events. Due to this high degree of awareness, it is expected that the current and future political climates are favorable for supporting and advancing the suggested mitigation strategies in the Planning Area.

## **COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS**

The Cooper County government has working relationships with the towns and cities located within the county as well as with neighboring counties. This is particularly evident in mutual aid agreements that exist between fire and law enforcement jurisdictions.

Cooper County jurisdictions have partnered successfully through and with the Mid-MO RPC on regional transportation planning and multiple local grant applications; local governments have representation on Mid-MO RPC transportation and economic development advisory committees.

### Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committee

Cooper County participates in the Region F Homeland Security Oversight Committee (RHSOC). This committee addresses homeland security initiatives in a thirteen county region. A Mass Care Coordinator funded through the RHSOC has worked to increase the number of shelters throughout the region. In addition, there are three Homeland Security Response Teams available for emergency response incidents, both manmade and natural.

## **COOPER COUNTY MASTER PLAN**

Cooper County does not have a master plan.

## **COOPER COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (2010) [Update needed?]**

The *Cooper County Emergency Operations Plan* is a comprehensive document that covers emergency response and recovery. The Mission Statement of the EOP and the Emergency Operations Center is “to protect the lives and property of all residents when major disasters threaten public safety in any city, county or region of Cooper County.”

Areas covered in the plan that relate to mitigation are communications and warning systems, media points of contact, acquisition of resources and supplies in preparation for emergency events, evacuation plans for flood, dam failure, levee failure, and sheltering procedures. Also included is information on response to severe thunderstorm/tornado, summer heat, lightning safety, flash flood/flooding, earthquake preparedness, and winter weather preparedness. The City of Boonville, City of Bunceton, City of Otterville, City of Pilot Grove, Windsor Place, and the City of Wooldridge have adopted the Cooper County EOP.

## **BOONVILLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

In 2003, Boonville developed a comprehensive plan, which is adopted by the Planning and Zoning Commission and the City Council. This plan is a policy guide for decisions about the physical community and provides a vision for how the citizens want Boonville to develop in the next 10 to 20 years. The purpose of the comprehensive plan is to provide a rational and comprehensive guide for development that fosters economic growth and encourages compatible and high-quality land development.

## **BUILDING REGULATIONS**

Building regulations and codes can have a large impact on mitigating the effects of natural hazards. Periodic evaluation is important to ensure that the codes are appropriate to the area; enforcement is essential for the codes to be effective.

Cooper County does not currently have a planning and zoning commission or building codes. The County does have a floodplain ordinance in place to maintain compliance with NFIP. The County has also adopted in the International Building Codes (IBC) 2006; although, enforcement is extremely limited due to lack of funding for staffing. Building regulations in the Planning Area exist in the City of Blackwater and the City of Boonville.

## **ZONING REGULATIONS**

Appropriate zoning regulations can be an effective mitigation strategy; zoning guides development in such a way as to keep the general population and property safe.

Zoning ordinances can be a tool to discourage development in areas where desired services cannot be provided in a cost-effective manner and/or the safety of citizens could be jeopardized due to the fact that the area is not readily accessible to fire protection, law enforcement, and ambulance services.

Cooper County does not currently have a Planning or Zoning department. Zoning ordinances in the Planning Area exist in the City of Blackwater, City of Boonville and Windsor Place and are enforced by the fire department.

## **SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS**

Subdivision regulations serve to protect the public health and general welfare of the community by keeping development out of hazard prone areas. Subdivision regulations do this by providing specific guidelines that new developments must meet in order to be in compliance with safety and management decisions. Policy additions such as subdivision regulations are one of the more effective mitigation tools because they allow the community to design hazard-resistant places and avoid late costly retrofits or property buyouts.

Cooper County does not have any subdivision regulations, although they do exist in the City of Boonville, Bunceton, and Windsor Place.

## **STORM WATER REGULATIONS**

Storm water regulations, similar to other policy related mitigation strategies, can help the community design disaster resistant communities.

Cooper County does not have Storm Water Regulations; although, the City of Boonville, the City of Pilot Grove, and the City of Otterville do.

## **NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP)**

The following description from FEMA describes the history of the NFIP:

*“The U.S. Congress established the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The NFIP is a Federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance as a protection against flood losses in exchange for State and community floodplain management regulations that reduce future flood damages. Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between communities and the Federal Government. If a community adopts and enforces a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risk to new construction in floodplains, the Federal Government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses. This insurance is designed to provide an insurance alternative to disaster assistance to reduce the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods.”*

The jurisdictions in the Planning Area which participate in the NFIP are shown in Figure 3.5.2.

<b>Figure 3.5.2</b>		
<b>Cooper County Participation in NFIP</b>		
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Date of Entry</b>	<b>Effective Map</b>
Blackwater	4/25/1975	5/3/2011(M)
Boonville	1/23/1974	5/3/2011
Bunceton	4/25/1975	5/3/2011(M)
Cooper County	11/16/1983	5/3/2011
Otterville	4/25/1975	5/3/2011
Pilot Grove	7/25/1975	5/3/2011(M)
Wooldridge	4/25/1975	5/3/2011

\* (M) no elevation determined  
Source: <http://www.fema.gov/fema/csb.shtm>

