

**Pike County  
Missouri  
Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan  
Five Year Update**

**Prepared by  
Mark Twain Regional Council of Governments  
September 2011**

# Pike County, Missouri Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

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**Pike County  
Missouri  
Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan  
Five Year Update**

**Section 1**

# Pike County, Missouri Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Five Year Update

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# **Pike County, Missouri Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Five Year Update**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Following the severe weather, tornado, and flood disaster that were declared in the spring of 2002 (DR-1412), Missouri's State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) received flood buyout project proposals from 23 communities across the state. Fortunately, they were able to help some of these communities with federal mitigation grant funding provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

After November 1, 2004, communities like these will still be eligible for federal disaster public assistance and individual assistance, but will not be eligible for mitigation assistance unless they have an approved hazard mitigation plan on file. For the nearly 1,000 cities and 114 counties in Missouri, mitigation plans will be required for all Federally declared disasters such as flood, earthquake, dam failure, severe winter weather, tornado and windstorms, drought and extreme heat, and wildfire. Under the new rules for federal mitigation funding, local governments will be required to have Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved hazard mitigation plans in place as a condition to receiving federal mitigation grant funding as of the 2004 deadline. To continue to comply with these rules and to be eligible to receive federal mitigation grant funding the local jurisdictions are required to update this plan every 5 years.

Under the initiative set forth by SEMA, the Missouri Association of Councils of Government (MACOG) agreed to meet the challenge of developing county and municipal plans throughout the state. The 19 regional planning commissions of MACOG provide an effective way for local governments to work together to share technical staff and address common problems in need of an area-wide approach. They also can effectively deliver programs that might be beyond the resources of an individual county or municipal government. The intent of the regional planning commissions in Missouri is to be of service to their member counties and municipalities and to bring an organized approach to addressing a broad cross-section of area-wide issues. They also are available to assist their member entities in coordinating the needs of the area with state and federal agencies or with private companies or other public bodies. SEMA's initiative further states that, due to time and funding limitations, the plans developed by Missouri's regional planning commissions should cover natural hazards only. Manmade and/or technological hazards are not addressed in this plan, except in the context of cascading damages.

Citizens and public organizations have participated in the process. This effort will be sustainable over the long term because it enjoys grassroots support that stems from a sense of local and individual ownership. Through SEMA's Scope of Work, Pike County contracted with Mark Twain Regional Council of Governments (MTRCOG) and participated fully in the preparation of the plan. Once this plan is approved, Pike County and cities within the county will be eligible for future mitigation assistance from FEMA and will be able to more effectively carry out mitigation activities to lessen the adverse impact of future disasters within Pike County.

Most of the RPC (Regional Planning Commissions) in Missouri were formed under Chapter 251 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri. All regional councils in Missouri operate as "quasi-governmental" entities. In Missouri, regional planning commissions are advisory in nature, and county and municipal governments hold membership on a voluntary basis. The role of a regional planning commission varies across the state, depending upon the desires of the member

counties and municipalities and their representatives. Nonetheless, the primary role of the regional planning commission is to provide a technical staff capable of providing sound advice to its membership and working for coordination of various planning and infrastructure needs among the various counties and municipalities, as appropriate.

The staff of the Mark Twain Regional Council of Governments (MTRCOG) prepared the Pike County Hazard Mitigation Plan. Governor Warren E. Hearnes created MTRCOG, a member of MACOG, in 1968. The MTRCOG serves the counties of Marion, Pike, Ralls, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Macon, and Randolph as well as the incorporated municipalities within those counties.

### **Assurance statements of compliance with FEMA**

This county/city mitigation plan complies with SEMA's and FEMA's planning guidance; FEMA regulations, rules, guidelines, and checklists; Code of Federal Regulations; and existing Federal and State laws; and such other reasonable criterion as the President/Governor, Federal/State congresses and SEMA/FEMA may establish in consultation with city/county governments while the plan is being developed. This plan also meets the minimum planning requirements for all FEMA mitigation programs, such as the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program, the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), and where appropriate, other FEMA mitigation related programs such as the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP), the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and the Community Rating System (CRS).

### **Basis for planning authority**

The basis for authority to create a natural hazard mitigation plan lies in Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), 42 U.S.C. 5165. This act was enacted under Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), P.L. 106-390. Section 104 is the legal basis for FEMA's Interim Final Rule for 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002.

### **Adoption by local governing bodies**

Participation of local governing bodies as stakeholders is critical to successful mitigation implementation. As SEMA Deputy Director Beaufort C. "Buck" Katt writes,

"One thing we have learned over the years is that mitigation programs crumble unless locals, both private and public, have a stake in the process; they simply must feel a sense of ownership for the program to be successful. We strongly believe that this effort will be successful and sustainable over the long term only if it enjoys grassroots support that stems from a sense of local and individual ownership. For this reason, SEMA Headquarters staff and Area Coordinators will support this initiative by providing training and technical assistance to the RPC's, but the grant funding will go to the participating counties/cities. The participating counties/cities will use SEMA's Scope of Work to contract with the RPC's and must participate fully in the preparation of the Mitigation Plan. Once the Mitigation Plans are completed and approved, these counties/cities will be eligible for future Mitigation Assistance and will be able to more effectively carry out mitigation activities to lessen the adverse impact of future disasters in those communities. "



Therefore, MTRCOG has collaborated with each local government within Pike County to assure participation and sense of ownership among local government officials and citizens. Members of each of the Hazard Mitigation Committees are listed below. Resolutions passed by each of the local government bodies for Pike County are found in Section 13

### Participants in Developing the Plan

The Pike County Natural Hazards Mitigation Action Plan is the result of a collaborative effort. The Hazard Mitigation Committees guided the process of developing the plan. Minimum participation in this multi-jurisdictional natural hazard mitigation plan is meeting attendance and formal adoption of the plan. The table below shows those jurisdictions and their level of participation.

#### Participants 2004

Participant	Worksheets/ Mitigation Action Items	Meetings	Email	Formal plan adoption	Meetings with MTRCOG staff
Pike County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowling Green	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clarksville	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Eolia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Frankford	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Curryville	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paynesville	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Annada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowling Green R-1 ISD	No	No	No	No	No
Louisiana R-2 ISD	No	No	No	No	No
Clopton R-3 ISD	No	No	No	No	No
Boncl R-5 ISD	No	No	No	No	No

#### Participants Five Year Update

Participant	Worksheets/ Mitigation Action Items	Meetings	Email	Formal plan adoption	Meetings with MTRCOG staff
Pike County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowling Green	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clarksville	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Eolia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Frankford	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Curryville	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paynesville	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Annada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowling Green R-1 ISD	No	Yes	Yes	No *	Yes
Louisiana R-2 ISD	No	Yes	Yes	No *	Yes
Clopton R-3 ISD	No	Yes	Yes	No *	Yes
Boncl R-5 ISD	No	No	No	No *	No

\*Pike County school districts worked on the Natural Hazard Mitigation plan for Pike County, but did not adopt this plan. The school districts will be encouraged to adopt this plan in the next review.

Meetings with the Hazard Mitigation Committees served as the method to obtain input and identify priorities in developing goals for reducing risk and preventing loss from natural hazards in Pike County. Articles in the local papers informed the public that hazard mitigation planning was occurring in their communities and they were invited to let their concerns be known. The Hazard Mitigation Committees met to determine action items that would address each of the plans goals, determine which organizations or groups within the county would be responsible for the action, an estimated timeline for the action, and to prioritize the action items.

In addition, the Hazard Mitigation Committees for the cities of Bowling Green, Louisiana, Clarksville, Eolia, Frankford, Curryville, Paynesville, and Annada determined mitigation items specific to their communities and they are listed in Sections 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,and 12 of this plan.

In accordance with Missouri's "sunshine law" (RSMo 610.010, 610.020, 610.023, and 610.024), the public was notified each time the Hazard Mitigation Committees met and the plan, or sections of the plan, was presented for review. Input from the general public was solicited through media outlets and various reminders at public gatherings. Prior to the first meeting with each jurisdiction, an e-mail and an attachment describing the process was sent to commissioner, mayor, chairman of the board or college president. A request was made in that e-mail that a Hazard Mitigation Committee be set up for that jurisdiction, along with a committee chairman who would sent out notices to stakeholders and adjacent communities of all upcoming Hazard Mitigation meetings. A copy of the e-mail and attachment, "The Process", can be found in Section 13.

The planning committee was composed of members drawn from local entities, city and county representatives as well as citizens from each jurisdiction. Representatives worked to provide information about their jurisdictions through worksheets and meeting attendance which was utilized in the plan update. Input from the general public was also solicited prior to each meeting by the committee chairperson. Every effort was made by the Hazard Mitigation committees to include more individuals in the Five Year review and updating process. Meeting sign-in sheets are not included in the plan but are available for inspection in MTRCOG offices. Meeting sign-in sheets are not included in the plan but are available for inspection in MTRCOG offices. The names of committee members and the jurisdictions represented in the planning process are listed below.

## **Participants and jurisdictions represented.**

### **Pike County---Hazard Mitigation Committee- 2009**

Stephen Korte	Sheriff Dept.
Rhonda Stunbaugh	Pike County Interim Administrator
Brett Siefert	Regional Response Planner
Al Murray	Pike County EMD
Pamela Tipton	PLTC-PN Coordinator
John Butler	Fire Chief, Frankford
Mel Meyer	Fire Chief, Bowling Green
Darrell Van Hooser	Fire Dept, Frankford
Curt Mitchell	PikeCounty Commissioner
Dan Miller	Pike County Commissioner
Roy Sisson	Pike County Commissioner
Frank Schwencherman	Mechanic
Phil Renner	Pike County EMS Director
LaDon Atkinson	Pike County Hwy Dept.
Ryan Chitman	Asst Fire Chief

**Pike County---Hazard Mitigation Committee Members 2004**

Clark Pointer, Presiding Commissioner  
Junior Clark, Eastern District Commissioner  
Jack Stumbaugh, Western District Commissioner  
Richard Murry, coordinator of LEPC  
Bill Allen, Road Supervisor  
April Bonds, New Media  
Sarah Cunningham, 911 Coordinator  
Jim Wells, Sheriff  
Mel Meyers, Emergency Rescue Coordinator

**City of Bowling Green---Hazard Mitigation Committee 2009**

J D Kehrman	City Administrator
Mel Meyer	Fire Chief
Dave Oney	Acting Police Chief
Bo Stinnett	Manager Public Works
Mel Orf	Building and Zoning Inspector
Barb Allison	City Clerk

**City of Bowling Green---Hazard Mitigation Committee 2004**

Dan Gruen, City Administrator  
Mel Meyer, Fire Chief  
Pete Cannon, Police Chief  
Jack Chatman, Emergency Preparedness Director  
Robie Orf, Alderman  
Barb Allison, City Clerk

**City of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Committee 2009**

Bob Jenne	City Superintendent
Kent Adams	Building Inspector
Al Murray	Emergency Management Director
	Fire Chief

**City of Louisiana---Hazard Mitigation Committee 2004**

Kelly Henderson, City Superintendent  
Bea Goodwin, Council Person  
Frances Beck, Council Person  
Cathy Sippely, Council Person  
Charles Boyd, Fire Chief  
Peter Elliott  
Jim Leaveck  
Mike Lesley, Emergency Management Director

**City of Clarksville ---Hazard Mitigation Committee 2009**

Jo Anne Smiley	Mayor
Jennifer Dixon	Alderman
Victor Wright	Water Dept.

Jamie Hallows	Water/ Street Depts
Joe Mabry	Captain, Fire Dept.
Stephen Korte	Sheriff
Stacy Yates	Alderman
Lou Dixon	Citizen
Bud Garrison	Emergency Management Coordinator
Tommy Beauchamp	Fire Chief
Alan Tucker	CGR Planning
Adrian Stroupe	FEMA LTRC
Stephen Steinhoff	FEMA LTRC
Hugh Hanna	LTRC Case Manager

**City of Clarksville---Hazard Mitigation Committee 2004**

Joanna Brock, Alderman  
 Bertha Mae Taylor, Mayor  
 Bart Mabry, Fire Chief  
 Sue Abel, Park Ranger  
 John Harmon  
 Wayne M. Smiley

**Village of Eolia---Hazard Mitigation Committee 2009**

Amy Waller	City Clerk
Tim Waller	City Maintenance
	Fire Chief
	Firefighter
	Alderman

**Village of Eolia---Hazard Mitigation Committee 2004**

Alvin Barnes, Mayor  
 Diane Kimbro, Trustee  
 Scott Eivins, Trustee

**City of Frankford---Hazard Mitigation Committee 2009**

Helen Pratt	Mayor
Bill Halliburton	Citizen
Darrell VanHooser	Fire Dept.
Tammy Epperson	Alderman
Millie Reading	Citizen
Marilyn Frazer	City Clerk

**City of Frankford---Hazard Mitigation Committee 2004**

Sue Woodall, Alderman, acting Mayor  
 Lisa Reading, Alderman  
 Richard Daugherty, Alderman

## **City of Curryville---Hazard Mitigation Committee 2009**

Roy Crane	Mayor
Bill Cnopp	Fire Dept.
Fritz Buchmeyer	Assistant Fire Chief
Terry Fuerst	Firefighter
Mike Flanagan	Citizen

### **City of Curryville---Hazard Mitigation Committee 2004**

Billy Ray Dixon, Mayor  
Phyllis Sisson, Alderman  
Darlene Sutton, Alderman  
William Cropp  
Stephen Mueller  
Bill Laws  
Jerry Sutton  
Robie Talley  
Rosie James

## **City of Paynesville---Hazard Mitigation Committee 2009**

Joanne Hammuck	Mayor
Wanda Lamme	Council Person
Gary Wheeler	Council Person
Doris Ann Davis	Council Person
Ricky Gardner	Council Person
Steve Eisele	City Treasurer
Rose Webb	City Clerk
_____	Pastor

### **Village of Paynesville---Hazard Mitigation Committee 2004**

Joanne Hammuck, Mayor  
Wanda Lamme, Council Person  
Gary Wheeler, Council Person  
Doris Ann Davis, Council Person  
Ricky Gardner, Council Person

## **Village of Annada---Hazard Mitigation Committee 2009**

Denny Watts	Chairman of the Board
Ron Gilmore	Board Member
Dorothy Watts	Citizen
_____	Citizen
_____	Citizen

### **Village of Annada---Hazard Mitigation Committee 2004**

Bob Norvel, Chairman of the Board  
Ron Gilmore, Board Member  
Dorothy Watts, Board Member

## **Planning process – Original Plan 2004**

The planning process began in August 2002 with a MACOG workshop presented by SEMA. Actual plan construction began in April 2003 by determining data needs and gathering those data. A county/city profile and capabilities and vulnerabilities survey was used to initiate work on the capabilities section. The local elected officials and other volunteers on the Hazard Mitigation Committees provided the information requested in the survey. From the information compiled a detailed snapshot of local government resources and maps were constructed.

In accordance with Missouri's "sunshine law" (RSMo 610.010, 610.020, 610.023, and 610.024), the public was notified each time the Hazard Mitigation Committees met and the plan, or sections of the plan, was presented for review. Input from the general public was solicited through media outlets and various reminders at public gatherings.

## **5 Year Review, Update and Revision Process**

All Hazard Mitigation Plans are required to be revised every five years after initial approval by FEMA. The first Pike County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan was finalized in December 2004. Pike County and the cities of Bowling Green, Louisiana, Clarksville, Eolia, Frankford, Curryville, Paynesville, and Annada were contacted to form Hazard Mitigation Committees.

Three committee meetings were held with each jurisdiction to review and update the 2004 plan. These meetings were held in March, April, and May 2009. A final meeting was held in August or September 2009 to discuss the plan maintenance and implementation and a review of the entire plan.

At the initial meeting, the committee reviewed and discussed the applicability of each section in the original Hazard Mitigation Plan and opted to update all sections of the plan, though in varying degrees.

Section 1 is to be updated with new dates, new Hazard Mitigation Committee Members, and the process to update and review the original plan for this Five Year Update.

Section 2 is to be updated to include the hazards of Levee Failure, Sinkholes, and Landslides. The original Hazard Profiles Worksheets will be reviewed and updated, new Hazard Profile Worksheets will be created for the three new hazards considered. Also the repetitive losses were updated, and Vulnerability worksheets will be updated.

Section 3 will be updated with the county profile as needed along with storm history updated for the last five years.

Section 4 will be updated as needed for the vulnerabilities and Capabilities for the county. Section 4 also contains the Mitigation Action Items that the original Hazard Mitigation Committee developed for the County; these action items will be reviewed in detail and revised and updated as needed.

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,10,11, and 12 will be updated by Hazard Mitigation Committee members from the cities of Bowling Green, Louisiana, Clarksville, Eolia, Frankford, Curryville, Paynesville, and Annada. The committees from these cities will update information for their city's

profile, capabilities, and vulnerabilities. The committees from each city will also review their Mitigation Items and revise and update as needed.

Section 13 will be updated with a signed Resolution from the County and each of the cities.

Section 14 will be updated with new storm history from the national weather service.

Committee members were given a questionnaire and map and asked to provide updated information on critical response capabilities and assets within their communities for the next meeting.

At the second committee meeting the committee reviewed the Introduction, Hazard Risk and Assessment, and Profile sections. Utilizing the committee's information and suggestions, these portions of the plan were updated. The hazards of Sinkholes, Landslides, and Levee Failure were added to the hazards discussion in this revision and this section was updated with historical data as well as the latest storm and hazard records. The Profile section was updated the most recent U.S. Census data. The committee also reviewed and updated the information on all capabilities and vulnerabilities.

The third meeting was held to discuss the mitigation action items developed in the 2004 plan and if they were completed, needed revision or were to be deleted, and any new action items that the committee felt were needed. The result of those meetings is summarized in the 5 Year Mitigation Action Matrix found at the end of the Mitigation section for each jurisdiction. The 2004 Action Items are presented followed by the revision and comments highlighted in yellow.

The committee's final meeting was focused on plan maintenance and implementation and review of the entire plan. Annual assessments will be conducted by the County's Emergency Management Director and will be open to the public. Press releases in local newspapers will encourage public participation in the assessment process. Plan copies will be publicly accessible in each local jurisdiction for review and comment by county citizens.

## **Five-Year Action Plan Matrix**

The Mitigation Plan contains a five-year action plan matrix, background on the purpose and methodology used to develop the mitigation plan, a profile of Pike County, sections on the natural hazards that occur within the county, profiles of Bowling Green, Louisiana, Clarksville, Eolia, Frankford, Curryville, Paynesville and Annada and hazard mitigation actions developed by each of the those incorporated cities.

The Pike County Natural Hazards Mitigation Action Plan includes resources and information to assist county residents, public and private sector organizations, and others interested in participating in planning for natural hazards. The mitigation plan provides a list of activities that may assist Pike County, and the incorporated cities of Bowling Green, Louisiana, Clarksville, Eolia, Frankford, Curryville, Paynesville and Annada in reducing risk and preventing loss from future natural hazard events. The action items address multi-hazard issues, as well as activities for flood, tornadoes and thunderstorms, severe winter weather, earthquake, dam failure, heat and drought, wildfire hazards, levee failure, sinkholes, and landslides.

The mitigation action items are classified as ongoing or given a specified timeline. The plan covers actions planned for the next five (5) years. The Hazard Mitigation Committees will meet on a regular basis to monitor progress on the Mitigation Actions within their communities. This plan will be updated and re-evaluated at the end of the first five years. This plan will be updated and re-evaluated 5 years from approval date.

## **Timeframe for preparation of Five Year Update**

Starting in April 2009 meetings were held with the County Commissioners and the City Councils to explain the process of updating the Hazard Mitigation Plan for Pike County. At those initial meetings, the Hazard Mitigation Committees were formed. News articles were published in the local papers, Louisiana Post and the Bowling Green Herald-Enterprise describing the format and process of preparing the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Regular meetings were held with the nine committees to discuss the hazards, their effects on the communities, and possible mitigation ideas.

### **The plan timeline included the following:**

- Establishment of 2009 Hazard Mitigation Committees April 2009
- Mitigation goals, objectives, actions and strategies by June 2009
- Plan submitted to SEMA by July 2009
- Finalized plan submitted to SEMA by May 2010, January 2011, and September 2011
- Plan approved by SEMA / FEMA by October 2011



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## The Hazard Mitigation Plan Mission Statement

This plan will not deal with those events that happen on a daily basis, which do not cause widespread problems and are handled routinely by the county and city officials. However, this plan will deal with the natural disasters of flooding, earthquakes, drought and extreme heat, severe winter weather, severe storms and tornados, dam failure, and wildfires. The occurrence of any of the above could create needs and cause suffering that the victims cannot alleviate without assistance, and that requires a commitment of governmental resources.

The mission of the Pike County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan is to promote sound public policy designed to protect citizens, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property, and the environment from natural hazards. This can be achieved by increasing public awareness, documenting the resources for risk reduction and loss-prevention, and, identifying activities to guide the county towards building a safer, more sustainable community.

## The Hazard Mitigation Plan Goals

A disaster resistant community is one that is actively pursuing projects and resources to reduce the impact of a pending disaster. This Natural Hazard Mitigation plan is designed to help protect the citizens of Pike County. Whatever measures are determined from this analysis, the overall goals should be the following:

- Protect the lives and livelihoods of all the citizens.
- Decrease the impact of natural hazards.
- Ensure continued operation of government and emergency function in a disaster.

The plan goals describe the overall direction that Pike County agencies, organizations, and citizens can take to work toward mitigating risk from natural hazards. The goals are stepping-stones between the broad direction of the mission statement and the specific recommendations outlined in the action items.

## Plan Objectives

### 1. Protect Life and Property

- Implement activities that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities, and other property more resistant to losses from natural hazards.
- Reduce losses and repetitive damages for chronic hazard events while promoting insurance coverage for catastrophic hazards.
- Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for discouraging new development and encouraging preventative measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural hazards.

## **2. Public Awareness**

- Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risks associated with natural hazards.
- Provide information on tools, partnership opportunities, and funding resources to assist in implementing mitigation activities.

## **3. Natural Systems**

- Balance watershed planning, natural resource management, and land use planning with natural hazard mitigation to protect life, property, and the environment.
- Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural systems to serve natural hazard mitigation functions.

## **4. Partnerships and Implementation**

- Strengthen communication and coordinate participation among and within public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations, business, and industry to gain a vested interest in implementation.
- Encourage leadership within public and private sector organizations to prioritize and implement local, county, and regional hazard mitigation activities.

## **5. Emergency Services**

- Establish policy to ensure mitigation projects for critical facilities, services, and infrastructure.
- Strengthen emergency operations by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, non-profit organizations, business, and industry.
- Coordinate and integrate natural hazard mitigation activities, where appropriate, with emergency operations plans and procedures.

## **How the Action Items Organized**

The action items are a listing of activities in which county agencies and citizens can be engaged to reduce risk. Each action item includes an estimate of the timeline for implementation. Ongoing action items are those action items that are currently in existence and will be continued to maintain natural hazard mitigation. Short-term action items are activities that county/city agencies may implement with existing resources and authorities within one to two years. Long-term action items may require new or additional resources or authorities, and may take between one and five years to implement. The action items are organized within the following matrix, which lists all of the multi-hazard and hazard-specific action items included in the mitigation plan. Data collection and research and the public participation process resulted in the development of these action items. The matrix includes the following information for each action item:

- **Coordinating Organizations.** The coordinating organizations are the public agencies with regulatory responsibility to address natural hazards, or that is willing and able to organize resources, find appropriate funding, or oversee activity implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Coordinating organizations may include local, county, or regional agencies that are capable of or responsible for implementing activities and programs.
- **Timeline.** Action items include both short and long-term activities. Each action item includes an estimate of the timeline for implementation. Ongoing action items are those action items that are currently in existence and will be continued to maintain natural hazard mitigation. Short-term action items are activities which county agencies are capable of implementing with existing resources and authorities within one to two years. Long-term action items may require new or additional resources or authorities, and may take between one and five years to implement.
- **Ideas for Implementation.** Each action item includes ideas for implementation and potential resources, which may include grant programs or human resources. The matrix includes the page number within the mitigation plan where this information can be found.
- **Plan Goals Addressed.** The plan goals addressed by each action item are included as a way to monitor and evaluate how well the mitigation plan is achieving its goals once implementation begins. The plan goals are organized into the following five areas:
  1. Protect Life and Property
  2. Public Awareness
  3. Natural Systems
  4. Partnerships and Implementation
  5. Emergency Services
- **Partner Organizations.** The Partner organizations are listed with the individual action items. Partner organizations are agencies or public/private sector organizations that may be able to assist in the implementation of action items by providing relevant resources to the coordinating organization. The partner organizations are potential partners recommended by the Hazard Mitigation Committee, but were not necessarily contacted during the development of the Mitigation Plan.

## **Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Revision**

To ensure that the Pike County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan remains an active and relevant document, the following process will be implemented. The emergency management director for each jurisdiction will hold a review and update meeting each Spring within their jurisdiction prior to the county-wide hazard mitigation meeting, called by the County Emergency Management Director, each summer. The planning committee directed to review the plan shall be composed of representatives from various governmental agencies, County officials, City employees, utility service employees, emergency responders and planners, regional planners, and any concerned county residents. This committee shall evaluate the effectiveness and appropriateness of the plan, and will recommend, as appropriate, any required changes or amendments to the plan.

At the five-year review, the Hazard Mitigation Committee and the Mark Twain Regional Council of Governments will update the plan and submit it to the Committee members and the State Hazard Mitigation Officer.

## **Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan**

Pike County has developed a method to ensure regular review and update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. As planning begins, the public will be encouraged to participate in the planning process through the media. The county will publicize the various objectives by way of media coverage and published reminders. The EMD will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the mitigation strategies in the plan. They will review each goal and objective to determine their relevance to changing situations in the county, as well as changes in State and Federal policy, and to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. They also will review the risk assessment portion of the plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified. The parties responsible for the various implementation actions will report on the status of their projects and will include which implementation process worked well, any difficulties encountered, how coordination efforts were proceeding, and which strategies should be revised. Hazard mitigation actions included for each goal and objective will be reviewed on an annual basis by the EMD. All meetings of the Hazard Mitigation committee are public and posted per the Sunshine Law of the State of Missouri. The Mark Twain Regional Council of Governments will continue to host any hazard mitigation announcements or information, as well as a copy of the latest plan available at all times.

## **Economic Analysis of Mitigation Projects--Cost Benefit Review**

**Cost-Benefit Review** – takes into account the monetary and non-monetary costs and benefits associated with each action. Conducting a benefit/cost review for a mitigation activity can assist communities in determining whether a project is worth undertaking now, in order to avoid disaster-related damages later. Determining the economic feasibility of mitigating natural hazards can provide decision makers with an understanding of the potential benefits and costs of an activity, as well as a basis upon which to compare alternative projects.

Utilizing the previous Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, the Pike County Hazard Mitigation Committee has a comprehensive list of possible hazards and ways to mitigate their impact. The benefit/cost is determined by considering the number of citizens served by the action, the long-term effects of said action, and a number of other factors.

The Cost-Benefit Review was a very important step in the prioritization of mitigation actions found in this plan. Each jurisdiction looked at each mitigation action they discussed and answered a few questions:

- How many people in various demographics could be affected by the Hazard that the action addresses?
- What is the extent or the degree that a natural hazard event could affect a particular area?
- How much property damage might occur and what will be the resulting monetary cost?
- How many properties or physical assets might have loss of use?
- How many people might lose their life?
- How many people might be injured?
- How can each action item be implemented?
- What are the possible sources of funding available for the implementation?

The information needed to answer these questions effectively can be found throughout the plan. This information assisted each jurisdiction in answering these questions. Once they used this procedure, each jurisdiction was able to prioritize their mitigation actions. Once jurisdictions had completed the Cost-Benefit Review, they then had to take into account other variables such as the ability to implement actions and funding considerations to complete the prioritization process.

## **Continued Public Involvement**

Pike County is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual review and updates of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Copies of the plan will be catalogued and kept at all of the public libraries in the county. The existence and location of these copies will be publicized quarterly in the county newspapers, the Bowling Green Times and the Louisiana Press-Journal. The plan also includes the members of the Hazard Mitigation Committee who are responsible for keeping track of public comments on the Plan.

## **Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms**

Pike County currently utilizes comprehensive land use planning, capital improvements planning to guide and control development within the county. After Pike County officially adopts the Hazard Mitigation Plan, these existing mechanisms will have mitigation strategies integrated into them

Upon adoption of the Pike County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, the plan will serve as a baseline of information on the natural hazards that impact Pike County and the cities of Bowling Green, Louisiana, Clarksville, Eolia, Frankford, Curryville, Paynesville, and Annada. . These mitigation goals and objectives will help local governments and other organizations in the Pike County plan for natural hazard mitigation in their own planning documents. The meetings of the Hazard Mitigation Committee will provide an opportunity for committee member to report back on the progress made on the integration of mitigation planning into the county and city planning documents and procedures.

Below is a listing of some of the current planning documents that will be used:

### **Pike County Emergency Operations Plan**

#### **Land Use Order**

### **Floodplain Management Ordinance and Floodplain Development Procedures**

### **Pike County Emergency Operations Plan, Hazardous Materials Response**

### **Hazardous Material Response Plan LEPC**

Pike County

### **Emergency Operations Plans (EOP)**

Pike County EOP  
Bowling Green EOP  
Louisiana EOP

### **Building Codes**

City of Bowling Green  
City of Louisiana

## Mitigation Programs

Mitigation entails taking actions to reduce or eliminate injury, loss of life, and property damage from natural hazards. Because of Pike County's location on the Mississippi River, the majority of its mitigation efforts focus on floodplain management regulations and participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. The first Pike County Natural Hazards mitigation plan was implemented in 2004. Through public involvement and planning, the county has adopted this policy. Though the focus remains on rescue and response, a number of mitigation efforts have been implemented.

- The County participated in a federally funded property acquisition program following the 1993 flood. Those residents who previously resided in the floodplain were offered financial incentives to move out of the floodplain through a buy-out process of their property.
- Pike County is currently cooperating with the U.S. Corps of Engineers regarding levee systems along the Mississippi River to determine what actions are needed to recertify the levees and keep those areas affected in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
- Pike County's Emergency Plan and LEPC contain mitigation measures.
- Pike County receives NWS warnings, and the sheriff's office is staffed on a 24-hour basis by dispatch personnel. Additionally, the county has implemented the use of a text messaging warning system through cell phones. For those outside of incorporated areas, this measure has increased both awareness and the effectiveness of the county's warning system. However, large-scale warning equipment (sirens, etc.) is still limited to the county's municipalities and the means used to alert each respective community varies. The use of local media remains prevalent as an effective warning system.
- Pike County works collaboratively with all municipalities in identifying key sites in each incorporated area as well as sharing information regarding any/all natural threats with those entities that are interested in hazard response and mitigation.
- The County works conjunctively with local media (newspapers, radio, cable providers, and Internet service providers) to both provide information to the public and highlight mock disasters in an effort to raise public awareness about natural hazards and the planned responses. Various trainings, including weather spotting courses, have been offered to help mitigate the effects of severe weather upon the county's citizenry.
- All Pike County schools have written and compiled an all-hazards plan which includes mitigation measures for natural disasters.
- The Emergency Management Director keeps a working reference library of all materials regarding disaster response, natural hazard mitigation, and rescue/evacuation plans. The reference material is freely shared with the public as well as interested municipal officials