



CITY OF LOUISIANA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



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Chapter one – Introduction

Purpose of a comprehensive community plan:

The Comprehensive community plan for the City of Louisiana, Missouri is a collective vision of what we want our city to be and how we intend to get there. The plan analyzes the full set of elements that make up a community – people, structures, institutions, resources – and looks at how those elements impact what the city is today and what we want it to become.

The plan outlines the overall goals we would like to achieve for key elements in order to see our collective vision become a reality. Objectives are set that measure whether we are moving in the right direction to achieve those goals, and outlines specific strategies for meeting those objectives.

The plan is a playbook that city leaders will use in their decision making and the framework of a report card that citizens can use to evaluate the performance of city leaders. It is a tool for guiding orderly development, ensuring sound infrastructure investments and creating or maintaining programs and services that are most beneficial to everyone.

By adopting this plan, city leaders are committing to its implementation, timely and transparent reviews of progress and continual updating to keep it relevant and meaningful.

State law relevant to municipal planning

Missouri revised statutes – Chapter 89 outlines the authorities and processes associated with city zoning and planning. Missouri Statute is permissive on the issue, stating that cities **may** develop a comprehensive plan if desired, unless they also want to engage in land use zoning, then such a plan is required.

A plan must be approved by a Planning Commission composed of the Mayor, at least one city council person (where desired by the city council) and at least five, but no more than fifteen citizens at large. The terms *Planning Commission*, *Zoning Commission* and *Planning and Zoning Commission* are essentially interchangeable.

Zoning ordinances are adopted by the council based on recommendations from the planning commission as included in the comprehensive plan. Public hearings prior to the adoption of zoning ordinances are also required.

As this comprehensive community plan is intended to guide more than just land use zoning both the Louisiana City Council and the Planning and Zoning Commission have been instrumental in overseeing the plan development and implementation.

Chapter Two – Background

Louisiana Missouri History

Louisiana is the oldest incorporated city in Pike County Missouri. The oldest town in the county, in Buffalo Township, on the Mississippi River. First settled in 1816 by John Bryson and John Walker and laid out in 1818 by Samuel K. Caldwell and Joel Shaw. Named for Louisiana Basye, afterward Mrs. David L. Tombs, born in St. Louis in 1804, when Louisiana territory became a possession of the United States. She was the daughter of John Walter Basye, originally from Kentucky, who left St. Louis in 1818 and moved to Pike County, locating near the site of Louisiana. Until November, 1823 this was the county seat of Pike County. Other notable early residents were Samuel Caldwell and Joel Shaw, both of whom purchased land from Basye in 1818. All three properties became the original town [plat](#) and comprised mainly riverfront properties. Many of the town's residents trace their ancestry to these town pioneers. Louisiana proved to be a profitable shipping point on the Mississippi River, and that wealth led to numerous substantial antebellum homes. Many of those remain and, along with the Georgia Street Historic District in downtown Louisiana, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources has noted that the town has "the most intact Victorian Streetscape in the state of Missouri."

Through the mid-1900s it was a fairly thriving community with diverse industries and strong commercial activity. Louisiana was home to Missouri's 39th Governor, Lloyd Crow Stark, and also to the principle author of the 13th Amendment to the US Constitution that ended slavery, John Brooks Henderson. Though Stark's nursery is probably the area's most well-known historical business, the city and surrounding area has been home to a number of significant enterprises over time. These have included industries that produced buttons, gloves, lumber, tools, munitions, gypsum and fertilizers among other things. In 1946, the town was the site of a [Fischer-Tropsch](#) plant capable of producing liquid hydrocarbon fuels. Seven scientists brought into the United States by Operation Paperclip from Nazi Germany took part in the research.

Movie star Cam Hardin born in Louisiana to Neil Cameron Hardin, who was the youngest member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875, left a lasting legacy for the youth of Louisiana in the form of the Hardin Memorial Scholarship. Cam and his wife Gloria were movie stars and are buried in Riverview Cemetery.

George Samuel Clason was born in Louisiana, Clason started two companies, the Clason Map Company of Denver, Colorado and the Clason Publishing Company. The Clason Map Company was the first to publish a road atlas of the United States and Canada, but did not survive the Great Depression. Clason is best known for writing a series of informational pamphlets about being thrifty and how to achieve financial success. He started writing the pamphlets in 1926, using parables that were set in ancient Babylon. Banks and insurance companies began to distribute the parables, and the most famous ones were compiled into the book *The Richest Man in Babylon - The Success Secrets of the Ancients*. He is credited with coining the phrase, "Pay yourself first".

A National Youth Administration Camp build as part of President Roosevelt's New Deal efforts during the depression later became a World War II "prisoner of war" branch camp. The downtown boasted a movie theater, department stores, automobile dealerships and a lively bar and restaurant scene. The still standing trail depot connected residents to anywhere in the country and there were fine hotels to house visitors.

Since then the city has followed the trend of many small rural communities and has struggled to maintain population, commercial activity and comparative wealth. Job openings are often difficult to fill as they are often lower paid positions. Jobs requiring trade skills are also becoming difficult to fill due to competing with better paying opportunities in larger cities. Retail establishments as a whole have dwindled in the last 20 years, however in the recent 18 months there has been a small resurgence due to the trend of craft and resale businesses opening store fronts. There is a strong sense of commitment to seeing Louisiana head in a positive direction.

Regional and local context

Louisiana is located in what are called Missouri's Lincoln Hills. Thousands of years ago glaciers filled valleys between the prominent hilltops that are so common throughout Pike County and typified by our own Star Hill. As glaciers expanded southward, they carved the landscape into steep slopes and bluffs. As glaciers receded, streams and rivers were formed, ultimately carrying the melted waters into the Mississippi River. Over thousands of more years the Mississippi River slowly moved itself between the bluff lines of both Missouri and Illinois, leaving behind flat, expansive bottom lands that were the beneficiaries of floods depositing deep layers of highly productive soils.

These bottoms were and are attractive to farmers. The hills have supported timber for sawmills and upland game for hunters. The Mississippi River has supported fish and other aquatic resources as well as transportation for commerce and a major flyway for migratory waterfowl. Though these activities have evolved over the years and look much different than when Louisiana was first settled, they are still major influences on the community.

Added to this have been the flood control benefits and recreational opportunities provided by the work of the US Army Corps of Engineers. Louisiana is also home to a major player in the production, catalog sales and shipping of nursery stock with deep historical connections to the community. Several small and medium sized industries have been and are still important employers.

Highway 79, a Nationals Scenic Byway known as the Little Dixie Highway of the Great River Road, provides a popular corridor for those on recreational road trips to and from St. Louis and Hannibal. Louisiana is at the intersection of major North/South and East/West rail lines and home to the only Mississippi River crossing between greater St. Louis and Hannibal. Trucks moving goods North/South and East/West are also a common sight, as well as barges up and down the River. The large stock of historical homes and buildings in Louisiana have been an attraction to sightseers as well as those looking to relocate.

There is a rich array of religious congregations here with a proud history of cooperating for the betterment of the community. There is a diverse group of cultural, civic and fraternal organizations who provide their respective contributions to the community's well-being. Institutions and services in the form of the school district, hospital, city government and county government are the community's backbone.

All the ingredients necessary for a thriving community are available.

Population Trends and Characteristics

Below is a table showing the city's population change since the mid 1800's. The population peaked in 1900, had a secondary peak in 1940 and a third peak in 1970. Since then Louisiana has consistently shrunk in it's number of residents.

Historical population

Census	Pop.	N	%±
1850	912	o	—
1860	2,436	t	167.1%
1870	3,639	e	49.4%
1880	4,325		18.9%
1890	5,090		17.7%
1900	5,131		0.8%
1910	4,454		-13.2%
1920	4,060		-8.8%
1930	3,549		-12.6%
1940	4,669		31.6%
1950	4,389		-6.0%
1960	4,286		-2.3%
1970	4,533		5.8%
1980	4,261		-6.0%
1990	3,967		-6.9%
2000	3,863		-2.6%
2010	3,364		-12.9%
2020	3,199		-4.9%

U.S. Decennial Census[\[10\]](#)

2010 census

As of the census of 2010, there were 3,364 people, 1,411 households, and 880 families living in the city. The population density was 1,074.8 inhabitants per square mile (415.0/km²). There were 1,732 housing units at an average density of 553.4 per square mile (213.7/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 89.9% White, 4.7% African American, 0.2% Native American, 0.3% Asian, 2.3% from other races, and 2.6% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 4.1% of the population. There were 1,411 households, of which 29.8% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 42.0% were married couples living together, 14.1% had a female householder with no husband present, 6.3% had a male householder with no wife present, and 37.6% were non-families. 32.2% of all households were made up of individuals, and 16.2% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.35 and the average family size was 2.91.

The median age in the city was 41.3 years. 24.3% of residents were under the age of 18; 7.6% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 22.2% were from 25 to 44; 25.8% were from 45 to 64; and 20.1% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 47.4% male and 52.6% female.

As of 2015 30% of the population was under 20 years of age. Fifty-five percent were between the ages of 21 and 64. While 15% were 65 or older. Louisiana age distributions did not differ greatly from the state as a whole. Statewide, 26.7% were under 20, 59.2% between 20 and 64 and 14.1% 65 or older. The City's population was about 5% African-American, 5% Hispanic and 90% white.

Louisiana's median annual household income in 2015 was \$34,395. That compares to \$41,750 in all of Pike County and \$48,173 statewide. Household earnings for Louisiana compared to the State of Missouri as a whole are shown below.

27.9%	Earned under \$25,000 per year (Statewide – 25.3%)
23.2%	Earned between \$25,000 and \$34,999 per year (Statewide – 11.4%)
18.2%	Earned between \$35,000 and \$49,999 per year (Statewide – 14.9%)
22.4%	Earned between \$50,000 and \$74,900 per year (Statewide – 18.6%)
8.4%	Earned over \$75,000 per year (Statewide – 27.8%)

Twelve percent of the city's families live below the poverty line, compared to 11.3% in Pike County and 11.1% statewide.

In 2021, Louisiana, MO had a population of 3.29k people with a median age of 37 and a median household income of \$43,424. Between 2020 and 2021 the population of Louisiana, MO grew from 3,248 to 3,294, a 1.42% increase and its median household income declined from \$45,948 to \$43,424, a -5.49% decrease.

The 5 largest ethnic groups in Louisiana, MO are White (Non-Hispanic) (81.9%), Other (Hispanic) (7.07%), Black or African American (Non-Hispanic) (4.95%), Two+ (Non-Hispanic) (2.79%), and Two+ (Hispanic) (2.7%).

None of the households in Louisiana, MO reported speaking a non-English language at home as their primary shared language. This does not consider the potential multi-lingual nature of households, but only the primary self-reported language spoken by all members of the household.

99.7% of the residents in Louisiana, MO are U.S. citizens.

In 2021, the median property value in Louisiana, MO was \$72,800, and the homeownership rate was 64.9%.

Most people in Louisiana, MO drove alone to work, and the average commute time was 18.5 minutes. The average car ownership in Louisiana, MO was 2 cars per household.

Chapter Three - Our vision for Louisiana Missouri

Looking at Louisiana's regional and local context as described in Chapter Two, we conclude that we have all the ingredients necessary for a thriving community. Our supposition is that by making the right decisions going forward we will have a thriving community. We can describe what that should look like by stating the vision we have for our community.

Community Vision

A community that all citizens look on with pride and appreciation. A community that people grow up in and want to remain in or return to, and one that attracts new residents, businesses, organizations and institutions who are positive, energetic contributors to our continued growth and improvement.

To make this vision a reality the following chapters examine the many elements that define Louisiana. We identify the issues and opportunities related to those elements, set goals for each that will help achieve this vision and establish objectives and strategies for meeting those goals.

Chapter Four – Historic architectural resources

Historic Downtown

Louisiana's downtown district is home to one of the largest assemblages of Mesker Buildings in the country. In the late 1800's and early 1900's Mesker Brothers Iron Works in St. Louis prepared and shipped numerous commercial buildings to small communities around the US, typified by unique sheet metal facades and, often, the establishment's name produced in the masonry work on an upper floor. Unfortunately, a number of these buildings have been lost over time and others are suffering disrepair that threatens their stability.

June of 1987 Louisiana's downtown gained listing as a National Historic District. In 2005, Louisiana was granted the North Third Street Historic District. This district is roughly bounded by Georgia, Noyes, North 3rd and North Water Streets. This designation has allowed business owners within the district to apply for Historical Structures Tax Credits that may be used to lower taxes owed for an individual or business who either does the work or purchases the credits. The district covers roughly the blocks along Georgia Street from Main to 7th. Louisiana's Historic Preservation Commission, a body appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council, is responsible for seeing that the standards set for the appearance and maintenance of historic structures are upheld. A full listing of Louisiana's National Historic District is located in this plan.

In July of 2001 the City formed the Louisiana Missouri Redevelopment Corporation, primarily to declare the downtown a blighted area and allow the city to provide property tax abatement to owners willing to make improvements to their buildings. In recent years the LMRC has concentrated more on finding seed money that would allow the initiation of a viable redevelopment project. The LMRC has become inactive and at this time will not be renewed.

The Murals project was initiated in 2000 by a group headed by Ed Pennington. Contributions helped finance the commission of murals depicting historic and significant aspects of the city painted on various buildings. Most of these paintings are located in the downtown area, though a few are on buildings in other parts of town. It is to be noted that the mural located on the "Ice House" at 200 South Main has yet to be relocated – that building was destroyed in a fire. A full inventory of the murals is located in this plan.

Historic Homes - Both within and outside of the National Historic district, Louisiana boasts a number of historic homes built from the mid to late 1800's to the early 1900's. The most visible ones are on Third Street and Georgia Street, but others are scattered throughout as well. These structures have proved attractive to individuals looking for the character and history that such buildings have to offer. Many are in good shape or in process of being restored, while others suffer the same disrepair as experienced in the downtown area. From time to time various civic groups have organized historic home tour days where willing residents open their homes to visitors. The Louisiana Historic Preservation Association has cataloged and researched historic homes and commercial buildings within Louisiana and provided a walking tour accessible with QR codes at locations throughout the city. A link to that information is available on the official City of Louisiana web page.

Churches and Cemeteries - Within and close to the city limits are several cemeteries that provide interesting historical context to Louisiana's background. The largest is Riverview Cemetery for which the city is trustee. Covering a steep hillside that runs to the top of a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River it offers great vistas of the river valley, plus unique history-steeped memorials. These include a memorial to Civil War Veterans erected by the Major James Wilson Post No. 20 G.A.R., Department of Missouri in 1884. The memorial is dedicated "To all the brave defenders of the Union in 1861-1865, from the County of Pike, Mo." The monument is constructed of "White Bronze" - zinc, has a Union soldier standing watch and is located on the main entry to the cemetery. Additionally there are grave sites dating back to the 1800's.

The Jackson Family Cemetery and the Catholic Cemetery lay side by side on Kentucky Street near Haley Ave. The 1 acre Gates of Peace cemetery was established in 1871. Memorial Gardens is located on Highway D Southwest of Louisiana just past Pike 249, the city is the trustee of this cemetery as well. The Buffalo-Jordan cemetery is located off Hwy D as well, approximately .8 miles on Pike 251. This cemetery contains a marker reading: *Captain Robert Jordan and his son McGee were ambushed and slain near this spot by hostile Indians during the war of 1812.*

The City's churches are an integral part of the community, providing not only an opportunity for worship, but also strongly contributing to charitable efforts, as well as providing another set of unique and/or historical architectural examples. The Ministerial Alliance, an ecumenical council, maintains communication among the various denominations and allows them to cooperate for the betterment of all.

The Library and Area Historical Museum – The Louisiana city Library is one of several around the country that were funded by the Carnegie Foundation from the late 1800's to the early 1900's. Louisiana's was built in 1920. It represents another example of the city's historic architecture as well as a resource still valued by the residents. On March 23, 1904, excavation started on the 40 by 60 foot library to be built of Louisiana limestone. The unique architectural design is the only Romanesque structure in Louisiana and was among the first ten Carnegie libraries built in the state of Missouri. Wednesday, May 4th, 1904, was the big day of the cornerstone laying. The Masons had charge of the afternoon ceremony. Park's band led the marching masons from their temple on Main Street to the library. To Miss Draper fell the honor of placing the metallic box containing documents and papers in the cornerstone. On January 16th, 1905, the library was opened to the public and was formally dedicated on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1905. In 1992, the property south of the library was purchased for future expansion. The library was nominated and accepted into the prestigious list of the National Register of Historic Places in 1996. The updating and expansion of facilities became a reality in 1996 with a voted tax increase to provide compliance with ADA, requirements, expansion of parking area, and who bestowed \$50,000.00 to be matched by \$25,000.00 from other community donations allowed these improvements to be completed. On November 22, 1998 the groundbreaking ceremony was held for the 25000 square foot, 30 by 40, foot addition. The new addition includes a children's area, computer center, additional shelving, and a new entrance which is handicap accessible and provides access to the main and lower levels of the library. The interior and exterior of the library primarily remains the same today as when it was built. It is one of several well maintained facilities that serve to anchor the stability of the National Historic District.

The Louisiana Area Historical Museum is also within the Historic District with it's location at 304 Georgia Street. The museum is an independent entity with it's own board and funding. It serves as

both an educational facility and a repository for items that help document the city's past and development through time.

Issues and Opportunities -

We have a large collection of Mesker Buildings within a well-defined nationally registered historic district. This district is named the "Georgia Street" district on the historic registry.

We have some well maintained historic homes and other structures throughout the city, as well as some close by, although an increasing number of historic structures are not occupied and/or maintained.

The Historic Preservation Commission, Louisiana Area Historical Museum and Library board are all active and committed groups.

The murals are a unique community attraction and something of a chronicle of the city's history.

The Louisiana Missouri Redevelopment Corporation had the State statutory authority to play a larger role in dealing with blighted, or potentially blighted, properties, but funding to initiate this role was lacking. The LMRC has ceased to exist.

Abandoned properties ultimately become a cost to the city and there is no current budget capacity for dealing with them.

Historic Architectural Resources Goal-

To make Louisiana's historic architectural resources a key contributor to the city's visual and cultural attractiveness.

Historic Architectural Resources Objectives and Strategies-

HAR Objective 1. When the original plan was adopted in 2019 a timeline of 5 years for reduction of blighted properties in the city by 25% was the goal. As there was not an established list not criteria for what constitutes "blighted" there is no way to measure the percentage of reduction. Therefore, there objective will be to establish the inventory and work towards positive percentage of less blighted properties, with a goal set after an inventory is established.

Strategy 1. Establish clear criteria as to what constitutes "blighted" and develop a baseline inventory of blighted properties. City inspector is beginning the inventory Dec 2023 and will continue until a satisfactory data base is established. The city inspector shall maintain this data base and present updates to both the city council and the Planning & Zoning Commission.

Strategy 2. Survey state and federal grant opportunities. City council and Administrator work to identify opportunities and requirements. This should be done as an ongoing project.

Strategy 3. LMRC board to submit grant applications for an initial project within year 2 of the originally adopted plan, that has not been accomplished as of this update. A goal of 1 year from the adoption of this updated plan will be set for the LMRC to initiate this strategy. Redevelopment projects should be implemented as funds available. This strategy is no longer a possibility due to the inactive LMRC – and will not be implemented.

Strategy 4. As city council authorizes the disposal of vacant or under utilized city owned properties, seeking best possible sales price, revenue from the sales shall be used as best realized by the City Administrator, Mayor and City Council. Top priority should be given to redevelopment. A listing of city owned properties is included in this plan.

Strategy 5. Explore an oversight committee consisting of the Code Enforcement and City Council's Transportation/infrastructure/enterprise committee to provide reports covering inspections, actions, budget concerns and issues.

Strategy 6. Approach the Pike Lincoln Technical Center to explore a partnership whereby students interested in carpentry/home building trades could assist in building rehabilitation projects.

Strategy 7. Evaluate the criteria to designate a building as historical. Buildings may reach historical status, and be afforded more ways to obtain funds for maintenance.

HAR Objective 2. The CCP adopted in 2019 set out an objective to create a reliable index measuring changes in the number of visitors to Louisiana, to see an upward trend. A goal of “within 5 years” was set. This was not implemented within the 4 years that have passed, and needs to have a new obtainable goal set. Strategy 1 was implemented, but no data has been received or evaluated from that.

Strategy 1. The Louisiana Visitors and Convention Bureau now known as the Louisiana Tourism Commission (LTC), will secure social media advertising that can monitor site visits and advertisement visibility. The LTC does maintain a social media facebook page. There is also a web page that is accessible via link from the City of Louisiana official web page.

Strategy 2. The LTC will work with local restaurants, the Louisiana Chamber of Commerce and the Louisiana Area Historical Museum to develop a tool to track trends in out of town visitor numbers. LTC shall provide information such as pamphlets to local restaurants. The LTC should make contact on a regular basis with local establishments for input, as well as disseminating information to keep owners/works knowledgeable about the area.

Strategy 3. The LTC will work with other interested organizations and individuals to develop marketing tools that highlight the city’s historic buildings, homes, churches and cemeteries.

Strategy 4. The LTC will meet semi-annually with the City Council to review progress, issues, needs and opportunities.

Strategy 5. Develop training (to be implemented by the establishment owners/operators) for service workers who come in regular contact with visitors in the community. Train them to welcome visitors and provide them with information about landmarks and points of interest. This training can be in the form of a manual, a video, or meetings.

Strategy 6. Develop advertising to reach new sources. Review present expenditures and evaluate the impact in comparison to other types of advertising. Maintain up to date ways to reach new potential visitors. Currently LTC publishes an ad in a periodical with a subscription base of approximately 26,000. The hope is to expand and reach new base of visitors.

Chapter Five – Natural resources

The River and Adjacent Lands- Louisiana is located on the Mississippi River’s pool 24 between lock and dam 22 at Saverton and lock and dam 24 at Clarksville. The dams and a nine foot navigation channel were authorized in the 1930’s and built and maintained by the US Army Corps of Engineers. A third lock and dam between these two (number 23) was originally authorized but never built. The pool is 28 miles long, contains 10, 658 acres of water surface and has 146 miles of shoreline. Along both sides the Corp of Engineers owns 9.532 acres, much of which is managed by the state conservation agencies in Missouri and Illinois.

Data for the section of river between Saverton and the Missouri River confluence indicate that there are about 3.3 Million visitor days of recreational use with this stretch yearly.

In addition, Pool 24 sees between 20 and 30 million tons of goods shipped by barge each year.

Mississippi River flooding generates problematic impacts frequently. Typically 20 feet above normal makes highway 79 impassable at the south end of town causing a detour to main street. At 23 feet above normal (15 feet above normal is beginning flood stage), highway 54 at the East end of the Champ Clark Bridge in Illinois would have been closed before the new bridge was completed. The

new Champ Clark Bridge across the Mississippi River is elevated to help eliminate the closure of the only bridge between St. Louis and Hannibal.

The new Champ Clark Bridge opened to traffic August 2019, the design and building of the bridge garnered the engineering company several awards. At this time, there has been no problem with flooding on the East end of the Hwy 54 just over the bridge.

Open Spaces and Street Trees - Louisiana has several parks that have each originated from different circumstances and time frames.

The Riverfront - Part of the downtown area lying between the river and the Burlington Northern / Gateway western railroad tracks. It includes parking, a restroom, a kiosk, tables, benches and pavilions. The American Legion maintains a large American Flag through a perpetual flag fund. It also includes a boat ramp with a dock to assist launching and removing boats from the river. The parking area was constructed by the Missouri Department of Conservation, and until approximately 2022 it was maintained by the department under a cooperative agreement. There are currently 2 railroad crossings at this location, although the railroad company has expressed a design to close 1. The parking area and property just beyond that has for many years been looked at for expansion to upgrade the park, but title issues and funding are major concerns.

Henderson Park - This park sits atop the Mississippi River bluffs and includes a bust of Louisiana's noted historical celebrity, John Brooks Henderson. Senator Henderson drafted the 13th Amendment of the US Constitution which abolished the practice of slavery. The Louisiana Rotary club has added landscaping and a stone picnic table to this park. There is also an overlook with a telescope to view the river and Illinois.

Riverview Park – Just across from Henderson Park on main street atop the same hill is Riverview park that contains children's playground equipment as well as restrooms and a pavilion. Much of the playground equipment was donated by the Louisiana Rotary Club.

Lincoln Park - Located on the property that housed the Lincoln School that was built in 1900 to serve area black students. There is a small playground, as well as a building that is utilized for basketball and a pavilion. There is a marker with the history of Lincoln School.

Sunset Park – Sitting on Georgia street, the park is a popular spot for family picnics under it's large pavilion. The original pavilion was destroyed by a fallen tree during a windstorm, and a larger more functional facility was build in cooperation with the Louisiana Rotary Club. Sunset park has a small area for baseball, playground equipment, restrooms as well as a basketball court. It is also the location of the "Scout house". There have been suggestions to create a pickle ball court on the basketball court to make a dual purpose area.

Veteran's Memorial Park - Adjacent to the Louisiana Elementary school this park boasts two pavilions, a basketball court, playground equipment as well as restrooms. There is an old set of tennis courts that had been designated to be used as a skate park but that never developed. A local non-profit is creating a bike park for young children on a portion of the tennis courts.

Wallace Memorial Park – Consisting of 17 acres taken up largely by 3 ball fields, it is home to the local middle and high school baseball and softball teams as well as summer leagues. A gravel track makes it a favorite for walks. The location directly behind the Louisiana High School on Memorial Dr makes for easy access. Additional parking was added in 2023 and the parking lot is scheduled to undergo more upgrades in early 2024. Two sets of restrooms, playground equipment as well as 2 pavilions make this park family friendly.

Pocket Park – A small area at 4th and Georgia (south side of Georgia Street) was made into a green space, where a fountain and picnic tables are located. This area has been used for Colorfest and Holiday lights. A local non-profit has expressed interest in erecting a pavilion to be used for colorfest entertainment.

401 Georgia Street – This area is the site of the “Hodges” building that was tore down, and is currently a green space with several benches and concrete flower pots.

Clinton Spring – Located on hwy 79 across from the railroad bridge as you enter Louisiana from the south. The spring is a MDOT designated Roadside Park. Located on the side of Clinton Hill, this spring supplied water for locals for decades. The water is now posted as “Not Safe to Drink”. A local non-profit has made efforts to return it to a beautiful park to be enjoyed all.

Golf Facilities – Located just outside of town is the Pike County Country Club, a members only establishment providing 18 holes of golf and a swimming pool. Approximately 15 miles away is Eagles Bluff Golf Club which is open to the public and also provides 18 holes.

Approximately 5 miles outside of Louisiana is St. Louis University’s Lay Center for Education and the Arts. The public is welcome to hike and visit their very unique sculpture park, a historic rural cemetery, inclusive playground and landscaped water features.

Louisiana’s street, neighborhood and residential trees are another visual asset, adding to the city’s attractiveness. In addition, the ability of urban trees to positively impact a community’s micro climate, as well as add human health and well being benefits are well documented.

Agriculture, Woodlands and Wetlands - The total land area of Pike County is 429,081 acres with 361,666 of those acres encompassing 1,003 farms. Fifty-three percent of the County’s total acreage is in cropland, 13% in pasture and 15% in forest, with the remainder simply classified as “other”. Predominate crops are corn and soy beans with some wheat. Pasture is primarily used for haying and beef cattle grazing. Farms also include swine and a small amount of lamb production. With interest in strengthening a strong agricultural economy and heritage, Pike County has applied for and attained Agri-Ready County Designation by Missouri Farmers Care (MFC). This designation identifies counties that have created an environment conducive to agricultural opportunities and are willing to partner in actively supporting Missouri agriculture.

“Pike County’s strategic location along the Mississippi River has provided its productive, fertile soils and ready access to global markets which it can build on with Agri-Ready County Designation,” said Ashley McCarty, executive director of MFC. “The collaboration with county leaders, farmers, ranchers and Missouri Farmers Care positions the county to encourage agricultural growth and entrepreneurship.”

MFC will work with county leaders, farmers and agribusinesses to advance local agricultural enterprises and workforce readiness for agricultural careers. The collaboration includes promotion of the Missouri Department of Agriculture’s voluntary Agricultural Stewardship Assurance Program recognizing stewardship at the farm level. To advance agriculture literacy at elementary ages, MFC will partner with local 4-H and FFA leaders to implement Agriculture Education on the Move in Pike County third grade classrooms.

Pike County’s farmers and ranchers sold over \$87 million in market value of agricultural products in 2012, according to the United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) most recent agricultural census. Over 1,000 farm families in Pike County work 361,666 acres making it a top ten producer of corn for grain and the second leading county in the state for quail inventory.

About 70% of the County's forests are upland oak/hickory/maple forests and the remainder support mostly bottom land and riparian species such as elm, ash and cottonwood. There are several sawmills in the vicinity purchasing wood from within and well beyond the county.

Louisiana is central to publicly owned wetlands that support significant migratory bird and waterfowl activity. The Ted Shanks State Conservation Area includes 6,705 acres along the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Salt River just north of the City. The Clarence Cannon National Wildlife Refuge contains 3,750 acres and is located south – just outside of Annada, Missouri. It's managed as part of the Great Rivers National Wildlife Refuge that encompasses another 11,600 acres on the Illinois side and the Missouri side just below the Iowa border.

Bald eagles, pelicans, egrets, all species of ducks and geese regularly move through the area. Deer and wild turkey are equally abundant. The publicly owned lands have developed viewing areas and hiking trails for observing these and other wildlife. The agencies offer interpretive/educational resources and opportunities, plus managed and unmanaged hunts. Privately owned lands on both the Illinois and Missouri side offer some hunt lease opportunities, but the majority of private property is not available for this purpose and not generally open to the public.

Issues and Opportunities

Outdoor recreation - hunters, fishermen, bird watchers, boaters, campers, hikers, picnickers all represent another significant potential visitor group for the City.

Commerce within the City that is associated with agricultural businesses – implements, feed, seed, fertilizer etc – is limited despite Louisiana being centered among extensive agricultural production. Tractor Supply opened where Orscheln was in 2023 which supplies more agricultural products.

There is one grain storage and barge facility on the south edge of the City generating substantial truck traffic through town and some jobs, but not a great deal of affiliated commerce.

Mississippi River flooding can close Highway 79 in the southern portion of the City.

City parks experience some vandalism in specific locations, but are generally adequately maintained. Wire rope fencing was replaced at parks in 2023 to deter driving on park green spaces. Upgrades to Wallace park included wire rope fencing and an additional parking area. Henderson park has been landscaped by the Rotary Club with the addition of a lookout area and stone table and plants.

The City's community tree resource has not been inventoried and lacks a strategy for management/replacement. The Tree Commission has not addressed this – a viable strategy to do so needs to be put in place.

NATURAL RESOURCES GOAL -

To leverage Louisiana's within city natural resources and proximity to other natural resources in ways that will return economic, environmental and social benefits to community residents.

Natural Resources Objectives and Strategies -

NR Objective 1 Grow the expenditure of dollars by outdoor recreation in order to positively impact the City's sales tax revenues.

Strategy 1. Request that Louisiana Tourism Commission and the Louisiana Municipal Corporation develop and implement marketing tools that brand Louisiana as a destination for outdoor enthusiasts. Initially the 2019 plan wanted the LTC to brand Louisiana as a "Four Season" destination.

This does not seem feasible due to the lack of opportunities during all four seasons (ie Winter). A new trail/mud park for UTV's just outside of Bowling Green is currently drawing visitors from other states, capitalizing on Louisiana's proximity to that location should be addressed.

Strategy 2. As UEDC no longer exists and was tasked with presenting an outline of opportunities for attracting new retail business that serves outdoor recreation needs, this shall fall under the direction of the Louisiana Chamber of Commerce along with the Louisiana Municipal Corporation.

Strategy 3. Resolve ownership issues around the riverfront parking area to the south of the Riverfront area. The Missouri Department of Conservation has given up their agreement with the Railroad and ownership is being pursued as of 2023. The riverfront is being surveyed spring 2024.

Strategy 4. Explore returning a boat dock to go along with the access. Currently there is a boat ramp with a movable access for boats.

Strategy 5. Upgrade riverfront area as a whole, providing handicapped access and fishing area. The lower wall area is currently going improvements, push to make an area accessible to wheelchairs. The riverfront has new rickrack rock along the parking area, and the level area below the rock wall to the river is being paved.

NR Objective 2. Capture a higher percentage of the area's total agriculture related sales with the City limits.

Strategy 1. Task the Economic Development to reach out to known leaders within the agricultural community and prepare a report back to full council outlining how the city can better serve the needs of that group of interests. This was set as an 18 month goal – it was not accomplished.

Strategy 2. Contact the Missouri Farm Bureau Pike County office in Bowling Green for information about ways we can benefit the local agricultural community as a City.

NR Objective 3. Find a long term solution to highway 79 flood closures and other flooding issues.

Strategy 1. City Council's infrastructure Committee will convene a group of impacted parties, review the flood mitigation strategies report previously prepared by the Corps of Engineers and present a plan to the full council with in 18 months outlining a path forward for ultimately resolving the problem. (This strategy was not addressed – There was a SEMA/FEMA meeting December 2023 to address flooding, housing in the flood plain and the enforcement of SEMA/FEMA flood plane rules). A buyout process would be ideal, but funds limit the pursuit of this strategy.

Strategy 2. Develop recommendations on how to address town branch concerns by December 2019. As of 2024 there has not been a plan put into place. The town branch concerns should be a priority of the Council's infrastructure committee.

NR Objective 4. Adequately maintain and enhance the City's urban tree resources.

Strategy 1. Propose a City Tree Ordinance for Council approval by January 2019. This has been approved August 2019 – City Ordinances Chapter 250 Community Tree Resources.

Strategy 2. The City Administrator will work with the City Council Ordinance Committee and the Missouri Department of Conservation to gain Louisiana "Tree City USA" status within two years. (Note – this has not happened with the 2 years stated) This has been a low priority – Benefits from this designation need to be looked at.

Strategy 3. Apply for a Conservation Department "TRIM" grant to have an urban tree inventory and plan conducted.

Strategy 4. Acquire trees free of charge from Forest Releaf of Missouri as needed.

Chapter Six – Land Use Plan

Land Use Regulation – A comprehensive land use zoning map for the City was last adopted in 2004 and has seen little modification. Two categories of “Residential” and “Business” use zones are defined in ordinance. Also in ordinance is the definition of an “Agricultural” use zone and both “Light” and “Heavy Industrial” use zones, though the map identifies all industrial as both “Light” and “Heavy”.

In addition, there are ordinance provisions for identifying “Flood Prone” areas, “Public Use” areas, lands with “Steep Slopes” (greater than 16%) and “Historic Districts”. These are all areas that are overlain to the comprehensive zoning designations, but carry with them additional development and/or use requirements.

Land Use Zones and Special Area Designations are created for the purpose of guiding the City’s development in a way that best matches the natural attributes of a site, the juxtaposition of adjacent uses and the long term goals of the City. Coupled with the establishment of City boundaries these activities literally define the City, its appearance and functionality. In order to properly manage development over time these decisions need to be made with some permanence in mind, but still open to being revisited from time to time as required.

An updated (as of 2023) Zoning map is included in this report.

Issues and Opportunities -

With completion of the new Champ Clark Bridge there was an expectation of additional traffic on Highway 54 – The Bridge was completed and opened to traffic in 2019 and no impact has been reported nor any new development requiring rezoning or adapting City boundaries. Any impact in future will be addressed by the Planning & Zoning Commission along with the City Administrator and City Council.

The Georgia Street infrastructure upgrades are completed, and although there was to be a review of the use designations along that area, none was completed, and none seems to be needed at this time. There are still vacant stores in the downtown area that can be utilized.

The Industrial Park was nearly full, however a large industry vacated a new structure and closed shop in 2022 and that property has not been filled. No other industry has moved into the park. An active search for businesses to purchase available tracts is underway and a priority.

Planning and Zoning Commission has updated the Zone map to include any changes made and will continue to keep the zone map updated. This Zone map has been added to the City website for easy accessibility.

The Planning and Zoning Commission shall evaluate any zoning issues that may arise with additions of businesses according to this plan.

The Planning and Zoning Commission has reviewed all City property and given the City Administrator and City Council a list of those that may be leveraged, any proceeds of sale of City property shall be used for the maintenance and upkeep of City infrastructure and roads. Currently no properties have been sold.

LAND USE OVERALL GOAL

To ensure that Louisiana's zoning designations, special area designations and city boundary encourage future growth and development and also support proper maintenance and use of current structures.

Land Use Objectives and Strategies

LU Objective 1. A re-evaluated, appropriately updated and fully enforced zoning ordinance in place within 3 years. Currently the zoning ordinances have and are being evaluated, and enforced with the addition of a new code enforcement officer.

Strategy 1. Full City Council and the Planning and Zoning Commission to adopt a final version of the presented Comprehensive Community Plan (2019). The plan was adopted in 2019, and this review, update by the Planning & Zoning Commission as well as several other individuals shall be presented to the City Council for approval in 2024. This Plan should be utilized, and updated every 4-5 years and the scope of the plan examined to revise any issues.

Strategy 2. Using the plan's goals and objectives as guidance, the Planning and Zoning Commission will review and make recommendations to full council regarding potential changes to the City boundary. This was set in the 2019 plan as an 18 month goal, which was not initiated. The potential changes to the City boundary are not just an event the Planning & Zoning can approve. As such, before any changes are suggested, there would need to be extensive research, hearings and property owner participation. City utilities would have to be able to support the addition of any area added to the city limits.

Strategy 3. If at any time the City boundary is changed, the Planning & Zoning Commission would be responsible to duly change/update the land usage, and the Zone map.

Strategy 4. Review and update the lists of allowable uses within each zone. This should be done according to all ordinances, and review as needed.

Strategy 5. The 2019 plan advised to have the updated zone map readily accessible on the City's website. This was done in 2023 by the Planning and Zoning Commission.

CHAPTER SIX – HOUSING

Supply, Demand, Condition (Information based on 2016 estimates by US Census Bureau) – There are 1679 housing units within the city limits. The vast majority – 1239 – are single family, detached homes. Ninety-five are mobile homes and there are 338 multi-family units ranging from 2 to 20, or more, units per building. In 2016 it was estimated that 320 of the units were vacant. The newest homes, 123 in total (about 7%) were built between 200 and 2009. Statewide 17% of all units were built since the year 2000 and that figure for Pike County is 17%. Over a third – 639 – were built prior to 1939. This compares to 23% in Pike County and 14% State wide. Over half – 852 (51%) have 2 or less bedrooms, compared to statewide average of 39% and Pike County the average is 38%.

Of the non-vacant units, 761 (56%) are owner occupied and 598 (44%) are renter occupied. This compares to all of Pike County where 75% of the units are owner occupied and all of Missouri where 67% of all units are owner occupied. Over half of the occupants have been in their homes for 20 years or more, while it is estimated that 79 had been in their home since 2015.

Of the owner occupied homes, about half have mortgages, and it is calculated that 59% have payments that represent less than 20% of their household income. This compares to 49% for both Pike Country and the State as a whole.

The 2020 Census reports that Louisiana Missouri has 1633 housing units, which is down from 1679 estimated in 2016. That may be due to some margin or error in the estimates as well as decline of population reporting on the 2020 census. Home ownership is reported as approximately 62% compared to 67% for the Missouri State average. The median property value in Louisiana, MO was \$72,800 in 2021, which is 0.297 times smaller than the national average of \$244,900. Between 2020 and 2021 the median property value increased from \$82,400 to \$72,800, a 11.7% decrease. The home ownership rate in Louisiana, MO is 64.9%, which is approximately the same as the national average of 64.6%.

It is difficult to get a perfect estimate of housing costs in Louisiana versus comparable homes in other areas. A quick search found that a 3 bedroom, 2 bath 1515 sq ft home built in 1965 was for sale in Louisiana for \$139,000, while a 3 bedroom, 2 bath 1900 square foot home built in 1971 was for sale in O’fallon Missouri for \$314,900. Below are estimates of the range of housing values to the City compared to Pike County and State-wide.

Estimated Housing Values:

	Louisiana	Pike County	Missouri
\$50,000 or less	18%	19%	12%
\$50,000 - \$99,000	54%	33%	21%
\$100,000 - \$149,000	21%	19%	21%
\$150,000 - \$199,000	5%	11%	18%
\$200,000 or more	2%	18%	28%

Issues and Opportunities -

There is no current data that describes the City's housing by maintenance condition though we know the city's housing stock is much older than in Pike County or the State as a whole.

It would be useful to have hard data comparing the City's housing costs to comparable housing in other locales, eg. St. Charles or St. Louis Counties.

Intuitively, it can be argued that Louisiana housing costs are a bargain

There is no hard data, but it appears that there is a high level of vacant housing. As of 2024 the building inspector is working on a data bank to catalog vacant houses as well as those that are derelict.

Louisiana has a much higher percentage than normal of rental occupancy.

The City also has a higher percentage of smaller (two bedroom or less) homes.

HOUSING OVERALL GOAL -

To ensure that Louisiana's housing stock condition, affordability and availability is viewed positively by current residents as well as business and individuals looking to relocate.

Housing Objectives and Strategies

HG Objective 1. The original comprehensive plan was that within five years after adoption of this plan less than 5% of all housing units are considered "poorly maintained". Without an inventory of those that are poorly maintained, a reduction of that amount can not be measured. A data base is being started by the Building Inspector to evaluate housing and the condition.

Strategy 1 City Council's Housing Committee to work with the Louisiana Community Betterment Association (LCBA) and the City Building Inspector to develop a fair, objective and practical maintenance rating system. This Strategy has changed to reflect that the LCBA isn't currently involved in this type of work. The City Building Inspector is working to address this.

Strategy 2 City Council's Housing Committee to work with the Building Inspector to address needs of the community for maintenance of property. Be it information for loans or grants available, or availability of labor force for repairs etc.

Strategy 3 Enforce codes to ensure maintenance is done and integrity of buildings is intact.

HG Objective 2. The availability and affordability of Louisiana housing is recognized on a regional basis.

Strategy 1. City Economic Development Corp to work with the Northeast Community Action Corp (NECAC) and area realtors to establish a credible index that highlights the cost differential between Louisiana housing and comparable homes in targeted areas (eg. St. Louis, Quincy, Chicago)

HG Objective 3. Increase the City's owner occupancy rate to at least the State wide level (67%)

Strategy 1. City Council's Citizen and Employee Relations Committee to form a work group involving NECAC, local banks and the USDA Rural Development Authority to increase community awareness about the programs available to assist with home ownership.

Strategy 2. Approach landlords about assistance programs for rent to own for tenants.

Strategy 3. A representative of the above work group to report an estimate of the owner occupancy rate to council annually.

CHAPTER SEVEN – CITY SERVICES

City Budget – Louisiana’s overall budget for Fiscal year 2023-24 is attached in this plan.

Calculated as a percentage of the overall City Operations Budget for the monthly balance for unrestricted cash reserves has varied roughly 6% to 23%. Relative to the Enterprise Operations Budget unrestricted cash reserves for that portion of the City more consistently hover between 15% and 20%. Cash reserves are an important concern for the following reasons.

There must be the ability for the City to meet cash needs during both the high and low cycles of income that occur in a single year.

The City needs to be able to manage any unforeseen reductions in income during the year such as the sudden loss of a sales tax generating business.

The City needs to be able to respond to unforeseen, but necessary emergency expenditures.

The City needs the ability to take advantage of grant and outside reimbursement opportunities that often crop up outside of any budget expectations and where a City match is required.

The Enterprise portion of the city supports itself through user fees while City Operations are mainly funded through a variety of authorized taxes. Sales taxes make up the largest source of revenue and have shown a downward trend over the last several years. Other revenue sources have also declined or remained relatively flat. This trend in revenue has had a negative impact on both the police and the fire departments, as well as on streets and parks. A more detailed breakdown of income follows:

All Sales Taxes Combined	50%
Electric Franchise Tax	15%
Property Tax	12%
Use Tax	7%
Cigarette Tax	3%
Road & Utility Tax	2%
Tower Rent	2%
Wireless Franchise	2%
Cable Franchise	2%
Telephone Franchise Tax	2%
Hotel/Motel (transient) Tax	1%
Merchant Licenses	1%
Misc – Other	1%

The Louisiana Police Department – Through budget cuts have reduced its size Louisiana continues to staff its own police department. This currently includes 8am-5pm dispatching and an animal control function. Pike Co approved a sales tax supporting a centralized dispatch operation that allowed the City to cease 24 hour dispatching and close the municipal jail. Maintaining staff and up to date equipment has been a challenge. Body cameras were recently obtained using a grant, as well as updating emergency equipment in the vehicles.

The Louisiana Fire Department - The City’s fire protection is funded out of general revenues, and as a result has seen substantial budget cuts. The department is currently staffed by a part-time Chief and pay-as-called-out fire fighters. Although equipment is aging, training has recently been a priority and scheduled as a regular routine to keep the staff up to date. Two new police vehicles were added 2023.

Other Institutions - Louisiana residents are fortunate to have some very good institutions that are outside of City government but very important contributors to the overall quality of the community. These include the Pike County Memorial Hospital and the Twin Pike Family YMCA. Both are modern facilities providing programs and services at a level of quality that are relatively unique for a city the size of Louisiana.

Issues and Opportunities -

The city's month to month unrestricted cash reserve needs to consistently reflect a higher percentage of the overall operations budget.

The City's revenue from sales tax has shown a steady year-to-year decline.

Per state law there is still some room to increase sales and property taxes via voter approval, this has met with disapproval from the citizens, due to current inflation and lack of high paying jobs.

Changes in the Police department brought on by County-wide dispatch need to be carefully planned. Staffing is difficult, pay has been raised, yet remains less than other cities of like population.

County-wide dispatching has allowed the City to redirect some of the budget to other needs.

The City needs a solution for improving the condition of the fire department.

The City's drinking water quality has experienced minor deviations from accepted standards on occasion. This is being addressed, and will continue to be addressed with upgrades and testing.

The City's waste disposal function does not currently include curbside recycling, and the centralized recycling program was discontinued in 2023

Pike County Memorial Hospital and Twin Pike Family YMCA are significant community assets that need to be well advertised. PCMH is adding a facility for rehabilitation in the old Stark Offices.

CITY SERVICES OVERALL GOAL-

To see that City services and those of other public institutions fully serve the needs of our community.

City Services Objectives and Strategies

CS Objective 1. The original plan adopted in 2019 set a goal of increasing City revenues by 15%. This goal was not reached by the strategies set forth. A new goal of at least 10% may be attainable.

Strategy 1. As property tax increases that have been proposed since the original 2019 plan was adopted have met with resistance by the citizens of the City, an increase in that area is not a good strategic plan. However, as property values increase, the taxes on those increase through no change in the tax rate charged. An increase in property values would increase the tax base, therefore, the goal is to increase the value of properties within the City limits. Enforcement of ordinances for maintenance and the elimination of abandoned and condemned properties are a tool to raise values.

Strategy 2. Explore the desirability and legality of imposing a tax or license fee on the "games of predictive outcome" within the businesses in the City limits.

Strategy 3. Work with the Louisiana Municipal Corporation and Economic Development to explore businesses that may operate as a source of income.

Strategy 4. Stay apprised of potential changes to state law that would enable broader collection of the Use Tax.

Strategy 5. Evaluate all rentals to ensure all "transient tax" is being collected. This money is used for promotion of Louisiana.

CS Objective 2. In order to maintain Louisiana's positive credit rating, manage City finances to reach a goal where an average amount, equal to 25% of the City's Annual Unrestricted Operating Budget, is held as month-to-month cash reserves.

Strategy 1. A process has been established to compute the monthly cash reserve balance as an annual average on a rolling basis monthly. This shall be relayed to the Council monthly.

Strategy 2. Report any anomalies in the financial report as regards to either expenditures or revenue.

Strategy 3. Work with the City Administrator and City Treasurer to ensure that annual budgets and mid-year budget adjustments accurately reflect the City's ability to incur budgeted expenses while meeting the cash reserve balance goal.

CS Objective 3. There are zero drinking water quality alerts required to be issued.

Strategy 1. Work with the City Administrator and Water Department to prepare a report to City Council that details drinking water alerts issued during the last five years along with the cause for each.

Strategy 2. Report to Council as to the remedies that would substantially reduce the risk for any of those alerts in the future.

Strategy 3. The City Administrator and the Water Department should meet regularly to discuss all alerts, issues and foreseeable problems to keep the line of communication open. Problems should be addressed immediately.

CS Objective 4. Provide city residents an option for curbside recycling

Strategy 1. The 2019 Plan strategy was to solicit suggestions from the Bowling Green Sheltered workshop for curbside recycling – they do not offer individual recycling. The next option would be to contact the agency that is contracted for trash pick up

Strategy 2. Recommend a path forward to council – explore grant opportunities

CS Objective 5. Improve the City's ISO fire insurance rating from a 6 to a 4. This is not done on a yearly basis as the 2019 Plan advised.

Strategy 1. Complete an analysis of options for adequately funding the fire department following the outline provided and report to City Council (this was supposed to be completely June of 2019).

Strategy 2. Initiate steps necessary to implement the preferred alternative for adequately funding the fire department – This needs to be explored

CS Objective 6. City's Police Department sufficiently qualified to achieve certification. This was in the 2019 plan as an 18 month goal, however the certification that is sought is not adequately named.

Strategy 1. The plan of 2019 was to seek an individual knowledgeable on police department certification to make a presentation – the current Police Chief has that knowledge and will inform the council.

Strategy 2. Working with the Public Safety Committee the Police Chief will present a process and time frame for developing the system and materials that would qualify for certification. This strategy does not identify certification. The current Police Chief is working on this.

CS Objective 7. Reduce citizen complaints related to officer performance and unaddressed criminal activity. The 2019 plan adopted stated to reduce this by 50% - however no actual complaint data was given, therefore no way to tell if complaints reduced.

Strategy 1. Establish a current baseline enumerating the average annual number of citizen complaints in the two target areas.

Strategy 2. Work with the Police Chief to outline training needs and protocol changes that can improve performance in the two target areas.

Strategy 3. Work with the Police Chief to provide quarterly reports on progress to the Council. The current Police Chief is reporting to the council at the regular Council Meetings each month. Keep lines of communication open. Follow-up with the citizens a priority.

CS Objective 8. All City promotional materials emphasize the City's excellent schools, uniquely outstanding YMCA and singularly important among small rural communities – Pike County Memorial Hospital.

Strategy 1. Update the City website – This has been completed 2023 and is being maintained with links to other web pages as well that promote history, tourism, education and health.

Strategy 2. Solicit information from specific entities for use in promotional materials (school district, Hospital, YMCA etc).

CS Objective 9 Within 2 years of the 2019 plan adoption, there are at least 2 more opportunities for young people to enjoy a recreational activity within the City. This has not come to fruition, new strategies listed.

Strategy 1. Meet with the YMCA and the School to determine what type of opportunities are lacking that the City may be able to provide.

Strategy 2. Meet with local groups to gain ideas and input for opportunities.

Strategy 3. Look for ways to take unused city resources and create low cost usable space (ie riverfront activities, park dual purpose areas, rental of areas more than just parks)

CS Objective 10. Based on measures agreed to by key institutions the health of Louisiana residents shows an upward trend.

Strategy 1. Meet with the CEO of Pike Co Mem. Hospital to gain a better understanding of community health issues and the potential role the City may play in addressing issues. This has been completed.

Strategy 2. Provide full City participation in the Pike County Mem Hospital Community health Needs Assessment (CHNA) to be initiated in 2019.

Strategy 3. Adopt those strategies that are relevant to the City as developed by CHNA – Contact PCMH for the strategies

CS Objective 11. A set of City Ordinances that are fully reviewed and up to date by July 2022

Strategy 1. Present to the Council a plan and schedule for meeting the June 2022 time frame, recognizing that other City Council Objectives reference specific ordinance considerations within specific target dates and that unforeseen, immediate needs will also arise. The ordinances should be updated as needed to follow state changes as well as changes due to new technology etc.

CS Objective 12. A consolidated, fully reviewed and updated set of City Administrative Policies - This has been completed 2019

CHAPTER EIGHT – CIVIC/COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS AND CLUBS

Churches – Ministerial Alliance - The City’s churches are an integral part of the community, providing not only opportunities for worship, but also strongly contributing to charitable efforts and providing another set of unique and/or historical architectural examples.

The Louisiana Ministerial Alliance was first incorporated in April 1992. The membership is made up of churches and other ministries that are in sympathy with it’s purpose and goals. The Alliance includes representation from: Bethel AME, First Assembly of God, First Christian, Centenary United Methodist, Calvary Episcopal, First Presbyterian, Elmwood Community, First Baptist, Maryland Street Baptist, St. Joseph Catholic, New Jerusalem Tabernacle of Praise, Trinity Lutheran, Buffalo, Calumet Presbyterian and the following ministries: Louisiana Community Food Pantry, Louisiana Clothing Room, Lane’s Backpack Program and The Bridge.

“The purpose of the Ministerial Alliance is to provide temporary financial assistance to those in need, to assist persons traveling through our community who may need a helping hand, to assist in alleviating hunger in those who are in need, and to foster good relations among the clergy and churches through fellowship, study and community worship.”

The group provides ecumenical worship services throughout the year including Martin Luther King recognition, Ash Wednesday, Holy Week, Easter sunrise service, Worship in the park over summer and fall and Thanksgiving.

Chamber of Commerce – The Louisiana Chamber of Commerce currently has approximately 50 members. The Chamber’s board meets monthly, and also sponsors an open invitation monthly luncheon with invited speakers. It’s mission is stated as “A member driven organization whose purpose is to promote growth, participation in events and the financial well being of the City of Louisiana in regard to economic development, tourism, visual aesthetics and civic relationships.”

Rotary – The Louisiana Rotary Club was chartered in 1924 with 26 members and is a member of Rotary International. The mission of Rotary International is “to provide service to others, promote integrity, and advance world understand, goodwill and peace through its fellowship of business, professional, and community leaders.” The Club meets weekly, has speakers on a variety of topics and has over 50 members including members of a Satellite group. The organization started Interact, a Rotary based organization for High School Students at Louisiana High School.

Elks Club – The Louisiana Elks Lodge 791 meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month. Its mission is “To inculcate the principles of Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity; to recognize a belief in God; to promote the welfare and enhance the happiness of its Members; to quicken the spirit of American Patriotism; to cultivate good fellowship; to perpetuate itself as a fraternal organization, and to provide for its government, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America will serve the people and communities through benevolent programs, demonstrating that Elks Care and Elks Share.” The Lodge owns one of the historic downtown structures that houses a members only club, it’s own kitchen and meeting space available for rent to groups and individuals.

Other groups include:

Louisiana Boat Club

Louisiana Tourism Commission
Raintree Arts Council
American Legion
Daughters of the American Revolution
Garden Club
Coffee Mates
Herb Club
RE(STORE)ING LA MO PROJECT
Louisiana Concerned Citizens

In all, there is no shortage of opportunities for individuals looking to get involved for either social or civic purposes.

Issues and Opportunities

Greater communication and cooperation among groups could create synergies that lead to even greater contributions to the City's well being.

Many groups could use and infusion of younger members.

CIVIC/COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS AND CLUBS OVERALL GOAL -

To have civic and community groups that freely collaborate and provide important contributions to Louisiana's well being.

Civic/Community Institutions and Clubs Objectives and Strategies -

CCIC Objective 1. Work to form a "Civic Alliance" group that coordinates activities, shares information and cooperates on joint ventures.

Strategy 1. Economic Development Corp meet with and discuss this objective individually with each Civic, Community Institution and Club as well as with the Council and City government. This will now be the Louisiana Municipal Corporation's task. To become a central communication hub for all groups as of January 2024.

Strategy 2. Draft a general set of operating procedures to coordinate everyone and plan a way to disseminate information in an orderly and timely fashion to all.

CCIC Objective 2. Based on statistical census data, no one is recognized as under-nourished with the Louisiana Community. This data may not be correct.

Strategy 1. Maintain an awareness of community nutrition issues through participation in the Community Health Needs Assessment.

Strategy 2. Provide support to the Louisiana Food Pantry, Children and Seniors meal programs as the City is able to.

CHAPTER NINE – TRANSPORTATION

Mississippi River – The Mississippi River carries substantial barge traffic and located just south of the City is a barge facility. The Pike County Development Authority is in the process of developing associated warehousing that could increase the port facility's usage. The Mississippi River is utilized for recreational boating and well as fishing and barge traffic.

Rail - The Burlington Northern – Sante Fe Railroad has a north-south rail line close to and paralleling the Mississippi River. Gateway Western Railroad runs east- west through the City, crossing the Mississippi River on an historic Swing Bridge just south of town. One of the most mismatched and impressive structures across the upper Mississippi River is the massive swing bridge at Louisiana. The first bridge at this location was built in 1873 and featured a number of Whipple Through Trusses, along with the massive swing span. Between 1890 and 1900, Chicago & Alton did a major overhaul of their Kansas City Line, including reconstructing this bridge completely. The reconstruction began in 1897, and involved replacing all spans. However, two spans were built using four of the original 1873 spans, in a "twinning" configuration. These spans would later be replaced in 1945. However, additional span replacements would be completed in 1905 and 1945. More than likely, these spans were replaced due to some sort of incident (derailment, barge strike, etc). As currently constructed, the bridge contains (from west to east):

6-Panel Pratt Through Truss (Built 1898)

17-Panel, 2 Span Cantilevered Through Truss Swing Span (Built 1898)

9-Panel Parker Pratt Through Truss (Built 1897)

8-Panel Parker Pratt Through Truss (Built 1897)

A Pair of 6-Panel Warren Through Trusses (Built 1945)

12-Panel Polygonal Warren Through Truss (Built 1945)

A Pair of 6-Panel Pratt Through Trusses (Built 1905)

All spans, except for the 1945 spans have pinned connections. The 1945 spans contain riveted connections. In addition, all substructures are constructed of stone, although many have been encased in concrete. These substructures date to 1873, when the previous bridge was built.

When constructed, the swing span was the largest in the world. However, it would be quickly succeeded by other structures along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. This bridge is a structure that is extremely impressive, and mismatched. It clearly has a unique history to the untrained eye.

There are several inactive spurs within the City limits and one active spur south of town serving the Dyno-Nobel Manufacturing Facility.

State/County Highways and Roads – State Highway 54 travels east to west through the north side of the City. The Champ Clark Bridge was replaced and opened to traffic in the fall of 2019, with the hopes of alleviating flooding on the Illinois side where the highway was prone to close. Louisiana is the site for this river crossing which is the only one between Hannibal and the Greater St. Louis area. State Highway 79 runs north to south through the City and is also identified as 3rd street, and is located just a few blocks from the River. River flooding covers the south portion of 3rd Street nearly every year, but normally a detour allows traffic flow to continue. State Highway NN Forms part of Louisiana's western boundary. Three bridges within City limits are the responsibility of Pike County.

City Streets - Louisiana City maintains approximately 31 miles of city streets. Georgia Street is the principal east to west thoroughfare and was resurfaced 2020-2021. Third Street is the principal north to south thoroughfare and the Missouri Department of Transportation resurfaced it in 2022 along with several upgraded sidewalks, and crossings as well as the removal of several trees that were overhanging the road. Nearly all remaining streets in town are in need of maintenance, straining the budget to afford yearly.

Nearest Airports - The Bowling Green Municipal Airport is located two miles northwest of the city. Airside facilities include a single runway and taxiway system. Runway 13/31 is 3,204 feet long by 50 feet wide. The taxiway consists of a single 25-foot connecting taxiway.

Land side facilities include a 4,000-plus sf FBO/community hanger, 3-unit T-hanger and 4-unit T-hanger.

BGMA is a general aviation airport. It maintains a B-I Reference Code. This Airport Reference Code accommodates aircraft with the following characteristics:

Aircraft approach speeds from 91 knots up to, but not including 121 knots.

Aircraft wing span from 49 feet up to, but not including, 79 feet.

Future Growth and Development

Growth and development at the airport is guided by the City's Airport Master Plan. It calls for a new and redirected runway, new taxiway, apron and new land side facilities.

In addition to having public utilities and easy roadway access, BGMA is capable of accommodating light industrial/manufacturing operations on site.

The largest nearby commercial airport is Lambert International Airport in St. Louis County Missouri. It is served by most major commercial airlines and is about 80 miles from Louisiana.

Quincy Illinois Regional Airport is approximately 50 miles away and has daily commercial service to Chicago/O'Hare provided by one airline.

Issues and Opportunities

The barge facility could support additional growth and should expect added traffic with the additional warehousing that is planned. As of 2024, this has yet to be a reality.

Rail lines are a plus for any new industry looking to locate and in need of that form of transportation.

State Highways 54 and 79 bring substantial vehicle traffic through town.

City street maintenance outside of Georgia and Third Street is insufficient.

TRANSPORTATION OVERALL GOAL -

To capitalize on Louisiana's location as a crossroad of major transportation systems and to ensure that our internal transportation structure is sound.

Transportation Objectives and Strategies -

T Objective 1. Year to year there is continuous improvement in the condition of city streets.

Strategy 1. Work with the City Administrator to have a report presented to Council outlining the actual annual maintenance that would be required to adequately maintain the City's system.

Strategy 2. Maintain a high awareness of potential grant opportunities for bringing Third Street out of the floodplain and other needed projects.

Strategy 3. Create a data base of roads outlining maintenance that is needed, when it is done and what is still required. Keep it updated for easy access.

Strategy 4. Replacement of bridges – The county is replacing the Bridge on Delaware Street and is slated to replace the Maryland Street bridge. There will also be a pedestrian bridge located just east of the High School on Georgia Street.

T Objective 2. Packaged information relative economic development will have complete and detailed information regarding rail, road and river transportation, as well as warehousing.

Strategy 1. Develop a detailed map highlighting all transportation facilities, used and unused rail spurs and warehouse facilities.

CHAPTER TEN – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

According to the 2016 Census data Pike County, Missouri was home to 401 non-government establishments who employ more than one person. These entities had about 950 million dollars in annual sales (wholesale, manufacturing and retail). They employed roughly 3400 people with an annual payroll of \$101 million, which places the county's average annual wage at just under \$30,000 for these individuals.

Specific data was not available for Louisiana alone, but within or close to the City there are several small to medium sized employers in various fields. These include manufacturing, medicine, education and agriculture/horticulture. There are also retail and eating establishments.

Issues and Opportunities -

A lack of day care prohibits some from entering the job force

Similarly some lack transportation

An inordinate number of employment opportunities do not provide wages that are above the poverty level and most do not provide basic benefits.

Economic development in general struggles against a culture where the “work ethic” has been diminished.

Incomes in the City are significantly skewed towards the lower end versus both Pike County and State wide.

Buildings for both new commerce and small industry are either unavailable or in poor condition.

The inherent size of the population causes commerce to struggle without the added traffic from tourism.

Businesses and individuals from outside the community must overcome a minority group prone to suspicion and resistance.

Louisiana has good north/south and east/west highway access.

Though the city is at the intersection of both north/south and east/west rail, the only spur is at the Dyno Nobel plant at this time.

The City has a Mississippi barge facility (located at Wayne B Smith) and the Pike County Port Authority has purchased land to eventually expand barge on-land warehousing. This is located south on Hwy 79 near Clarksville.

There are a few businesses that have provided consistent employment opportunities and overall economic activity for many years, primary among them is Stark Brothers, who maintains a national reputation and widespread interest.

Facility costs, property taxes and other factors attractive to business are generally favorable.

Louisiana has attributes that can readily promote tourism.

Economic Development Overall Goal -

To have sufficient employment opportunities that provide adequate wages and benefits to the extent that people are motivated to either remain or move here and to demonstrate a commitment within the community that is supportive to both existing and new businesses.

Economic Development Objectives and Strategies -

Econ Objective 1. Within 5 years wage distributions are trending towards state averages

Strategy 1. Working with the Pike County Development Authority (PCDA) and the Economic Development Corp along with the Tourism Committee create a comprehensive data base of available building space and land describing condition, suitability and other attributes sufficient

to fully inform prospective businesses or expansions by the end of 2025 (Original plan called for end of 2018)

Strategy 2. City Council, Tourism Committee and Economic Development will review past plans and business development information and glean from that a data base of other relevant information useful for business promotion.

Econ Object 2. Maintain an upward trend in Chamber of Commerce Participation

Strategy 1. Support the Chamber of Commerce by providing office and meeting space.

Econ Object 3. Economic Development will work with Chamber of Commerce to quarterly report to Council on a portfolio of strategies aimed at enhancing the community's climate for business expansion. Louisiana Municipal Corporation shall coordinate with the Chamber as well.

Strategy1. Continue to explore affordable day care opportunities.

Strategy2. Continue to explore ways to provide transportation to those who need it in order to be employed. Taxi services (Karl's cab) no longer in service.

Strategy3. Maintain an available building space inventory as described in plan.

Strategy 4. Maintain and regularly communicate with potential business relocation opportunities.

Strategy 5. Maintain a strong Economic Developement network at the state and regional level.

CHAPTER ELEVEN – LOOKING AHEAD

How Will We Monitor Progress?

For a plan to have any value it needs to be implemented. Implementation will always fall short if there is not systematic monitoring of progress. In order to improve our chances for success this plan will be owned by the City Council, the Mayor and the City Administrator. All objectives and strategies have been assigned under one of Councils' Committees. Each Council member chairs one of these committees and is assigned to monitor and help achieve implementation of that portion of the plan.

At each meeting of Council Committees we will review progress on a designated portion of the Plan. Full Council meeting agendas will be constructed around the due dates for various strategies and objectives so that all are held transparently accountable.

How Will We Keep This Plan Current and Relevant?

Adopting the operational model described above means that the plan will be a continuous focus of City Council. Inevitably there will be a need to modify and adapt plan elements as implementation progresses. These changes will be presented to Council for their concurrence as soon as noted if they are relatively minor and the document itself will be edited accordingly. It is planned that the document will be housed on the City website and changes will be kept up to date there as well. The Planning and Zoning Commission will be tasked with major changes and updates, where minor changes can be made by Council.

APPENDIX A

Planning Terminology

Comprehensive Community Planning: A process (not an event) to identify, discuss and set outcomes for a community. Participants should be visionary in understanding and setting a realistic course to best achieve the kind of community we desire. This is viewed as an ongoing process of review, evaluation of success and the adoption of course corrections to continually improve.

Community Elements: The things that define Louisiana – People, resources, structures – and the focal points for continuously improving the community – institutions, services, infrastructure, etc.

Vision: A lofty statement that answers: “what do we want to be in the long-term future?” In writing a vision statement, we consider that we have unlimited resources and can take our community in a direction most, if not all, citizens desire.

Goals: Goals are the major achievements that we feel would realize the vision. They need to be specific to the community element and aspirational as well as inspirational.

Objectives: Objectives fall under goals. While the goals indicate direction, objectives describe the benchmarks we can use in evaluating progress. They need to be measurable in some fashion in order to be used as a tool for continuous improvement.

Strategies: Action steps specific to achieving objectives. They take into account time frames and responsible individuals and have a direct bearing on budget and policy decisions.

Sources: Data Census Gov, United States Census Bureau
Bowling Green City webpage
State Historical Society of Missouri
Wikipedia
Rivers Project Mater Plan, US Army Corps of Engineers
Flood Plain Management services, US Army Corps of Engineers
Missouri Agriculture: 2016 Econ Cont Ag and Forestry

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Ward 1 Blue

Ward 2 Red

Ward 3 Yellow

55 views

Published on December 4, 2023

SHARE

2023

Line 3

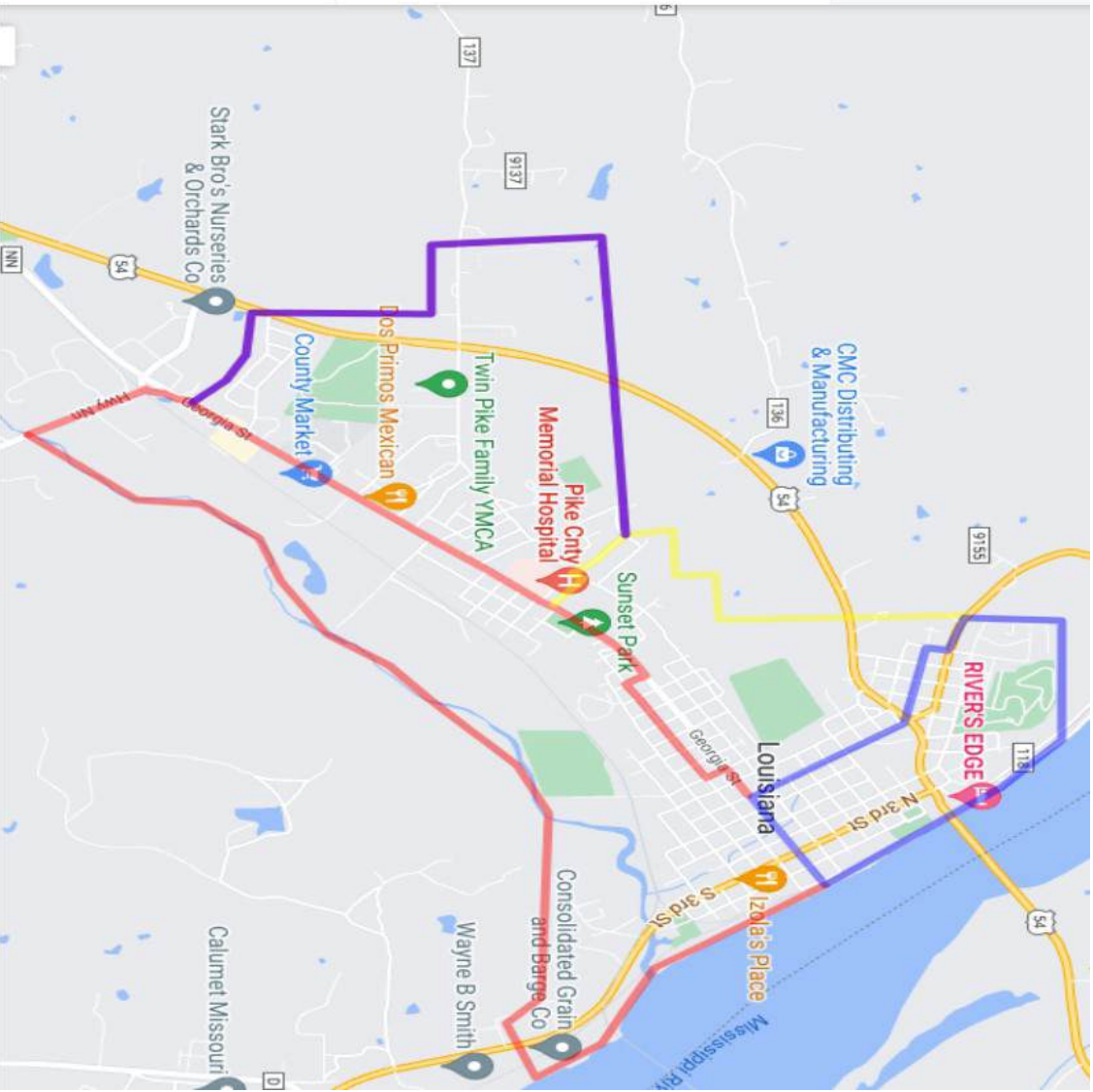
Line 4

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Line 6

Line 7

Ward 1



THE MURALS OF LOUISIANA MISSOURI



The Murals of Louisiana

1 Delta Queen Approaching Hwy. 54 Bridge

Located: 5th and Georgia

Year: 2000 Size: 32' x 8'

Many donors made this mural possible. Those donating \$500 or more were: Jim Gierke, Best Buy Homecare and Ed & Darylene Pennington.

Artist:

John Stoeckley

John Stoeckley has been capturing the history of Missouri and other notable sights in America since 1990. A business executive for 25 years, John exchanged his briefcase for a portfolio and drawing table. John's works hang in many private collections as well as national and international public places, such as the Kremlin, the Vatican, FBI Headquarters and the Pentagon. John's main studio is the "Reflections of Missouri" located in Louisiana, Missouri.

This is John's first Mural.

The first mural in Louisiana, Missouri was painted by John Stoeckley in the summer and fall of 2000. The mural is located on the corner of 5th and Georgia. This mural measures 8' x 32'.

The mural depicts the east entrance to Louisiana via U.S. Highway 54 over the Mississippi River on the Champ Clark Bridge. The Delta Queen paddle wheel steamship is approaching the bridge heading downstream from the north. The leopard frog is simply a whimsical addition as is the painter on the ladder.

The Champ Clark Bridge, completed in 1928, is named for the U.S. Speaker of the House, 1911-1918, a native of Pike County, Missouri. This bridge is the only highway bridge between Hannibal, Missouri and Alton, Illinois.

The Delta Queen, matriarch of the Mississippi River, was built in Stockton, California in 1928 at a cost of \$1,000,000. Initially it traveled between San Francisco and Sacramento. During WWII it was used as a Navy ferry in San Francisco Bay. It was brought to the Mississippi in 1947. The Delta Queen was listed on the National Register of Important Places in 1970 and in 1989 was made a National Historic Landmark. It is the oldest steam paddle wheeler with overnight accommodations in service on the Mississippi. Although the Delta Queen has been refurbished many times, the last being in 1998, it still maintains the ambiance of a fine Victorian home with gleaming brass and Tiffany style stained glass windows.

Travel on the legendary riverboat Delta Queen allows passengers to experience the rich history of the river towns such as Louisiana along the "Big Muddy".



2 McDannold Livery Stable

Located: 3rd and North Carolina

Year: 2001 Size: 24' x 12'

Many donors made this mural possible. Those donating \$500 or more were: Holnam, AmerenUE, Pike Medical Clinic, Ron & Judy Allely, Ed & Darylene Pennington and George & Viola Stelioes.

Artist:

Alex-Stelioes Wills

Alexander Stelioes-Wills was born in New Jersey. He received his BFA and his BA in History from Washington University. He received his MFA in Painting from Indiana University. He was worked as a scenic painter for the IU School of Music Program. He has worked on mural projects for the Lichtensein Art Center in Pittsfield, MA. He was a finalist for the IU Wright Quad Mural competition. He has exhibited in regional, national and international juried shows as well as group invitational and solo exhibitions in Indiana and Kentucky. Along with pursuing an active exhibition record, Alex has taught Art, Painting and Drawing at Vincennes University, Center College and is currently teaching Art at Mississippi State University.

Louisiana's 2nd mural was painted by Alex Stelios-Wills in June 2001 and is located on the south wall of the Pike Medical Clinic on the corner of 3rd and North Carolina. The mural measures 12' x 24'

The Hurley McDannold Livery Barn and Sale Stables was located on the west side of the 200 block of South 3rd Street. The livery barn was half a block long with stables in the basement and a large mule pen. In addition to box stalls, the building housed two hearses and five carriages that were used for funerals and weddings. The McDannold Livery Barn burned on May 29, 1930. The Pike Medical Clinic is now in that location.



3 Springtime in Louisiana

Located: 3rd and South Carolina

Year: 2001 Size: 80' x 12'

Many donors made this mural possible. Donors of \$500 or more are: Dr. Eric Gearing.

Artist:

Tonya (Penrod) Sheppard

Tonya (Penrod) Sheppard was born and raised in Louisiana. She graduated from Louisiana High School in 1998. At the time of her first mural painting, Tonya was a senior at Hannibal LaGrange College majoring in Accounting. She earned her degree in 2002. Tonya is an accomplished artist whose artwork is well known in Louisiana. Her artwork has won several awards throughout Missouri and the surrounding area.

This is Tonya's first Mural.

"Springtime in Louisiana" is Louisiana's 3rd mural and is located on the east wall of Dr. Gearing's office building at the corner of 3rd Street and South Carolina. This mural was painted by Tonya (Penrod) Sheppard in the fall of 2001 and measures 12' x 80".

Spring in Louisiana is the season of nature's awakening. The oak and river birch trees have yet to display their leaves. Indigenous flowering trees such as dogwood and red bud paint the woods in white and pink. The forsythia is one of the first flowering shrubs to herald the coming of spring. The blooming of violets, daffodils, Russian sage and crocuses add to the beauty of spring. The dandelion, which most gardeners detest, also adds to the color of spring.

Morels spring from the moist earth during the first warm humid days of spring to the delight of mushroom hunters.



4 Old Glory

Located: 6th and Tennessee

Year: 2002 Size: 13' x 6'

Many donors made this mural possible. Those donating \$500 or more were: Fowler Lumber Company, Ron & Judy Allely and the Louisiana Mural Organization, Inc.

Artist:

Tonya (Penrod) Sheppard

Tonya (Penrod) Sheppard was born and raised in Louisiana. She graduated from Louisiana High School in 1998. At the time of her first mural painting, Tonya was a senior at Hannibal LaGrange College majoring in Accounting. She earned her degree in 2002. Tonya is an accomplished artist whose artwork is well known in Louisiana. Her artwork has won several awards throughout Missouri and the surrounding area.

This is Tonya's second mural.

"Old Glory", Louisiana's 4th mural, was painted by Tonya (Penrod) Sheppard in June 2002 and is located on the Fowler Lumber Company storage building on the corner of 6th Street and Tennessee. The mural measures 6' x 13'.

The bald eagle, the national bird of the United States, is soaring in front of the fluttering United States flag.



5 George W. Trimble

Located: Main and South Carolina

Year: 2002 Size: 32' x 8'

Those donating \$500 or more were the George W. Trimble Trust and the Louisiana Mural Organization, Inc.

Artist:

Ippy Greer

Ippy Greer, an artist for 30 years, prides himself in his large public art projects and his work can be seen in the Lubbock Texas Public Library, the San Jacinto Texas Junior College campus in addition to many other corporate and private displays.

The George W. Trimble mural is the 5th mural in Louisiana and is located on the Trimble House at the corner of Main and South Carolina Streets.

The mural depicts the charitable contributions of a caring and generous man who was born in Pike County in 1850. Trimble moved west to Colorado where he made his fortune in mining, ranching and banking but he never forgot his earlier years and the people of Pike County. Upon his death in 1929, Trimble left funds designated to benefit and assist those in need. Louisiana Elks Ledge 791, which administers the Trimble Fund, is one of the seven beneficiaries. Others include Pike County Memorial Hospital, a children's hospital, two other Elks Lodges and two homes for the blind.

Pike County considers it a privilege to be the boyhood home of this great philanthropist whose gifts over the years have provided generous assistance to countless people in need.

The mural measures 8' x 32'.



6 Buffalo Fort

Located: 3rd and Georgia

Year: 2002 Size: 32' x 10'

This mural was financed entirely by the Mercantile Bank.

Artist:

Harold Shuler

Harold R. Shuler, a graduate of the American Academy of Art in Chicago and an active member of the Portrait Society of America, painted his first commissioned portrait at age 15 and has earned his living as an artist ever since. His fine art career coincided with a thirty-year career with US Steel. Career highlights include: Graphic art, portraits, a 10' x 96' mural between the US Steel building and the subway in Pittsburgh, involvement in the design and construction of the Chicago Picasso Sculpture and Disney World, for US Steel. Assistant to Dale Messick on the "Brenda Starr" comic strip. Courtroom drawings for CNN, CBS, NBC and Newsweek Magazine. Paintings commissioned for a Discover Channel special. Teaching at colleges, seminars and private classes. Commissioned portraits and paintings for corporations and individuals. Harold owns a studio and art gallery in restored, historic Clarksville, Missouri. From there, he provides art for clients across the country. He and his wife have their home in a loft above the gallery overlooking the Mississippi River.

The 6th mural in Louisiana, Missouri was painted by Harold Shuler in the summer of 2002. The mural is located on the south wall of the Mercantile Bank on the corner of 3rd and Georgia Streets. This mural measures 10' x 32'.

The mural depicts Buffalo Fort being observed by Indians. The fort was located about two miles south of Louisiana on the present Route D.

Buffalo Fort was utilized from about 1811-1813. The fort consisted of a stockade and a tunnel like extension from the fort to permit the fort's inhabitants to carry water from the spring without being seen by the indians. Some 20 area families took refuge in the fort.

In 1813 Captain Robert Jordan and his son Lieutenant James Jordan were returning to the fort and were ambushed and killed by indians. The fort's inhabitants were evacuated and escorted to St. Louis and the fort was later burned. The Jordan's were buried in the Buffalo-Jordan Cemetery about two miles from the fort's location.



7 Railroads of Louisiana

Located: 300 block South Main

Year: 2002 Size: 20' x 10'

Many donors made this mural possible. Those donating \$500 or more were: Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, Kansas City Southern Railroad, Dottie Brown & Family and Ed & Darylene Pennington.

Artist:

Holly Dehner

Holly Dehner is a native of northeast Missouri. In the early 1980's she participated in a street painting competition sponsored by the Hannibal Arts Council, completed a series of views of Hannibal for a local restaurant manager and created a children's mural at the New London Baptist Church. She returned to Lewis County in 1993 and entered Culver Stockton College to earn her Art Education degree. She began her teaching career in Louisiana, Missouri in 1997 and currently resides in New London with her husband and four children. Holly has only recently resumed her participation in local art events, having paintings included in the Hannibal Arts Council Inspirations exhibit and the Provenance Art Center during fall and spring tours. She has also completed two playground murals in New London Elementary and has a mural at the Holliday Baptist Church in Holliday, Missouri.

The "Railroads of Louisiana", Louisiana's 7th mural was painted by Holly Dehner in August 2002 and is located on the Louisiana Icehouse in the 300 block of South Main Street. The mural is 10' high by 20' long.

The two railroads presently servicing Louisiana are the Burlington Northern Santa Fe in the north-south direction and the Kansas City Southern in the east-west direction.

The railroads intersect at the west approach to the railroad bridge which spans the Mississippi River. The railroad bridge, constructed in 1872, is the oldest turn-span bridge in the world. It is 442 feet long and weighs approximately 900 tons. The bridge swings 90 degrees to allow river traffic to pass on either side of the center pivot pier.

The Chicago & Alton Tower was located at the intersection of the two railroads. This two story tower was built in 1900 by the C & A Railroad and initially used to control railroad traffic across the railroad bridge, and to control traffic at the intersection of the C & A Railroad and C, B & Q Railroad. In the late 1920's it was utilized as a train orders station. The Tower was abandoned in 1980 and was demolished in the early 1990's.

During the heyday of the railroads, two depots serviced their respective railroad. The depot servicing the north-south railroad was built around 1873-1874 and was located on the west bank of the Mississippi River at the foot of North Carolina Street. This depot was demolished in 1992. The Chicago, Burlington and Northern streamlined Zephyr trains were utilized during the 1940's and 1950's. On Zephyr, the Mark Train, ran from St. Louis to St. Paul and the other, the Hiawatha, ran from St. Paul to St. Louis.

The other depot in Louisiana, which serviced the east-west railroad, is still standing and is located on south 3rd Street on the north bank of Noix Creek. This depot is presently unoccupied and is being restored by the Louisiana Historical Preservation Association.



8 **Cornish Ford**

Located: 3rd and North Carolina

Year: 2003 Size:

This mural was made possible by many donors. Those donating \$500 or more were: Arrow Industries, Wal-Mart and the Louisiana Mural Organization.

Artist:

Jon Moran

Jon D. Moran, visual artist and successful graphic designer, has dreamed of creating art with and eye of his own. The Fordson tractor and Model T Ford murals painted on the old Cornish dealership building are just one step to that goal. Integrating those painting with the wall featuring an old existing sign enables the wall itself to become the mural, making an impact much larger than just painting images themselves. With a history of painting, ceramics, hot glass and most recently welded steel, Jon's pursuit of a life in fine art and craft continues.

This is Jon Moran's first mural in Louisiana.

The John Cornish and Sons Ford advertisement and cut-outs is located on the corner of 3rd Street and North Carolina. The original advertisement was repainted by Jon Moran in the fall of 2002. In 2003 Jon added the Ford model T touring car, the 1936 Fordson tractor cut-outs and the blank windows were painted to resemble glass.

Jon Cornish dealership sold Ford cars and trucks and Fordson tractors from 1918 until 1939.



9 Louisiana Historic Homes

Located: 705 Georgia

Year: 2003 Size: 8' x 8'

This mural was made possible by Campbell Cleaners and the Louisiana Mural Organization.

Artist:

LHS Art Class 2003

The LHS Art Class consisted of the following artists: Kelli Ann Martin, Megan E. Penrod, Jamie D. Lesley, Heather M. Willis, Thomas D. Burse, Same Love, Paul Polach, Lydia Hoaglin, Kyle Diffey, Stephanie Dobelmann, Kristin Starkey and Alex Rothwell with instructor Holly Dehner

This mural was painted in March, April and May of 2003.

This mural is located on the front of Campbell's Cleaners located at 705 Georgia. The mural was painted in the spring of 2003 and measures 8' x 8'. It was painted by the Louisiana High School Advanced Art Class.

There are many historic homes in Louisiana, and these five homes were selected by the students for the mural. At the top of the mural is a representation of the Louisiana sign located at the Mississippi Riverfront Park. In the background of the right center of the mural is the sternwheeler car ferry, the Rover, which ferried passengers and vehicles across the Mississippi River until 1936 after the Champ Clark Bridge was constructed.

Starting at the upper right and proceeding clockwise are the homes of:

Mr & Mrs Mark Daniels 400 N. Main-erected 1850 and was the home of the Younker family who owned Younker's Dry goods, one of the largest dry goods chains in the midwest. Mr & Mrs James Osborn, located at 1220 Georgia-erected in 1854 and built by the Luce family who were in the tobacco leaf business.

Mrs. Anita Ludwig, located at 1401 Georgia-erected in 1891 was once the home of Governor Lloyd Stark who lived there for 25 years. It is listed on the Register of Historic Homes. Dr. & Mrs. Joe Martin, located at 1805 Georgia-erected in 1875 by a family who operated the local bank. This home was once located on a vast property which is now the subdivision known as Marion Acres.

Mr & Mrs Chris Brown, located at 2000 Georgia-erected in 1900 by a St. Louis brewery family. The home's marble was imported from Italy and the 3rd floor accommodated the ballroom and the servant's quarters.



10 Honoring Veterans

Located: 420 Kelly Lane

Year: 2003 Size: 20' x 8'

This mural was financed entirely by the American Legion Haney-Pennock Post #370.

Artist:

Harold Shuler

Harold R. Shuler, a graduate of the American Academy of Art in Chicago and an active member of the Portrait Society of America, painted his first commissioned portrait at age 15 and has earned his living as an artist ever since. His fine art career coincided with a thirty-year career with US Steel. Career highlights include: Graphic art, portraits, a 10' x 96' mural between the US Steel building and the subway in Pittsburgh, involvement in the design and construction of the Chicago Picasso Sculpture and Disney World, for US Steel. Assistant to Dale Messick on the "Brenda Starr" comic strip. Courtroom drawings for CNN, CBS, NBC and Newsweek Magazine. Paintings commissioned for a Discover Channel special. Teaching at colleges, seminars and private classes. Commissioned portraits and paintings for corporations and individuals. Harold owns a studio and art gallery in restored, historic Clarksville, Missouri. From there, he provides art for clients across the country. He and his wife have their home in a loft above the gallery overlooking the Mississippi River.

This mural was painted by Harold Shuler in the summer of 2003. The mural is located on the north wall of the American Legion building located at 420 Kelly Lane. The mural measures 8' x 20'.

The mural honors all veterans of the United States military, the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard. It depicts scenes of the military forces of the United States of America from the days of the sailing ships and the Civil War to the high-tech armed forces of the 21st century. The infantryman in the upper left of the mural is a replication of the Civil War soldier statue in the Louisiana Cemetery. In the center of the mural are the United States and American Legion flags. The upper right corner of the mural honors POW-MIA's "You are not forgotten".

The Haney-Pennock American Legion Post was named for Charles L. Haney and Joe Pennock, Louisiana natives who made the supreme sacrifice in WWI. The post is very active in community services and honors deceased Legionnaires with a Memorial Squad at funerals. The Legion is probably best known locally for the award winning Apple Core Drill Team.



11 John B. Henderson

Located: 3rd and Georgia

Year: 2003 Size: 20' x 10'

This mural was financed entirely by the Bank of Louisiana.

Artist:

Barb Ehinger

Barb Ehinger was born and raised in Murray, Utah. She has resided in Louisiana since 1966. Barbara attended the University of Utah and also attended Hannibal-LaGrange College. She was one of the original founding members of the Raintree Arts Guild and has participated in many art shows. Throughout the years, Barbara has painted graduation collages for students depicting their activities and achievements, painted for her family and painted for her personal enjoyment. She has done substitute teaching at the State School in Bowling Green as well as other area schools. This is her first Louisiana mural.

This is her first Louisiana mural.

The John Brooks Henderson mural was painted by Barbara Ehinger in the summer of 2003. The mural is located on the south wall of the Bank of Louisiana at 103 South 3rd Street. The mural measures 10' x 20'. John Brooks Henderson, the unsung hero of abolition, was born in Danville, Virginia in 1826. Before he was ten years old, his family moved to north eastern Missouri. He studied law and at the age of 35 was appointed to the United States Senate.

Notable accomplishments of John Brooks Henderson were:

1852--Secretary of the Plank Road Company from Louisiana through Bowling Green to Danville and from Louisiana to Prairieville. 1862-1869--United States Senator.

1865--Authored the 13th Amendment. 1867--Authored a treaty with the Plains Tribes Indians. 1886--Became the 1st President of the Bank of Louisiana.



12 1940's Georgia Street

Located: 607 Georgia

Year: 2003 Size: 16' x 8'

Many contributions made this mural possible. Those donating \$500 or more were: MASH II and the Louisiana Mural Organization Inc.

Artist:

Reed Stoeckley

Reed Stoeckley, a native of the Chicago area, relocated to Pike County in the fall of 2000. In Chicago he attended a school for Graphic Design and eventually fell knee deep into the restaurant business. Reed moved to the Louisiana area to enjoy a slower and quieter lifestyle while in search of "the kind of cafe he had always wanted but could never find." He found such a cafe in Clarksville, Missouri, the Book Nook which he opened in 2002. With his newly found free time he started painting. Reed found that he likes impressionistic style of painting on acrylics on canvass and paper.

This is Reed's first mural.

This 8' x 16' mural is a 1940's scene of Georgia Street looking to the east from 7th Street. It was painted by Reed Stoeckley in the summer of 2003 and is located on the west wall of MASH II 607 Georgia Street.

Louisiana in the 1940's was a thriving small city with many downtown retail businesses. Some were: a men's & women's clothing store, two department stores, three hardware stores, two variety stores, two barber shops, two drug stores, five bars, two lumber yards, a theater, two banks, three grocery stores, two furniture stores, four gas stations and two hotels. The area populace depended on downtown Louisiana for the necessary staples for day to day living. On Friday and Saturday evenings the downtown was filled with city and country people shopping and socializing.

Regretfully, shopping and social habits changed in the 1960's and the street scene of Georgia Street of the 1940's has been changed forever.



13 Henderson Park

Located: 301 Georgia

Year: 2003 Size: 8' x 10'

The donors for this mural were Family Drug, Bud Sizemore, Fred Lafser and the Louisiana Mural Organization Inc.

Artist:

Cindy Logan

Cindy Dietrich Logan was born and raised in Ft. Worth, Texas. She attended William Woods College in Fulton, Missouri and graduated in 1974 with a B.A. in Art, English and Secondary Education. Cindy received her Masters of Arts in Teaching with a concentration in communications from Webster University in St. Louis. She taught in the public schools for 15 years and has been active in many organizations. She is currently an officer on the National Alumni Board of William Woods University. Cindy has won numerous awards throughout her career as have her students. Shows and awards that Logan has received include many regional shows including: Raintree Arts Council, St. Louis Artist Guild, Hannibal Art Club, Missouri Art Educators, National Art Educators, Missouri State Fair top Fifty and purchase award, Women Artists of the West International show, Kansas National Small Painting and Printes, Spiva Nine State show, Quincy Quad State Show, Quincy Regional and others.

This is Cindy's first Louisiana mural.

This mural was painted by Cindy Logan in the summer of 2003. The mural is located on the east wall of 301 Georgia. The mural measures 8' x 10'.

Henderson Park, named after John B. Henderson, overlooks the Mississippi River, the Mississippi River floodplain in Illinois, the Champ Clark Highway 54 Bridge, the Kansas City Southern Railway Bridge and the confluence of the Salt River.

The Park is a scenic restful location with benches, picnic tables and children's playground equipment.



14 Vintage LaCrosse Lumber

Located: 120 North Main

Year: 2003 Size: 16' x 8'

Many donors made this mural possible. Those contributing \$500 or more were LaCrosse Lumber Company and the Louisiana Mural Organization Inc.

Artist:

Barbara Bliss

Barbara Bliss was raised in the rural Texas Gulf Coast and has been in her adopted town of Louisiana since 1987. Barbara works with her husband in their American Stone Art by Bliss sculpture studio near Louisiana. She taught herself basic sketching techniques and working with acrylics. In 2000 Barbara became introduced to oil painting. She paints for self enjoyment, "just for the pleasure of doing it and believes that art is nothing if not shared with friends and loved ones".

This is Barbara's first Louisiana mural

This mural of a typical LaCrosse Lumber Company line yard, circa the late 19th or early 20th century, is located at 123 North Main. The mural measures 8' x 16' and was painted by Barbara Bliss in the summer of 2003.

LaCrosse Lumber Company was founded in 1873 by Gustavus Adolphus Buffum with its headquarters in Louisiana. At the time, without a rail bridge, trains had to be ferried across the Mississippi River. In December 1873 the railroad bridge was completed. With shipments by boat to the north and south and with shipments by rail to the east and west, Louisiana became one of the best distribution points of lumber products in the Midwest.

In those days white pine lumber was floated down the Mississippi River in rafts, then sawed and planed into lumber at a mill located on the river bank north of Louisiana.

LaCrosse Lumber Company today has line yards in twenty locations in Missouri and Illinois.



15 Vintage Louisiana Fire Dept.

Located: 600 Georgia

Year: 2004 Size: 16' x 8'

This mural was financed by the Louisiana Volunteer Fire Department and the Louisiana Mural Organization Inc.

Artist:

Mike Campbell

Mike Campbell is a cartoonist and truck driver from San Francisco, California incarcerated in the Northeast Correctional Center in Bowling Green. He was published in England in 1986. Campbell likens his style to that of Robert Crumb, a famous cartoonist in San Francisco in the 1970's. Mike says the escape of the artistic world helps him cope with prison life. He has been in prison since 1987.

This mural was painted by Mike Campbell of Bowling Green NECC in September, 2004. He completed the mural in 15 days. It is displayed on the east wall of Lesley's Printing at 600 Georgia Street and is 8' x 16'. The Louisiana Volunteer Fire Department was located in the west end of the Lesley's Printing building in the latter part of the 19th century.



16 Louisiana Boat Club

Located: Tennessee @ Mississippi

Year: 2004 Size: 12' x 8'

This mural was financed by the Louisiana Boat Club, John Wood and Ron Allely.

Artist:

Holly Dehner

Holly Dehner is a native of northeast Missouri. In the early 1980's she participated in a street painting competition sponsored by the Hannibal Arts Council, completed a series of views of Hannibal for a local restaurant manager and created a children's mural at the New London Baptist Church. She returned to Lewis County in 1993 and entered Culver Stockton College to earn her Art Education degree. She began her teaching career in Louisiana, Missouri in 1997 and currently resides in New London with her husband and four children. Holly has only recently resumed her participation in local art events, having paintings included in the Hannibal Arts Council Inspirations exhibit and the Provenance Art Ceter during fall and spring tours. She has also completed two playground murals in New London Elementary and has a mural at the Holliday Baptist Church in Holliday, Missouri.

This 8' x 12' mural is located on the south end of the Louisiana Boat Club at the foot of Tennessee Street on the Mississippi River. Holly Dehner painted this mural in the summer of 2004.

The Louisiana Boat Club was founded by Charlie Heavner in 1952. The original boat club building was destroyed in July 1993, by the historical record Mississippi River flood. The present structure was rebuilt in 1994, hopefully above an further flood waters. The boat club has about 200 members.



17 Lindbergh at Ashburn

Located: 600 South Main

Year: 2004 Size: 16' x 8'

Those sponsoring this mural were George and Viola Stelioes, Sarah Feldt and the Louisiana Mural Organization Inc.

Artist:

Alex-Stelioes Wills

Alexander Stelioes-Wills was born in New Jersey. He received his BFA and his BA in History from Washington University. He received his MFA in Painting from Indiana University. He has worked as a scenic painter for the IU School of Music Program. He has worked on mural projects for the Lichtensein Art Center in Pittsfield, MA. He was a finalist for the IU Wright Quad Mural competition. He has exhibited in regional, national and international juried shows as well as group invitational and solo exhibitions in Indiana and Kentucky. Along with pursuing an active exhibition record, Alex has taught Art, Painting and Drawing at Vincennes University, Center College and is currently teaching Art at Mississippi State University.

The Lindbergh mural was completed in the summer of 2004 by Alexander Stelioes-Wills. It is located on the west wall of the Green Tyger Framing Shop/Blue Heron Coffee Bar near the south end of Main Street and is 16' long x 8' high.

In March 1925, Charles Lindbergh and his co-pilot landed in farmer John Arch Benn's field near Ashburn, Missouri. They were barn storming to raise money for Lindbergh's trans-Atlantic flight in 1927.

Mr. Benn allowed Lindbergh to utilize his field for take offs and landings, provided that a family member of Benn's could have a ride at no cost.

Lindbergh offered rides in the bi-plane for five dollars per person per flight. That day Lindbergh received \$135 giving 27 rides to the people of Ashburn.

Harold Sickles, an Ashburn native, provided the phot of Lindbergh and the information for this mural.



18 Louisiana Area Wildlife

Located: 3508 West Georgia

Year: 2004 Size: 24' x 8'

This mural was financed by Joes Jug, Pike County Quail Unlimited, The National Wild Turkey Federation, Tom Fowler, P&S Electric and River City Gun Works.

Artist:

Jerry Jones

Jerry Jones of Rockport, Illinois.

This is Jerry's first mural.

This mural was painted by Jerry Jones of Rockport, Illinois in the summer of 2004. It is displayed on the north wall of Joes Jug at 3508 West Georgia Street. The mural is 8' x 24'.

Early morning sunlight in late fall highlights a pair of mallard ducks as they are about to land in a pond. Canadian geese are passing by an old barn on their way to feed. A tom wild turkey is fanned as a hen is flying towards him. A buck white tail deer comes to the alert while resting with a doe. A pair of bobwhite quail is resting on a dead tree, but ready to fly as a red fox eyes them. A chocolate Laborador retriever sits patiently for his owner to take his retrieve, a mallard drake.

Pike County Missouri and Pike County Illinois is the home of bountiful species of wildlife. The Mississippi River and Salt River, the lakes, ponds and sloughs of the Pike Counties teem with waterfowl. Canadian geese and mallard ducks are two of the many species of waterfowl frequenting the area in spring and fall while traversing the Mississippi flyway. Waterfowl hunting is a popular sport and especially satisfying when a chocolate Laborador retriever brings you a downed mallard drake.

Quail, deer and turkey hunting are very popular sports in the counties. Both counties are the natural habitat of red fox, coyote and other fur bearing species such as muskrat, beaver, mink and the recently reintroduced river otter.



19 Stark Brothers Nursery

Located: West Georgia Street

Year: 2004 Size: 38' x 15'

This mural was financed entirely by Cameron Brown, owner of Stark Bro's Nursery.

Artist:

John Stoeckley

John Stoeckley has been capturing the history of Missouri and other notable sights in America since 1990. A business executive for 25 years, John exchanged his briefcase for a portfolio and drawing table. John's works hang in many private collections as well as national and international public places, such as the Kremlin, the Vatican, FBI Headquarters and the Pentagon. John's main studio is the "Reflections of Missouri" located in Louisiana, Missouri.

This is John's second mural in Louisiana.

The Stark Bro's Nursery mural is located on the south side of West Georgia Street/Route NN at the western edge of Louisiana. The mural was painted by John Stoeckley in the summer of 2004 and measures 38' x 15'.

Stark Bro's Nursery was established in October 1816 by James Hart Stark who had traveled from Kentucky. He brought with him apple scions which he grafted to native crab apple trees. These were the first grafted and budded trees west of the Mississippi River.

Since 1816 Stark Bro's Nursery has been recognized world wide for their development of various fruit and ornamental trees. Their first national advertising was in Harpers magazine in 1887. Some of Stark's developments were the Red Delicious apple and the Golden Delicious apple. In the 1900's, Stark's worked closely with Luther Burbank and at his death, Stark Bro's was chosen as the most capable organization to continue Burbank's work.

The "Stark Trees Bear Fruit since 1816" logo was registered in 1917 and is still in use.



20 Buffum Tools

Located: 4th and Tennessee

Year: 2004 Size: 8' x 8'

This mural was financed by Trent Meyers and the Louisiana Mural Organization Inc.

Artist:

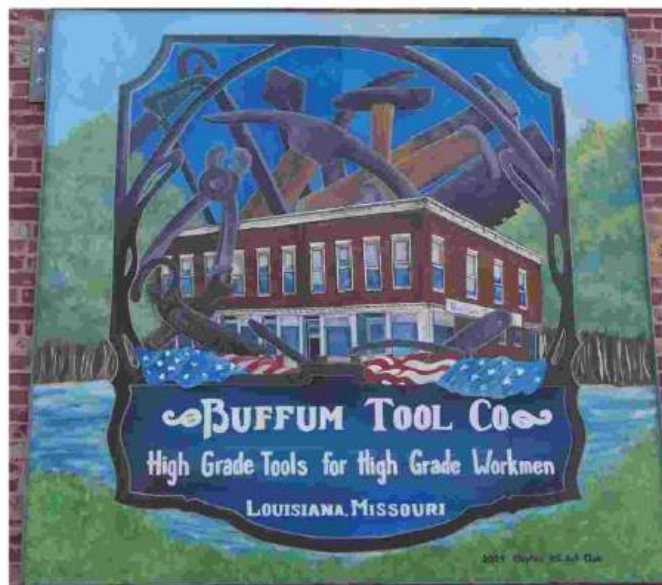
Clopton Art Club

Under the direction of Sheri Grote, consisted of the following students: James Webb, Ashley Tracy, Annie Cafer, Mary Landrigan, Cara Hays, Beth Beeson, Kaci Smith, Krystal McGuire, Amanda Cash, Ayinde Muhammad, Ayesha Andrews, Heather Shults, Amanda Steinhage and Courtney Capps.

The Buffum Tools mural is located on the north east corner of 4th and Tennessee Streets and is 8' x 8'. It was painted by the Clopton High School Art Club under the direction of Sheri Grote in the spring of 2004. The building was constructed in or about 1873 by Freeman and Jackson who forged parts with drop hammers for steam engines and furnaces.

Frank Buffum started the Buffum Tool Company in the early 1900's and the business continued until his death in 1922. "High Grade Tools for High Grade Workmen" were made in the building upon which the mural hangs. Various tools were manufactured by Buffum Tools, including: pinch bars, crow bars, various wrenches, car jacks, lawn sprinklers, hack saws, pliers, hammers, chisels, gate latches, door latches, nail sets, trowels, scrapers, bayonets, screw drivers and punches.

After Frank Buffum's death, his estate operated the Buffum Tool Incorporated. The Company was associated with the National Youth Association that trained young men in the operation of forges, drop hammers and tool making. Buffum Tools ceased operations in 1940. There have been many businesses and other occupants in the building over the years. It currently houses two businesses and three apartments.



21 Zebulon Pike

Located: 405 Georgia

Year: 2005 Size: 40' x 10'

This mural was financed by John B. Carroll and the Louisiana Mural Organization.

Artist:

Alex-Stelioes Wills

Alexander Stelioes-Wills was born in New Jersey. He received his BFA and his BA in History from Washington University. He received his MFA in Painting from Indiana University. He was worked as a scenic painter for the IU School of Music Program. He has worked on mural projects for the Lichtensein Art Center in Pittsfield, MA. He was a finalist for the IU Wright Quad Mural competition. He has exhibited in regional, national and international juried shows as well as group invitational and solo exhibitions in Indiana and Kentucky. Along with pursuing an active exhibition record, Alex has taught Art, Painting and Drawing at Vincennes University, Center College and is currently teaching Art at Mississippi State University.

The Zebulon Pike mural is located on at the southeast corner of Georgia Street and 5th Street on the west wall of Pike's Restaurant. It was painted by Alex Stelioes-Wills in June 2005. The mural measures 40' x 10'. The mural illustrates Pike during his exploration of the upper Mississippi River and his exploration across the Great Plains to the Rocky Mountains.

Zebulon Montgomery Pike was born in Trenton, New Jersey on January 5, 1779. He was the second of eight children. Zebulon Pike's father, also named Zebulon Pike, was an officer in George Washington's army. As a result the young Pike grew up on frontier military posts and later joined the army himself. In the summer of 1805, Zebulon Pike began an expedition of the upper Mississippi River. His almost nine month journey took him as far north as Minnesota. In 1806, Zebulon Pike led another expedition to trace the Arkansas and Red Rivers to their sources. It was on this trip that he attempted to climb the peak later named for him, Pike's Peak, Colorado. On this mission he was captured by the Spanish and later released but all of his notes and maps were confiscated.

During the War of 1812, he commanded the 15th United States Infantry. On April 27, 1813 at 34 years of age, Zebulon Pike was killed in action at the battle of York.

Pike County Missouri was named for Zebulon Pike in 1818.



22 The Plank Roads

Located: 400 Kelly Lane

Year: 2005 Size: 19' x 10'

This mural was made possible by P&S Electric and the Louisiana Mural Organization Inc.

Artist:

Sonja Boston McLaughlin

Sonja B. Boston McLaughlin was born in Louisiana, Missouri in 1969. Many factors have influenced her life, her passions and her art. These factors include being exposed to the wonders of nature, learning from her mother and grandmother to whom were artistes, the privilege of being raised bi-culturally, and inspiration from the beauty and intricacies of natural and build environments.

This is Sonja's first mural in Louisiana.

The Plank Roads was painted by Sonja Boston McLaughlin in August 2005. The 19' x 10' mural is located on the west side of P&S Electric storage building at 400 Kelly Lane.

The building on the left side of the mural represents the Louisiana-Bowling Green Plank Road maintenance building which is still located on Frankford Road in front of the property owned by Mr & Mrs Ron Allely.

Three plank roads were located in Pike County, Missouri. These roads were so well maintained that they were chosen as the site of the Worlds Championship Bicycle Race in the late 1880's. The plank roads met their demise in 1926



23 Historic Churches of Louisiana

Located: 600 Tennessee

Year: 2005 Size: 65' x 8'

The donors for this mural were the nine historical churches illustrated in this mural.

Artist:

Cindy Logan

Cindy Dietrich Logan was born and raised in Ft. Worth, Texas. She attended William Woods College in Fulton, Missouri and graduated in 1974 with a B.A. in Art, English and Secondary Education. Cindy received her Masters of Arts in Teaching with a concentration in communications from Webster University in St. Louis. She taught in the public schools for 15 years and has been active in many organizations. She is currently an officer on the National Alumni Board of William Woods University. Cindy has won numerous awards throughout her career as have her students. Shows and awards that Logan has received include many regional shows including: Raintree Arts Council, St. Louis Artist Guild, Hannibal Art Club, Missouri Art Educators, National Art Educators, Missouri State Fair top Fifty and purchase award, Women Artists of the West International show, Kansas National Small Painting and Printes, Spiva Nine State show, Quincy Quad State Show, Quincy Regional and others.

The Churches of Louisiana which were founded before 1900 are in this mural. The mural is located on the Fowler Lumber storage building at the corner of Tennessee Street and 6th Street. The mural is 65' x 8' and was painted by Cindy Logan in the fall of 2005.

The historic churches are: First Baptist, St. Joseph Catholic, Maryland Street Baptist, First Christian, Bethel AME, Calvary Episcopal, Wesley Chapel, Centenary United Methodist and First Presbyterian.



24 Elks Lodge

Located: 105 North 5th

Year: 2006 Size: 30' x 10'

The members of Elks Lodge 791 sponsored this mural

Artist:

Sheri Grote

Sheri Grote grew up in a rural community on a farm near Curryville, Missouri. In pursuit of a career as a freelance artist, Sheri received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1995 from Central Missouri State University. She is presently teaching art at Clopton School. She has completed murals in Monroe City and Bowling Green.

This is Sherry's second mural in Louisiana.

The Elks mural is located on the north wall of the Elks Lodge 791 at 120 North 5th Street. This mural is 30' x 10' and was painted by Sheri Grote in late summer of 2006.



ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC RESOURCE
INVENTORY OF
THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OF
LOUISIANA, MISSOURI

Prepared by

Urban Research and Design Center, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

Dave van Bakergem, Assistant Director

Ken Irons, George Mills, Shyam Taggarsi, Research Assistants

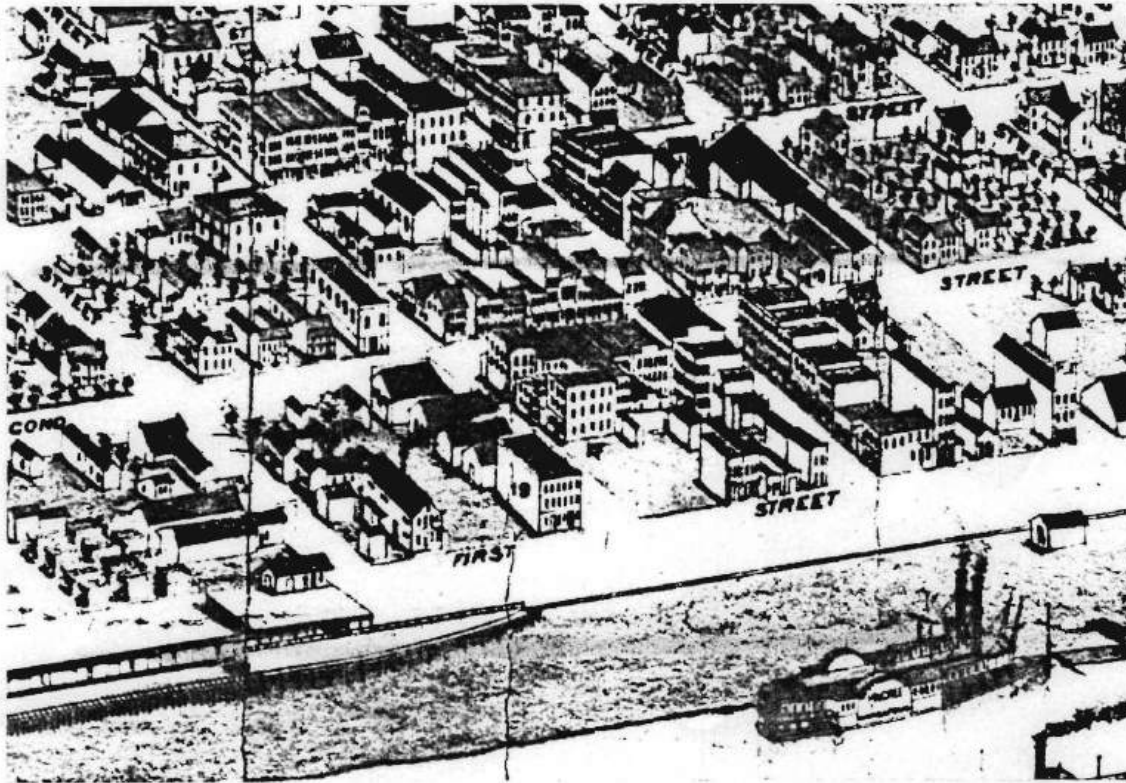
Pike County Historical Society, Louisiana, Missouri

Researchers: Leone Cadwallader, Victor Gierke, Betty Kaser,

Morey Kaser, Lucille Roberts, Rena Hawkins, Mary Francis Boyd

Preparation of this survey was aided by matching funds from the Heritage
Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.;
Missouri Department of Natural Resources; Washington University, St. Louis,
Missouri; and the Pike County Historical Society, Louisiana, Missouri.

These questions need to be addressed by any community which faces change and potential loss of historic resources. The quality of the visual environment and significance of historic resources are often neglected in local public policies. Too often the physical elements which form the visual structure and give historical context to the town are not recognized for the important role they play in providing a sense of community and sustaining shared values. Links with the past lend to the town's charm and attractiveness, recall past decisions and events, and remind us of the continuity of the town's history. Louisiana has many buildings and neighborhood settings which are historically significant and create a rich resource and sense of stability.





The purpose of this architectural/historic resource inventory is primarily to identify and document structures which have architectural or historic value in the context of Louisiana's central business district. The criteria for evaluating historic sites and buildings, as reported by the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Committee on Standards and Surveys, require that a structure or area should have outstanding historical and cultural significance in the nation or in the state, region, or community in which it exists. Such significance is found in:

Historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, political, economic, or social history of the nation, state or community is best exemplified, and from which the visitor may grasp in three-dimensional form one of the larger patterns of the American heritage.

Structures or areas that are identified with the lives of historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, state or local history.

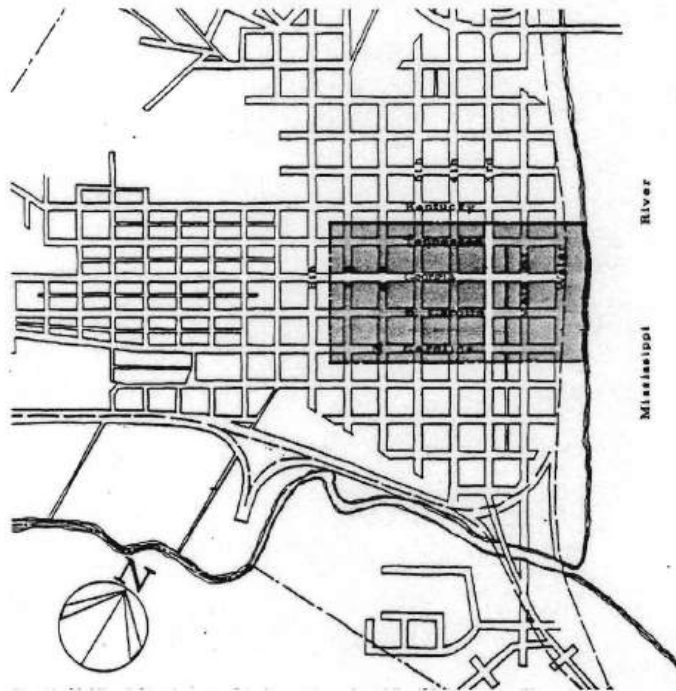
Structures or areas that embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type-specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period-style or method of construction; or a notable work of a master builder, designer or architect whose individual genius influenced his age. Mere antiquity is not sufficient basis for selection of a structure for permanent preservation, but can be a factor if other more significant examples have disappeared or if the building forms part of an especially characteristic section of a given community. Smaller structures, such as the first squared-log cabins or the sod houses of the pioneers, may be as important relatively as the mansions of the past.



It further seeks to understand the growth and development of the town's business district and identify elements of the existing built environment which contribute to the sense of historic continuity. The whole effect of an area or district can be more significant than the individual structures standing alone. Building groups, streetwall continuity, views and the street space are components of the built environment which also should be identified and properly documented as an historic resource.

SURVEY AREA

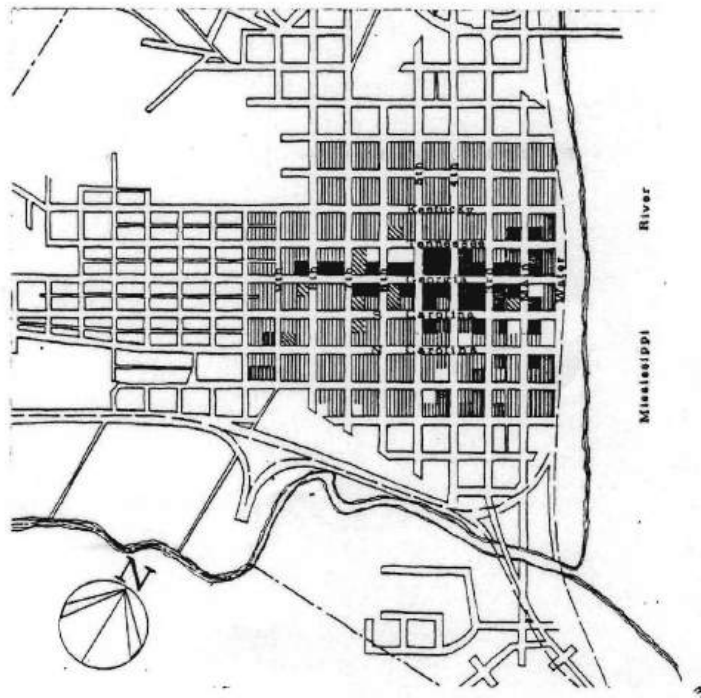
The inventory of architectural/historic resources was limited to the central business district which was defined as the area between the Mississippi River and Seventh Street (east west) and the south side of Tennessee to the north side of North Carolina (north south). This is the area with the highest concentration of commercial buildings.



LAND USE

This map illustrates the land use of each block for the area around the business district of Louisiana. The quadrants of the block were marked with its predominant land use in the following categories:

-  Residential
-  Commercial
-  Institutional
-  Industrial



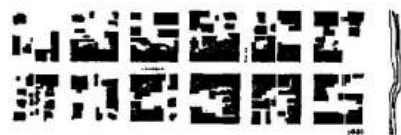
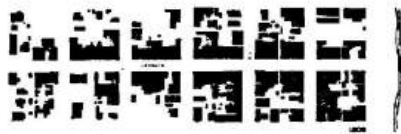
HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT



Louisiana, Missouri is located in the eastern part of Pike County on the Mississippi River about half way between St. Louis to the south and Hannibal to the north. The site of the town's present business district is situated on a hill which gently rises from the Mississippi River and falls away to the west at the Town Branch. On the north are bluffs which swinging around to the west form a crescent shaped line of hills which partially encircle the city. On the south below the Noix Creek is another range of hills including Mount Clinton which also are oriented east west. The natural geographical features of the area made it an attractive site for a town which was evidently recognized by the early settlers of the area.

The first settlers arrived in the area around 1808 and by 1811 Buffalo Fort had been established as Indian protection for approximately 25 families about two miles south of Louisiana. The site upon which the town was built was first owned by John Bryson who came from South Carolina and built the first house within the central area of the present town. In 1818 Joel Shaw and Samuel Caldwell purchased a portion of John Bryson's land which was adjacent to the River and contracted with James Jones, the county's first surveyor, to lay out the town in squares. The streets have a sixty foot right of-way with the east west streets named after southern states, such as Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and the north south streets beginning at the river named Water, Main and then numbered consecutively, Third, Fourth, etc. The plan was the typical gridiron of square blocks (approximately 235 feet square) common to most towns of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The first structures in Louisiana were built on Water Street and were both residences and businesses. "These were, of course, the ordinary log structures, whose style of architecture was always the same, although the monotony was somewhat broken by the cabins sometimes being double instead of single, and it is reported that a few of the more pretentious aspired to a height of a storey and a half." By 1819 new buildings were being erected on Main Street (Second) with the corners of Main and Georgia being the location of a hotel and other business establishments. About this time Louisiana was designated the County Seat of Pike County and a brick courthouse and log jail were constructed, but by 1821 the County seat was moved to Bowling Green and the jail was disassembled with the logs being used as building materials for a row of tenement houses, "Dutch Row," along the southside of Georgia Street. In 1820 a ferry was established to link



Diagrams showing extent of development for the years: 1885, 1909, 1931, and 1979

Louisiana with the Illinois side of the river for the purpose of broadening the trading market. By 1828 the brick commercial buildings began to appear with the first being constructed on the corner of Water and South Carolina. Most of the early commercial development was centered around Water, Main and Georgia Streets with the rest of the town-site remaining an unbroken forest. The primary reasons for development in this area were Water and Main Streets' proximity to the river and Main Street being the extension of the Noix Creek bridge and southern approach road. Georgia Street was the western road leading to Bowling Green and therefore developed more rapidly than other east west streets. By 1835 an improved road was cut from Water Street to the river and a small stone levee constructed. By 1837 Louisiana was an active and busy trading post with twelve business establishments. In the early 1850's the levee was improved to further develop the town as a port and the streets were extended and improved by grading the immense gully between Fourth and Fifth Streets. The town's commerce and industry continued to expand with the addition of several mills, foundries and the newspaper.

The combination of circumstances impaired the continued expansion of Louisiana, which many people thought would grow to a sizable community of 20,000 or more people. The growth of the town as a major regional market was initially stunted by the coming of the railroads, the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the Short Line and the SL, K. & N.W. Railway. The presence of the railroads had the effect of expanding and spawning other small towns along the lines, Commerce that previously came to Louisiana found the markets of St. Louis and Chicago easily accessible for the first time. The rapid growth of Bowling Green in the 1880's and Frankford's rail connection to St. Louis and Hannibal drew commerce from Louisiana. Recognition of these adverse effects caused the city to turn its attention to the manufacture of exportable commodities which were distributed to regional and national markets.

During the 1870's and 1880's, Louisiana's industrial development expanded rapidly and the major industry upon which Louisiana flourished up until 1900 was tobacco. At one time 14 Tobacco companies had substantial premises in Louisiana. The oldest and most prosperous of these were the Seibert Cigar Company and the Adison Tinsley Tobacco Company. The existence of these tobacco companies was relatively short lived and by the turn of the century all of them had gone. One of the four remaining industries whose operations shaped the character and development of the city is the LaCrosse Lumber Company which still holds substantial property in the city.



COMMERCIAL RETAIL DEVELOPMENT

The commercial development in the business district also expanded during this time primarily as a local rather than regional market. Georgia Street from Main to Seventh Street developed as the central business district during the 1880's with a major expansion occurring between 1885 and 1896 west on Georgia to Seventh Street. The number of commercial retail establishments almost doubled during this period due most likely to the local market support for the industrial base of the town. By 1909 the commercial growth in the CBD had slowed to a point where there was no net increase in the number of commercial structures. Development activity in the CBD was primarily replacement of fire damaged or deteriorated buildings and new commercial activities could be accommodated in existing vacant and renovated buildings. Third Street gained prominence as the secondary commercial north south street after the Noix Creek bridge was washed away in 1915 and Third became the main route for north south regional traffic. By 1924 both banks had located on the corner of Georgia and Third and that intersection developed as the focal point of the town. From Third, Georgia Street slopes down to the river on the east and to the Town Branch on the west affording a view of the entire business district in all directions.

During the twentieth century most of the Victorian commercial structures in the business district have remained standing with various degrees of alteration. Several of the buildings date from the 1850's and 60's but were remodeled in the prosperous 1890's and therefore were "updated" at that time utilizing details and ornament typical of the 1890's. The most significant changes during the second half of the twentieth century have been the loss of many nineteenth century buildings (two as recent as 1979) or the alternation of the facades. As of 1979 the extent of the business district is essentially the same as it was in 1896 and the lack of significant growth and change has left Louisiana with an inventory of buildings which retain much of their 19th century character.

DISTRICT FORM AND IMAGE



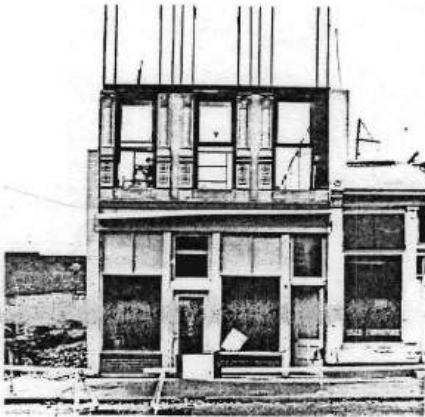
Styles

The structures that originally formed the central business district of Louisiana in the 1850's are all gone, though outside of the area bounded by South Carolina and Tennessee early timber framed and brick structures still remain. Within the central business district many second and third generation structures still predominate and give Georgia Street, in particular, its unique character. The variety of styles and types of buildings add a richness to this character.



The different styles prevalent in the CBD are, with a few exceptions deviations of the Victorian, Federal and Italianate classifications. It is on Georgia Street that the greatest variety and quality of architecture are to be found. Many of Louisiana's public and religious institutions have their premises fronting Georgia, these are enhanced in a general context of differing scale stores, two, three or four storeys in height. On the north side of Georgia, between 3rd and 6th streets, Italianate styled buildings predominate. These are distinguished by elaborate ornamentation, particularly around doors, windows and cornices. Some buildings still display original cast iron frames and structural elements, which were commonly used at the end of the 19th century. Others are probably still in existence beneath contemporary facades and sidings, added to the buildings in later years.

DISTRICT FORM AND IMAGE



Degree of Facade Alteration

Many changes have been made to the facades of the commercial business district of Louisiana. As long as there have been storefronts, merchants and owners have been remodeling, renovating, altering and changing in an effort to improve their business image and commerce. Louisiana's first remodelings took place in the 19th century with several buildings displaying obvious evidence of those early changes; such as the stone mill on north Third street whose gable end was changed to appear as a flat roofed building with an ornate cornice. The lack of major economic growth in the CBD since the turn of the century was the cause for few alterations up to the 1940's and 1950's, and even since the fifties most of the remodeling has been concentrated on the first floor of the storefronts with display window and entry alterations and large signs being added. Unlike many small town business districts in which renovation included whole facades, Louisiana's upper floors remain virtually intact as constructed in the 19th century.



To illustrate the extent of alteration at the various levels, the Degree of Alteration diagrams were prepared.

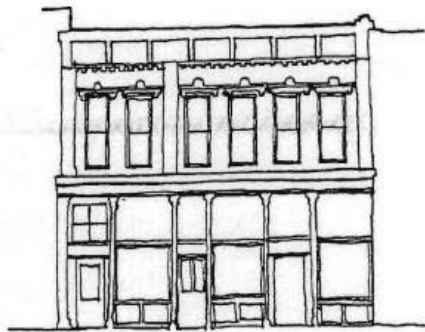
The impact on the visual character of the district is determined by the degree of alteration from the original design of each building facade. The whole effect of the streetscape is made up of various components of the physical environment and one major component is the facades. The degree of alteration criteria are primarily concerned with the difficulty and level of restoration necessary to restore the facade to approximately the original design. The degrees of change include No, Slight, Moderate and Severe Alteration. The elements of the facade considered include:

- structure - bearing wall area and column and lintel location;
- mass - overall height, width and depth (number of storeys);
- fenestration- the window and door opening size and location with respect to wall area and patterns established by voids and solids;
- materials - original materials and their patina of age;
- details - cornices, columns, trim, belt cornices, sill, lintels, ornamentation, window tracery, raised panels; doors and hardware.

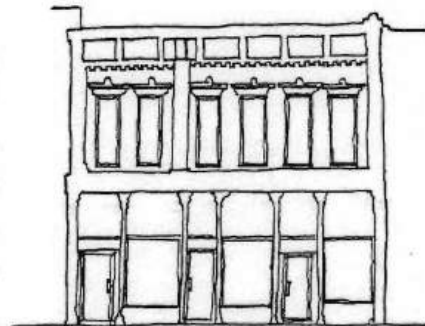


The degrees of alteration are defined below:

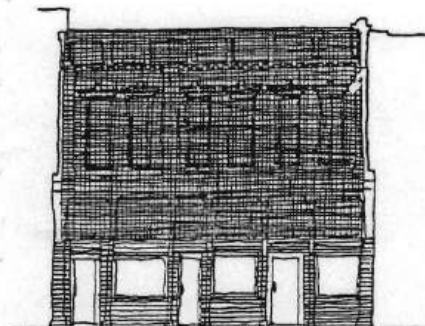
No Alteration: The facade of the structure exists as it did when it was first constructed. All original facade elements are still intact or have been replaced by elements matching the original in detail and proportion. Only minor preservation actions are necessary to restore the facade to the original condition.



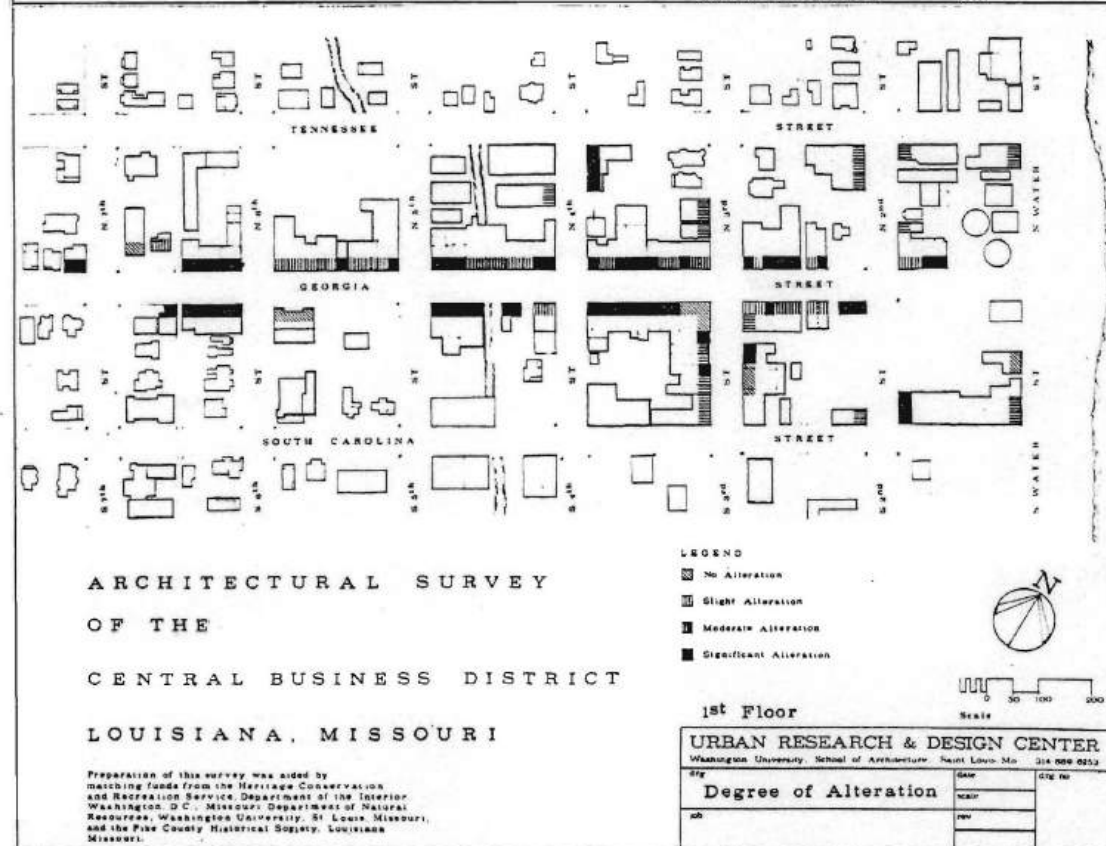
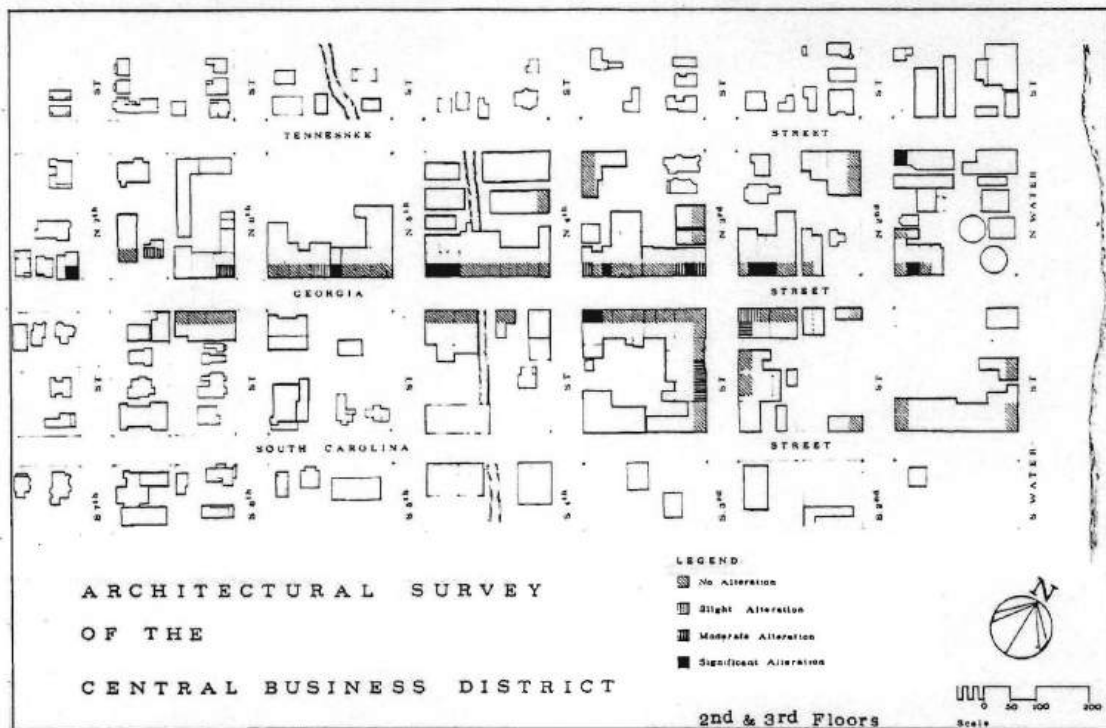
Slight Alteration: The basic facade remains intact with respect to structure, mass, fenestration, materials and details. Alterations are primarily additions to the existing facade and restoration to original could be accomplished by removal of inappropriate alterations.



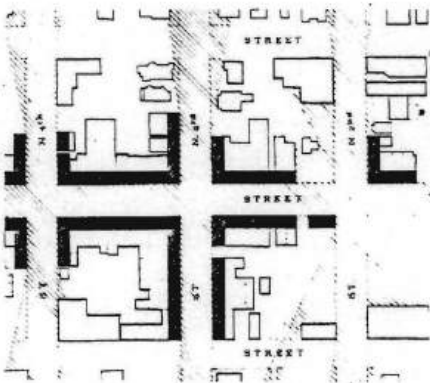
Moderate Alteration: The basic facade remains intact with respect to structure, mass, and fenestration. Alterations have been made to major elements of the facade, such as windows and door frame material, removal of significant details and introduction of incompatible materials. Restoration to original design would involve subtraction of inappropriate additions plus replacement of lost or altered elements.



Severe Alteration: Fundamental changes have been made in the structure, wall surface and fenestration. Window and door location, detail and size have been altered to such an extent that the proportion and organization of the facade have little relation to the original design. Restoration would involve a major structural reworking of the facade. For example, such major changes would include cornice removal and replacement with different design and material, enlargement of openings which require new structural elements; removal or addition of stories and covering the original facade with a different material which destroys the original details.



DISTRICT FORM AND IMAGE



ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

STREET WALL CONTINUITY

Another aspect of the form and image of the district is the street wall continuity. Most all of the buildings along Georgia, Water, Main and Third were built out to the front property line at the Street and are predominantly two and three storeys. The resulting effect is a clearly defined street space composed of the building groups of the street wall on either side of the street. Over the years the definition of the street space has eroded due to discontinuity of the street wall. Demolition of significant corner structures and, in some cases, virtually whole blocks (east Second Street) has contributed to the loss of the historic street space - a major component in the image of the district. See diagram.

All buildings in Louisiana's Central Business District were evaluated to determine their architectural/historic significance. This evaluation was the result of a survey conducted by the Urban Research and Design Center at Washington University and reviewed by two qualified members of Landmarks Association of St. Louis. Buildings were rated: 1) National Significance, 2) State Significance, 3) City Significance, 4) Neighborhood Importance, 5) Architectural Merit, and 6) No Architectural Merit/Intrusion. These architectural ratings are defined as follows:

National Significance - These buildings are considered to be of national importance as being meritorious works of architects of national reputation or unique examples illustrating architectural development in important periods of American history. Buildings in this classification, besides being of exceptional architectural value, are also generally associated with important national historic events.

State Significance - These buildings are considered to be outstanding examples of the work of important architects or builders, unique or exceptionally fine examples of a particular style or period, or important examples of construction techniques substantially preserving the original fabric. These buildings may also be associated with historic personages or events.

City Significance - These buildings are good examples of a particular style or period, or construction techniques substantially preserving the original fabric. These buildings may also play an important role in the overall historic character of the city being part of the urban scene.

11.

City of Louisiana Properties by Ward

CoLA

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City Revenues	Proposed Budget Year 23-24	2023 ACTUAL FINISH 22-23	22-23 BUDGET	2022 ACTUAL FINISH 21-22	2021 ACTUAL FINISH 20-21	2020 ACTUAL FINISH 19-20	2019 ACTUAL FINISH 18-19	2018 ACTUAL FINISH 17-18	2017 ACTUAL FINISH 16-17	2016 ACTUAL FINISH 15-16
Animal Control	\$6,675.00	\$3,970.55	\$5,332.67	\$6,184.57	\$6,316.60	\$6,040.31	\$8,175.04	\$11,949.77	\$9,474.79	\$6,031.81
Grounds	\$10,200.00	\$10,484.39	\$3,880.00	\$2,204.18	\$10,012.58	\$2,951.01	\$14,561.25	\$7,867.39	\$7,123.23	\$8,160.50
Code Enforcement	\$27,500.00	\$13,668.02	\$15,500.00	\$22,141.16	\$24,588.15	\$21,310.67	\$12,818.83	\$26,082.61	\$98,182.67	\$36,867.95
Economic Development	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$3,943.00
Fire Department	\$3,520.00	\$3,518.00	\$3,525.00	\$4,762.35	\$4,080.53	\$78,259.49	\$5,583.93	\$8,638.46	\$6,873.36	\$1,606.00
EMA										
G & A	\$1,477,175.00	\$1,448,383.97	\$1,354,696.27	\$1,438,535.30	\$1,430,373.24	\$1,320,341.96	\$1,401,325.17	\$1,495,601.35	\$1,488,073.14	\$1,481,723.04
HPC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Library	\$54,825.00	\$61,174.99	\$47,574.66	\$42,830.94	\$46,724.76	\$50,599.91	\$77,393.87	\$45,064.75	\$119,262.72	\$47,050.53
License Office	\$67,680.00	\$67,433.09	\$65,200.00	\$60,930.89	\$68,883.51	\$49,101.11	\$32,861.58	\$32,775.21	\$34,657.54	\$36,158.82
Police	\$125,475.00	\$162,926.33	\$192,647.80	\$257,786.65	\$89,513.50	\$63,138.40	\$62,655.00	\$119,159.51	\$153,505.71	\$131,165.80
Dispatch	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$25,000.08	\$18,750.06	\$25,000.08	\$25,000.08
Courts	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$368.68	\$1,723.69	\$ -	\$488.89	\$ -
Streets	\$378,250.00	\$245,980.61	\$241,138.26	\$159,456.00	\$261,877.32	\$202,399.45	\$166,352.54	\$361,628.97	\$285,839.49	\$149,476.40
Health	\$0.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$29.88	\$ -	\$ -	\$224.08
City DS/ Rest Funds	\$419,375.00	\$301,686.97	\$370,140.75	\$380,800.99	\$400,468.03	\$349,159.97	\$345,298.86	\$273,391.97	\$228,433.22	\$29,298.09
Totals	\$2,570,675.00	\$2,319,226.92	\$2,300,635.41	\$2,375,633.08	\$2,342,838.22	\$2,143,670.96	\$2,153,779.72	\$2,400,910.05	\$2,457,114.84	\$1,956,706.10

City Expenditures	Proposed Budget Year 23-24	2023 ACTUAL FINISH 22-23	22-23 BUDGET	2022 ACTUAL FINISH 21-22	2021 ACTUAL FINISH 20-21	2020 ACTUAL FINISH 19-20	2019 ACTUAL FINISH 18-19	2018 ACTUAL FINISH 17-18	2017 ACTUAL FINISH 16-17	2016 ACTUAL FINISH 15-16
Animal Control	\$56,877.76	\$5,683.64	\$4,333.47	\$6,875.62	\$20,011.83	\$41,792.98	\$52,843.76	\$43,510.53	\$48,812.89	\$44,087.96
Grounds	\$179,725.00	\$142,181.25	\$158,725.15	\$145,784.72	\$163,648.50	\$122,252.25	\$153,308.54	\$116,534.18	\$123,574.75	\$131,784.75
Code Enforcement	\$76,350.00	\$69,702.90	\$72,448.78	\$82,892.99	\$65,758.24	\$53,954.86	\$149,702.32	\$124,358.41	\$162,675.25	\$89,283.60
Economic Development	\$3,425.00	\$1,132.69	\$2,950.00	\$3,083.34	\$5,860.33	\$23,824.37	\$33,931.38	\$31,629.75	\$86,095.41	\$83,224.26
Fire Department	\$88,037.39	\$96,656.24	\$87,584.60	\$72,820.95	\$189,285.96	\$151,598.37	\$89,459.48	\$89,794.84	\$62,857.01	\$71,908.11
EMA	\$1,000.00	\$529.18	\$1,175.00	\$478.83	\$602.69	\$33,163.73	\$1,576.00	\$2,239.84	\$110.00	\$457.96
G & A	\$519,808.90	\$629,230.91	\$489,044.65	\$481,721.12	\$421,267.52	\$342,845.77	\$352,716.30	\$320,174.54	\$335,280.52	\$364,183.65
HPC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0.47	\$ -
Library	\$50,185.00	\$51,383.47	\$47,574.66	\$47,418.64	\$52,787.06	\$56,217.43	\$62,229.63	\$66,925.37	\$59,354.39	\$66,990.56
License Office	\$51,592.97	\$47,287.72	\$50,800.19	\$48,852.36	\$40,835.24	\$32,195.77	\$38,170.37	\$38,437.25	\$38,412.79	\$33,523.60
Police	\$570,005.00	\$574,637.82	\$518,733.65	\$616,101.60	\$449,622.82	\$425,711.19	\$450,734.93	\$410,135.71	\$438,228.45	\$432,951.86
Dispatch	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$14,015.40	\$43,107.78	\$182,532.55	\$132,509.54	\$171,097.49	\$150,202.25
Courts	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$21,550.99	\$27,694.07	\$48,760.85	\$33,685.40	\$48,810.42	\$45,994.25
Streets	\$561,425.00	\$476,899.56	\$490,649.53	\$503,077.67	\$395,543.02	\$370,580.11	\$424,500.55	\$400,688.77	\$754,936.86	\$347,555.51
Health	\$4,000.00	\$241.25	\$8,800.00	\$6,333.60	\$8,121.91	\$1,561.45	\$6,340.41	\$4,476.88	\$7,628.91	\$607.27
City DS/ Rest Funds	\$407,975.00	\$316,361.72	\$383,399.87	\$520,606.61	\$1,667,650.03	\$1,262,247.66	\$608,143.88	\$103,729.72	\$34,115.51	\$20,456.43
Totals	\$2,570,187.01	\$2,411,928.35	\$2,516,219.55	\$2,535,048.05	\$3,516,561.54	\$2,988,747.79	\$2,674,950.95	\$1,918,830.73	\$2,371,990.62	\$1,883,212.02

Net Budget	-\$487.99	\$92,701.43	\$215,584.14	\$159,415.02	\$1,173,723.32	\$845,076.83	\$521,171.23	-\$482,079.32	-\$85,124.22	-\$73,494.08
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Enterprise Revenue	Proposed Budget Year 23-24	2023 ACTUAL FINISH 22-23	22-23 BUDGET	2022 ACTUAL FINISH 21-22	2021 ACTUAL FINISH 20-21	2020 ACTUAL FINISH 19-20	2019 ACTUAL FINISH 18-19	2018 ACTUAL FINISH 17-18	2017 ACTUAL FINISH 16-17	2016 ACTUAL FINISH 15-16
G&A	\$323,675.00	\$336,792.82	\$296,249.30	\$306,956.30	\$302,149.55	\$283,333.79	\$257,075.12	\$257,283.44	\$255,410.17	\$272,645.48
Distribution	\$21,350.00	\$590.33	\$24,851.34	\$17,436.82	\$40,299.55	\$3,322.80	\$5,692.46	\$249,855.90	\$69,863.86	\$55,677.08
P&P	\$778,000.00	\$737,015.23	\$811,554.70	\$782,262.82	\$730,415.95	\$732,312.41	\$742,381.61	\$734,905.61	\$640,424.01	\$675,282.01
Waste Water	\$469,005.00	\$483,612.72	\$375,431.71	\$378,676.67	\$426,136.08	\$421,116.80	\$353,229.33	\$364,703.51	\$403,868.75	\$325,415.06
Water Office										
Debt Service/Rest Funds	\$1,197,100.00	\$1,218,038.02	\$1,418,524.12	\$1,259,602.80	\$920,340.17	\$941,996.51	\$944,507.56	\$823,374.94	\$752,377.08	\$623,494.29
Totals	\$2,789,130.00	\$2,776,049.12	\$2,926,611.17	\$2,744,935.41	\$2,419,341.30	\$2,382,082.31	\$2,302,886.08	\$2,430,123.40	\$2,215,943.87	\$1,952,513.92

Enterprise Expenditures	Proposed Budget Year 23-24	2023 ACTUAL FINISH 22-23	22-23 BUDGET	2022 ACTUAL FINISH 21-22	2021 ACTUAL FINISH 20-21	2020 ACTUAL FINISH 19-20	2019 ACTUAL FINISH 18-19	2018 ACTUAL FINISH 17-18	2017 ACTUAL FINISH 16-17	2016 ACTUAL FINISH 15-16
G&A	\$415,037.50	\$330,844.62	\$376,493.67	\$387,822.75	\$387,305.24	\$329,887.08	\$333,116.01	\$326,701.14	\$316,435.43	\$301,398.98
Distribution	\$567,922.00	\$356,306.34	\$530,961.61	\$495,179.71	\$469,897.33	\$390,587.67	\$534,698.73	\$512,980.98	\$634,955.07	\$525,076.50
P&P	\$467,350.00	\$390,354.64	\$348,711.19	\$384,370.80	\$306,329.16	\$318,089.85	\$349,167.05	\$632,261.99	\$420,727.38	\$606,036.27
Waste Water	\$170,024.21	\$153,362.77	\$141,795.75	\$132,055.15	\$129,039.99	\$136,968.16	\$138,693.07	\$142,028.75	\$132,077.41	\$119,448.54
Water Office	\$143,150.00	\$78,762.68	\$110,124.15	\$104,382.05	\$80,223.71	\$97,668.82	\$100,334.45	\$108,233.01	\$100,800.09	\$111,300.90
Debt Service/Rest Funds	\$972,749.00	\$842,935.37	\$1,068,942.61	\$1,093,094.11	\$1,175,009.07	\$1,059,378.00	\$1,657,761.93	\$654,996.99	\$616,831.96	\$397,971.95
Totals	\$2,736,232.71	\$2,152,566.42	\$2,577,028.98	\$2,596,904.57	\$2,547,804.50	\$2,392,579.58	\$3,113,771.24	\$2,377,202.86	\$2,221,827.34	\$2,061,234.14

Net Budget	-\$52,897.29	-\$623,482.70	-\$349,582.19	-\$148,030.84	\$128,463.20	\$10,497.27	\$810,885.16	-\$52,920.54	\$5,883.47	\$108,720.22
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