

Draft Tiered Site-Specific Environmental Assessment

Livingston Parish  
Sheriff's Office Safe Room Project  
Walker, Livingston Parish, Louisiana

HMGP DR-1786-LA PROJECT #174

*March 2016*



**Federal Emergency Management Agency**  
**Department of Homeland Security**  
800 North Loop 288  
Denton, TX 76209

## **I. Background**

In accordance with 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Subpart B, Agency Implementing Procedures, Part 10.9, a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for Hazard Mitigation Safe Room Construction was prepared and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was issued in on June 2, 2011, pursuant to Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as implemented by the regulations promulgated by the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ; 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). This Tiered Site-Specific Environmental Assessment (SEA) is being prepared in accordance the June 2011 PEA. The focus of this Tiered SEA is on those areas of concern requiring additional discussion or analysis that are beyond the scope of the PEA.

## **II. Purpose and Need**

Livingston Parish has applied for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding through the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness under application number HMGP-DR-1786-LA Project #174. These funds are made available as a result of the federal disaster declaration that followed the landfall of Hurricane Gustav in September 2008. Wind damage was significant in areas from the south-central coast of Louisiana through greater Baton Rouge with this hurricane. Power was knocked out for days, some areas longer, across this region, with numerous trees down and other related wind damage. Tornadoes were reported in St. Tammany and Jefferson Parishes with several structures being damaged. Storm surge was a significant problem in parts of coastal Louisiana and along tidal lakes and rivers as Gustav moved onshore. Heavy rainfall affected parts of the state as well, including West Baton Rouge, Orleans, St. Tammany, and Livingston Parishes.

Section 404 (HMGP) of the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5170c, authorizes FEMA to provide funding to eligible grant applicants for cost effective activities that have the purpose of reducing or eliminating risks to life and property from hazards and their effects. Mitigation grant program regulations and guidance that implement these authorities identify various types of hazard mitigation projects or activities that meet this purpose and may be eligible for funding. These projects represent a range of activities that protect structures, the contents within those structures, and/or the lives of their occupants.

The purpose of the proposed project is to provide near-absolute life safety protection for the first responders and other critical or essential services personnel who are necessary for the parish's immediate response to an extreme wind event. The parish needs critical resources to remain in the affected area in order to begin response operations and damage assessments as soon as possible after an event. The Sherriff's office is centrally located within the parish along a main access road, Highway 190. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates the population of Walker is 6,138 (2010 estimate), and the Livingston Parish population is 128,026 (2010 estimate). The Livingston Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan (March 2011) identifies hurricanes/tropical storms as a one of the more frequent hazards for the parish. As such, safe rooms for critical facilities are identified in the action plan. There have been 10 hurricane/tropical storms affecting the area since 1960, according to National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data submitted with the application.

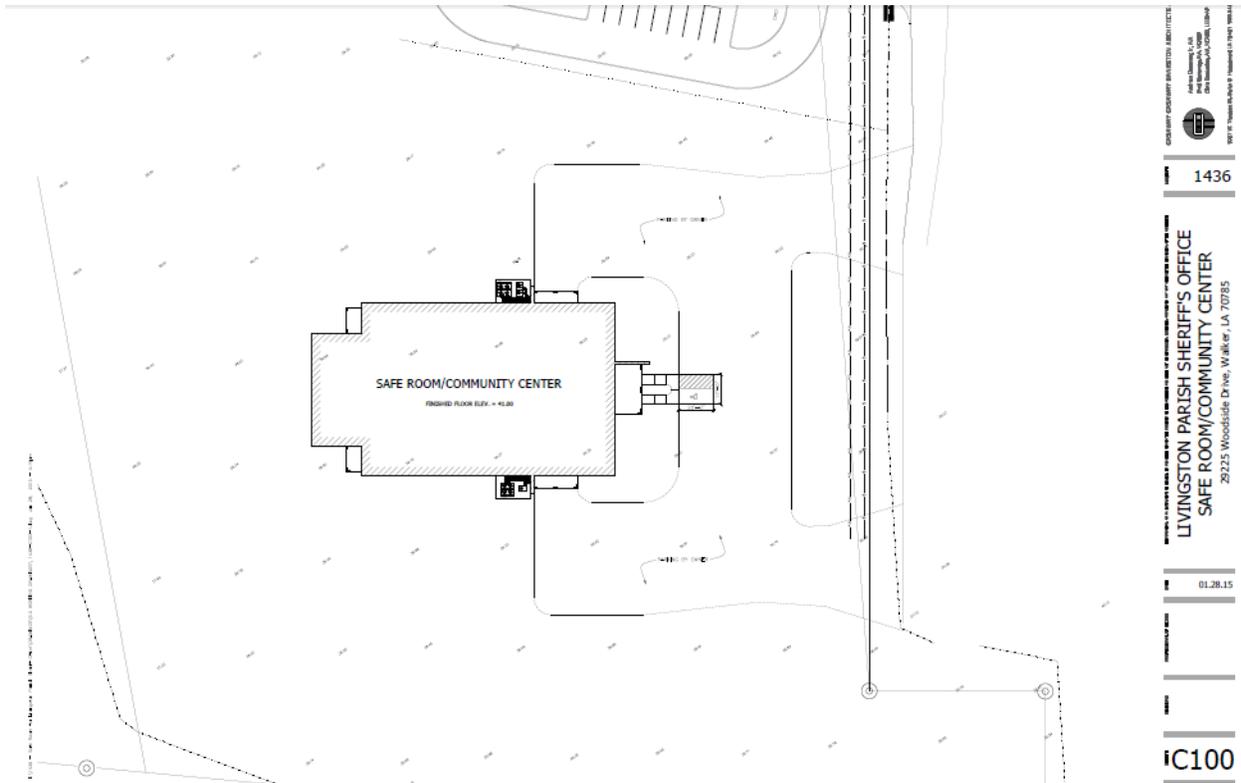
### III. Alternatives

Three project alternatives are proposed in this SEA: 1) No Action Alternative; 2) The construction of a single-use, stand-alone safe room, and 3) Proposed Action Alternative- Construction of a dual-use safe room at the Sheriff's Office site at 29225 Woodside Drive, Walker, LA 70785 (Latitude: 30.487683; Longitude: -90.829250).

Under the No Action Alternative, nothing would be done to increase the ability to quickly implement response and recovery operations in the project area. A safe room would not be constructed. As a consequence, the residents and emergency responders in Walker and surrounding areas would remain at risk and would continue to be in danger when hurricanes and other quickly rising high wind events target the project area. There will be no environmental impacts as a result of this alternative

The Alternative Action is the construction of a stand-alone safe room on the same site of the proposed action alternative, 29225 Woodside Drive, Walker, LA (Latitude: 30.487683; Longitude: -90.829250). Under this alternative, the building would only function as a safe room and would not serve any other purpose. The applicant would like to maximize the use of the land and of the building facility, therefore has discarded this option because a safe room would be utilized only during high wind events. The environmental impacts are the same for this alternative as the Proposed Action Alternative.

The Proposed Action Alternative involves the construction of a dual-use safe room at 29225 Woodside Drive, Walker, LA (Latitude: 30.487683, Longitude: -90.829250). The proposed dual-use safe room will be approximately 15,000 square feet and will provide near-absolute life safety protection for estimated 635 critical/essential services personnel. When not in use as a safe room, the facility would serve as the Sheriff's Office's first responder training center. The project also includes installing a generator, utilities and parking at the safe room site. The safe room will be built in accordance with *FEMA P-361, Safe Rooms for Tornadoes and Hurricanes: Guidance for Community and Residential Safe Rooms, Third Edition* (2015).



**Figure 1.** Safe Room Site Plan from Drawings, dated January 2015.

#### **IV. Environmental Impacts**

Discussion of the environmental impacts associated with the No Action Alternative is included in the June 2011 PEA. This document incorporates the PEA by reference. The PEA can be found in FEMA’s electronic library at <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=4670> . The applicant must follow the mitigation measures as identified in Section 7 of the PEA to the maximum extent possible (Appendix A).

FEMA’s environmental planning and historic preservation review reveals that all environmental areas of concern are appropriately accounted for in the PEA with the exception of floodplain impacts. Table 1 provides a summary of the findings for the environmental areas of concern that FEMA typically reviews.

**Table 1: Summary of Other Environmental Areas of Concern**

<b>Area of Concern</b>	<b>No Action Impacts</b>	<b>Proposed Action Alternative Impacts</b>
Land Use	No effect.	Land use impacts are not analyzed further in this SEA because they do not reach a level of significance as outlined in the PEA. The proposed action would have minor impacts to land use and would be consistent with surrounding or planned land uses in the short- or long-term. The project would disturb less than 5 acres.

<b>Area of Concern</b>	<b>No Action Impacts</b>	<b>Proposed Action Alternative Impacts</b>
		No special land use permit or waiver will be required. The project is not within the Louisiana Coastal Zone or within Coastal Barrier Resource Units. There are no impacts to prime and unique farmlands.
Geology, Soils, and Seismicity	No effect	Impacts to geology, soils, and seismicity are not analyzed further in this SEA because they do not reach a level of significance as outlined in the PEA. The safe room project will not disturb more than 5 acres of land, and it is not located in an area subject to tsunami, seismic, volcanic, erosion, landslide, mudslide, or structural instability hazards. The project does not involve the conversion of prime and unique farmland.
Water Quality and Resources	No effect	Water quality impacts are not analyzed further in this SEA because they do not reach a level of significance as outlined in the PEA. During the construction phase, the proposed action would have minor temporary effects to water quality that would be at or below water quality standards or criteria. The proposed action would not cause or contribute to existing exceedances of water quality standards on a short-term or prolonged basis. The proposed action would not disturb more than 5 acres of land. The applicant coordinated with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ). The LDEQ has no objections to the proposed project and provided comments. The applicant must adhere to the LDEQ conditions and comments (see Appendix B).
Wetlands	No effect	Impacts to wetlands are not analyzed further in this SEA because they do not reach a level of significance as outlined in the PEA. The project will have no effect on wetlands because the project is located outside of designated wetlands and does not adversely affect any wetlands.
Biological Resources	No effect	Impacts to biological resources, including federally threatened and endangered species and critical habitat, are not analyzed further in this SEA because they do not reach a level of significance as outlined in the PEA. FEMA has determined the project will have no effect on threatened and endangered species and will not adversely modify or otherwise affect critical habitat. The safe room site is not designated as critical habitat for any listed species according to the USFWS critical habitat mapper. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on-line technical services form suggests a “no effect” conclusion is appropriate. The applicant consulted with the Louisiana

<b>Area of Concern</b>	<b>No Action Impacts</b>	<b>Proposed Action Alternative Impacts</b>
		Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) no response was received. The proposed action would have negligible impacts to native species and their habitats and population levels of native species would not be affected. Sufficient habitat would remain functional to maintain viability of all species.
Human Health and Safety	No effect	Human health and safety impacts are not analyzed further in this SEA because they do not reach a level of significance as outlined in the PEA. Wastes resulting from the proposed action would be safely and adequately managed in accordance with all applicable regulations and policies. There would be no short- or long-term adverse impacts to public safety. All residents in the area will benefit from the safety provided by the facility. The proposed action would not result in an exceedance of available waste disposal capacity nor would it result in regulatory violation(s). Environmental site assessments were not required based on the known past use of the parcel as an undeveloped area. Per the PEA FONSI, excavated soil and waste materials will be managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. If contaminated materials are discovered during construction activities, the work will cease until the appropriate procedures and permits are implemented. This is a required condition of the grant award.
Minority and Low-Income Populations	No effect	Impacts to minority and low-income populations were not examined in the SEA because the threshold of significance outlined in the PEA was not exceeded. Though low-income and minority populations exist in the project area, no disproportionate adverse impacts to these portions of the population is anticipated. All residents in the area will benefit from the safety provided by the facility.
Historic Properties	No effect	Impacts to historic properties are not analyzed further in this SEA because they do not reach a level of significance as outlined in the PEA. FEMA determined in accordance with CFR 36 Part 800.4(d)(1) that there would be no effect to historic properties, including structural and archaeological resources, due to the Proposed Action Alternative. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with this determination in a response letter dated February 24, 2016 (see Appendix B). In addition, FEMA consulted with 11 federally recognized tribes that have potential interests in the project area. The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma and the Muscogee Creek Nation replied and did not raise concern with the proposed project (see Appendix B). The

Area of Concern	No Action Impacts	Proposed Action Alternative Impacts
		applicant will monitor ground disturbance and if any potential archaeological resources are discovered, will immediately cease construction in that area and notify the State and FEMA. This is a required condition of the grant award.
Air Quality	No effect	Air quality impacts are not analyzed further in this SEA because they do not reach a level of significance as outlined in the PEA. Livingston Parish is designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as an ozone nonattainment parish under the 8-hour standard. The action has been determined to be in conformity with the provision of Louisiana’s State Implementation Plan. The applicant coordinated with the LDEQ and the LDEQ responded on January 8, 2016 with no objections to the project and provided some general comments and recommendations. Dust mitigation techniques are included in the Section 7 Mitigation Measures of the PEA. Implementation of the Section 7 measures is a requirement of the PEA FONSI.
Noise	No effect	Noise impacts are not analyzed further in this SEA because they do not reach a level of significance as outlined in the PEA. Noise levels resulting from the proposed action would not exceed typical noise levels expected from construction equipment or generators. Noise generated by construction and operation of the facility would be temporary or short-term in nature. There would be minor to moderate temporary adverse noise effects during construction of the safe room. The applicant must follow the noise mitigation measures as identified in Section 7 of the PEA to the maximum extent possible. These measures include limiting construction activities to normal business hours and avoiding construction activities within 200 feet of noise-sensitive receptors such as schools, hospitals, residential areas, nursing homes, etc.

In compliance with FEMA regulations implementing Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, FEMA is required to carry out the 8-step decision-making process for actions that are proposed in the floodplain per 44 CFR § 9.6.

Step 1 is to determine whether the project is located in the floodplain. Because FEMA considers the construction of community safe rooms as critical actions, the proposed project must be reviewed to determine whether it is located within the 100-year or 500-year floodplain. FEMA has determined that the Proposed Action Alternative is located in the 100-year floodplain, Zone AE, as depicted on Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) 22063C0230E, dated 04/03/2012 (see Figure 2). Zone AE indicates an area inundated by the 100-year flood, where flood elevations

have been determined. From the effective FIRM and profile, the 500-year elevation at this location is 41.0 feet. The ground elevation is approximately 39.6 feet. Standard Flood Insurance Study (FIS) hydrologic and hydraulic methodologies were used to determine the flood profiles and the subsequent mapping. The initial parish-wide study for Livingston Parish and Incorporated Areas was published on August 23, 2001. This study included revised hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for East Fork Dumplin Creek and Middle Colyell Creek, among others. The first revised parish-wide FIS was published on April 3, 2012. This study was completed in February 2008. In this revision, no new modeling was performed for the subject streams; however, the then effective water surface profiles were re-delineated on better topographic data. All water surface profiles remained the same. For the subject streams, the 10-, 2-, and 1-percent-annual-chance discharge-frequency data were developed using the regionalized method developed by the U.S Geological Survey (USGS); *State of Louisiana Department of Highways, in Cooperation with U.S. Department of Interior, Geologic Survey, Floods in Louisiana Magnitude and Frequency*, Third Edition, 1976). Adjustments for effects of urbanization were made in accordance with the procedures recommended in the publication. The 0.2-percent-annual-chance peak discharges were then extrapolated from a log-probability plot of this data. Utilizing the discharges as computed above, water surface profiles for the 10-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floods were computed with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) HEC-2 computer program (February 1991 version). Profiles from these analyses are included in the FIS. The location of the subject property was determined on the profile; being the location perpendicular to the flow. The 0.2 percent elevations were then taken from the water surface profile. The computed water surface profiles were mapped on the FIRM using contour information obtained from the Louisiana Statewide LiDAR Project. This is at a contour interval of 2 feet. The ground elevation is approximately 39.6 feet.

Step 2 is to notify and involve the public in the decision-making process, which will be incorporated into the notice of availability for this SEA.

Step 3 is to identify and evaluate practicable alternatives to locating the proposed project in the floodplain, including alternative sites and actions outside of the floodplain. The alternatives considered by the applicant are 1) No Action Alternative; 2) The construction of a single-use, stand-alone safe room; and 3) Proposed Action Alternative—construction of a dual-use safe room at 29225 Woodside Drive, Walker, LA. The No Action Alternative does not meet the purpose and need for the federal action, therefore it is not a practicable alternative. Both action alternatives are located within the floodplain. The applicant has not considered any sites outside of the floodplain because the proposed location was previously purchased, meaning no additional funds would be needed for property, making the project financially feasible for the applicant. According to the applicant, the property is also in direct route of LA Highway 190 which is necessary for transportation during any and all emergencies. Per the applicant, LA Highway 190 is the #1 priority road in Livingston Parish as established by the Department of Transportation and Development and the Livingston Parish Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness (see Appendix C). The majority of Livingston Parish, particularly along Highway 190, is located within a special flood hazard area (see Figure 3). The ground level of the parcel chosen is already close to the 500-year elevation. No practicable alternative site or action outside of the 100- or 500-year floodplain exists.

Step 4 is to identify impacts associated with occupancy and modification of the floodplain and support of floodplain development that could result from pursuing the Proposed Action Alternative. Per 44 CFR 9.10 “Identify impacts of proposed actions,” FEMA should consider

whether the proposed action will result in an increase in the useful life of any structure or facility in question, maintain the investment at risk and exposure of lives to the flood hazard, or forego an opportunity to restore the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains or wetlands. FEMA should specifically consider and evaluate impacts associated with modification of floodplains; additional impacts which may occur when certain types of actions may support subsequent action which have additional impacts of their own; adverse impacts of the proposed actions on lives and property and on natural and beneficial floodplain values; and these three categories of factors: flood hazard-related factors, natural values-related factors, and factors relevant to a proposed action's effects on the survival and quality of wetlands. Per 44 CFR 9.10, natural values-related factors include, water resource values (natural moderation of floods, water quality maintenance, and ground water recharge); living resource values (fish and wildlife and biological productivity); cultural resource values (archaeological and historic sites, and open space recreation and green belts); and agricultural, aquacultural and forestry resource values. Factors relevant to a proposed action's effects on the survival and quality of wetlands include public health, safety, and welfare, including water supply, quality, recharge and discharge; pollution; flood and storm hazards; and sediment and erosion; maintenance of natural systems, including conservation and long term productivity of existing flora and fauna, species and habitat diversity and stability, hydrologic utility, fish, wildlife, timber, and food and fiber resources; and other uses of wetlands in the public interest, including recreational, scientific, and cultural uses.

### FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (Official)

Data from Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) where available digitally. Try <http://bit.ly/1bPpUjq> (Unofficial) if this map is down



National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA); Delta State University; Esri | [scott.mcafee@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:scott.mcafee@fema.dhs.gov)

**Figure 2:** Proposed Project Location on FEMA FIRM Panel 22063C0230E, dated 4/3/2012.

Building the safe room in the floodplain would increase the risk of structural damage to the safe room itself due to flooding. In addition, there is safety risk to the populations that might be sheltering in the safe room during a 500-year flood event. It is not anticipated that the Proposed Action Alternative will result in an increased base discharge nor should it increase the flood hazard potential to other structures. In a letter dated March 10, 2015, the Livingston Parish Floodplain Administrator determined the safe room construction would not impact floodplain areas as long as construction debris and erosion was contained and not distributed to local creeks, ditches, and rivers (see Appendix B). The City of Walker and surrounding areas is already developed and the majority is located in the 100- or 500-year floodplain. The addition of a safe room to protect lives in an already built-up area is not anticipated to encourage development in the floodplain beyond what is already in place. The safe room is intended to serve existing populations and it is not anticipated that the construction of the safe room will encourage increased occupancy in the surrounding floodplain areas. The parcel does not offer suitable habitat for any federally listed species, but could support native plant and wildlife species if allowed to return to its native state.

The functions of the floodplain to provide flood storage and conveyance, filter nutrients and impurities from runoff, reduce flood velocities, reduce flood peaks, moderate temperature of water, reduce sedimentation, promote infiltration and aquifer recharge, and reduce frequency and duration of low surface flows will remain intact after the implementation of the project. There will be minor reductions in these services due to the conversion of less than 1 acre of undisturbed land, but there will not be significant adverse impacts to these services provided by the floodplain. Development of the site will not impact groundwater recharge. Water quality may be impacted during the construction phase due to sedimentation and run-off. These impacts are considered to be minor and temporary effects to water quality that would be at or below water quality standards or criteria. The proposed action would not cause or contribute to existing exceedances of water quality standards on a short-term or prolonged basis. There will not be impacts to wetlands.

Floodplains also provide services in the form of providing fish and wildlife habitat, breeding, and feeding grounds. These floodplain values will not be adversely impacted and the overall integrity of the ecosystem will not be impacted. FEMA has determined the project will have no effect on threatened and endangered species and will not adversely modify or otherwise affect critical habitat. The proposed action would have negligible impacts to native species and their habitats and population levels of native species would not be affected. Sufficient habitat would remain functional to maintain viability of all species.

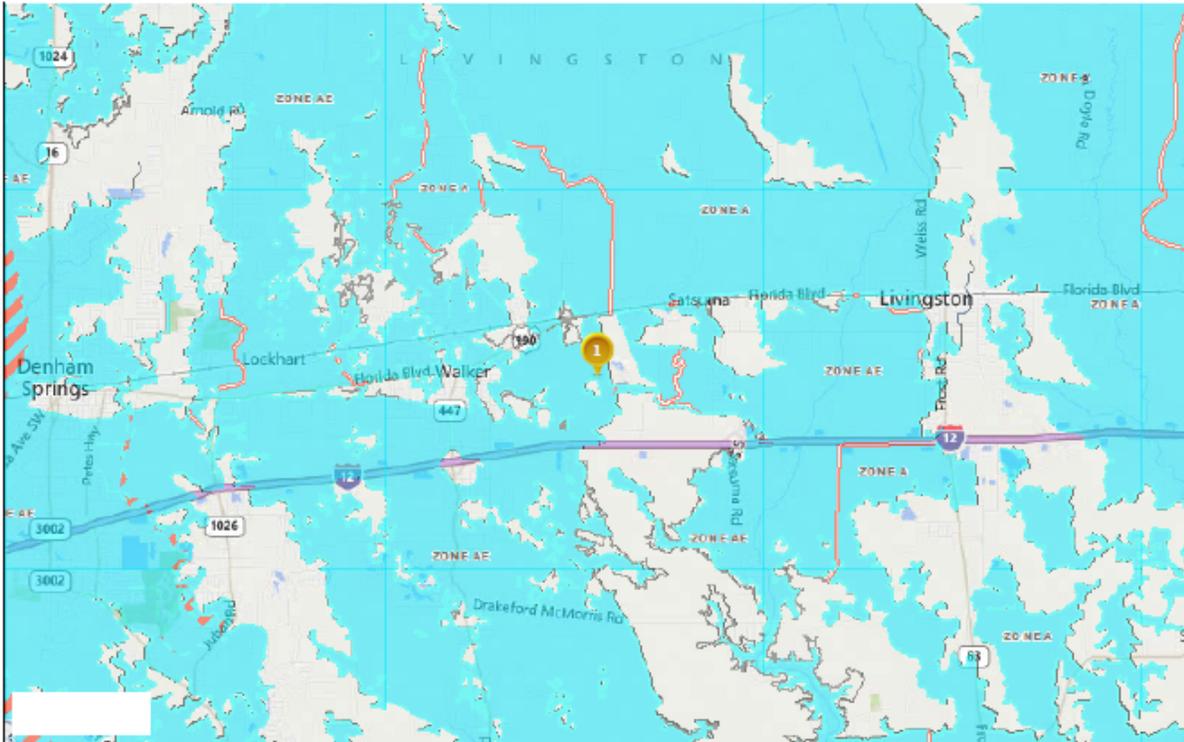
Step 5 is to minimize the potential adverse impacts and support to or within floodplains identified under Step 4 and restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains. Many of the impacts discussed above are considered insignificant and mitigation is not practicable or warranted. BMPs are included in the Section 7 Mitigation Measures of the PEA. Implementation of the Section 7 measures is a requirement of the PEA FONSI. As explained above, construction of the safe room is not expected to result in an increased base discharge nor will it increase flood hazard to other structures as long as sedimentation and runoff are controlled at the construction site. The following condition will be added as a requirement of the grant: "The applicant must ensure that best management practices are implemented to prevent erosion and sedimentation to surrounding or adjacent creeks, streams, and drainage



# Louisiana Flood Map

Title: 30.487683, -90.829250

[Print](#) [Email](#)



Visible Layers: Bing Streets Layer Effective FIRM Layer (04/03/2012)

Flood information is read from digital map

Point	Latitude	Longitude	Panel ID	Flood Zone	BFE*	Ground Elevation <sup>1</sup>	BWS <sup>2</sup>
1	30.48768	-90.82925	22063C0230E 4/3/2012	AE	N/A	39.6 ft	91-99 mph

\* BFE = Base Flood Elevation (\*\* Some BFEs cannot be read from the data. [Find out how to determine BFE](#))

## DISCLAIMER:

Floodplain data that is shown on this map is the same data that your flood plain administrator uses. This web product is not considered an official FEMA Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM). It is provided for information purposes only, and it is not intended for insurance rating purposes. Please contact your local floodplain administrator for more information or to view an official copy of the FIRM or DFIRM.

1. Ground Elevation is provided by USGS's elevation web service which provides the best available data for the specified point. If unable to find

**Figure 3:** Digital FIRM Showing the Entirety of Livingston Parish (Louisiana State University Agricultural Center).

ditches. This includes equipment storage and staging of construction to prevent erosion and sedimentation of these features.” In order to reduce the impacts identified in Step 4 of flooding on the proposed new structure and its occupants, the structure and its supporting utilities will be elevated at or above the 500-year elevation because the construction of a safe room is considered a critical action. The finished floor will be at or above the 500-year flood elevation of 41 feet. In addition, Livingston Parish has received a letter of approval from the local floodplain administrator and will obtain required permits prior to initiating work (see Appendix B). All coordination pertaining to these activities and applicant compliance with any conditions should be documented and copies forwarded to the state and FEMA for inclusion in the permanent project files. The construction of the safe room to the 500-year elevation will ensure the project will be in compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.

Step 6 is to determine whether the proposed action is practicable and to reevaluate alternatives. Per the discussion above, including elevating to mitigate flood risk to the safe room and the unavailability of a location outside of the floodplain, the Proposed Action Alternative is the only practicable alternative.

Step 7 requires that the public be provided with an explanation of any final decision that the floodplain is the only practicable alternative. In accordance with 44 CFR § 9.12, Livingston Parish must prepare and provide a final public notice 15 days prior to the start of construction activities.

Step 8 is the review of the implementation and post-implementation phases of the proposed action to ensure that the requirements stated in 44 CFR § 9.11 are fully implemented. The proposed safe room project will be constructed in accordance with applicable floodplain development requirements and in line with the conditions outlined below.

## **V. Mitigation**

1. Livingston Parish must coordinate with the local floodplain administrator and obtain required permits prior to initiating work. All coordination pertaining to these activities and applicant compliance with any conditions should be documented and copies forwarded to the state and FEMA for inclusion in the permanent project files.
2. Livingston Parish must elevate the safe room at or above the 500-year floodplain elevation of 41 feet.
3. Livingston Parish must ensure that best management practices are implemented to prevent erosion and sedimentation to surrounding or adjacent creeks, streams, and drainage ditches. This includes equipment storage and staging of construction to prevent erosion and sedimentation of these features.
4. In accordance with 44 CFR § 9.12, Livingston Parish must publish a public notice 15 days prior to the start of construction activities.
5. Livingston Parish must comply with the conditions stated in the PEA FONSI, dated June 2, 2011, for the Proposed Action Alternative (see Appendix A).

## **VI. Agencies Consulted**

1. United States Fish and Wildlife Service
2. Louisiana Department on Environmental Quality
3. Livingston Parish Floodplain Administrator
4. Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office
5. Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas
6. Caddo Nation of Oklahoma
7. Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
8. Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana
9. Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
10. Jena Band of Choctaw Indians
11. Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
12. Muscogee Creek Nation
13. Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
14. Seminole Tribe of Florida
15. Tunica Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana

## **VII. Public Comment**

A public notice advertising the availability of this Draft SEA for public review and comment will be posted in the local newspaper of record and on the FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov/library/index.jsp>. A 15-day public comment period will commence on the initial date of the public notice. FEMA will consider and respond to all substantive public comments in a Final SEA. If no substantive comments are received, the Draft SEA will become final and a FONSI will be issued for the project.

## **VIII. List of Preparers/Reviewers**

Amber Martinez, Principal Preparer, Historic Preservation Specialist, FEMA Region 6

Linda Ryder, Principal Reviewer, Environmental Historic Preservation Team Lead, FEMA Region 6

Dorothy Cook, Reviewer, Senior Environmental Specialist, FEMA Region 6

Kevin Jaynes, Reviewer, Regional Environmental Officer, FEMA Region 6

## **IX. References**

FEMA. 2012. City of Walker Flood Insurance Rate Map 22063C0230E. FEMA Map Service Center. Available on-line at <https://msc.fema.gov/portal>, accessed February 2016.

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